July 5, 1927. 1,635,056

H. T. PAISTE

OUTLET

Filed July 1, 1925

Fig. 1.

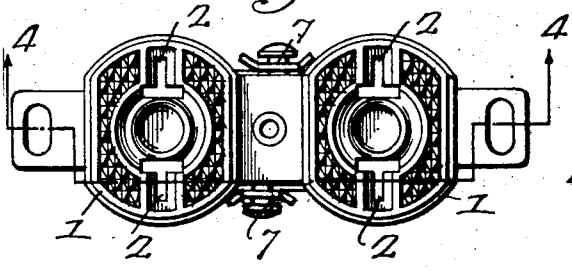


Fig. 2.

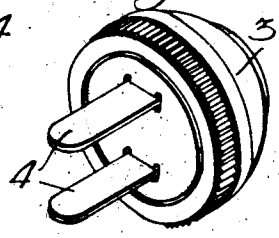


Fig. 3.

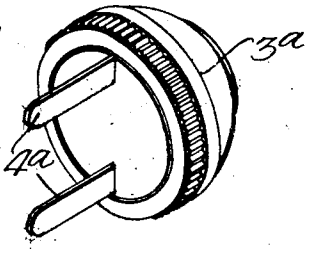


Fig. 4.

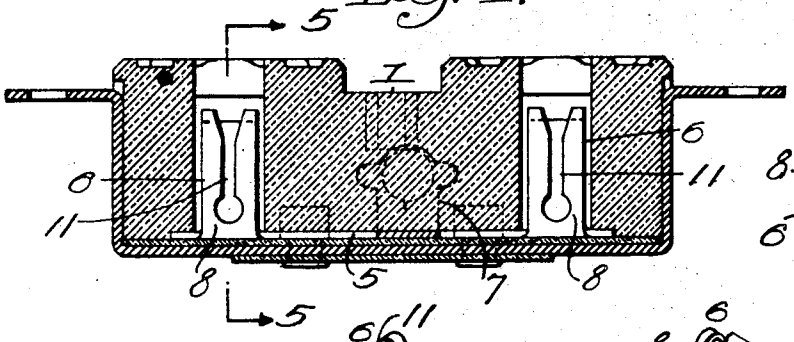


Fig. 5.

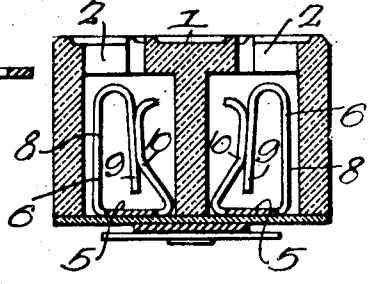


Fig. 6.

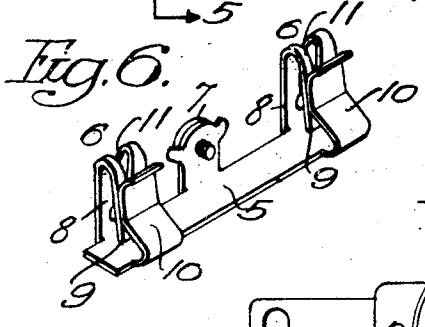


Fig. 7.

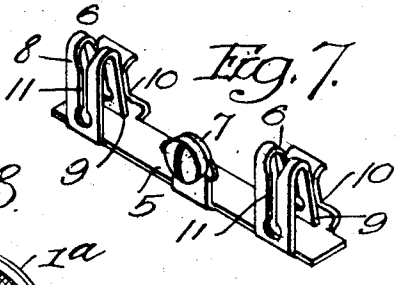


Fig. 8.

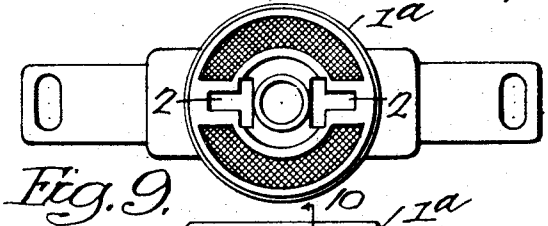


Fig. 9.

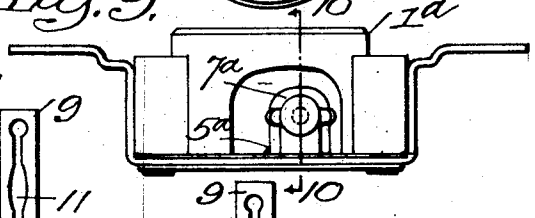


Fig. 10.

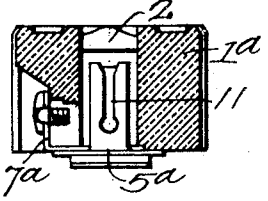


Fig. 12.

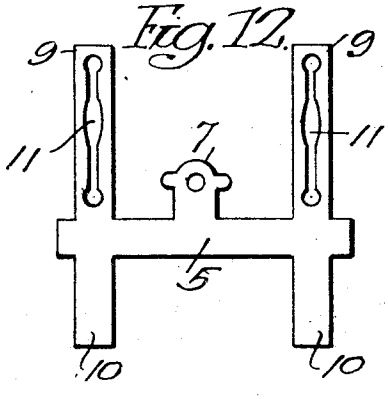


Fig. 13.

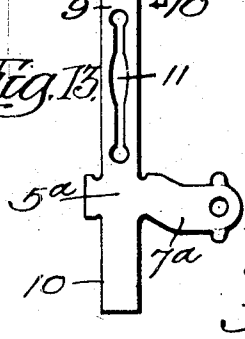
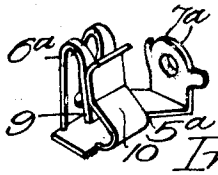


Fig. 11.



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by his Attorneys.
Howson & Howson

Patented July 5, 1927. 1,635,056

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY T. PAISTE, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO H. T. PAISTE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, A CORPORATION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

OUTLET.

Application filed July 1, 1925. Serial No. 40,863.

My invention relates to certain improvements in electric outlets, which are used especially in house lighting.

One object of the invention is to design the terminal plates within the outlet casing so that two types of plugs can be used.

A further object of the invention is to form the terminal plates in such a manner that the sheet metal, from which the terminal plates are made, is bent across the grain of the metal, so that the metal retains its elasticity and does not break or crack at the bend.

In the accompanying drawings:

Fig. 1 is a face view of a double outlet;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view, showing one type of plug;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view, showing another type of plug;

Fig. 4 is a longitudinal sectional view on the line 4—4, Fig. 1;

Fig. 5 is a transverse sectional view on the line 5—5, Fig. 4;

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of a double terminal plate used in the outlet shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 7 is another perspective view of the terminal plate shown in Fig. 6;

Fig. 8 is a face view of a single outlet;

Fig. 9 is a side view of the outlet shown in Fig. 8;

Fig. 10 is a transverse sectional view on the line 10—10, Fig. 9;

Fig. 11 is a perspective view of one of the terminals used in the single outlet; and

Figs. 12 and 13 are views of the blanks from which the terminal plates are formed.

The body 1 of the outlet illustrated in Figs. 1 and 4 is made of a non-conducting material, such as hard rubber, and has two sets of T-shaped openings 2 therein, in which are inserted the blades of the plugs, which are shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

There are two types of plugs in general use. In one type of plug 3, Fig. 2, the contact blades 4 are arranged side by side. In the other type of plug 3^a, Fig. 3, the contact blades 4^a are arranged edge to edge.

The T-slots in the body 1 of the outlet are so arranged that they accommodate the blades of either plug. The body 1 of the outlet is made hollow to receive the terminal plate 5, Figs. 6 and 7. Each terminal plate has two projecting terminals 6, with which the contact blades of the plugs engage, and a central binding post 7 to which the wire is attached.

The terminals 6 are made by bending the blank shown in Fig. 12 to the form shown in Fig. 6, transversely to the grain of the metal. The member 8 of each terminal 6 is bent upwards, then downwards to form a spring tongue 9. The member 10 is bent upwards against the tongue 9 and is so positioned that, when the blades 4 of the plug 3 are inserted in the outlet, the blades are forced between the member 10 and the tongue 9.

The member 8 is slotted, as at 11. The slot is enlarged at each end to allow the member to yield when the blades are inserted. The two terminal plates are so located in the body that the blades 4^a of the plug 3^a enter the slots 11. The slots are enlarged at the bend to form a tapered opening for the blades.

In Figs. 8, 9 and 10, a single outlet is shown, which has two T-slots. In this construction, the terminal plates 5^a are short and are made as illustrated in Fig. 11. The terminal 6^a is bent in the same manner as the terminals 6, but the binding post is 7^a at the end of the plate.

The body 1^a of the outlet has two recesses, one of which is below the T-slot. A terminal plate is located in each recess, with the terminal 6^a in line with the T-slots. The binding post 7^a of each terminal plate is located in a depression at the side of the body, as shown in Fig. 10.

From the construction hereinbefore described, it will be noted that the terminal plates can be used with either form of plug, shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

I claim:

1. The combination in an outlet, of a body portion having two T-shaped openings therein; a terminal plate in line with each opening; and two parallel terminal members projecting from each plate, one of said members being solid, the other having a tongue bent down between the two members, the member having the tongue being slotted at right angles to the face of the tongue, the slot extending through the tongue.

2. A terminal plate for an outlet having two parallel upright members forming a

terminal, one of said members having a spring tongue bent down between the two members, both the member and its tongue being slotted for the reception of a blade of a plug.

3. A terminal plate for an outlet having two parallel upright members forming a terminal, one of said members having a spring tongue bent and extending between the two members, the bent member and its tongue having a slot at right angles to the face of the tongue, the slot being enlarged at the bend and at each end thereof.

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