

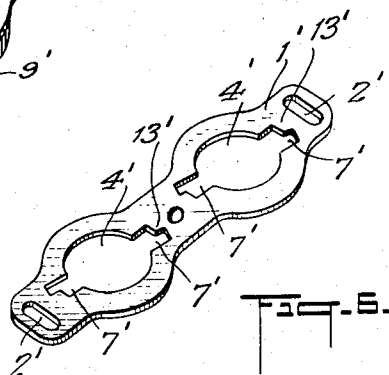
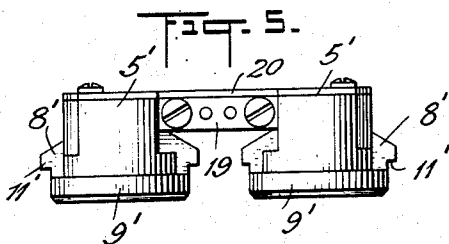
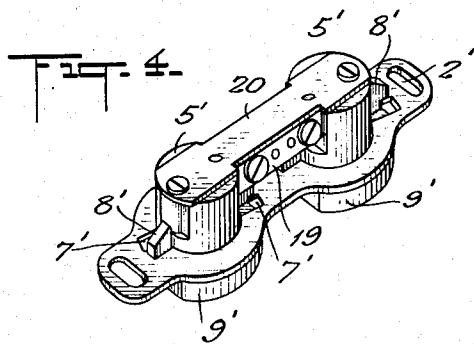
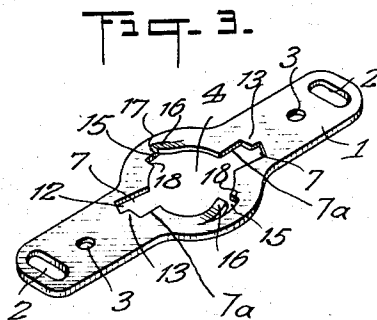
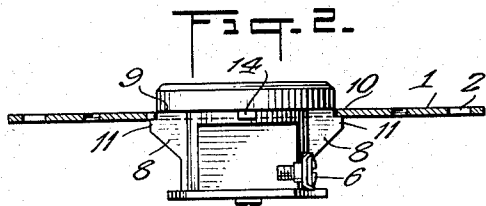
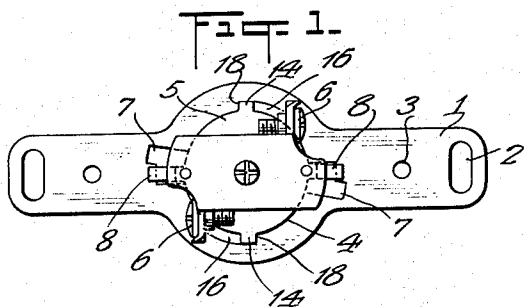
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RECEPTACLE

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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RECEPTACLE

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7 Claims. (Cl. 173-330)

This invention relates to a novel and improved form of electrical receptacle, more particularly of the type known as a flush receptacle.

The novel features of the invention will be best understood from the following description and the annexed drawing, in which I have shown selected embodiments of the invention, and in which:

Fig. 1 is a view of one embodiment of the invention as seen from the rear of the receptacle;

Fig. 2 is a vertical section through the receptacle shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the supporting plate forming a part of the receptacle shown in Figs. 1 and 2;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of another embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 5 is an elevation of the two bodies appearing in Fig. 4, separated from the supporting plate;

Fig. 6 is a view corresponding to Fig. 3, but showing the supporting plate used in the embodiment of Fig. 4.

Referring first to Figs. 1, 2, and 3, it will be seen that the receptacle comprises a supporting plate 1 having the usual holes 2 and 3 for reception of the attaching means or for other purposes, and also provided with an aperture 4, here shown as circular, and which is adapted to receive a body 5. Preferably, the plate 1 is formed of metal, and the body 5 of insulating material, for reasons well known in the art.

The body is provided with the usual binding posts 6 by means of which electrical connections may be secured to the body, and on the interior of the body may be placed contacts of any suitable kind electrically connected to the binding posts 6. These contacts may be of the well-known type for receiving plug terminals, and since any suitable form may be used, their illustration is omitted.

Extending outwardly from the aperture 4 are one or more notches, here shown as two in number, and indicated at 7. These notches may conveniently be oppositely placed, as shown in Fig. 3, and each is adapted to receive a laterally extending projection 8 on the body.

The body is provided with a shoulder 9 which contacts with the face 10 of the plate. Extending beyond the shoulder on the back of the plate is the toe 11 of the projection 8. This toe registers with the portion 12 of the notch 7 when the body is inserted in place in the aperture with the shoulder 9 engaging the face of the plate.

Then, upon a slight turning movement of the body in the aperture, this toe will engage the plate at the part indicated at 13. The body will be held against lateral displacement from the plate by engagement of the toes 11 on the back of the plate and the engagement of the shoulder 9 on the front of the plate.

The body is held in the position just described so that it will not rotate back into position where the projection will register with the notches, and the means which I have shown in this embodiment for preventing such rotation comprises laterally extending lugs 14 on the body. When the body is inserted in the aperture, these lugs are received in circumferentially extending recesses 15 communicating with the aperture 4. These recesses are formed in part by striking up tongues 16 from the plate, the ends 17 of the tongues, however, being spaced from the ends 18 of the recesses a distance equal to the width of a lug. The arrangement is such that, when the toes 11 are brought into engagement with the portion 13 of the plate, the sides of the lugs 14 will engage against the ends 18 of the recesses 15, and then the tongues 16 may be bent into the plane of the plate where the ends 17 of the tongues will engage the other sides of the lugs 14, as shown in Fig. 1. This will force the projections 8 against the walls 1a of the notches. Thus, the body is held securely against rotation and, consequently, against displacement with respect to the plate.

Referring now to Figs. 4, 5, and 6, I have shown therein a different embodiment of the invention, particularly of use where a plurality of sockets are used. The sockets are disposed in bodies 5', in this form two being shown. These bodies are of the same general construction as previously described, and similar parts are designated by the same numerals primed.

In this form, however, the plate 1' is provided with two apertures 4' adapted to receive the bodies 5', the apertures in this instance being provided only with the oppositely disposed notches 7', and not with the recesses described in connection with the other embodiment. The bodies 5' are inserted in place in the apertures 4' as before, and the projections 8' are rotated to bring their toes 11' into engagement with the portions 13' of the plate. The bodies are then held in this position by being secured together by conducting bars 19 and an insulating plate 20.

In both forms shown, the body is preferably cylindrical in form, so that it may be easily rotated in the aperture which is also generally cir-

cular in form, but it is understood that these details, as well as others may be changed without departing from the invention, and I, therefore, do not intend to limit myself except by the scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A receptacle comprising a plate having an aperture therethrough, a body having a shoulder engaging the front of said plate and rotatably mounted in said aperture, said aperture having a laterally extending notch and said body having a laterally extending projection adapted to pass through said notch and to engage the opposite side of said plate when turned out of registry with the notch, means to hold the body in position when the projection is out of registry with the notch, said means comprising a lug received in a circumferentially extending recess communicating with the aperture, and a struck-out tongue on the plate adapted to be bent into the recess to engage said lug.

2. A receptacle comprising a plate having an aperture therethrough, a body received in said aperture having lugs thereon, means comprising a substantially straight member substantially parallel to the plane of said plate for holding said body immovably in place in said aperture by contacting with one of said lugs, a portion of said holding means extending circumferentially of said aperture and being made operative only after the body has been turned in the aperture.

3. A receptacle comprising a plate having an aperture therethrough, a body received in said aperture and means comprising a lug on said body and a tongue on said plate substantially parallel to the plane of said plate for holding the body immovably in place in said aperture by the end of said tongue contacting with said lug in a direction tangent to said body.

4. A receptacle comprising a plate having an aperture therethrough, a body rotatably mounted in said aperture having lugs thereon, and means comprising a circumferentially shaped tongue

substantially parallel to the plane of said plate and having its end pressing against a side of one of said lugs for preventing removal of the body by turning said body in said aperture after the body has been turned to a certain position.

5. A receptacle comprising a plate having an aperture therethrough, a body rotatably mounted in said aperture, and means preventing removal of the body by turning it in the aperture when the body is turned to a certain position, said means comprising a lug on said body beyond the periphery of said body and a tongue in said aperture lying in the plane of said plate, the end of said tongue contacting with said lug.

6. A receptacle comprising a plate having an aperture therethrough, a body having a shoulder engaging the front of said plate and rotatably mounted in said aperture, said aperture having a laterally extending notch and said body having a laterally extending projection adapted to pass through said notch and to engage the opposite side of said plate when turned out of registry with the notch, means to hold the body in position when the projection is out of registry with the notch, said means comprising a lug received in a circumferentially extending recess communicating with the aperture, and means attached to said plate to engage said lug.

7. A receptacle comprising a plate having a circular aperture therethrough, a body having a portion thereof received in said aperture, lugs on said portion extending radially outside of said portion, means comprising a substantially straight member located radially outside of said aperture and extending substantially parallel to the plane of said plate for holding said body immovably in place in said aperture by contacting with one of said lugs, a portion of said holding means extending circumferentially of said aperture and being made operative only after the body has been turned in the aperture.

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