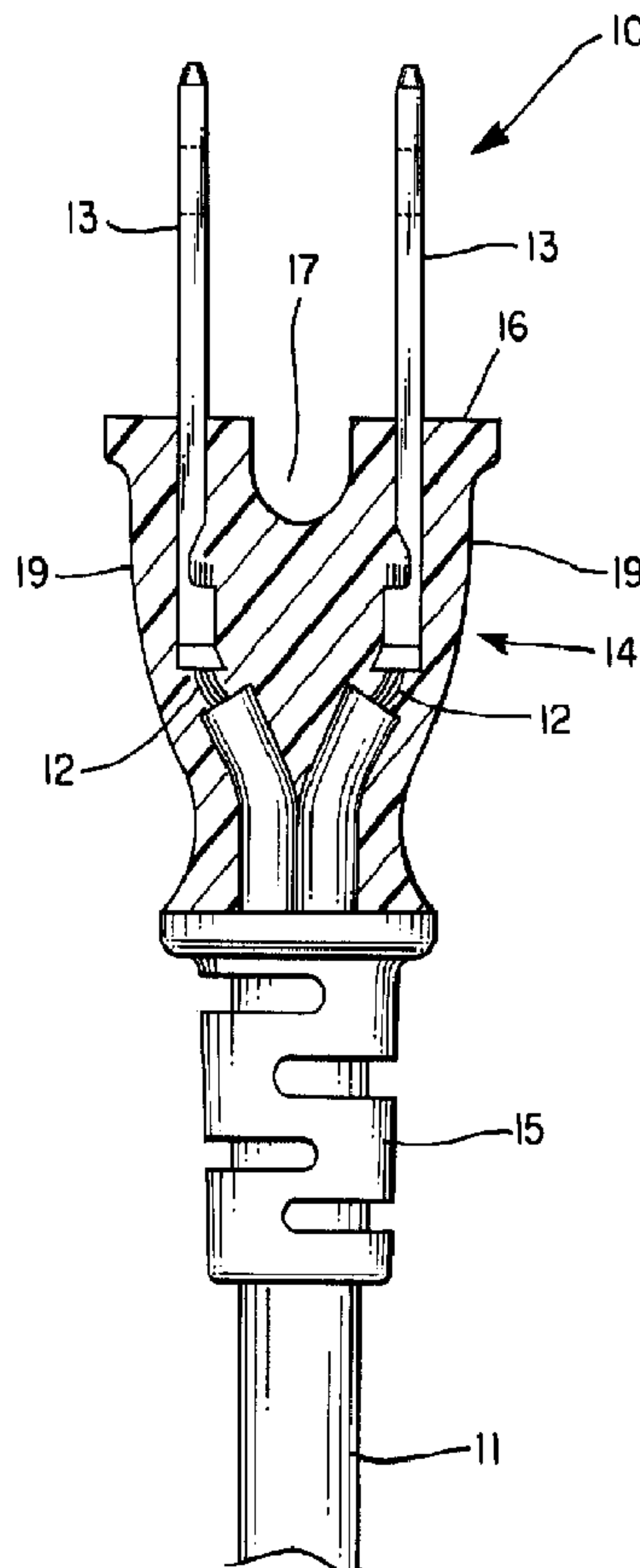




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 (54) Title: ELECTRIC PLUG



(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

An electric plug made of a synthetic resin material and capable of preventing tracking comprises a plug main body made of a synthetic resin material such as PVC, a pair of blades connected to electrical wires exposed at one end of a cable, and a groove formed in the front face portion of the plug main body at a position between the blades, so that the blades are prevented from becoming short-circuited due to the presence of dust or water-drops between the plug blades.

ELECTRIC PLUG**ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE**

An electric plug made of a synthetic resin material and capable of preventing tracking comprises a plug main body made of a synthetic resin material such as PVC, a pair of blades connected to electrical wires exposed at one end of a cable, and a groove formed in the front face portion of the plug main body at a position between the blades, so that the blades are prevented from becoming short-circuited due to the presence of dust or water-drops between the plug blades.

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

ELECTRIC PLUG

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates to an electric plug capable of preventing a tracking of a main body of the plug made of a synthetic resin material.

 As shown in Fig.7, an electric plug or electric power supply plug 1 comprises a pair of electrically
10 conductive blades 3, 3 respectively electrically connected to the tip ends of electrical wires of a cord or cable 2, a plug body 4 formed by extrusion-molding process of a synthetic resin material so as to allow the front portions of the parallel-blades 3, 3 to become
15 exposed, and a bellows 5, and generally the plug body 4 and the bellows 5 are integrally formed by a thermoplastic polyvinyl chloride resin material (PVC).

 However, since the electric plug made of PVC is considered to lack the resistance against tracking (the
20 formation of a carbonized electrically conductive path due to a short-circuiting through dust or water-drops and an electric breakdown resulting therefrom), it is said to be unsuitable for use with strict specifications (for
example, the 250V and 20A condition).

25 One of proposals for eliminating such problem is disclosed in the specification of the Japanese Utility Model No. 3021727. The attachment plug disclosed in this

specification is of the type having a structure such that it has a plurality of terminals (corresponding to the parallel-electrically conductive blades) extending from the front face portion of the plug main body and that a
5 thermosetting resin portion having a suitable thickness, which is hardly carbonized, is formed on the entire front face of the plug main body and a concave portion for increasing the creeping distance along an outer surface of the front face portion between the opposing surfaces
10 of the terminals is formed.

Apart from the attachment plug disclosed in the above-described specification, there is another proposal disclosed in the Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication No. H8-236189 such that a space filling means is provided
15 at the root portions of a pair of electrically connecting terminals (electrically conductive blades) that extend from the plug main body so as to increase the above-described creeping distance between the terminals. According to this structure, about a half of each of the
20 electrically connecting terminals (blades) is practically covered with a resin material.

However, the above-described prior art electric power supply plugs have the disadvantage that since the main body of each of the electric plugs is made up of the
25 thermosetting resin portion and the soft synthetic resin portion, the manufacturing process becomes complicated and both of the resin portions lack the integrality

thereof. Further, the structure in which about one half of each of the plug bodies is covered with a synthetic resin material has a serious problem in productivity with respect to its yield because the plug blades are required to be processed within the range prescribed by the industrial standard.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, the present invention has been made to eliminate the above-described disadvantages of the prior art.

In order to solve the above-described disadvantages, the present invention basically makes use of a technical conception such that a plug main body which supports parallel-electrically conductive blades (terminals) is formed with a synthetic resin material with the formation of a groove between the blades on the side of the front face portion thereof.

The employment of such technical conception makes it possible to increase the creeping distance of the outer surface of the front face portion of the plug body between the blades and to remove dust and water-drops outside so that the anti-tracking characteristic of the plug body is improved thereby making it possible to improve an electric power supply plug made of a vinyl chloride resin material only.

More concretely, an object of the present invention

is to provide an electric plug comprising a plug body provided with a pair of electrically conductive blades respectively electrically connected to bare electrical wires of an electrical cable at the tip end of the cable and covered with a synthetic resin material in such a manner that the front portions of the pair of blades are kept projecting from the front face portion of the plug body and characterized in that a groove is formed on the front face portion of the plug body so as make it open to the front face portion and both planar portions of the plug body and the plug body is made of a single material.

Further, another object of the present invention is to provide an electric plug comprising a plug body provided with a pair of electrically conductive blades respectively electrically connected to bare electrical wires of an electrical cable at the tip end of the cable and covered with a synthetic resin material in such a manner that the front portions of the pair of plug blades are kept projecting from the front face portion of the body and characterized in that a groove and a hole are formed in the front face portion of the plug body at a position between the pair of plug blades with the groove being kept open outside through the hole and both planar portions of the plug body and the plug body is made of a single material.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig.1 is a front view (partially cut away) of an electric plug according to one embodiment of the present invention;

5 Fig.2 is a side view (partially cut away) of the plug shown in Fig.1;

Fig.3 is a plan view of the plug shown in Fig.1;

Fig.4 is a front view of an electric plug according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

10 Fig.5 is a side view of the plug shown in Fig.4;

Fig.6 is a plan view of the plug shown in Fig.4;

and

Fig.7 is a perspective view of a conventional electric plug.

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MODES FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Embodiment 1

As shown in Figs. 1 and 2, an electric plug or electric power supply plug 10 comprises a pair of electrically conductive blades 13, 13 made of an electrically conductive metal and connected to bare electrical wires 12, 12 exposed at one tip end of a cord or cable 11 and a plug body 14 formed by injection-molding a vinyl chloride resin (PVC) material so as to partially cover the blades 13, 13 and the cable 11. The plug body 14 comprises two planar portions 18, 18 forming the thickness of the plug body 14, a main body portion defined

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by two side portions 19, 19 forming the width of the plug body 14, a bellows 15 formed integral with the main body portion and a front face portion 16 formed integral with the main body portion with its peripheral portion
5 extending outwardly of the main body portion.

Further, a groove 17 extending through the front face portion 16 and the main body portion is formed at a position between the blades 13, 13. The groove 17 has a bottom substantially semi-circular in section so as to
10 open toward both planar surface portions 18, 18 and the front face portion 16 of the plug body 14. Further, the depth of the groove 17 is larger toward both of the planar surface portions 18, 18 and the bottom surface thereof inclines upward at the center.

15 The width of the groove 17 is desirably half the distance between the blades 13, 13 and somewhat larger than the depth thereof when the distance between the blades 13, 13 is in the order of 12.7mm if the external strength of the plug body and the insulating distance
20 between the internal metals are taken into consideration.

The provision of such groove 17 makes the creeping distance between the blades 13, 13 along the front face portion 16 larger than when the front face portion 16 is made planar without the formation of the groove 17 so that
25 the danger of causing a short-circuiting between the blades 13, 13 due to the presence of dust or water-drops adhered to the front face portion 16 is remarkably

reduced.

In the shown embodiment, an aqueous solution was dropped between the blades 13, 13 under the anti-tracking test conditions stipulated by the Japan Wiring Instrument Association (i.e., an aqueous solution of 0.2% ammonium chloride was dropped between the blades 13, 13 every 5 minute interval with one drop being in the order of 20mm³ while a rated voltage and a rated current are applied therebetween) but no tracking phenomenon was found even after the application of 2000 drops.

The vinyl chloride resin material has been considered unsuitable for an electric plug or electric power supply plug of which strict anti-tracking specifications are required since it is easily carbonized and the development of any other materials has been made while neglecting the favorable workability of the vinyl chloride resin material. However, by the proposal of the basic technical concept of the present invention, it has become possible to secure the anti-tracking characteristic of the electric plug made of the vinyl chloride resin material under strict test conditions.

Embodiment 2

In Figs. 4 through 6, there is shown a second embodiment of the present invention. This embodiment differs from the first embodiment shown in Figs. 1 through 3 with respect to the front face portion 16' of the plug body 14 thereof as will be described later while the other

portions of the former are the same as those of the latter so that the description of the other portions may be omitted.

The front face portion 16' has a peripheral edge extended sidewardly of the main body portion of the plug body 14 made of a vinyl chloride resin material and is provided with a hole 20 allowing the groove 17 to open forward.

The embodiment shown in Figs. 1 through 3 differs in structure from the embodiment shown in Figs. 4 through 6 in that the front face portion 16 of the electric plug of the former is divided right and left by the groove 17 while the front face portion 16' of the electric plug of the latter is connected to planar portions 18 of the main body portion of the electric plug by a hole 20 formed therethrough.

The hole 20 of the front face portion 16' should preferably be the same as the groove 17 in length and width and this front face portion 16' is effective for preventing the opening of the main body portion about the groove 17 and the falling and inclination of the blades 13, 13. Particularly, it is effective for preventing the opening of the main body portion of the plug about the groove 17 and the falling or inclination of the blades 13, 13 resulting from the softening of the PVC body due to a temperature rise.

Further, in addition to the above-described

anti-tracking characteristic, the second embodiment of the present invention has such advantage that the peripheral edge of the front face portion 16' extends outwardly of the main body portion, the user can hold on to the peripheral edge of the front face portion 16' with his fingers thereby facilitating the handling of the power supply plug 10.

Still further, there may be provided a dent or concave portion 21 at the lower portion of the main body of the plug body 14 and in the vicinity of the bellows 15 thereby facilitating the pulling out and insertion of the plug from and into a consent to which is to be connected. Further, the portion above the concave portion 21 may be knurled to prevent the slipping of the user's fingers.

As many apparently widely different embodiments of the present invention can be made without departing from the spirit and scope thereof, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the specific embodiments thereof except as defined in the appended claims.

CLAIMS:

1. An electric plug comprising a plug body provided with a pair of electrically conductive blades covering synthetic resin material and respectively connected to
5 electrical wires at the tip end of an electrical cable with the front portions of the pair of blades being kept projecting from the front face portion of the plug body, wherein the plug body is made of a single material and is provided with a groove at a position between the pair
10 of blades so as to open in a front face portion and both of planar portions of the plug body.

2. The electric plug as claimed in Claim 1, wherein said plug body consists of a vinyl chloride resin material
15 and the bottom surface of said groove inclines to become deeper toward both planar surface portions of said plug body.

3. The electric plug as claimed in Claim 1, wherein
20 the bottom surface of said groove is semi-circular in section and lies at a position higher in level than a portion at which said electrical wires and said pair of blades are connected.

- 25 4. The electric plug as claimed in Claim 3, wherein the width of said groove is half that of the distance between said pair of blades.

5. An electric plug comprising a plug body provided with a pair of blades respectively electrically connected to bare electrical wires of an electrical cable at the tip end thereof and covered with a synthetic resin material in such a manner that the front portions of the pair of blades are kept projecting from the front face portion of the plug body, wherein a groove and a hole are formed in the front face portion of the plug body at a position between the pair of blades with the groove being kept opening outside through the hole and both planar portions of the plug body and the plug body is made of a single material.

6. The electric plug as claimed in Claim 5, wherein the width of said hole is half the distance between said pair of plug blades and the width of said groove is substantially identical with the width of said hole.

7. The electric plug as claimed in Claim 5, wherein said plug body is made of a vinyl chloride resin material and the bottom of said groove forms itself an inclined surface having a depth larger toward both of the planar surface portions.

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8. The electric plug as claimed in Claim 5, wherein the bottom surface of said groove is semi-circular in

section and lies at a position higher in level than a portion at which said electrical wires and said pair of blades are electrically connected.

FIG. 1

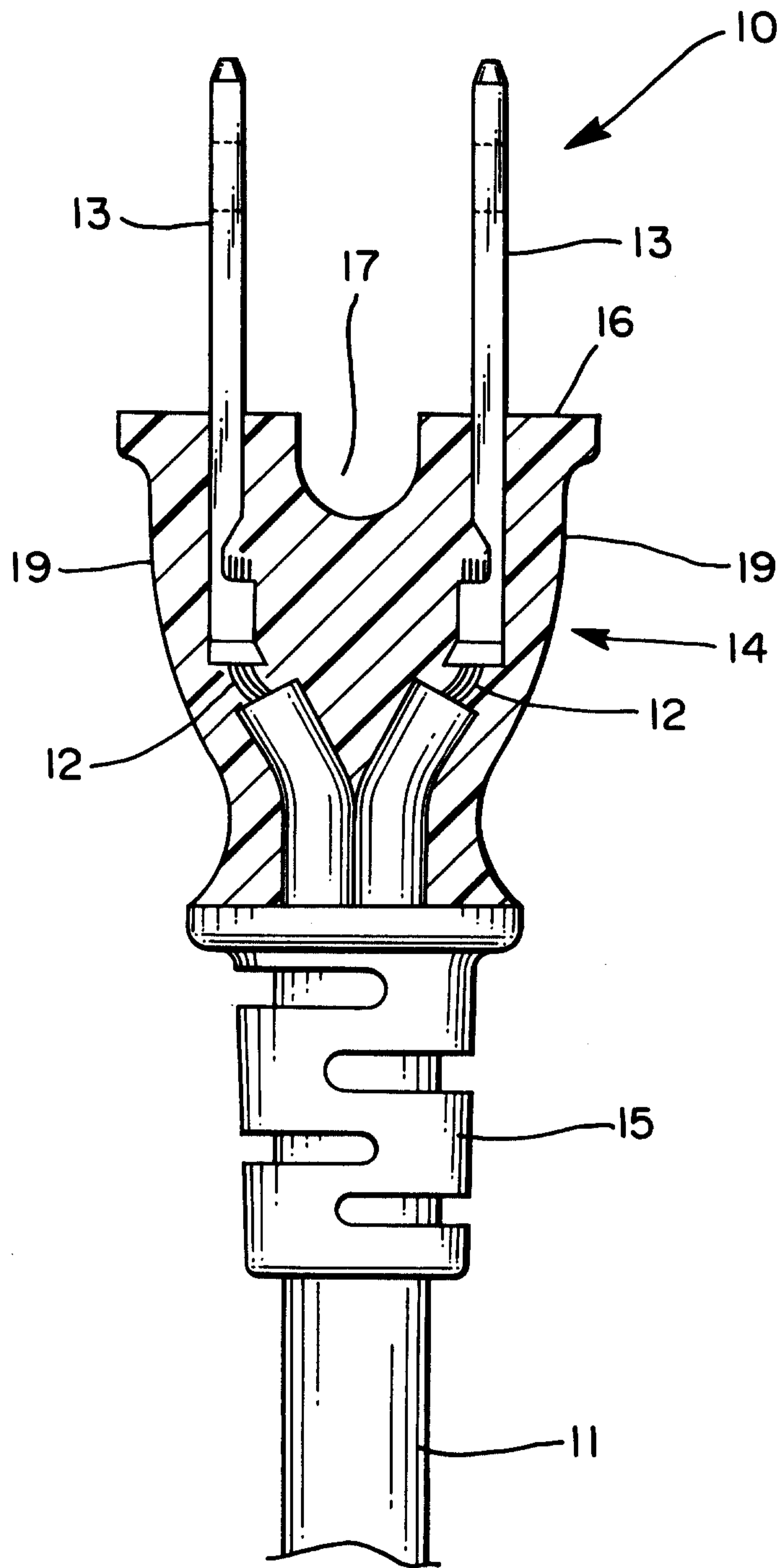


FIG. 2

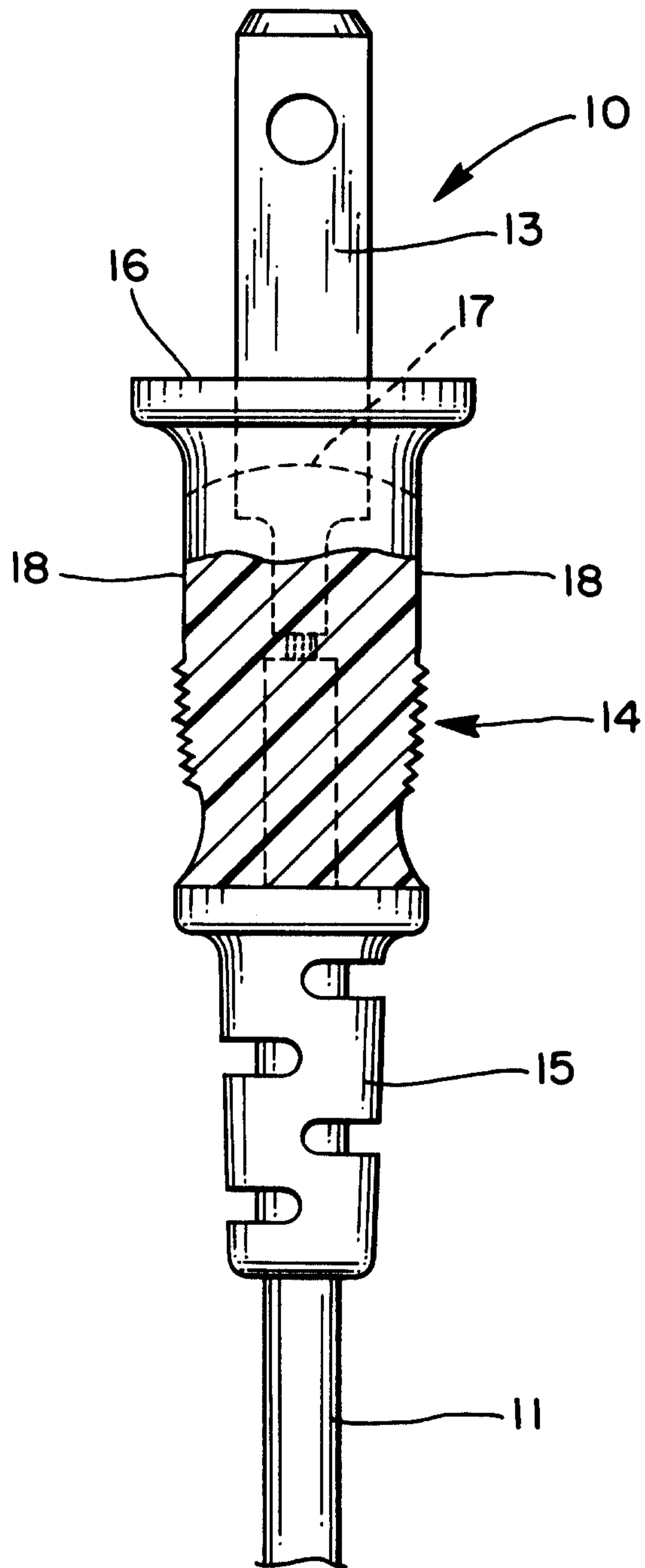


FIG. 3

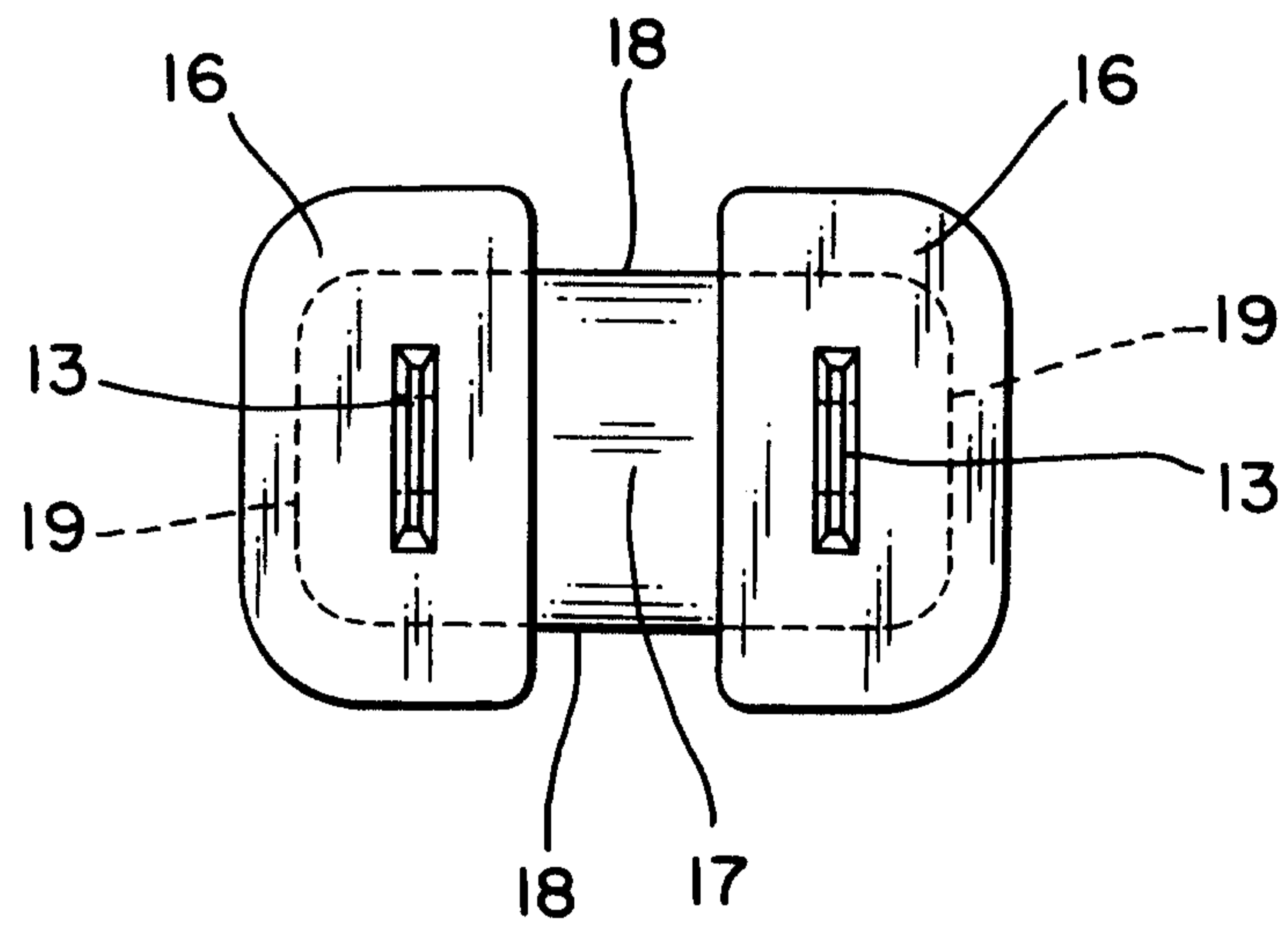


FIG. 4

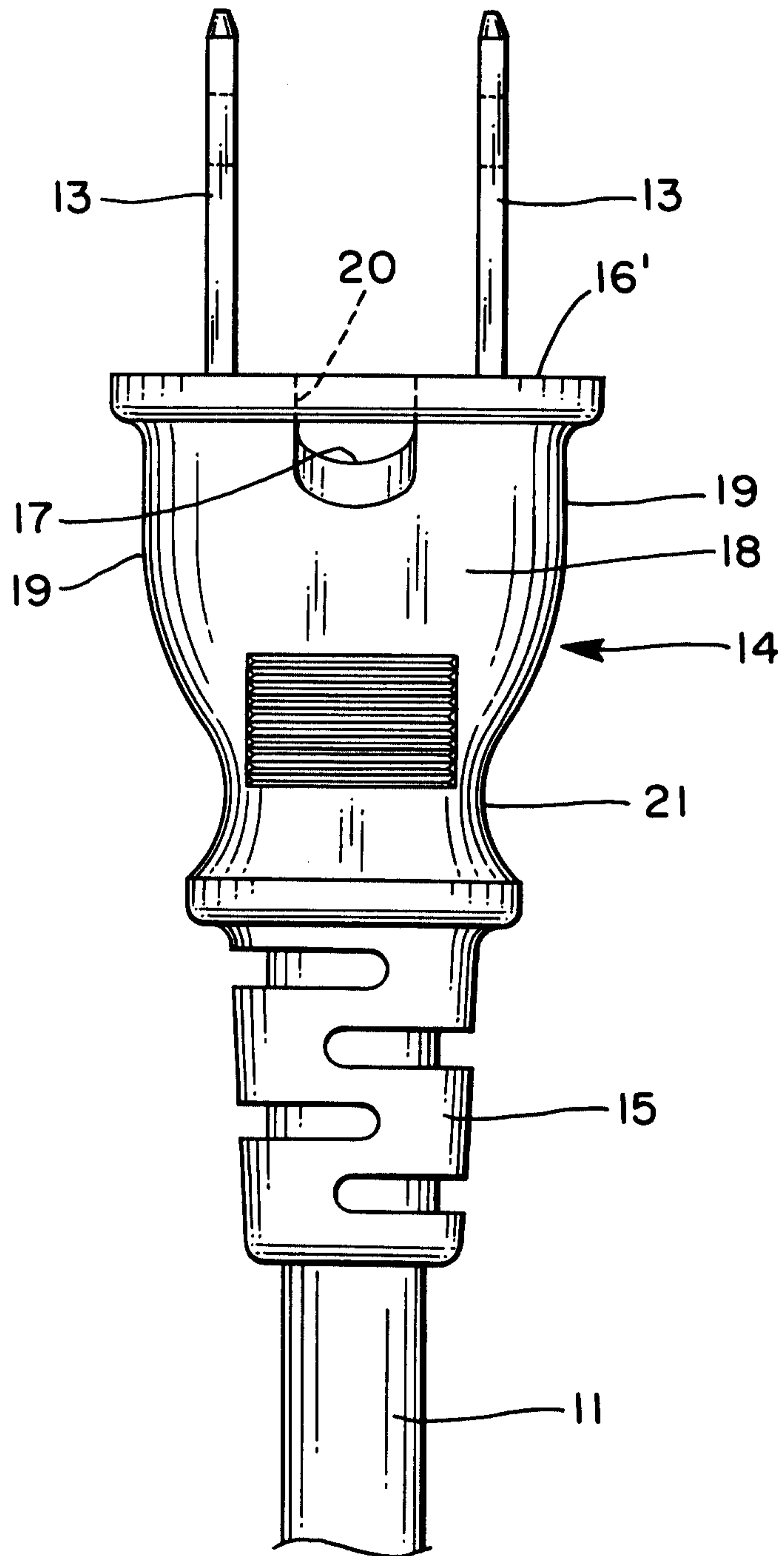


FIG. 5

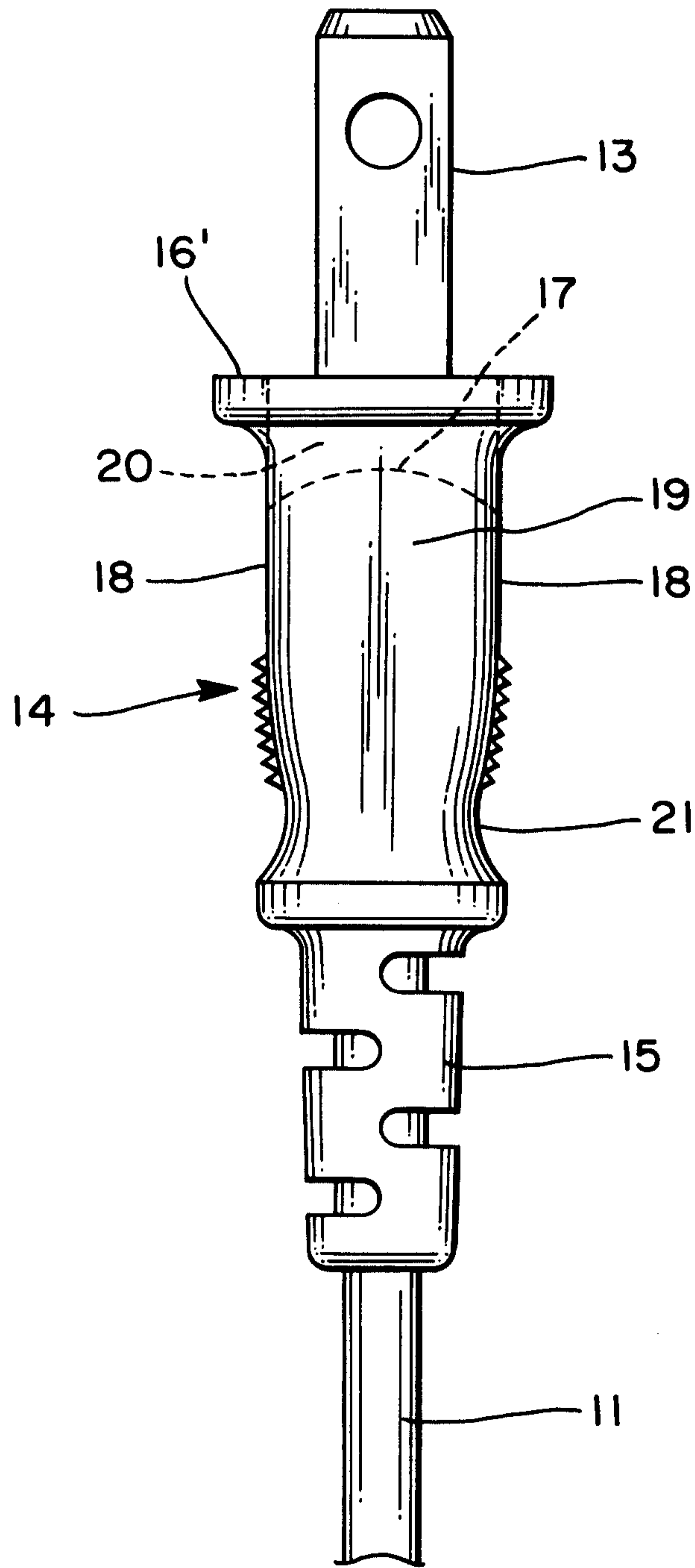


FIG. 6

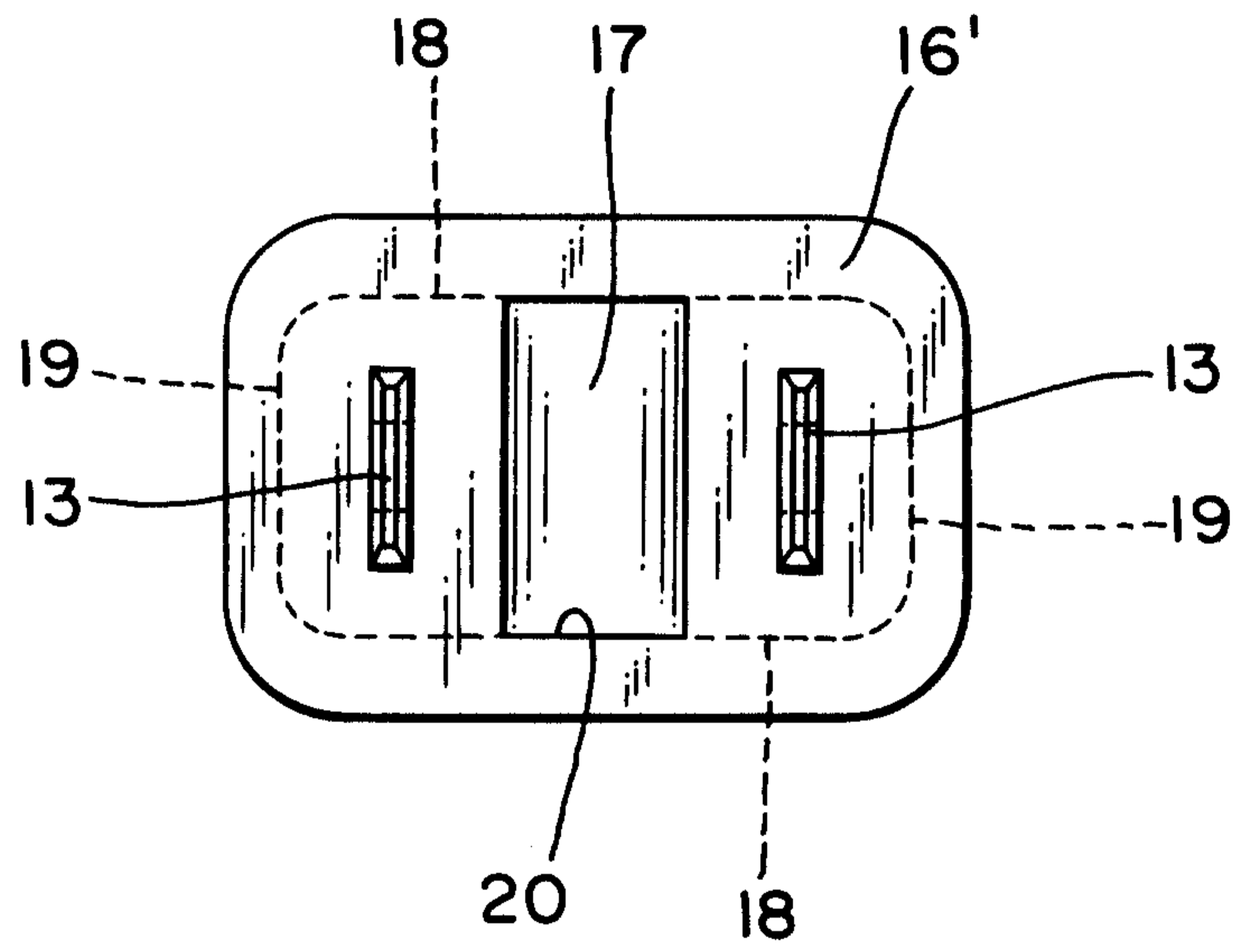


FIG. 7

