

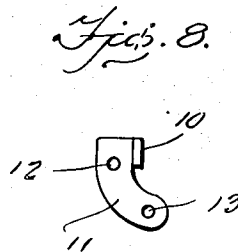
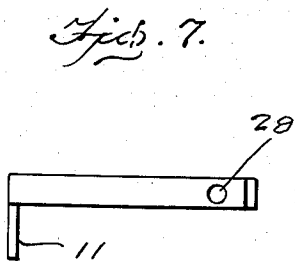
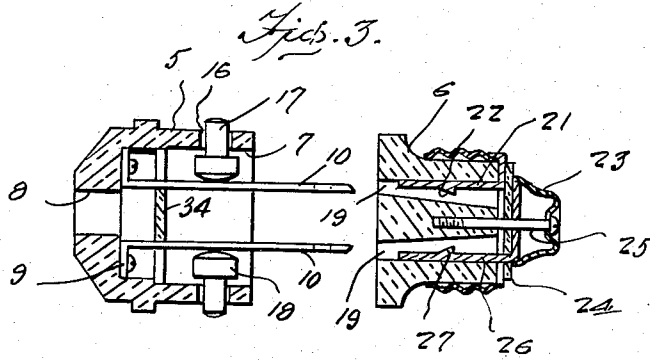
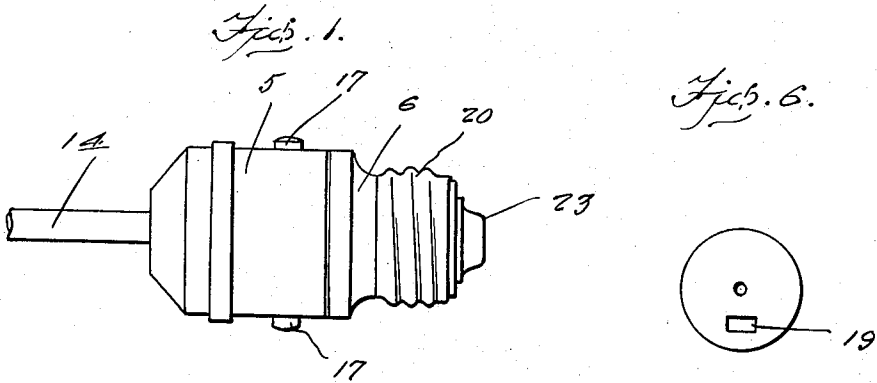
Oct. 9, 1934.

J. W. JAMES

1,976,501

ELECTRIC PLUG

Original Filed April 8, 1931 2 Sheets-Sheet 1



Inventor

John W. James

By *Clarence A. O'Brien*
Attorney

Oct. 9, 1934.

J. W. JAMES

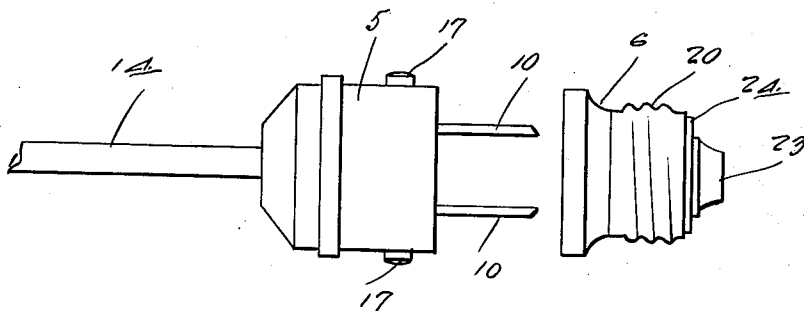
1,976,501

ELECTRIC PLUG

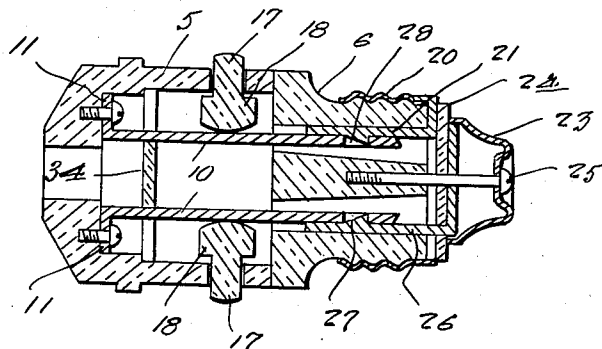
Original Filed April 8, 1931

2 Sheets-Sheet 2

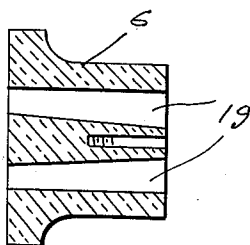
Figs. 2.



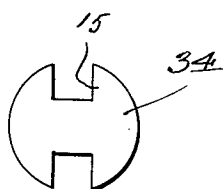
Figs. 4.



Figs. 5



Figs. 9.



Inventor

John W. James

By *Clarence A. O'Brien*
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,976,501

ELECTRIC PLUG

John W. James, Jefferson, Iowa

Application April 8, 1931, Serial No. 528,628
Renewed August 31, 1934

1 Claim. (Cl. 173—343)

This invention appertains to new and useful improvements in electrical plugs and more particularly to the two-part type of plug.

The principal object of this invention is to provide a plug of the type provided with the screw extension wherein means is provided for fastening the extension securely to the prongs of the complementary section of the plug.

In the following specification, other important objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent to the reader.

In the drawings:—

Figure 1 represents a side elevational view of the novel plug.

Fig. 2 represents a side elevational view of the novel plug with the sections separated.

Fig. 3 represents a longitudinal sectional view through the novel plug with the sections separated.

Fig. 4 represents a longitudinal sectional view through the plug with the sections assembled.

Fig. 5 represents a longitudinal sectional view through the screw sections with the metallic fixtures removed.

Fig. 6 represents an end elevational view of the screw sections shown in Fig. 5.

Fig. 7 represents a side elevational view of one of the prongs.

Fig. 8 represents an end elevational view of the prongs shown in Fig. 7.

Fig. 9 represents a side elevational view of the di-electric disk for one of the sections.

Referring to the drawings wherein like numerals designate like parts, it can be seen that numeral 5 represents the di-electric body of one section of the plug, while numeral 6 represents the di-electric body of the complementary section of the plug. The body 5 has an opening 7 extending inwardly from one end thereof which merges with a smaller opening 8 extending through the opposite end of the body. Thus the internal shoulder 9 is provided thru which the prongs 10—10 are secured.

Each of these prongs 10 is provided at its inner end with an arcuate lateral extension 11 provided with an opening 12 through which means can be disposed for securing the prong to the body 5 and an opening 13 for accommodating a binding post. The cord 14 extends into the opening 8 and the conductors therein are connected to the binding post of the individual prongs 10—10.

A di-electric disk 34 is provided with notches 15 extending inwardly from the periphery thereof to accommodate the prongs 10—10 when the

said disk is disposed in the position as shown clearly in Fig. 3. The body 5 is provided with a pair of diametrically opposed openings 16—16 through which the buttons 17 operate. The inner end of each of these buttons is provided with a head 18 for engagement with the corresponding prongs 10. The following describes the screw extensions.

The body 6 is provided with a pair of openings 19—19 extending longitudinally therethru and increasing in width toward the contact end thereof. Circumscribing the body 6 is the conductive jacket 20 of threaded formation, the same being provided with a conductor strip 21 extending into one of the openings 19 and provided with a keeper 22 thereon.

A hollow contact member 23 is insulated from the conductor strip 21 by the di-electric plate 24, and is secured to one end of the body 6 by the screw 25. Extending from this button contact 23, is the conductor strip 26 provided with the keeper protuberance 27 thereon. The strips 21 and 26 are substantially rigid and do not flex. The spring action takes place in the prongs 10—10 when the same are inserted into the openings 19—19, and ride over the keepers 22 and 27.

Each of the prongs 10 is provided with an opening 28 (see Figure 4) and obviously when the opening is registering with the corresponding keeper, the prongs will swing against the corresponding strip 21 or 27 to receive the corresponding keeper 22 or 27 respectively.

Manifestly when the buttons 17—17 are urged inwardly of the body 5, the prongs 10—10 will be compressed and removed from the keepers 22 and 27, so that the prongs can be disengaged from the body section 6.

While the foregoing specification sets forth the invention in specific terms, it is to be understood that numerous changes in the shape, size and materials may be resorted to without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as claimed hereinafter.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is:—

An electric plug comprising a pair of sections, one of said sections being provided with a threaded conductor jacket thereon, a center contact on the last-mentioned section insulated from said jacket said section being provided with a pair of openings therein, strips extending from the conductor jacket and center contact and projecting into said openings, a keeper on each of the strips, a pair of spring prongs on the other

section, each of said prongs being provided with an opening for receiving the corresponding keeper on one of the strips, each of said keepers being beveled to facilitate the riding thereover of the spring prongs and a pair of slidable push buttons on the last-mentioned section, each of said buttons provided at its inner end with a head for engagement against the corresponding spring prong whereby the spring prong can be released from the keeper on the corresponding strip of the complementary section. 80

JOHN W. JAMES.

10	85
15	90
20	95
25	100
30	105
35	110
40	115
45	120
50	125
55	130
60	135
65	140
70	