

clamp is provided with suitable clamping ribs 22 which bite into the cable when the clamping is being perfected. A corresponding clamp 23 is located on the opposite side provided with male members 24 and 25 adapted to engage the internal screw-threads or members 19 and 20. It is obvious that the cable could be clamped without the use of the internally screw-threaded members but their use not only makes the clamp a more efficient one theoretically but also from a practical and commercial point of view. By their use it will be noted that whether a large or small cable be used the male members 24 and 25 never project beyond the clamping member 21 and with the same male members a larger cable can be clamped, the said members then engaging with the threads of the extensions. In addition to the above advantages it will be observed that the extensions facilitate the assembling of the clamping members 21 and 23.

The ribs 22 on the respective clamps may be of any desired size or shape. To obtain the best results however the length of said ribs should be slightly less than the distance between the protruding members 15 and 16 so as to effectively clamp a small cable, for instance, a cable whose diameter is equal to or is less than the thickness of the protruding members or projections 15 and 16. See Fig. 3 for this construction.

It will be observed from the foregoing that many advantages are obtained by this invention which, so far as I am aware, have never been touched upon before. All clamps for a similar purpose which have been evolved heretofore are incapable of clamping more than one size of cable. With this device, in its preferred form, three sizes can be clamped. For instance cables whose sizes range from No. 6 to No. 14 can be clamped to the plug, it being understood, as before stated, that the socket 3 is made for the maximum size of cable to be used. If a larger number of cable is to be used, it will be known by all electricians, that it is then necessary to use a larger plug, and, *con-verso*, if a smaller cable is to be used than those above mentioned a smaller plug should also be used. However the device shown and described is capable of clamping the smallest known cable for then it is only necessary to so enlarge the ribs on the clamps that when the latter are assembled the distance between the respective ribs will be less than the diameter of the cable. Again when it is desired to use a larger cable (if the socket 3 will permit it) it will only be necessary to lengthen the screws 24 and 25.

It will also be apparent from the foregoing that the cable can be clamped as tight as desired between the clamping members 21 and 23 without putting any strain upon the

insulating material. At most there will be nothing more than a longitudinal pull upon the projections 15 and 16. For this reason a less tenacious and a less expensive insulating substance can be used without any danger of splitting or rupturing the same.

The device herein specifically described, as before stated, is capable of being used in other relations and is not limited in its field of usefulness to a switch plug. Moreover the specific device herein described is merely the preferred embodiment of my invention, and may be embodied in various other specific forms without departure from its proper scope as defined in the following claims.

In Fig. 5 a slight modification of clamp 21 is shown. Sockets 26 (only one shown) are provided therein for the purpose of receiving the riveted heads 27 (only one shown) so as to prevent the removal of parts and consequent loss of the same.

What I claim is:

1. In a cable clamp a member provided with a socket therein adapted to receive a cable, means projecting outwardly therefrom, clamping members for the cable mounted on the opposite sides of the projecting means and means on the clamping members cooperating with said projecting means for clamping the cable within said member.

2. A cable clamp for plug switches and the like, in combination, a portion of said plug having a socket therein said socket having open sides and protruding edges, binding plates extending across the open sides, and means cooperating with the protruding edges and acting upon the clamps to bind the cable.

3. In a cable clamp, in combination, a body having in its end a socket adapted to receive an insulated cable, said socket having open sides, releasable binding plates extending across the open sides, protruding members located between the clamps having perforations therein, and means passing through said perforations and adapted to bind the clamping members upon the cable.

4. In a cable clamp, a member provided with a socket therein adapted to receive a cable, edges protruding outwardly from said socket, clamping members mounted on the opposite sides of the protruding edges, and means cooperating with said edges for clamping the cable.

5. In a cable clamp, in combination, a member provided with a socket therein adapted to receive a cable, protruding edges having perforations therein, clamping members mounted on the opposite sides of the protruding edges, and means on said clamping members extending through said perforations for clamping said cable.

6. In a cable clamp, in combination, a