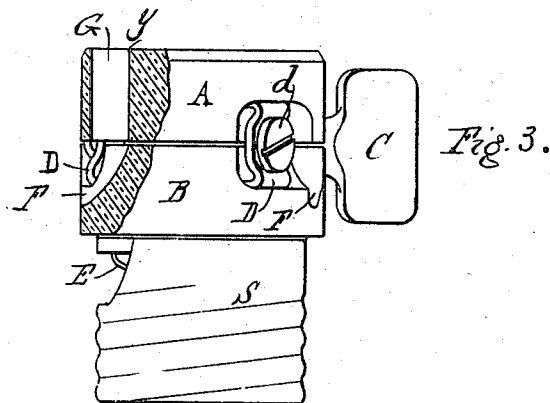
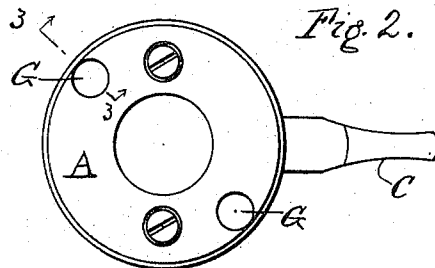
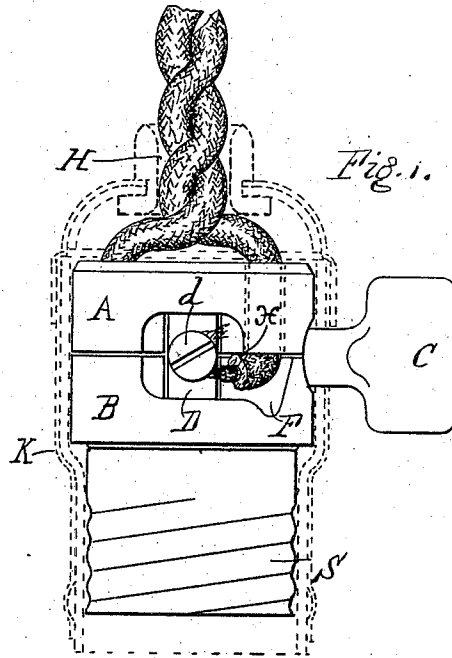


G. W. GOODRIDGE.
ELECTRIC LAMP SOCKET.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 4, 1909.

1,024,129.

Patented Apr. 23, 1912



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GILBERT W. GOODRIDGE, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE BRYANT ELECTRIC COMPANY, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT, A CORPORATION OF CONNECTICUT.

ELECTRIC-LAMP SOCKET.

1,024,129.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 23, 1912.

Application filed June 4, 1909. Serial No. 500,061.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GILBERT W. GOODRIDGE, a citizen of the United States of America, and residing at Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Electric-Lamp Sockets, of which the following is a specification.

The main object of my invention is to so construct a socket for incandescent electric lamps that when such a socket is wired up for suspension of the lamp by the electric conductors, the connections of the ends of the wires to the socket terminals will be relieved from the strain due to the weight of the lamp, and its shade and shade holder, and further that the socket can be wired up in no other way, or in other words without bringing this strain relief into use.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a key socket embodying my invention, the shell and cap and linings being indicated by dotted lines; Fig. 2 is a plan view of the socket taken out of its shell; Fig. 3 is another side view of the socket, partly in section on the line 3—3, Fig. 2.

I have shown my invention as applied to a key-socket with the insulation formed of two buttons of porcelain or other suitable insulating material. The upper button A and the lower button B, which contain in recesses in their adjacent faces any suitable switch mechanism controlled by the key C, are preferably secured together by metal standards D, but may be secured by any other suitable means. The lower button carries the usual screw shell S and central spring contact E to receive and hold the Edison type of lamp base.

In the present instance, the standards D constitute the terminal plates and carry the binding screws *d* for the bared ends of the electric conductors. I form in the top button at a little distance from the recess for each terminal plate a vertical passage or hole G near the circumference of the button, and in the upper edge of the lower button I form two beveled recesses F, which when the two buttons are secured together as shown, will form continuations of the respective

holes G, Fig. 3, so that when the ends of wires are passed downward through these holes G, the beveled recesses F will guide the wire ends outwardly when they can be grasped by the wireman and conveniently connected up under the binding screws *d* of the terminal plates.

It is intended that the holes G shall be of a size to receive with some friction the covered wire of the size usually used for this work, and each hole G is at a sufficient distance from the adjacent wire terminal post D to give at *x*, Fig. 1, a rectangular corner or abutment in the insulation to produce a sharp bend in the covered part of the wire and a corresponding frictional hold on it. I also prefer not to bevel the mouth or upper end of each hole G, as is ordinarily done in the side wire grooves of socket porcelains; instead I leave a corner at *y*, Fig. 3, where a second abutment is thus provided to get a further frictional hold on the covered part of the wire which thus has to be bent over it, on its way to the outlet opening in the cap H, Fig. 1.

As the insulating body fits the lined shell K without much play, it will be seen that the socket cannot be wired up except by putting the wires through the holes G before connecting their bared ends to the terminal posts, and consequently the strain relief consisting of the frictional hold of the corners *x* and *y* and of the walls of the hole G upon each wire necessarily come into use. In other words the most careless wireman cannot wire up the socket without bringing the strain relief into play. The holes or passages are of such character that the wires are held in place without the aid of the outer shell.

I claim as my invention:

1. An electric lamp socket having an insulating body with lamp terminals on its lower face and with wire terminals on its sides, the insulating body having vertical holes through it for the passage of the wires near the periphery of the insulating body and at a little distance from the wire terminals.

2. An electric lamp socket having a two

button insulating body with lamp terminals on its lower face and with wire terminals on the sides, the upper button having holes for the passage of the wires and the lower button having beveled recesses to form continuations of the holes adjacent to the wire terminals.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GILBERT W. GOODRIDGE.

Witnesses:

L. B. WILSON.

H. W. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."