Dec. 16, 1930. T. J. SCOFIELD 1,785,211

SOCKET SLEEVE

Filed March 18, 1926

Fig. 1.

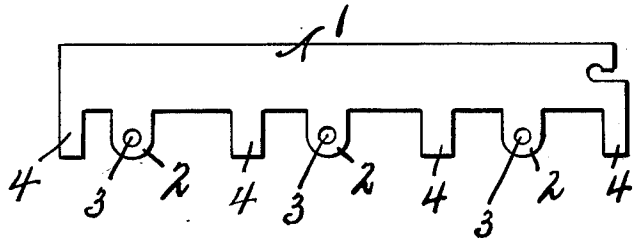


Fig. 2.

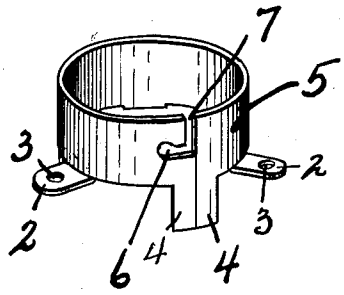
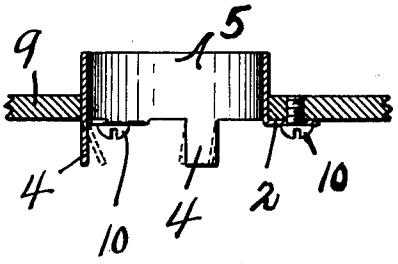


Fig. 3



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

THEODORE JOHNSON SCOFIELD, OF JACKSON, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR TO THE SPARKS-WITHINGTON COMPANY, OF JACKSON, MICHIGAN, A CORPORATION OF OHIO

SOCKET SLEEVE

Application filed March 18, 1926. Serial No. 95,607.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in socket sleeves designed for use in connection with a tube socket in radio and similar apparatus, and to the method of producing such socket sleeves.

The main object of the invention is the production of an efficient socket sleeve of comparatively simple and inexpensive construction.

Other objects and advantages relate to the details of the structure, all as will more fully appear from the following description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings in which:—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the formed blank as used in producing the socket sleeve of this invention.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the socket sleeve.

Figure 3 is a central vertical section through the socket sleeve illustrating a method of securing the same to a sub base.

The blank illustrated in Figure 1 is cut, stamped, or otherwise formed from a flat strip or sheet of suitable metal such as brass. This blank comprises an elongated body portion —1— having a plurality of attaching lugs —2— extending laterally from one side. In this particular illustration, three such attaching lugs are shown, and are here illustrated as formed with openings —3— for receiving attaching means, such as screws or the like.

The blank is further formed with a plurality of spaced tube-case engaging lugs —4— arranged alternately with the lugs —2—. The two lugs —4— formed at the opposite ends of the blank are preferably about half the width of the intermediate lugs —4— for the reason that when the strip —1— is rolled or otherwise bent into circular or cylindrical form, the two end lugs are adapted to abut and constitute a single lug of a width preferably similar to the width of the intermediate lugs —4—. All of the lugs project from the same side of the body —1— and either before or after the body —1— is rolled into cylindrical form, the attaching lugs —2— are bent outwardly so as to lie at substantially right angles to the axis of the cylindrical portion —5— of the formed socket sleeve. The tube-base supporting lugs extend axially from the cylindrical portion —5— of the formed socket sleeve and are adapted to be bent or sprung inwardly so as to engage and support tubes with bases of varying diameters, and this is of importance as it frequently happens that supposedly similar tubes have bases that vary considerably in size.

At one end of the base —1— of the blank there is formed a lateral slot —6— and the blank above the lateral slot terminates short of the termination of the remaining portion of the blank at that end so that when the two ends of the blank are brought together there is formed a vertical slot —7— which leads to the lateral slot —6— thereby producing a bayonet slot in which the stud provided upon tube bases is adapted to be positioned so as to maintain the tube in the socket sleeve.

In Figure 3 the socket sleeve is shown as secured to a sub-base —9— by means of screws —10— extending through the openings —3— in the attaching lugs —2— and in dotted lines the lugs —4— have been shown as sprung inwardly to adapt the socket sleeve for supporting a tube having a base of somewhat less diameter than the cylindrical portion —5— of the socket sleeve.

When the blank has been rolled into circular or cylindrical form, as illustrated in Figure 2, the contacting ends of the blank may be secured together in any suitable manner, such as welding, or otherwise, but that is not necessary in most cases as the cylindrical portion —5— is adapted to extend through an opening or bore in the sub-base —10— that is of a diameter substantially equal to the external diameter of the cylindrical part —5— which is designed to fit tightly in the bore so that the contacting or adjacent ends of the blank are held in position without additional securement.

Altho I have shown and described a specific form and construction of socket sleeve together with lugs of particular form, I do not desire to restrict myself to the details of form or size of the cylindrical portion —5—

or of the lugs extending therefrom, as various changes and modifications may be made within the scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. The method of forming socket sleeves comprising forming a blank having laterally projecting attaching lugs and spaced tube-supporting lugs extending from the same side of the blank as the attaching lugs, shaping the blank into cylindrical form, and bending the attaching lugs outwardly at substantially right angles to the axis of the cylinder.

2. A socket sleeve formed of a single strip of sheet metal bent into substantially cylindrical form and having integral attaching lugs bent outwardly at substantially right angles to the axis of the cylinder, and spaced tube-supporting lugs extending substantially parallel with the axis of the cylinder.

3. A socket sleeve formed of a single strip of sheet metal bent into substantially cylindrical form and having integral attaching lugs bent outwardly at substantially right angles to the axis of the cylinder, tube supporting lugs extending substantially parallel with the axis of the cylinder, and sufficiently flexible to be capable of being sprung inwardly.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 25th day of February, 1926.

THEODORE JOHNSON SCOFIELD.