Aug. 22, 1939. E. I. CLEMENCE. 2,170,399

ELECTRIC LAMP HUSK

Filed Feb. 24, 1937

Fig. 2.

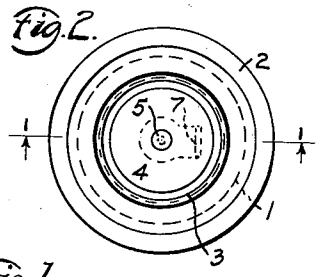


Fig. 1.

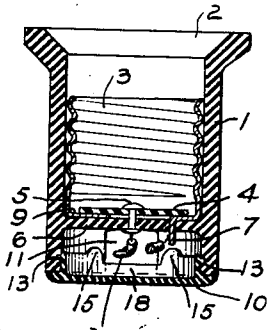


Fig. 3.

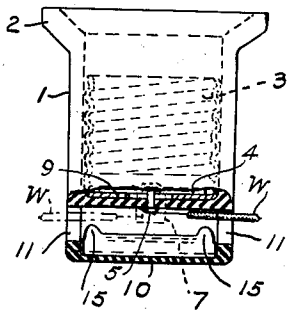


Fig. 5.

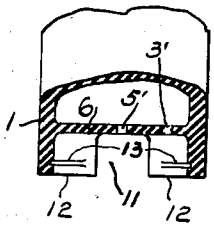


Fig. 4.

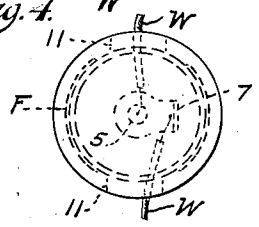


Fig. 8.

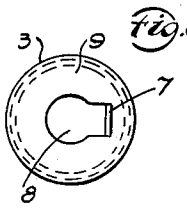


Fig. 7.

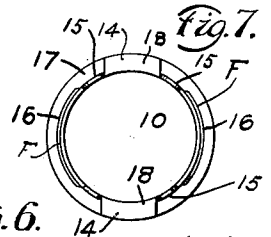
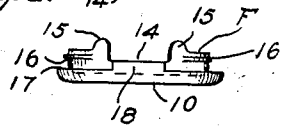


Fig. 6.



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ELECTRIC LAMP HUSK

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Application February 24, 1937, Serial No. 127,395

4 Claims. (Cl. 173—358)

The present invention is for an improvement in electric lamp sockets or husks, and while not limited thereto, is more especially related to miniature electric lights or lamps such as are used in the decorative lighting of Christmas trees and other similar ornamental use.

The important feature of the present structure is in the provision, in a husk of this type, of a minimum number of parts, to obtain a finished, safe and practical structure, and wherein said parts are simple, easily and rapidly assembled into a unit structure and are extremely neat in appearance.

The foregoing, and other features of advantage will be noted as the herein description proceeds, and it will be obvious that modifications may be made in the structure herein, without departing from the spirit hereof or the scope of the appended claims.

In the drawing,

Fig. 1 is an enlarged sectional view of the husk, as assembled, shown in side elevation;

Fig. 2 is a plan view of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the husk, enlarged, with portions broken away, to better show certain parts;

Fig. 4 is a bottom view of Fig. 1;

Fig. 5 shows a fragmentary portion of the husk enlarged with portions broken away to better show the interior details;

Fig. 6 is a side elevation enlarged, of the husk closure cap;

Fig. 7 is a plan view thereof; and

Fig. 8 is a bottom view of the threaded socket ferrule, enlarged.

As in Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 5, the husk body portion 1, is moulded from a suitable plastic having dielectric properties, such as a phenolic condensation compound and is made in the form of an approximate cylinder, as to its interior, has an open, flaring lamp socket directing end 2 which merges into the body portion 1.

The opposite and relatively lower end of portion 1 is also open and near the open lower end the body is traversed by a web 6, which has an axial perforation 5' therein Fig. 5, to receive a rivet 5, Figs. 1 and 3.

The lower open end of the body 1 is provided with two opposed openings 11—11, Figs. 3 and 5, which, in the present instance end at the outer face of web 6, Fig. 5, thus to form, in part, openings to receive conductor wires W—W, Figs. 3 and 4, and dividing the lower end into two portions 12—12.

The lower ends 12—12 of the body 1, and in the interior thereof and near their lower edges, Fig. 5, are provided with blind ended grooves 13—13, which are diametrically opposed to one another, these being also arranged so as to be symmetrically located midway between the wire entrance slots 11—11, best indicated in Fig. 5.

In the interior of the husk body 1, Fig. 1, is fixedly mounted a metallic, conductive, threaded lamp socket receiving ferrule 3, having an integral bottom 9, the bottom being provided with an enlarged aperture 8, out of which is blanked an outstanding contact lug 7, Figs. 1, 4 and 8, which stands at right angles to the bottom 9 The web 6 of the husk body 1 is provided with a ferrule lug receiving aperture 3', Fig. 5, whereby, when the ferrule 3 is mounted in operative position in the body 1, the ferrule contact lug 7 projects through said aperture 3' to below the bottom of web 6, Fig. 1, to permit the affixing thereto of a conductor wire W, preferably by soldering, or by any other suitable means and to act as a key to prevent turning of the ferrule when removing or replacing a light bulb.

The socket ferrule 3 is held fixedly in operative position in the husk by means of a pierced dielectric disk 4, which acts as a clamp to hold the bottom 9 to the web 6 by means of a single rivet 5, Fig. 1, which by reason of its exposed ends on opposite sides of the disk 4 and web 6, acts also as a conductor for the central terminal contact of a light bulb. The lower exposed end of the rivet 5 also acts as a point of attachment to the other conductor wire W, as in Fig. 4.

After assembly to the point above described, the open lower end is closed by a snap closure, which is moulded of a compound similar to that described for the body 1 and which is disclosed in detail in Figs. 4, 6 and 7. This closure comprises a head portion 10 having an interrupted outstanding flange, generally denoted by F, said flange being provided with opposed openings 14—14 ending at the stepped sections 18—18 of the flange, said openings, when the closure is fitted to the husk body, registering with the openings 11—11 of said husk body, to jointly form complete conductor wire openings for the wires W, W, as in Figs. 1 and 4.

The opposed, uninterrupted portions of the flange F, between the openings 14—14 on their outer perimeters are provided with raised beads 16—16, Figs. 6 and 7, the circumferential length of which corresponds to the length of the grooves 13—13 in portions 12—12 of the body 1, and when the closure is in position, as a bottom cover, as in Fig. 1, it is locked in position by said bead and

groove structure to register the wire openings 14—14 and 11—11 in cooperative registered positions, as in Figs. 1, 3 and 4. In closing the bottom of the husk with the closure the interrupted beaded flange thereof, as indicated in Fig. 7, being relatively thin, is flexible enough to snap into and out of groove engagement with the husk, but when engaged, is held firmly against accidental displacement.

The head 10 of the closure, Figs. 6 and 7, extends beyond the beaded flange 16, as at 17, to provide a stop seat to engage with the lower end of the husk, as viewed in Fig. 1, and is preferably of the same exterior dimension of the husk at the point of engagement.

The flanged portions 16—16 of the closure are provided at their interrupted ends, adjacent the openings 14—14, with thin upstanding lugs 15—15 and 15—15, these being so contoured as to act as entering guides when placing the closure on the body 1, and also to act as means to prevent the wires W, W from getting out of operative positions when initiating the closure of the husk body 1.

From the foregoing description, it will be noted that aside from the rivet 5 and wires W, W, there are only four parts to the present construction, and owing to the simplicity of construction and the few parts involved, the operation of assembly of the completed article is simple, and extremely rapid, and thus is conducive to low manufacturing costs with a consequent saving of labor and outlay.

What I claim is:

1. A husk for electric light bulbs comprising in combination, an open ended body portion, an integral bottom forming web located adjacent one of said open ends, said web having an aperture therein, the open end adjacent said web being bifurcated to form conductor wire inlets, a metallic threaded socket ferrule located in said body and resting upon said web, a ferrule clamping dielectric disk located within and upon the bottom of said ferrule, a metallic rivet fixing said disk, said ferrule and said web together in operative assembly and a snap closure closing the end of the body adjacent said web, said closure being of dielectric material and being provided with wire inlet openings which register with the openings in said bifurcated body end, said closure and said bifurcated body end being provided with interengageable locking means to act as registering means to register the joint openings in said body and closure, and to act as locking means to releasably lock said closure to said body end; the interengageable locking means of the snap closure and bifurcated body end comprising registering groves and beads which interengage when the snap cover is pushed into closure engagement with said body end, to releasably hold said closure firmly to said body end, said closure being provided with a peripheral flange to engage said body end and act as a stop for said closure.

2. A husk for electric light bulbs comprising in combination, an open ended body portion, an integral bottom forming web located adjacent one of said open ends, said web having an aperture therein, the open end adjacent said web being bifurcated to form conductor wire inlets, a metallic threaded socket ferrule located in said body and resting upon said web, a ferrule clamping dielectric disk located within and upon the bottom of said ferrule, a metallic rivet fixing said disk, said ferrule and said web together in operative assembly and a snap closure closing the end of the body adjacent said web, said closure being of dielectric material and being provided with wire inlet openings which register with the openings in said bifurcated body end, said closure and said bifurcated body end being provided with interengageable locking means to act as registering means to register the joint openings in said body and closure, and to act as locking means to releasably lock said closure to said body end; the closure member being constructed of a moulded dielectric material in the form of a flanged disc, the flange being located at a right angle to said disc and being inset from the perimeter of said disc to form a body seat, said flange being bifurcated to form conductor wire inlets, and having integral body engaging means located exteriorly between said bifurcations and thin, upstanding body entering guide lugs on said flanges adjacent said bifurcations.

3. An electric light bulb husk comprising an open ended tubular body member having at the outer end a space adapted to receive the threaded end of an electric light bulb; a closure member for the inner end; said body member having conductor openings into said body member and a pair of conducting means engaging said threaded end and passing out through said openings; said closure member being constructed of a moulded dielectric material in the form of a flanged disc, the flange being located at a right angle to said disc and being inset from the perimeter of said disc to form a body seat; said flange being bifurcated to form conductor wire inlets registering with said conductor openings, the flange having integral body engaging means located exteriorly between said bifurcations, and thin upstanding body entering guide lugs on said flanges adjacent said bifurcations and adapted to enter into said inner end.

4. An electric light bulb husk comprising an open ended tubular body member having at the outer end a space adapted to receive the stem end of an electric light bulb; a closure member for the inner end; said body member having conductor openings into said body member adapted to receive conducting means connected to said stem end and passing out through said openings; said closure member being constructed of a moulded dielectric material in the form of a flanged disc, the flange projecting inwardly from said disc and being bifurcated to form conductor wire inlets registering with said conductor openings, the flange having body engaging portions located exteriorly between said bifurcations, and upstanding body entering guide lugs into said inner end of the body member.

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