A. WEBER, Sr. & J. WEBER.

CASE FOR INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LAMP SOCKETS.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 16, 1911.

1,066,963.

Patented July 8, 1913.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

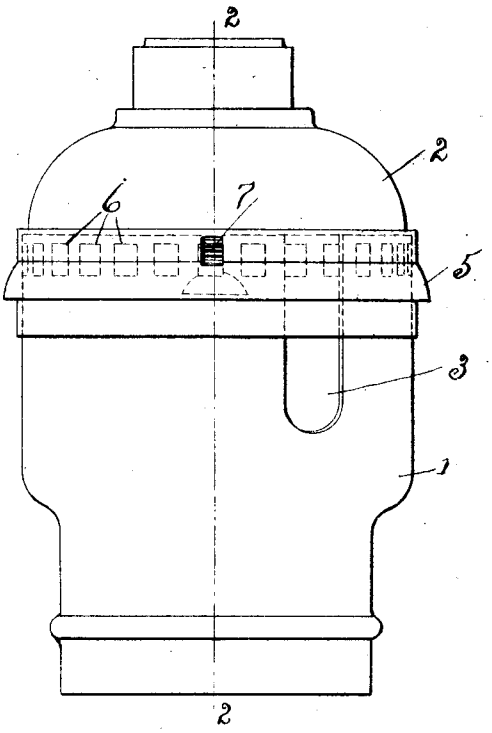


Fig. 1.

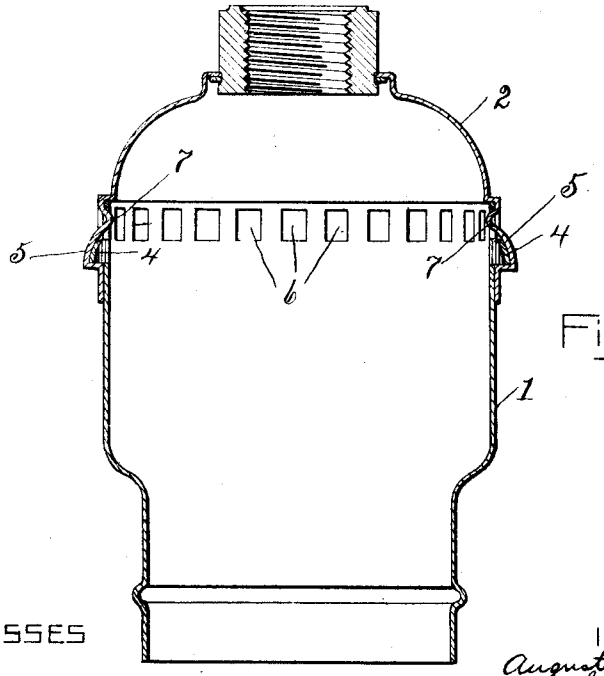


Fig. 2.

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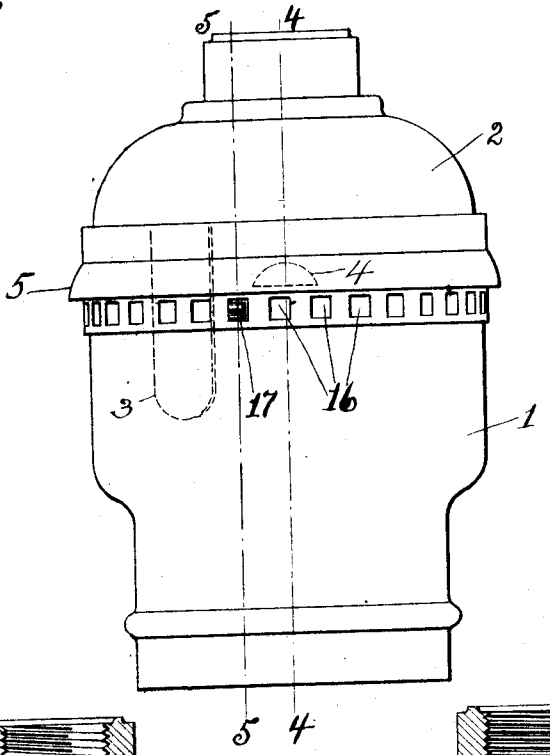


Fig. 3.

Fig. 5.

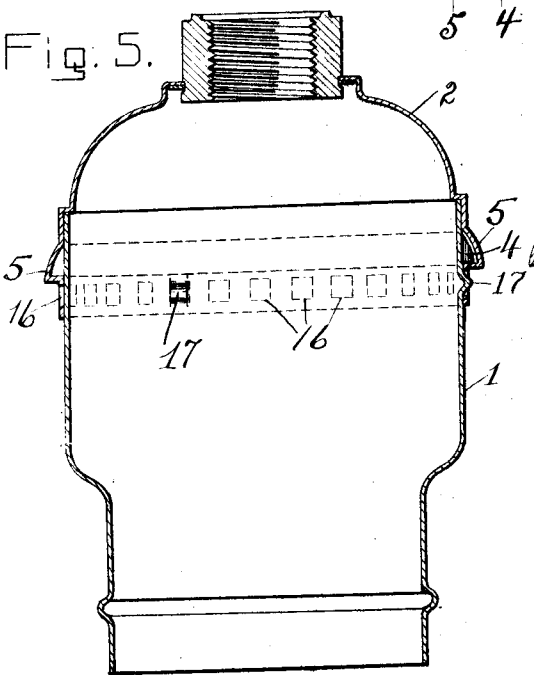
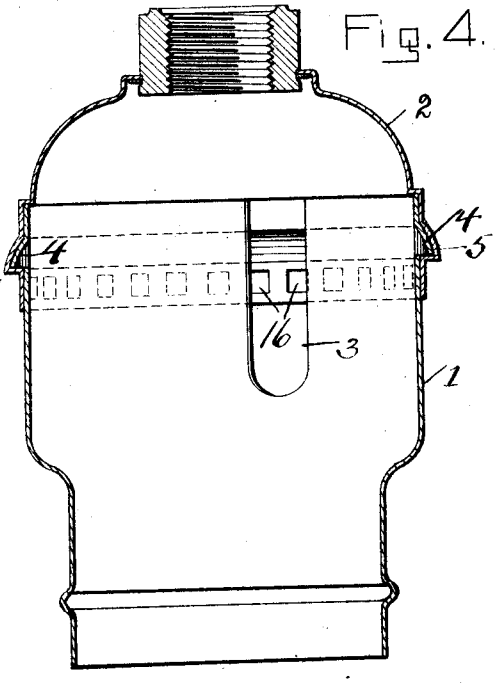


Fig. 4.



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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 9.

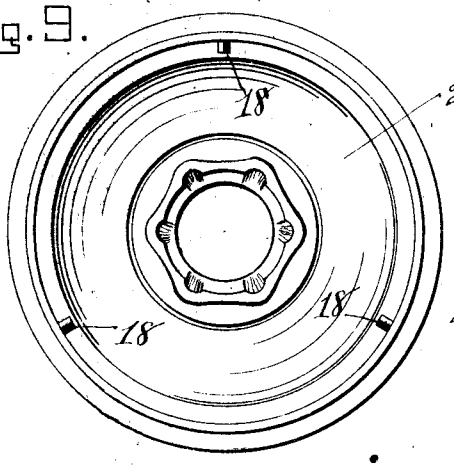
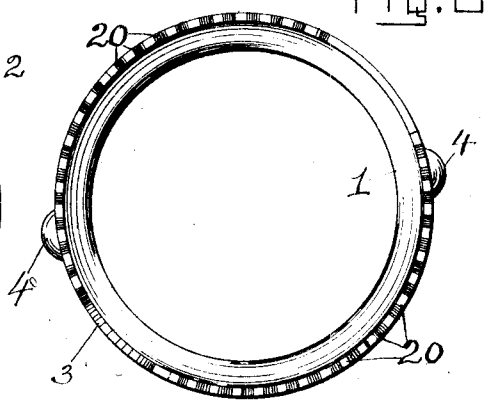


Fig. 8.



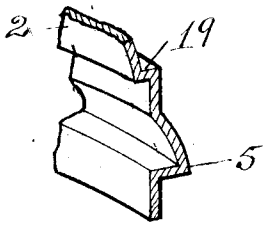


Fig. 6.

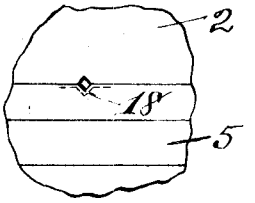


Fig. 10.

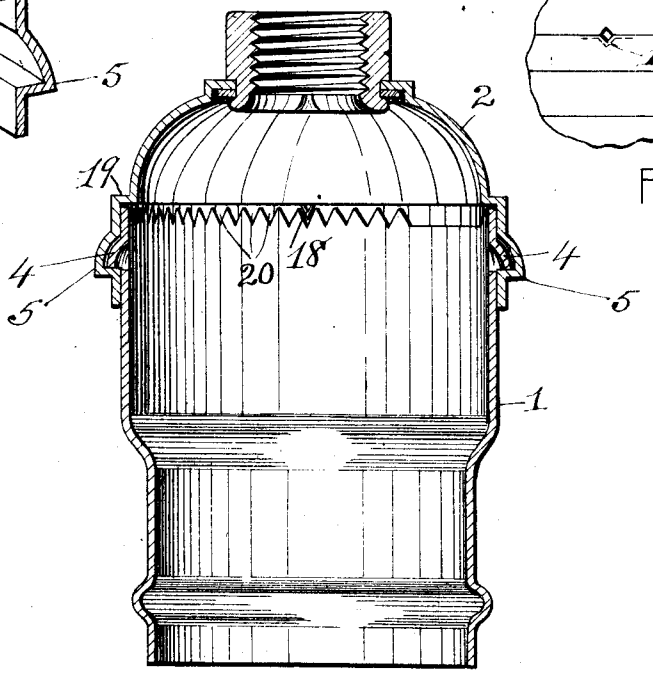


Fig. 7.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUST WEBER, SR., AND JOHN WEBER, OF SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK, ASSIGNORS TO WEBER ELECTRIC COMPANY, OF SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

CASE FOR INCANDESCENT-ELECTRIC-LAMP SOCKETS.

1,066,963. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 8, 1913.

Application filed January 16, 1911. Serial No. 602,762.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, AUGUST WEBER, Sr., and JOHN WEBER, each a citizen of the United States, residing at Schenectady, county of Schenectady, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cases for Incandescent-Electric-Lamp Sockets, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to such improvements and consists of the novel construction and combination of parts hereinafter described and subsequently claimed.

Reference may be had to the accompanying drawings, and the reference characters marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Similar characters refer to similar parts in the several figures therein.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a view in side elevation of a case for an incandescent electric lamp-socket illustrating one form of our invention. Fig. 2 is a central vertical section of the same taken on the broken line 2—2 in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a view in side elevation of a case for an incandescent electric lamp-socket illustrating another form of our invention. Fig. 4 is a central vertical section of the same taken on the broken line 4—4 in Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a central vertical section of the same taken on the broken line 5—5 in Fig. 3. Fig. 6 is a view in perspective of a broken-away portion of the cap. Fig. 7 is a central vertical section of a case for incandescent electric lamp-sockets embodying our invention, showing a different means for preventing relative rotation of the case-members. Fig. 8 is a top plan view of the shell of the same with the cap removed. Fig. 9 is a bottom plan view of the cap of the same. Fig. 10 is a view in side elevation of a broken-away portion of the cap.

The principal object of the invention is to facilitate the locking together of the cap-and-sleeve members of the case for an incandescent electric lamp-socket in numerous positions of relative rotative adjustment.

Other objects will appear in connection with the following description.

In carrying out our invention, we provide the case-members with means whereby they are adapted to interlock against a longitudinal movement of separation in any or substantially any relative rotative position in which the cap and sleeve may be telescopically applied to each other; and we provide one of said case-members with numerous openings circumferentially arranged, and the other of said members with one or more projections adapted to enter a like number of said openings to prevent a relative rotative movement in substantially any position of relative rotative adjustment in which the case-members may be interlocked against longitudinal separation.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings, 1, is the sleeve and, 2, the cap of the case, the sleeve being provided with the usual key-slot 3. The cap is adapted to telescopically receive and fit the inner end of the sleeve, and the sleeve has near its inner end a plurality of outward projections or catches, 4, which may be formed in any known manner, preferably by transversely slitting the wall of the sleeve, and displacing outwardly a portion of the sleeve-wall on the inner side of said slit. The catches, 4, are adapted to enter and interlock with an annularly grooved portion, 5, of the flange of the cap, as shown in Fig. 2. The catches, 4, are preferably inclined or beveled as shown, so that such interlocking is accomplished by the telescopic application of the cap to the sleeve. The grooved portion, 5, of the cap-flange preferably extends throughout the circumferential extent of the flange, so that the cap and sleeve are thus adapted to interlock in any or substantially any relative rotative position; and, in the absence of preventive means, would be permitted a relative rotative movement. The sleeve is provided near its inner end with numerous equidistant rectangular apertures, 6; and the flange of the cap is provided with a plurality of inward projections, 7, each adapted to enter the several apertures, 6, when brought opposite thereto. Each of the projections, 7, is preferably formed by making two vertical slits in the flange of the cap, and inwardly displacing the metal between said slits, thereby causing the cut-metal edges of the displaced portion to engage the cut-metal walls of an aperture, 6, to resist relative rotary movement.

Referring to Figs. 3, 4 and 5 the means

for causing the cap and sleeve to interlock against a longitudinal movement of separation is the same as shown in Figs. 1 and 2; while, to prevent relative rotary movement, we provide numerous equidistant rectangular apertures, 16, in the flange of the cap, each adapted to receive, when brought opposite thereto, an outward projection, 17, on the sleeve, which projection is preferably formed in substantially the same manner as the projection, 7, shown in Figs. 1 and 2. A single projection, 17, is sufficient to lock the parts against relative rotation in the construction shown in Figs. 3, 4 and 5, whether the case be for a key or a keyless socket. In the construction shown in Figs. 1 and 2, a single projection, 7, will usually be found sufficient, except in a case for a key-socket where the width of the key-slot, 3, may occupy more than the space of one of the apertures, 6, in which case two or more projections, 7, may be employed. We prefer, however, to employ two or more projections, 7 or 17, in the respective constructions shown.

In either form of our invention shown, the cap and sleeve can be telescopically applied one to the other and interlocked against a longitudinal movement of separation in any relative rotary position, whether the projection, 7 or 17, on the one member is in perfect alinement with the respective aperture, 6 or 16, in the other member, or not, a very slight relative rotative movement only being necessary to seat the projection in the aperture after the parts are interlocked, should it not be seated therein during the interlocking operation. Such relative rotary movement as would be necessary in any case to thus seat the projection in the aperture would be so slight as to be negligible in the operation and use of the socket. The cap and sleeve can therefore by means of this invention be interlocked and secured against relative rotary movement in substantially any relative rotary position in which they may be applied to each other.

For certain purposes of the invention the lugs or catches, 4, may be formed in any known manner, whereby they are adapted to interlock with the grooved portion of the cap-flange; and the lugs or projections, 7 or 17, may be formed in any known manner whereby they are adapted to enter the respective apertures, 6 or 16, and prevent relative rotary movement of the parts.

Referring to the construction shown in Figs. 7 to 10, inclusive, the cap is provided with one or more projections, 18, on the annular offset portion, 19, of the cap, adapted to enter the several seats, 20, formed in the upper edge of the shell, said projections and seats being in such number and location that one or more projections, 18, will automatically enter one or more, respectively, of said seats when the shell and cap are applied telescopically to each other in any relative rotative position. This is made possible by forming said seats by serrating certain portions of the upper edge of the shell, whereby a plurality of seats or openings are formed adjacent to one another, and separated from one another by a V-shaped tooth or projection on the upper edge of the shell.

In the preferred form of cap shown, the annular groove, 5, is formed by pressing out a portion of the flange of the cap to form a continuous annular shoulder seat or ledge in a plane perpendicular to the axis of the case, adapted to interlock with the lugs or catches on the sleeve; and this groove is formed along the middle portion of the flange on the cap, leaving, on both the inner and outer sides of the groove, cylindrical portions of the flange adapted to telescopically fit the sleeve.

No claim is made herein to the specific forms of the invention employing a notched or serrated edge on one of the parts as a means for preventing relative rotation, as these features of the invention are particularly claimed in our co-pending application Serial No. 501,776, filed June 12, 1909.

What we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

1. A case for incandescent electric lamp-sockets comprising a pair of members consisting of a sleeve and a cap, one of said members having a continuous annular seat, and the other of said members having means adapted to engage said annular seat to prevent a relative movement of separation of said members, said members having interengaging means to prevent relative rotation in substantially any relative rotary position in which said members may be assembled.

2. A case for incandescent electric lamp-sockets comprising a pair of case-members, one adapted to receive the other, and provided with a continuous peripheral interior seat, and the other having exterior projections interlockable with said seat.

3. A case for incandescent electric lamp-sockets comprising a pair of case-members, one adapted to receive the other, and provided with a continuous interior seat, and the other having exterior projections with cut-metal edges engageable with said seat.

4. A case for incandescent electric lamp-sockets comprising a pair of case-members, one adapted to receive the other, and provided with a continuous interior seat, and the other having exterior projections with cut-metal edges engageable with said seat, said members having means for preventing their relative rotation when interlocked.

5. A case for incandescent electric lamp-sockets comprising two members provided with means for attaching the same together, said means consisting of lugs on one part

engaging with a continuous interior shoulder on the other part when moved together longitudinally, and additional engaging means on one member projecting into a corresponding opening in the opposite member to lock against rotary movement.

6. A case for incandescent electric lamp-sockets comprising a pair of members consisting of a sleeve and a cap, one of said members having a continuous annular seat, and the other of said members having means adapted to engage said annular seat to prevent a relative movement of separation of said members, one of said members having a projection, and the other member being provided with a plurality of perforate openings severally adapted to receive said projection to lock against rotary movement.

7. A case for incandescent electric lamp-sockets comprising a pair of members consisting of a sleeve and a cap, said cap having a continuous annular seat and a flange on the outer side of said seat formed with perforate openings, said sleeve having projections adapted to engage said annular seat to prevent a relative movement of separation of said members, and having a projection adapted to enter the several perforate openings in the flange of the cap to lock against rotary movement.

8. A socket-case comprising two members provided with means for attaching the same together, said means consisting of lugs on one part engaging a continuous annular shoulder on the other part when moved together longitudinally, and additional engaging means on one member, projecting into a corresponding opening in the opposite member, to lock against rotary movement.

9. An incandescent electric lamp-socket having case-members comprising a sleeve and a cap provided with means adapted to interlock the shell and cap with each other against separation in any and every relative rotative position, and having independent means for preventing their relative rotation in any one of numerous relative rotative positions.

10. An incandescent electric lamp-socket having case-members comprising a sleeve and a cap provided with means adapted to interlock the shell and cap with each other in any and every relative rotative position, and having independent means for limiting their relative rotative movement to a negligible degree in whatever position they may be so interlocked.

11. A case for incandescent electric lamp-sockets comprising in combination, a sleeve having exterior projections, and a cap of sheet-metal having a cylindrical flange to telescopically receive the sleeve and having a portion of said flange outwardly displaced to form a continuous annular ledge occupying a plane perpendicular to the axis of the case and adapted to interlock with the exterior projections on the sleeve.

12. A case for incandescent electric lamp-sockets comprising in combination, a sleeve having projections; and a cap formed of sheet-metal with a continuous annular groove adapted to interlock with said projections on the sleeve, and having on both the inner and outer sides of said groove cylindrical portions adapted to telescopically receive and fit said sleeve.

13. An incandescent electric lamp-socket having case-members comprising a sleeve having projections, and a sheet-metal cap having a flange provided with a continuous annular groove pressed therefrom and adapted to engage said projections on the sleeve, said socket having means, independent of said groove and projections, to prevent relative rotation of said sleeve and cap when interlocked.

14. An electric lamp-socket having sleeve and cap together with readily freed engaging means therefor latching against separation in any relative rotary position of the parts, and means for preventing rotary movement of the parts with relation to each other.

15. An electric lamp-socket having sleeve and cap fitting together telescopically and provided with automatic latching means brought into latching engagement by relative telescopic movement of the parts in any relative rotary position, said cap and sleeve being provided with means to prevent the sleeve from turning when so latched, said parts being readily detachable from each other.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands this 13th day of January, 1911.

AUGUST WEBER, SR.
JOHN WEBER.

Witnesses:
AUGUST WEBER, JR.,
FRANK A. FABREY.