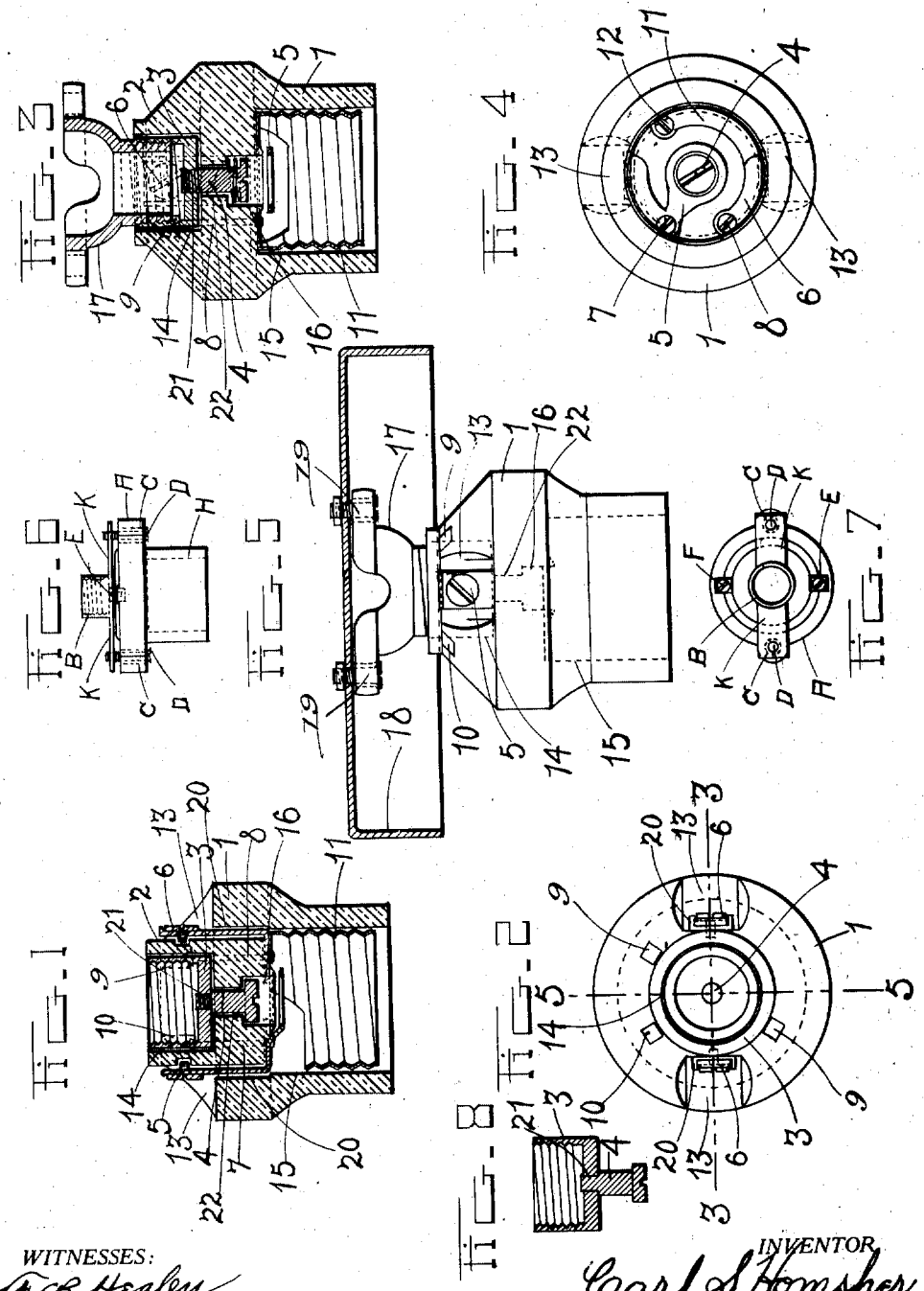
C. S. HOMSHER.

PORCH RECEPTACLE FOR ELECTRIC CONDUIT OUTLET BOXES.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 4, 1910.

991,309. **Patented May 2, 1911.**



WITNESSES:

F. B. Healey

H. E. Homsher.

INVENTOR

Carl S. Homsher.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARL S. HOMSHER, OF DENVER, COLORADO.

PORCH-RECEPTACLE FOR ELECTRIC-CONDUIT OUTLET-BOXES.

991,309. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 2, 1911.

Application filed October 4, 1910. Serial No. 585,342.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARL S. HOMSHER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Denver, in the county of Denver and State of Colorado, have invented new and useful Improvements in Porch-Receptacles for Electric-Conduit Outlet-Boxes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to incandescent lamp sockets or receptacles adapted for use in connection with conduit outlet boxes where fixture studs are employed.

The invention has for one of its objects to improve and simplify the construction and operation of lamp receptacles of this character so as to be comparatively inexpensive to manufacture, reliable and efficient in use, and capable of being readily attached to or detached from fixture studs.

Another object of the invention is the provision of novel means for attaching the receptacle to or detaching it from a fixture stud without requiring the receptacle to be turned.

Another object of the invention is to provide a novel form of porcelain or other receptacle having a novelly arranged attaching device within one end thereof and a lamp-receiving socket at the opposite end, together with means for connecting the lamp with the wires of a supply circuit.

With these objects in view and others, as will appear as the description proceeds, the invention comprises the various novel features of construction and arrangement of parts which will be more fully described hereinafter and set forth with particularity in the claims appended hereto.

In the accompanying drawing, which illustrates one embodiment of the invention, Figure 1 is a central vertical section of the receptacle taken on line 3—3, Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the receptacle. Fig. 3 is a vertical section taken at right angles to the section of Fig. 1, and on the line 5—5, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a bottom plan view of the receptacle. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of the receptacle shown attached to a fixture stud within an outlet box, the said box being shown in section. Fig. 6 is a side view of a modified form of receptacle-attaching means. Fig. 7 is a plan view thereof. Fig. 8 is a sectional view of the receptacle-attaching device removed.

Similar reference characters are employed to designate corresponding parts throughout the views.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates the body of the receptacle which may be formed of porcelain or other suitable insulating material, the body being molded with a lamp-receiving chamber 15 at one end and a chamber 14 at the other end for receiving the attaching device 3, said device being in the form of a cup which is internally threaded to screw on a stud fixture 17, as shown in Figs. 3 and 5. Within the socket 15 is the usual threaded metallic shell or holder commonly employed in lamp sockets and into which the base of the incandescent lamp screws, whereby electrical connection is afforded between the filament and supply circuit. The central contact of the incandescent lamp is adapted to engage a resilient contact 5^a centrally arranged in the chamber 15 and connected with a metal strip 5 that passes upwardly through a passage or channel 20 in the body 1 to form one terminal of the receptacle to which a supply wire is connected. The other terminal of the receptacle consists of a metal conductor or strip 6 that extends through a passage or channel 20 and is electrically connected with the lamp-receiving socket 11. The metal members 5 and 6 are held in place, respectively, by screws 7 and 8 that pass through the inner extremities of the said members and upwardly through the walls of the receptacle where they screw into nuts that are set into sockets 9 in the top of the receptacle, the heads of the screws 7 and 8 being clearly shown in Fig. 4. The screw 8 coöperates with the screw 12 to hold the lamp-receiving socket 11 in place, the said screw 12 being arranged in the same manner as the screw 8. At the terminals 5 and 6, the body 1 is formed with recesses 13 so as to enable the circuit wires to be more readily atached to the receptacle. The partition or wall separating the chambers or sockets 14 and 15 from each other has a central passage 22 which is enlarged into a recess 16 where it unites with the chamber 15, and extending through this passage is a screw 4 which is threaded in a central opening 21 in the attaching device 3, the head of the screw being countersunk or disposed in the recess 16. To render the screw accessible, the resilient lamp-engaging contact 5^a is provided with an opening through

which a screw driver can be inserted to engage the slotted head of the screw so that the screw can be turned in attaching or detaching the receptacle to and from a fixture stud. The screw, by means of its head engaging the shoulder in the body 1 formed by the recess 16, effectively supports the receptacle and the lamp carried thereby and yet the receptacle can be applied or removed without requiring the body to be turned to screw it on or off the fixture stud. If desired, a spring can be inserted between the head of the screw 4 and the shoulder at the end of the passage 22, as shown in Fig. 3. In Fig. 5, the fixture stud is shown secured by bolts 19 to the outlet box 18.

In Figs. 6 and 7, A designates an ordinary socket or receptacle that is attached to a fixture stud engaging or attaching device B, the latter having laterally-extending arms K with which engage screws D that pass upwardly through passages C in the receptacle and screw in the arms K. By this means, it is merely necessary to insert or remove the screws in fastening the receptacle in place or taking it down. As shown in Fig. 7, the receptacle is provided with terminals E and F to which the circuit wires are connected. Although the receptacle has been referred to as a lamp-receiving socket or receptacle, it is obvious that an ordinary attaching plug can be screwed into the same for effecting connection with a lamp or other translating device equipped with a cord conductor.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, the advantages of the construction and of the method of operation will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art to which the invention appertains, and while I have described the principle of operation of the invention, together with the apparatus which I now consider to be the best embodiment thereof, I desire to have it understood that the apparatus shown is merely illustrative, and that such changes may be made when desired as are within the scope of the claims appended hereto.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim as new, is:—

1. A receptacle for electric terminal boxes comprising a body having chambers at opposite ends, an attaching device disposed in one chamber, and a screw passing through the wall between the chambers and connected with the said device for holding the same in place.

2. A receptacle for electric terminal boxes comprising a body having chambers at opposite ends, an attaching device disposed in one chamber, a centrally-disposed fastening passing through the wall between the chambers and connected with the device for holding the latter in place, a contact disposed in line with the screw and having an opening through which an instrument can be inserted to engage the screw, and a socket in the chamber opposite to that having the attaching device for receiving a lamp or plug.

3. A receptacle of the class described comprising a body having a socket in one end, an attaching device set into the socket and consisting of a hollow internally-threaded structure, and a headed fastening passing through the bottom of the socket and connected with the device for attaching the body and device together.

4. A receptacle of the class described comprising a body of insulating material formed with chambers at opposite ends separated by a wall that is provided with a central passage, an internally threaded attaching device arranged in one of the chambers, lamp or plug-holding means in the other chamber, a fastening extending through the said passage and connected with the attaching device, and metal members forming the terminals of the device, one member being disposed in line with the fastening and having an opening through which the fastening is accessible by means of an instrument.

CARL S. HOMSHER.

Witnesses:
F. B. HEALEY,
CHAS. ENDICOTT.