

R. W. OSLAND & M. J. HUGGINS.

LAMP SOCKET.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 19, 1909.

1,013,681.

Patented Jan. 2, 1912.

Fig. 1.

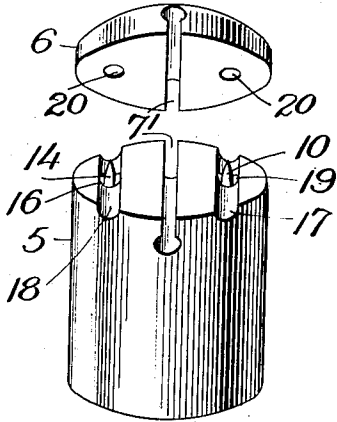


Fig. 2.

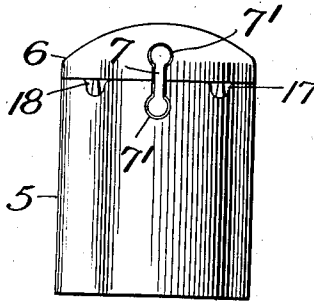


Fig. 3.

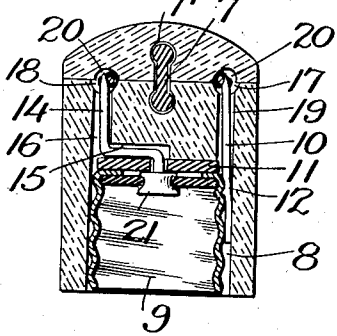


Fig. 4.

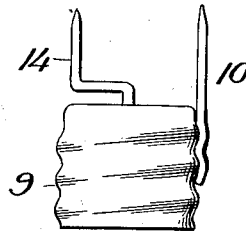
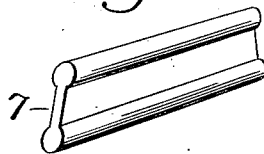


Fig. 5.



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LAMP-SOCKET.

1,013,681.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, RICHARD W. OSLAND and MERION J. HUGGINS, citizens of the United States, residing at Plainfield, Union county, New Jersey, and Brooklyn, Kings county, New York, respectively, have invented new and useful Improvements in Lamp-Sockets, of which the following is a specification.

10 This invention relates to lamp sockets and its object is to provide a simple and cheap device with complete insulating means and effectual connecting devices to do away with costly binding screws which would otherwise require tools to connect the necessary circuit wires as will be more fully described in the following specification, set forth in the claims and shown in the drawings, where:

20 Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved socket with the cap removed. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the socket. Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view. Fig. 4 is a side view of the metallic shell. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the uniting key.

25 The body 5 of the socket is preferably made of some substantial non-conductive material such as porcelain or glass and has a cap 6 of similar material to be fitted upon the upper end of same and the two to be locked together by means of a key 7 which may also be of non-conductive material such as vulcanized fiber but preferably of metal as the latter is stronger and as it is in no way adjacent any of the metallic connections is in consequence not liable to interfere with the functions of the socket. This key has two heads which enter similar keyways 7' in the socket and the cap and holds the two together. The socket has an interior recess 8 to contain a metallic shell 9 cemented therein as usual screw threaded to receive the ordinary incandescent lamp and having secured to it a pin 10 as one of the connections for the wires of the electric circuit. Within and forming a part of the shell 9 is a non-conductive washer 12 with a metal eyelet 21 at its center to which the specially formed pin 14 is connected, preferably soldered. Between the shell 9 and the horizontal part of the pin 14 is an insulating washer 11 provided expressly for the purpose of preventing the shell 9 and the pin 10 coming in contact with pin 14 and thus forming a short circuit. The upper ends of

the pins 10 and 14 extend above the upper surface of the body 5 and through the parallel grooves 17 and 18, the pins 10 and 14 passing up through the vertical passages 16 and 19, and in the under surface of the cap are two depressions 20 for the ends of the pins.

60 The electrical connection may be easily made by removing the cap and forcing the covered wire down on the pins which will perforate the insulating fabric and make the metallic connection. The cap is then replaced and locked to the socket by the uniting key, the feed wires being thus held in place and onto the pins and not released until the key is withdrawn. It is thus unnecessary to strip the wires of their insulation to insert the bared wire under the screw head after the manner now usual and necessary with all lamp sockets and receptacles, and at the same time providing a suitable connection with the live feed wires. The metal eyelet 21 makes the connection with the central contact of the lamp and the circuit is completed through the filament and the metal shell 9 and the circuit is completed through the same to the wires by means of the pins 10 and 14. To remove the wires the key 7 is removed and the cap lifted so that the wires are freed.

85 It will thus be seen that this socket is simple and substantial and while effectual in making the necessary line construction the connections are quickly made with means that are quickly operated, very cheap, entirely reliable and practical.

90 Particular attention is called to the specific form or shape of the pin 14, as this form shown is absolutely necessary for accomplishing the purpose of this socket, and also to the non-conductive washer 11, its purpose and relative location to the other parts of the socket as it is absolutely necessary as a safeguard against short circuits. The circuit wires are shown connected with the pins in Fig. 3.

100 It is obvious that the details of this device may be modified and otherwise arranged without departing from the essential features above described.

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

1. In a lamp socket, the combination with a socket of non-conductive material having a keyway in its upper side, of a cap of non-

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conductive material with a similar keyway in its lower side, a key to fit the keyways; a metallic shell for the socket and pins extending from the shell to the top of the socket and into grooves in its upper face.

2. In an electric lamp socket, the combination with a socket of non-conductive material having vertical passages and intersecting horizontal grooves, of a cap of similar material having depressions coinciding with the vertical passages of the socket, a key with a double head to fit similar keyways in the socket and cap, a threaded metallic shell, a pointed pin secured to the side of the shell and passing up one of the pas-

sages, a second pointed pin of angular form secured to the center metal eyelet of a non-conducting washer at the bottom of the shell and occupying the other passage, and a washer of non-conductive material to insulate the horizontal part of the second pin from the shell.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of witnesses.

RICHARD W. OSLAND.
MERION J. HUGGINS.

Witnesses:

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