C. D. BLACKBURN.

ELECTRIC LAMP SOCKET.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 21, 1914.

1,157,075. Patented Oct. 19, 1915.

Fig. 1.

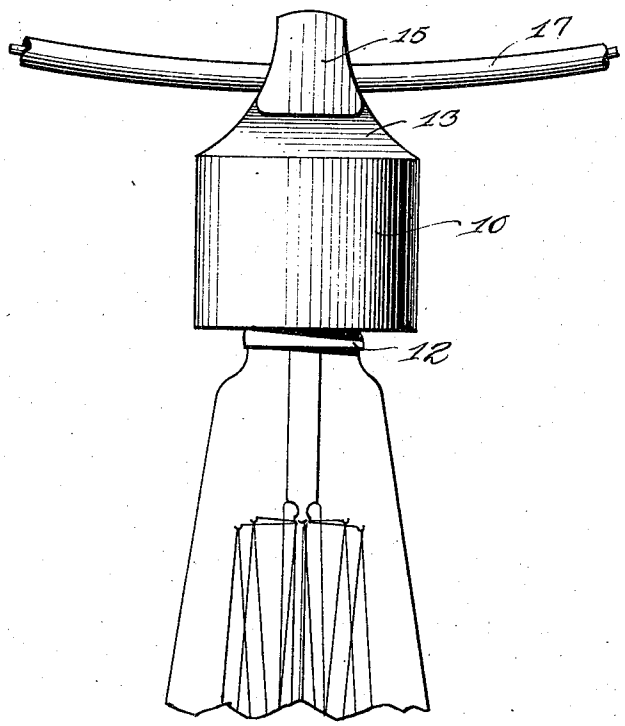


Fig. 2.

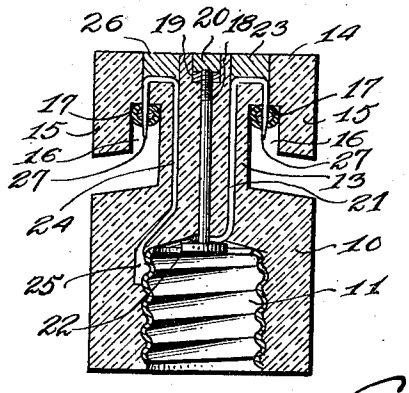
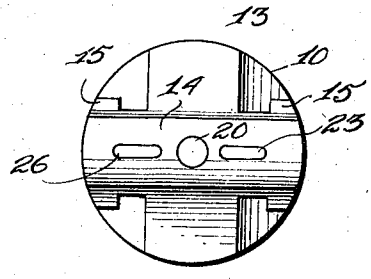


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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ELECTRIC-LAMP SOCKET.

1,157,075. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 19, 1915.

Application filed April 21, 1914. Serial No. 833,539.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES D. BLACKBURN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lime, in the county of Pueblo and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Electric-Lamp Sockets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved electric lamp socket, and the principal object of the invention is to provide a socket which may be removably connected with electric-conducting wires, and which is provided with improved contact wires which have their outer ends formed into sharpened penetrating points so that when the socket is placed between a pair of electric wires, the sharpened points may be pressed through the insulating cover and engage the wires embedded therein.

Another object of the invention is to provide a socket of the removable type which is so constructed that it may be easily connected with and disconnected from the electric wires, but which is so constructed that it will be securely held in place when connected with the wires.

This invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings wherein—

Figure 1 is a view in elevation showing the socket connected with the conducting wires; Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view through the socket; Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the socket.

The socket 10 is formed of porcelain, or any other suitable material, and resembles in its general construction an ordinary lamp socket, the socket being provided with an opening in which the usual threaded liner 11 is placed so that the incandescent bulb 12 may be screwed into the socket. It is of course obvious that the bulb may be removed and a plug connected with wires substituted for the light bulb. The upper end portion of the socket is formed into a neck 13 which is of less width than the socket and is provided with a head 14 having depending arms 15. These arms 15 form pockets 16 which resemble bayonet slots so that the conducting wires 17 may be engaged by the socket and the socket suspended from the wires as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

The contact wire 18 extends through an opening formed in the neck of the socket, and is held in place by a nut 19 which fits an opening closed by wax or other suitable substance 20 after the nut has been screwed tight. The wire 21 has its inner end secured to the contact 18 adjacent the head 22 thereof, and is carried through an opening formed in the neck of the socket to an opening formed in the head of the socket. The wire is then bent to extend along the bottom of the opening and is passed through an opening formed in the head of the socket into one of the pockets 16. After the wire 21 is passed into the pocket 16, wax or other suitable substance 23, is placed in the opening formed in the head of the socket so that the wire will be securely held in place. The second wire 24 has its inner end formed into an enlarged head 25 which engages the threads of the sleeve 11, and is then passed through an opening formed in the neck of the socket to an opening formed in the head thereof, and is then bent to extend through an opening formed in the head into the second pocket 16. Wax or other substance 26 is also provided to hold the second wire 24 in place. The outer ends of the wires 18 and 24 are sharpened to form penetrating pins 27 which will easily penetrate the insulation of the conducting wires 17 and engage the wires, thus permitting the current to flow through the socket to illuminate the lamp 12.

When this device is in use, the wires 17 are separated at the point where it is desired to connect the socket and the head and neck of the socket are passed between the wires. By having the neck and head tapered as shown in Fig. 1, the wires will be separated as the head and neck are pressed between the wires, and therefore the head and neck can be easily passed between the wires. After the head and neck have been passed between the wires, the socket is turned to the position shown in Fig. 1 and the wire will move into the pockets 16. The socket is then drawn downwardly so that the pins 27 will penetrate the insulating of the wires and engage the wires as shown in Fig. 2.

When it is desired to remove the socket, wires 17 may be grasped and the socket moved upwardly and then turned and slipped from between the wires. From an inspection of Fig. 2, it will be readily seen that the pins 27 form very small openings in the insulation of the wires 17, and that,

therefore, the insulation will not be damaged and thus the danger of the wire 17 becoming crossed is prevented.

What is claimed is:

1. A socket provided with a neck terminating in an enlarged head overhanging the body portion of the socket and terminating in fingers extending in spaced relation to the neck to provide pockets, contacts positioned in said pockets, and conductors leading from said contacts through said neck and through said head having their outer end portions extending into said pockets sharpened.

2. A socket provided with a neck terminating in a head extending beyond the neck and having depending fingers extending in spaced relation to the neck, said socket being provided with passage ways leading through said neck and through said head across said fingers and having their end portions extending downwardly and communicating with said pocket, contacts positioned in said socket, and conductors leading from said contacts through said passage-ways into said socket and having their outer end portions sharpened.

3. A one-piece socket having a neck terminating in an enlarged head provided with depending fingers positioned in spaced relation to said neck and the body portion of said socket, contacts positioned within said socket, and conductors extending from said contacts through said neck and head and terminating in depending end pieces extending into the space between said fingers and neck and having their outer end portions sharpened.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES D. BLACKBURN.

Witnesses:
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B. J. PARKER.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."