Feb. 13, 1934. M. L. FEATHERSTON 1,946,786

ELECTRIC LAMP SOCKET

Filed May 18, 1931

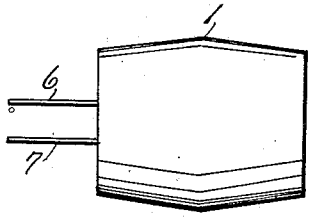


Fig. 1.

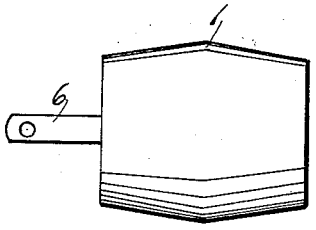


Fig. 2.

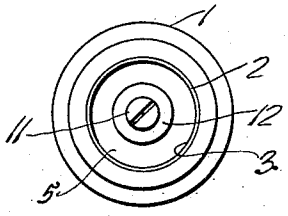


Fig. 3.

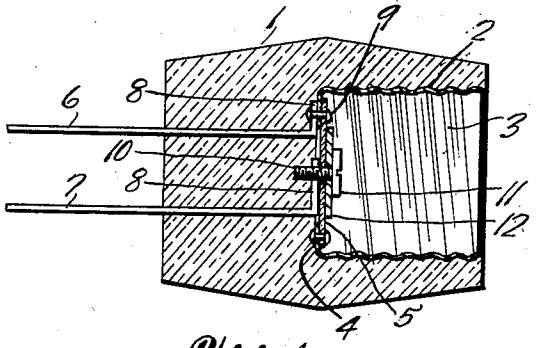


Fig. 4.

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ELECTRIC LAMP SOCKET

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1 Claim. (Cl. 173—344)

This invention relates generally to electric lamp sockets and more particularly to a combination plug and outlet.

The main object of the invention is to provide a device of this kind which will allow the connection of the usual electric lamp or bulb with its threaded base to the conventional form of wall or socket outlet of the type adapted to receive the spaced blades or prongs of an attachment plug. To this end the invention comprises a socket for the reception of the bulb or lamp and extended blades or prongs for insertion into the outlet.

Another object is to provide a device of this kind in a simple, inexpensive, efficient and easily portable form.

With these and other objects in view the invention resides in the novel construction and arrangement of parts as hereinafter set forth and claimed, reference being had to the accompanying drawing wherein:

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the invention.

Figure 2 is a similar view taken at an angle of ninety degrees relative to the first.

Figure 3 is an end view looking at that end in which the lamp socket is provided.

Figure 4 is an enlarged longitudinal section through the invention.

Referring now more particularly to the drawing the body portion 1 of the invention is moulded in conventional manner of an insulating material such as "Bakelite", hard rubber or the like and as shown is of circular cross section and tapered from its center to its ends though it is obvious that it may take any other form desired. A recess 2 is formed in one end of the body 1 and a threaded metallic socket 3 is seated in this recess, said socket being of conventional diameter and thread to receive the threaded base of the usual electric lamp or bulb (not shown). The inner end of the socket 3 has an inwardly extended annular lip or flange 4 and a circular plate or disk 5 of mica or similar insulating material is placed in the socket over this lip as shown. Two blades or prongs 6 and 7 are provided, the same having their ends angularly bent to provide attaching arms 8, and being set in spaced parallel relationship in the body portion 1 with the arms 8 disposed adjacent the inner end of the socket 3 and with their opposite ends extended for some distance from the end of the body 1. The attaching arm 8 of the blade 6 is secured to the lip 4 of the socket 3 by a rivet or similar fastener 9 and a screw 10 is passed centrally through the disk 5 and threaded in the attaching arm 8 of the blade 7. Thus when the lamp is screwed into the socket 3 the blades 6 and 7 will make connection to the base of the lamp through the said socket and the screw 10. The screw 10 has a relatively large head 11 and passes through a washer 12 ensuring a positive electrical connection to the center contact of the lamp's base. The screw 10 and the blade 7 are insulated from the socket 3 by the disk 5 as will be readily apparent.

In use the lamp is threaded in the socket 3 and the blades 6 and 7 are then inserted in the spaced slots in the wall outlet or convenience plug (not shown). The lamp is of course thus connected to the source of current and will be lighted. The device allows the use of a lamp in places hitherto impossible and is of such small size that it may be readily carried from place to place or moved from outlet to outlet. Further uses and advantages of the invention will be apparent.

While I have herein set forth a certain preferred embodiment of my invention it is understood that I may vary from the same in minor structural details so as best to construct a practical device for the purposes intended, not departing from the spirit of the invention and within the scope of the appended claim.

I claim:

In a device of the kind described, an elongated body portion tapered circumferentially from a medial point toward each end and having a recess in one end, a threaded metallic socket seated in the recess and having an inwardly turned annular flange at its inner end, a circular disk of insulation placed in the socket over this flange, rivets passed through the margins of the disk and the flange, a prong extended longitudinally through the body portion and having an angularly bent attaching arm at its inner end resting against the flange of the socket, one of the said rivets passing also through the said attaching arm of the prong, another prong extended longitudinally through the body portion in parallelism with the first mentioned prong and having an angularly bent attaching arm at its inner end disposed inwardly of the socket flange and against the insulation disk, and a contact screw threaded centrally through the said disk into the attaching arm of the prong.

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