Nov. 22, 1927. 1,649,906

J. W. MACKENZIE

DUAL SOCKET BASE AND PLUG FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTS

Filed April 28. 1925

Fig. 1.

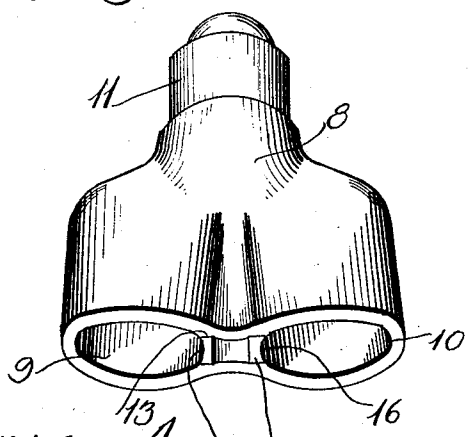


Fig. 2.

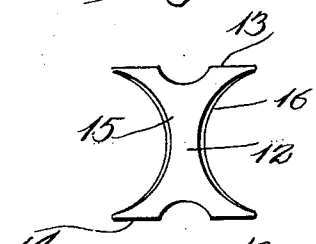


Fig. 3.

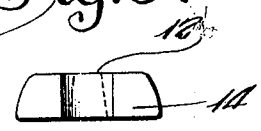


Fig. 4.

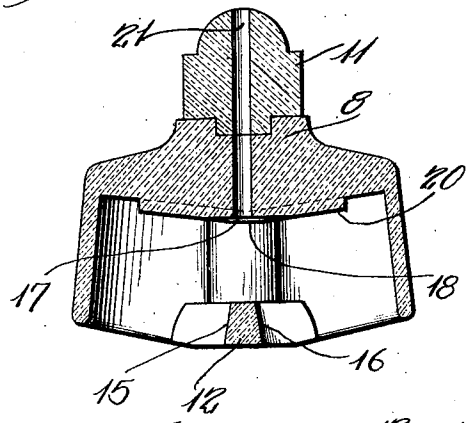


Fig. 5.

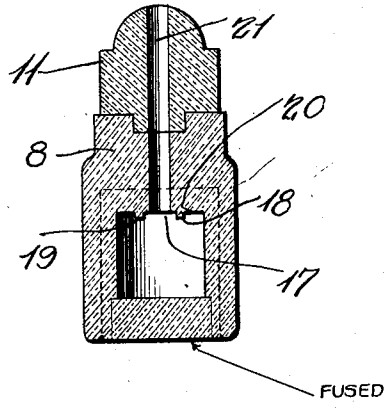
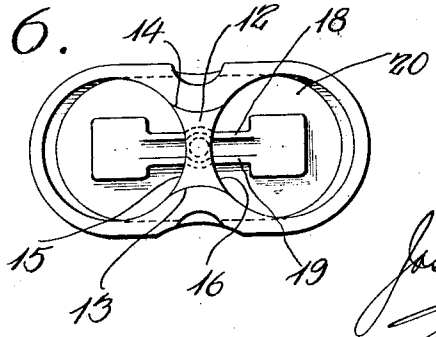


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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DUAL-SOCKET BASE AND PLUG FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

Application filed April 28, 1925. Serial No. 26,467.

This invention relates to a combined casing or support in which an insulating body of porcelain or the like is produced to accommodate the metallic parts of lamp sockets including the shells and conductors or contacts, and the said invention has for an object the production of an insulating body which is practically an integral structure with provision for almost wholly concealing the screw shells and connecting parts of a lamp socket.

It is a further object of this invention to produce an insulating body so made as to accommodate the screw shells and connecting parts to produce a complete unit without the necessity of utilizing screws, rivets or other mechanical means to hold the parts of the base casing or body together.

The primary object of the invention is the production of an insulating body or porcelain support wherein the elements relied upon to establish separate electric circuits for different lamps are supported and so insulated that the elements for one circuit will be separated from the elements of the other circuit, the same being accomplished in association with the body having the construction practically integral as suggested, in order that it will be unnecessary to employ mechanical means for maintaining the structure of the insulating body.

It is a still further object of this invention to produce an insulating body and parts associated with it whereby an electric lighting fixture can be produced inexpensively and compactly, while its appearance will be pleasing and artistic.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, the invention consists in the details of construction, and in the arrangement and combination of parts to be hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed.

In describing the invention in detail, reference will be had to the accompanying drawings forming part of this application wherein like characters denote corresponding parts in the several views, and in which—

Figure 1 illustrates a perspective view of an insulating body embodying the invention;

Figure 2 illustrates a plan view of a bridge for the body;

Figure 3 illustrates an end view thereof;

Figure 4 illustrates a longitudinal sectional view;

Figure 5 illustrates a transverse sectional view; and

Figure 6 illustrates a plan view of the lower end of the said body.

In the present embodiment of the invention, the body is constructed for use as a two-way socket and in condition for the installation of the shells, contacts and connections, and as here illustrated, the body 8, the shell sockets 9 and 10 and the extention 11 forming the plug base are produced preferably by pressing the same from porcelain dust or molding it in forms, or the said body may be shaped from plastic porcelain, as the inventor does not wish to be limited with respect to the exact method of shaping or making the body of the fixture or the insulating parts associated with it.

The bridge 12 has its ends 13 and 14 shaped complemental to the inner surfaces of the structure between the sockets 9 and 10, and the side edges 15 and 16 of the bridge are curved to form portions of the walls of the sockets 9 and 10, respectively, in order that screw shells may be applied to the sockets, as those skilled in the art will understand.

The interior of the body is hollow as fully shown in Fig. 4 and it is the purpose of the inventor that there shall be a longitudinal channel 17 between ribs 18 and 19, which ribs project inwardly from the top wall 20 when the device is in the position in which it is illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5. The channel 17 may be employed to receive contacts to which conductors may be connected and the extension 11 and the said body has a channel 21 formed in it, through which conductors may be inserted leading to the contacts.

The bridge 12 has a fused joint by which it is attached to and made a part of the fixture and preferably liquid porcelain is introduced in the joint between the main body and the bridge or insert if the product is to be unglazed. The fixture and bridge thus assembled is subjected to heat by such baking processes as will cause the assembled parts to vitrify.

If the fixture is to be glazed, the bridge is preferably secured in place by introducing glaze into the joint between the main body and the insert or bridge, and in this condition the fixture is subjected to the firing process, it being understood that the

heat should be of such temperature as to cause the vitrification of the material in the joint, and such action will cause the main body to knit into the edges of the juncture and then flux with all the glaze, thus cementing the two pieces into a unit.

I claim:

1. A shell for the purpose set forth, comprising an open top oval-shaped body portion having its ends extending inwardly towards its bottom, the inner face of said body portion, centrally thereof, formed with a pair of opposed protuberances terminating at a point removed from the open top thereof, said body portion further provided with a pair of opposed ribs terminating in the top of said protuberances, said protuberances projecting from the bottom of said ribs, and a partition member seated on said protuberances and having said ribs extending into the ends thereof, said member having oppositely disposed arcuate sides cooperating with the inner faces of the ends of the body portion to provide a pair of oppositely inclined circular openings, and an insulation coating for securing said member to said body portion.

2. A shell for the purpose set forth, comprising an open top oval-shaped body portion having the ends thereof extending inwardly from said open top, a partition member mounted in said body portion transversely thereof and further flush with the upper edge of said body portion, said partition member having oppositely disposed arcuate sides coacting with the ends of the body portion to provide a pair of oppositely inclined circular openings, and means for securing the partition member to said body portion.

3. A shell for the purpose set forth, comprising an open top oval-shaped body portion having the ends thereof extending inwardly from said open top, a partition member mounted in said body portion transversely thereof and further flush with the upper edge of said body portion, said partition member having oppositely disposed arcuate sides coacting with the ends of the body portion to provide a pair of oppositely inclined circular openings, said body portion having the upper face of its bottom of arcuate contour and with contact positioning means integral with the upper face of said bottom, and means for securing said member to said body portion.

4. A shell for the purpose set forth, comprising an oval-shaped body portion of tapering contour in longitudinal section, said body portion having the inner face of each side provided with supports positioned below the top thereof and further provided with inwardly extending ribs extended above the supports, a transverse partition member mounted on said supports and coacting with the ends of the body portion to provide a pair of circular openings, said member provided with means intermediate its ends for the reception of said ribs, and means for securing said member to the body portion.

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