

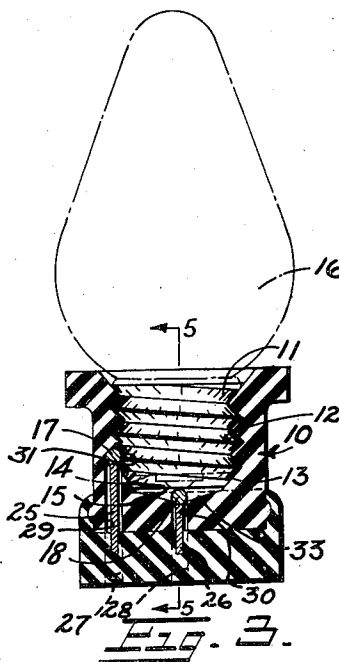
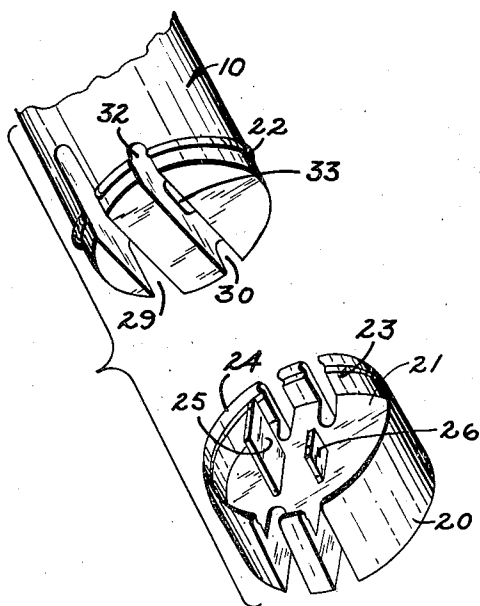
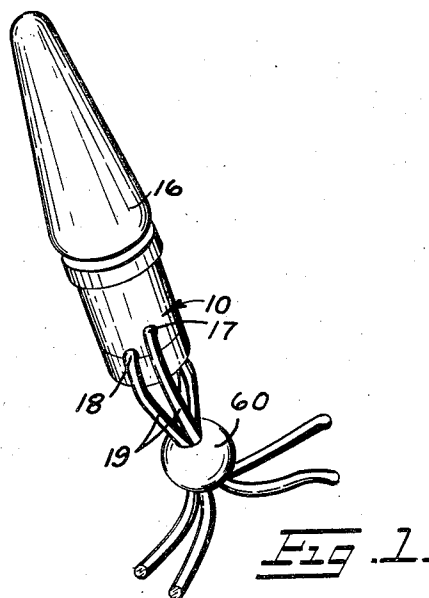
April 5, 1949.

A. TISCIONE
LIGHT SOCKET

2,466,566

Filed Jan. 3, 1946

3 Sheets-Sheet 1



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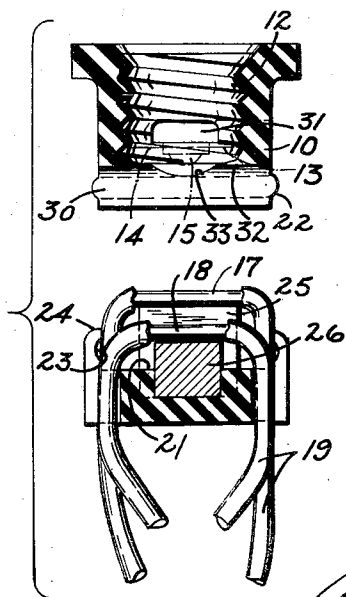


Fig. 4.

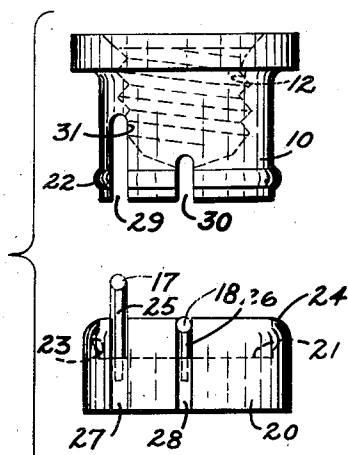


Fig. 5.

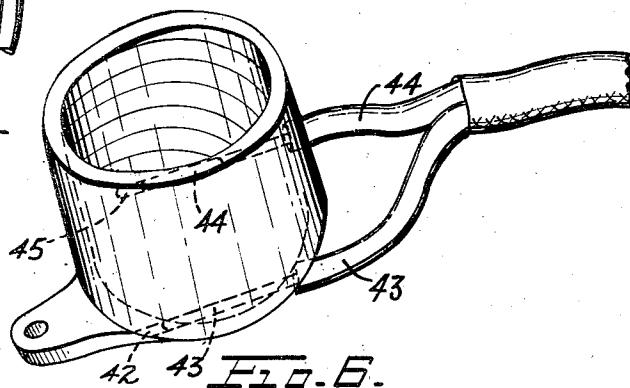


Fig. 6.

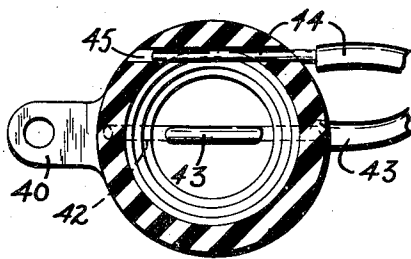


Fig. 8.

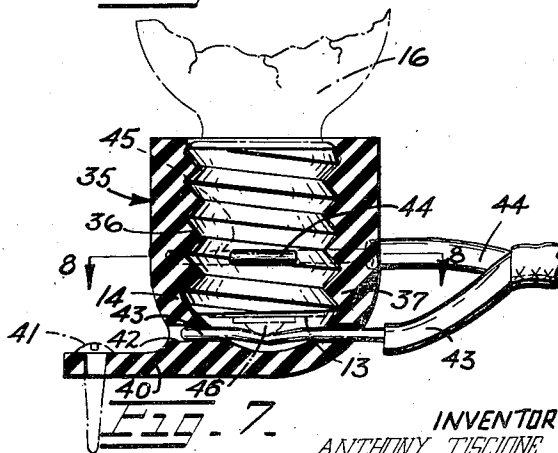


Fig. 7.

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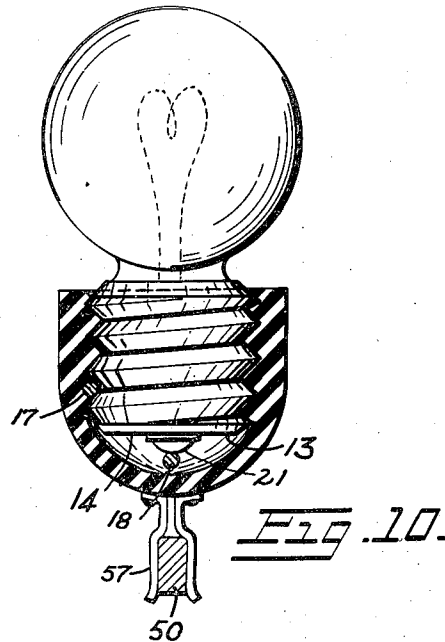
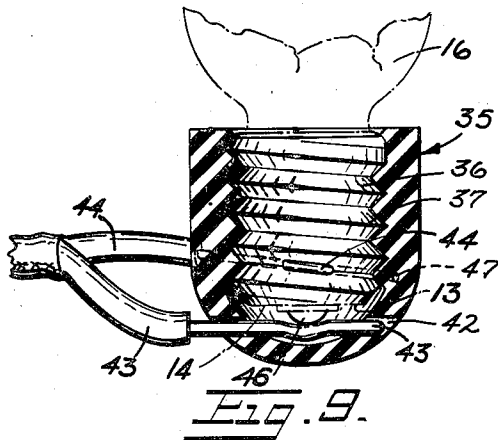
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A. TISCIONE
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3 Sheets-Sheet 3



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2,466,566

LIGHT SOCKET

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2 Claims. (Cl. 173-358)

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This invention relates to light sockets and in particular aims to provide a novel socket adapted to be quickly attached to wires forming part of an energizing circuit for the lamp.

An object of my invention is to provide a socket into which may be inserted bared or stripped sections of wires to constitute the feed and return leads for the circuit to be connected to the socket, and with the arrangement such that the wires will be securely held in the socket and at the same time prevented from coming into contact with each other to cause a short circuit.

A feature of the invention is a socket made from electrical insulating or dielectric material, and thus made by molding a plastic; the socket having openings through which the bared ends of the wires may be quickly inserted so that when the light bulb is threaded into place the metallic base of the latter will complete the circuit between the wires to light the bulb. Among other features are an attaching means for mounting the socket on any supporting surface, and automatic locking means for the bared portions of the wires whereby they will be securely held in the socket to eliminate any danger of short circuiting.

For further comprehension of the invention, and of the objects and advantages thereof, reference will be had to the following description and accompanying drawings, and to the appended claims in which the various novel features of the invention are more particularly set forth.

In the accompanying drawings forming a material part of this disclosure:

Fig. 1 is a view in perspective of a Christmas tree light bulb and socket connected to wires in accordance with my invention.

Fig. 2 is a view in perspective showing the socket parts illustrated in Fig. 2 in detached relation.

Fig. 3 is a view in vertical section showing the parts in their assembled relation.

Fig. 4 is a section on line 4-4 of Fig. 3 but showing the parts in detached relation.

Fig. 5 is an exterior view of the parts as shown in Fig. 3 but in detached relation.

Fig. 6 is a view in perspective of another light socket showing the mounting of wires therein.

Fig. 7 is a view in cross sectional elevation showing the relative arrangement of the ends of the wires and the relation of the base of the light bulb with respect thereto.

Fig. 8 is a section taken on the line 8-8 of Fig. 7, showing the relation of the wires.

Fig. 9 is a view somewhat similar to Fig. 8 showing the arrangement of one of the bores to provide a locking feature.

Fig. 10 is a section taken through a frame

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part of an artificial Christmas tree showing the mounting thereon of one of the sockets.

Referring to the drawings in detail, and particularly to the form of the invention shown in Figs. 1-5 10 indicates an electric bulb socket body, made say from a dielectric plastic material by molding, and having a recess 11 interiorly threaded at 12 to receive the threaded metal sheath 13 of a light bulb plug 14 from whose end projects the contact stud 15, the bulb itself being indicated at 16. In order that the circuit between the stud 15 and sheath 13 may be completed to light the lamp, the parts 13 and 15 contact the bared portions 17 and 18 respectively of the wires 19 that constitute the feed and return sides of a circuit. The socket comprises a cap or wire holder 20 having a recess 21 into which fits the lower end of the socket 10, the latter having an annular bead 22 which engages a groove 23 formed in the rim 24 of said cap to hold the socket and cap assembled with a frictional fit, but permitting ready detachment of the parts. The cap is provided with two molded or inserted blades 25 and 26 which are aligned with transverse grooves 27 and 28 respectively, in the latter of which the wires 19 seat so that their bared portions 17 and 18 rest on the blades 25 and 26 respectively. When the cap is placed over the end of the socket as in Fig. 4, the blades 25 and 26 and the wires supported thereon are thrust into slots 29 and 30 of the plug.

The blade 25, being longer than blade 26, will fit into the deep slot 29 in the socket to position the wire 17 so that it is tangent to a portion of the thread 12 where the latter is interrupted by an aperture 31 opening into the cavity 11. Likewise the wire 18 on top of blade 26 will enter the shallower slot 30 and project through an aperture 33 formed in the bottom of the cavity 11 and opening into the slot 30. When the light bulb is threaded into the socket the button or stud 15 thereof will engage wire 18 and the threaded sheath 13 will engage wire 17 to form a circuit through the lamp 16, as shown in Fig. 3.

Referring to the form of the invention shown in Figs. 6 to 10, 35 indicates a socket body which is preferably made by molding a dielectric plastic to provide a threaded cavity 36, the threads of which terminate short of the bottom of the cavity as at 37, so that the metallic base 13 of the electric light bulb 16 when threaded into the socket will be limited in its threaded movement for a purpose to be hereafter described.

The socket is of any desired shape and may be cast to provide a holding means 40 in the nature of a lug through the medium of which it may be attached to a supporting surface, as by a screw 41. The socket may be molded or drilled to provide adjacent the bottom thereof bores or

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openings into which may be inserted the stripped ends of a pair of wires 43 and 44.

The socket is apertured diametrically at 42, for receiving the bared portion of the wire 43, and is apertured at 45 at one side to provide a bore in which the bared portion of wire 44 is received, the bore 45 being tangent to the threads of the cavity 36, so that the wire 44 will be engaged by the thread of the metallic base 13 of the light bulb when the latter is screwed into the socket. When the bulb has been completely threaded into the socket the bottom of the center stud 46 of the bulb plug will engage the wire 43 to thus form a circuit in the usual manner through the wires and the light bulb.

In Fig. 9, I have shown, in lieu of the bore 45 of Figs. 7 and 8, a bore 47 formed at an angle to the horizontal to correspond to the pitch of the threads of the socket so that when the wire 44 is inserted into the bore 47, it will rest in the bottom of the particular thread with which it is aligned and when the bulb is secured into the socket it will effectively pull on the wire and hold it against accidental removal. But it should be noted that locking of the wires occurs also in the invention illustrated in Fig. 7, because as the metallic base of the light bulb is threaded into position, it jams between the wires 43 and 44 and causes the latter to be slightly bent and held in the socket against accidental withdrawal.

The outstanding advantages of the socket described are its simplicity of assembly, saving of space and elimination of many of the parts used in the manufacture of sockets at the present time. It decreases the overall cost of manufacture, decreases labor costs, and therefore increases production. In addition it is completely waterproof, and eliminates the possibility of short circuits and of any of its parts becoming loose or corrosive.

While I have illustrated and described the preferred embodiments of my invention, it is to be understood that I do not limit myself to the precise constructions herein disclosed and the right is reserved to all changes and modifications coming within the scope of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by United States Letters Patent is:

1. An electric socket comprising a body of dielectric material having a threaded cavity for

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receiving a light plug, the body having openings extending inwardly from a side thereof formed to provide apertures in said cavity, one of the apertures being in the threaded portion of the cavity and the other in the bottom thereof whereby wires passing through said openings may be contacted by the circuit forming portions of a light plug positioned in said socket, a cap for engaging an end of said socket, side openings in said cap in register with the socket openings for receiving wires, and blades in the cap for insertion into said body openings to support the wires in said apertures for engagement with the light plug.

2. An electric socket comprising a body of dielectric material having an annular bead and a threaded cavity for receiving a light plug, the body having openings extending inwardly from the bottom thereof formed to provide apertures in said cavity, one of the apertures opening into the threaded portion of the cavity and the other opening into the bottom thereof whereby wires passing through said openings project into said apertures for contact with a light plug in the cavity, a cap having an annular grooved rim for detachable engagement with the bead of the socket, blades in said cap for supporting wires in the body openings, and side openings in said cap for register with said body openings for holding the wires in position on said blades.

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