

W. W. O. FENETY.
 INCANDESCENT LAMP SOCKET.
 APPLICATION FILED MAR. 9, 1918.

1,336,736.

Patented Apr. 13, 1920.

Fig. 1.

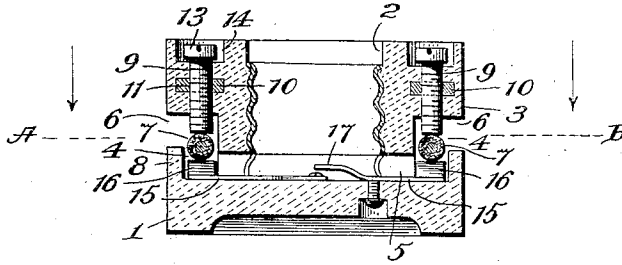


Fig. 2.

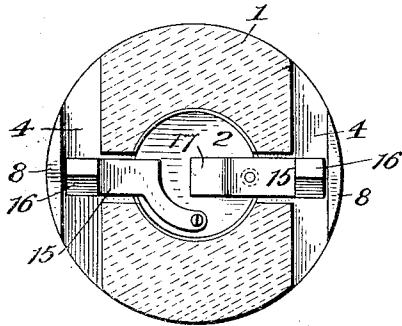


Fig. 3.

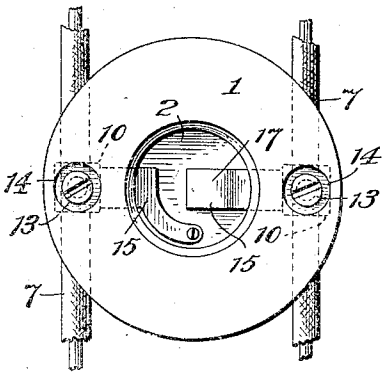
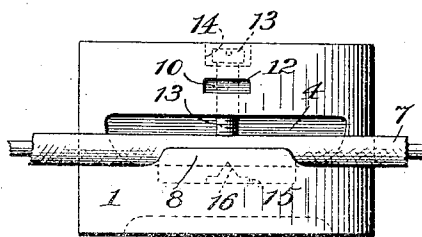


Fig. 4.



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INCANDESCENT-LAMP SOCKET.

1,336,736.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 13, 1920.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WITTER W. O. FENETY, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at Fredericton, in the Province of New Brunswick and Dominion of Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Incandescent-Lamp Sockets, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

My invention relates to incandescent lamp sockets, and has for its object the provision of a lamp socket which is formed or molded from a single piece of porcelain or other refractory material, and in which the number of parts is reduced to a minimum, the arrangement, coöperation and construction of the contact making members is simple and effective, and all superfluous and unnecessary supports for the contact members are obviated. In other words the contact making members are carried, or supported, directly by the porcelain or body of the socket, which obviates the necessity of auxiliary supporting members.

So that a thorough understanding may be had of my invention, reference is made to the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a cross sectional view of a lamp socket showing the current conducting wires in place and the coöperating contact making members.

Fig. 2 is a sectional view on line A—B Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a top plan view, and

Fig. 4 is a side view of the socket.

In the drawing Fig. 1 designates the lamp socket which is preferably formed from porcelain or other suitable refractory material. This socket is molded from a single piece of material and has the usual centrally disposed vertical opening 2 therein for the reception of the base of the lamp bulb. In the side 3 of the socket there is molded or cut a chamber 4 which has a communicating passage or opening 5 extending from the base thereof to the base of the opening 2 and an opening 6 extending from the top thereof laterally through the wall of the socket to the exterior. This chamber 4 is adapted to receive an electric current conveying wire 7. This wire 7 when in position lies behind the flange 8 and within the chamber.

Extending downwardly through the wall of the block near the outer edge thereof is a vertical bore or hole 9 which communicates

with the chamber 4. Surrounding the bore 9 at a point approximately midway its ends and embedded within the porcelain is a nut 10 having a threaded bore 11, which bore 11 is of the same diameter as the hole 9, the two bores 9 and 11 being vertically alined. The nut has angularly disposed faces to prevent any possibility of its turning, or instead of being embedded within the porcelain wall the nut 10 may be inserted within a rectangular slot 12 as shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings, which slot is cut or molded through the edge of the wall of the block, this slot 12 extends from the edge wall of the block toward the center thereof, its sides being parallel with the top surface of the block and intersecting the bore or hole 9 at right angles. This slot 12 is of such a depth as to assure the bore 11 of the nut and the bore or hole 9 being in alinement when the nut abuts against the rear of the slot.

A blunt screw 13 is adapted to be positioned within the bore or hole 9 and extends therethrough, the screw having threaded engagement with the bore 11 of the nut 10. The upper end of the hole 9 is cut away as at 14 to afford means whereby an instrument may be brought in contact with the head of the screw 13 for turning the same.

Positioned at the bottom of the chamber 4 is a contacting member 15, which is in the form of a strip of brass or other conducting metal having at one end an upstanding blade or cutter 16, which blade is positioned immediately below the bore or hole 9. The remainder of the member 15 is in the form of a flat strip suitably secured to the base of the socket 1. This strip extends through the opening 5 into the opening 2 at the base thereof, the end of the strip 15 which is positioned within the opening 2 is bent or struck up as shown at 17 to afford the positive contact with the base of the lamp bulb when the same is inserted or screwed into the opening 2.

It will be understood that the above description applies to only one set of grooves, channels, contact members, etc., located on one side of the block 1 but it is my intention to also provide a similar chamber communicating passages and contact members on the opposite side of the block.

The action or coöperation of the various contact making members is as follows: The current conveying wire is positioned within

the chamber 4 behind the flange 8 and adapted to rest upon the blade 16. The blunt screw 13 is then turned or forced downwardly upon the wire until the wire is forced against the cutter or blade 16 to such an extent as to force the blade through the insulation of the wire and into contact with the copper current conveying wire proper.

From the foregoing description it will be obvious that I have invented a lamp socket which is simple in construction, very easily manufactured, and requires no auxiliary supports for the contact making members, the same being supported directly by the body of the block, which block or socket when molded has all the necessary openings or channels therein for the arrangement, adjustment, etc., of the contact making members. Therefore it is merely necessary to assemble these members within the body of the block, which assemblage in itself is an exceedingly simple operation.

Another important advantage of my construction is that there are no outstanding or projecting supports for the contact members, and as stated above all the contacting forming members are embodied and carried within the body of the block or socket.

What I claim is:—

1. A lamp socket formed in a single piece of refractory material having the usual centrally disposed opening for the reception of the base of the lamp bulb, a chamber formed within the wall of the socket, communicating passages extending from the top of the chamber laterally to the exterior of the socket and to the base of the centrally disposed opening, a current conveying member disposed within the passage communicating with the centrally disposed opening, one end of the member forming a cutter and being positioned within the chamber, a current conveying wire positioned within the chamber, the wall having a vertically arranged bore or opening extending from the upper face of the block to the chamber, the said opening being surrounded at a point intermediate its ends by a nut having a threaded bore of the same diameter as the opening and in alinement therewith, and a blunt screw extending through the vertical opening into the chamber and having threaded engagement with the nut, said

screw adapted to force the wire into contact with the cutter.

2. A lamp socket formed in a single piece of refractory material having the usual centrally disposed opening for the reception of the base of the lamp bulb, a chamber formed within the wall of the socket, communicating passages extending from the top of the chamber laterally to the exterior of the socket and to the base of the centrally disposed opening, a current conveying member disposed within the passage communicating with the centrally disposed opening, one end of the member forming a cutter and being positioned within the chamber, a current conveying wire positioned within the chamber, the wall having a vertically arranged bore or opening extending from the top of the wall of the socket to the chamber, the said opening being surrounded at a point intermediate its ends by a nut having angular disposed faces, positively held against turning by the wall, said nut having a threaded bore of the same diameter as the opening and in alinement therewith, and a blunt screw extending through the vertical opening into the chamber and having threaded engagement with the nut, said screw adapted to force the wire into contact with the cutter.

3. A lamp socket formed in a single piece of refractory material having the usual centrally disposed opening for the reception of the base of the lamp bulb, a transverse groove or chamber formed in the side wall thereof, a communicating passage leading from the chamber to the centrally disposed opening, the wall of the socket having a vertically disposed opening or bore extending from one end face thereof to the chamber, a conducting member positioned within the communicating passage, and having a blade formed at one end thereof which blade is located within the chamber, a current conveying wire positioned within the chamber and a screw disposed within the vertical opening or bore for forcing the blade into cutting contact with the wire.

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

WITTER WILLIAM OSWALD FENETY.

Witnesses:

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Wm. E. MINUE.