C. H. BISSELL.

ELECTRIC LAMP SOCKET.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 8, 1909.

1,036,548. Patented Aug. 27, 1912.

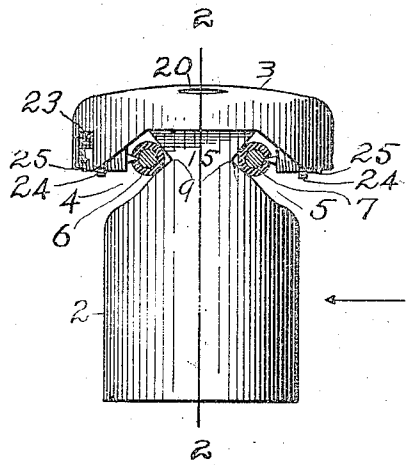

Fig. 1.

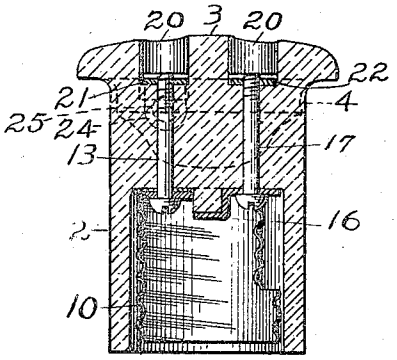

Fig. 2.

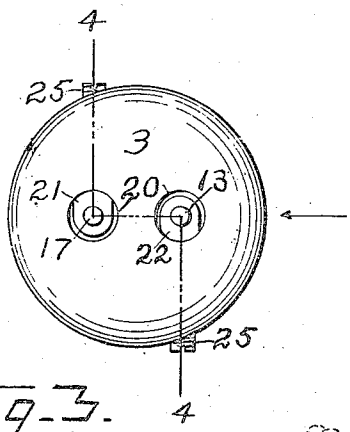

Fig. 3.

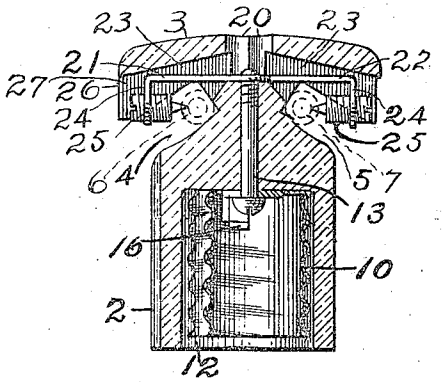

Fig. 4.

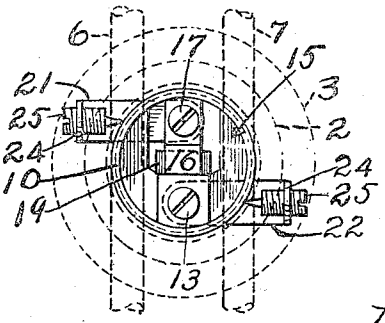

Fig. 5.

Witnesses:
F. F. Brewer.
R. L. Wallace.

Inventor
Carl H. Bissell.
By Harry D. Wallace
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARL H. BISSELL, OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO CROUSE-HINDS COMPANY, OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

ELECTRIC-LAMP SOCKET.

1,036,548. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 27, 1912.

Application filed December 8, 1909. Serial No. 532,997.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARL H. BISSELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Electric-Lamp Sockets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to electric lamp sockets intended particularly for temporary use, such as for decorative purposes.

The object of the invention is to provide a simple and inexpensive device which may be readily and quickly placed in position, or removed, and may be subjected to considerable wear and abuse without disarrangement.

The invention includes the combination and arrangement of parts to be hereinafter described and particularly recited in the claims.

One exemplification of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 shows the socket in side elevation. Fig. 2 is a vertical section on line 2—2, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a top plan view. Fig. 4 is a vertical section on line 4—4 Fig. 3; and Fig. 5 is a detail view showing principally the arrangement of the metallic parts of the socket.

The invention includes a one piece element of insulation, and conductor and terminal members associated therewith in such a manner as to be shielded from the weather and accidental contact with the person, and relieved of the strain incident to the suspension of the socket from the conductor mains. The one piece element includes a cylindrical body portion 2, having a socket in one end, and converging walls at its opposite end, a cap 3 of greater diameter than the body 2, and a neck constituting an integral connection between the body and the cap. Under surfaces of the cap, on opposite sides of the neck, preferably incline downwardly in parallelism with the converging walls of the body, so as to provide in coaction therewith upwardly converging grooves 4, 5, designed to receive the conductor mains 6, 7. Orifices 20, arranged parallel to and on opposite sides of the axis of the element of insulation, lead from the bottom of the socket aforesaid through the top of the cap; such orifices being of larger diameter adjacent their outer ends. Horizontal passageways 23 lead through the cap in opposite directions from the orifices 20, such passageways opening out through the periphery of the cap and into the upper portions of the grooves 4, 5. This one piece element of insulation bears the entire strain incident to the suspension of the lamp from the conductor mains 6, 7, and supports the metallic terminal and conducting members now to be described. These metallic members include lamp terminals located within the socket in the body 2, and conductors leading therefrom for making electrical contact with the mains 6, 7.

The lamp terminal members consist of the usual metallic sleeve 10 and central contact plate 16. The sleeve 10 and contact plate 16 are retained in position by the heads of screws 13, 17, the shank portions of which extend through the portions of smaller diameter of the orifices 20. The ends of the shanks are threaded and terminate just above the horizontal plane of the passageways 23. The screws are threaded into the inner ends of conductor bars 21, 22, one of which is located in each passage-way 23. The outer ends of the bars are deflected downwardly to form lugs 24 which carry threaded plugs 25 having pointed ends designed to make electrical contact with the conductors 6, 7.

As will be noted, the conductors leading from the terminals 10, 16, to the main conductors 6, 7, comprise the screws 13, 17 and conductor bars 21, 22, and the bars are duplicates, and the screws are likewise duplicates of each other. The arrangement permitting of the use of duplicate bars and screws conduces materially to the inexpensiveness and simplicity of the socket. It will be further noted that the strain or weight of the lamp incident to its suspension from the conductor mains 6, 7, is not imposed upon the metallic parts, but is borne by the cap which is integral with the neck and body of the element of insulation.

I claim:—

1. In a receptacle of the class described, a one piece element of insulation comprising a body portion having a socket in one end, a cap, and a neck forming an integral connection between the cap and the body, said element being provided with grooves on opposite sides of the neck having opposing walls

formed by opposing surfaces of the cap and body, and said element having parallel orifices extending therethrough on opposite sides of its axis, and horizontal passage-ways extending in opposite directions from said orifices through the periphery of the cap, and intersecting with the adjacent grooves, and metallic terminal and conducting members located in said socket, orifices and passage-ways, all of said metallic members being supported by the element of insulation free from the strain imposed upon the receptacle by the suspension thereof from the main conductors.

2. In a receptacle of the class described, a one piece element formed of insulating material and having a socket at one end thereof and laterally extending surfaces providing supporting shoulders adjacent its opposite end, terminal members located in said socket, and duplicate conductors extending from said terminal members to points adjacent said shoulders, each of said conductors comprising two members, one a bar extending transversely of the insulating element, and the other a screw extending in a direction parallel with the axis of the insulating element, the conducting bars being counterparts, and the screws of the duplicate conductors being also counterparts of each other.

3. In a receptacle of the class described, a single piece of porcelain having a socket at one end for lamp terminals, and its opposite end constituting a concentric, overhanging cap, said piece having orifices extending from the bottom of the socket through the cap, and the cap portion being provided with oppositely extending passage-ways arranged at right angles to, and intersecting said orifices, said porcelain part being provided with converging channels, or grooves, for the reception of the conductor mains, each of said grooves or channels intersecting one of said passage-ways, conductor bars located in the passage-ways and projecting laterally across said grooves, or channels, above the conductor mains therein, means on the end of each bar for making electrical contact with the adjacent main conductor, and a pair of screws for connecting the inner ends of said bars with the lamp terminals and for holding said bars out of contact with the main conductors for preventing moisture from entering the receptacle.

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

CARL H. BISSELL.

Witnesses:

WM. CORNELL BLANDING,

HARRY DE WALLACE.