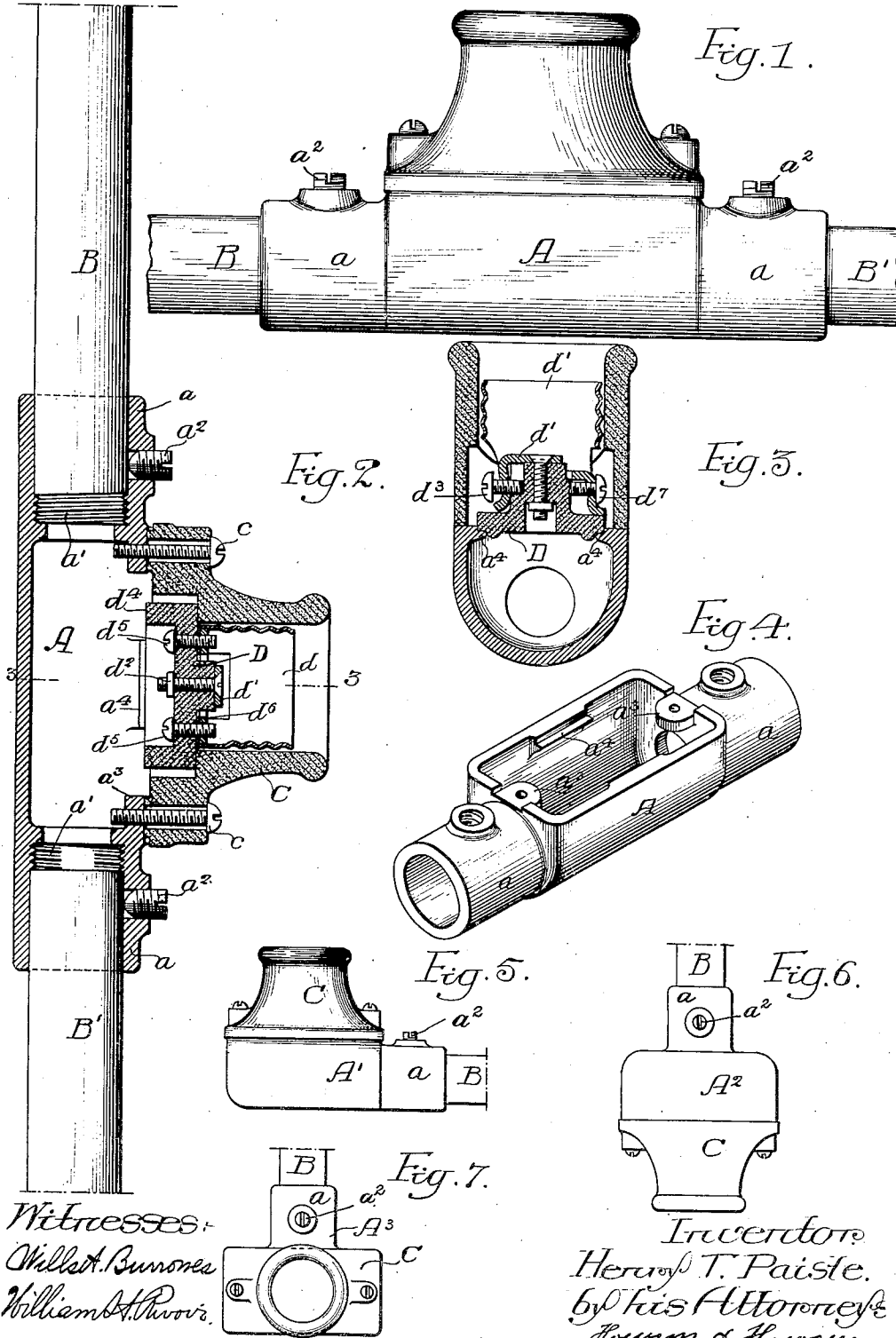


H. T. PAISTE.
 OUTLET FIXTURE FOR CONDUITS.
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919,940.

Patented Apr. 27, 1909.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY T. PAISTE, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

OUTLET-FIXTURE FOR CONDUITS.

No. 919,940.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 27, 1909.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY T. PAISTE, a citizen of the United States, residing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented certain Improvements in Outlet-Fixtures for Conduits, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to fixtures particularly designed for use with conduits carrying electrical conductors and more particularly with that type of fixture designed for the support of an incandescent lamp socket.

One object of my invention is to so construct a fixture of the type above noted, that the lamp socket proper, as well as its insulating case or shell, shall be provided with a substantial support and be rigidly held in place; it being also desired that the fixture shall be available for the connection or attachment to it of a conduit or conduits regardless of whether they are or are not provided with threaded ends.

I further desire to furnish an outlet fixture provided with one or more outlets for the reception of a conduit or conduits, each of which outlets shall have a threaded as well as an unthreaded portion and also means for holding a conduit rigidly in place either when it is loosely inserted in the socket or when it is screwed therein.

These and other advantageous ends I secure as hereinafter set forth, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of one form of my improved fixture; Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical section of the fixture shown in Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a transverse vertical section taken on the line 3—3, Fig. 2; Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a fixture; the lamp socket and its protecting cover being omitted; Figs. 5 and 6 are side elevations of various forms of fixtures constructed according to my invention; and Fig. 7 is a plan of another form of fixture.

Referring to Figs. 1 to 4 inclusive, A represents a casting provided with two outlets *a*, constructed for the reception of conduits B and B', and it will be noted that each of said outlets is provided at its extreme inner portion with a relatively short threaded section *a'*, while the remainder of its interior is unthreaded. Each outlet has a set screw *a²* so placed that it may be made to engage the cylindrical surface of that portion of a con-

duit inserted within the unthreaded part of said outlet.

The casting A has the sides of its main portion flared, as shown best in Fig. 4, so as to form an approximately rectangular opening upon which may be mounted a protective casing C, usually of insulating material such as porcelain, within which is placed a lamp socket D. The opening in the casting A is provided with inwardly projecting lugs *a³* for the reception of screws *c* whereby the casing C is held in place, and there are also inwardly projecting ledges *a⁴* for the reception of the lamp socket D. Said socket is provided with a shell *d* threaded in this case for the reception of an incandescent lamp, and has also a terminal plate *d'* mounted centrally at the bottom of said shell. This plate is held to the porcelain or other base piece *d⁴* of the socket by a screw *d²* and is extended down one side of said base piece, as shown in Fig. 3, where it is provided with a terminal screw *d³*. The shell *d'* is held to the base piece by screws *d⁵*, which also serve to electrically connect to it a plate *d⁶* having a lug extended down the side of the base piece opposite the extension of the plate *d'* and provided with a second terminal screw *d⁷*.

With the above arrangement of parts it will be noted that when the protecting casing or covering C is firmly mounted upon the casting A by means of its screws *c*, it engages the projecting ends of the base piece *d⁴* of the socket D so as to rigidly hold these between itself and the ledges *a⁴*.

By the above described construction of the outlets it is possible to employ my fixture with a conduit or conduits regardless of whether or not the latter is threaded, for in the event of threads being provided on the end of a length of conduit to be run into the fixture, said conduit is screwed in place in the customary manner, and if desired, the set screw *a²* is set down upon it. If, on the other hand, the conduit be so bent that it can not be screwed into the fixture or if its position be such that a wrench can not be applied to it with convenience, it is simply entered into the outlet until it strikes the threads and the set screw *a²* firmly set down upon it.

It is of course immaterial as to what shape be given the casting A, as well as how many outlets are provided or the positions they are given relatively to the lamp socket opening.

For example, as shown in Fig. 5, at A' the casting is provided with but a single conduit outlet and as before the casing C is so mounted as to provide for a lamp socket extending in a line at right angles to the conduit B. In Fig. 6, on the other hand, the conduit opening is placed in the bottom of the casting A² on a line with the lamp socket opening; and in Fig. 7, the conduit opening enters the fixture casting A³ at one side instead of at the one end as shown in Fig. 5.

In Fig. 2, it will be seen that while the conduit B is threaded, the conduit B' is unthreaded and only projects into the outlet up to the beginning of its threaded portion.

I claim:—

1. A fixture consisting of a hollow structure having an opening for the reception of a conduit, said opening being unthreaded within its outer portion but having at its inner portion threads for the reception of the threaded end of a conduit, with means for holding a conduit in the unthreaded portion.

2. A fixture consisting of a hollow structure having an opening for the reception of a conduit, said opening being unthreaded within its outer portion but having at its inner end a relatively short threaded portion, with a set screw for holding a conduit in the unthreaded portion of said opening.

3. A fixture consisting of a hollow structure having a plurality of openings, a lamp socket mounted over one of said openings, another opening having its inner end threaded and its outer portion unthreaded, with means for holding a conduit in the unthreaded portion.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HENRY T. PAISTE.

Witnesses:

WM. A. BARR,
JOS. H. KLEIN.