

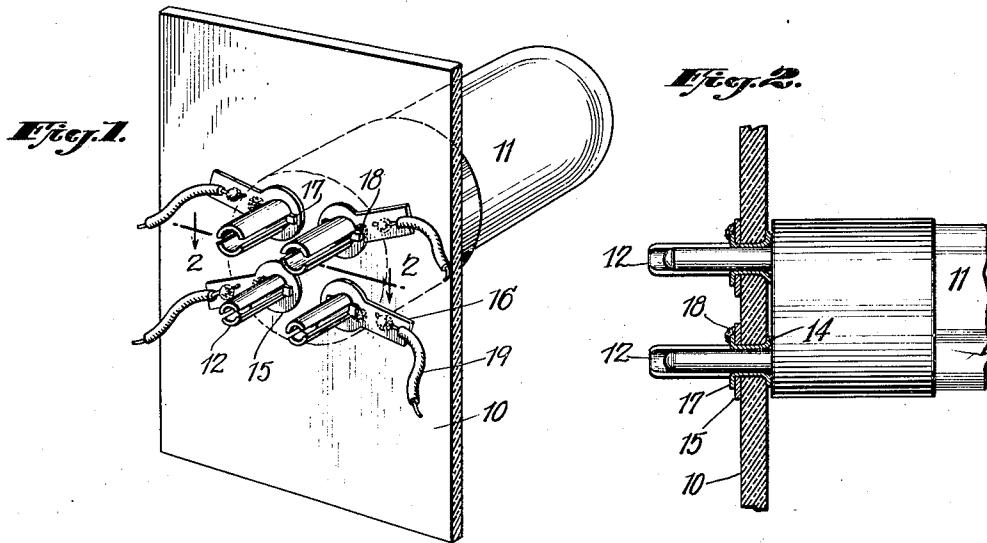
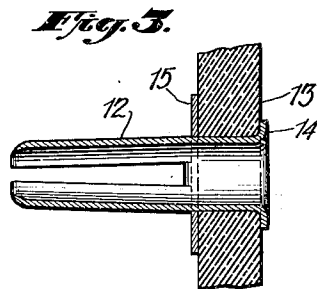
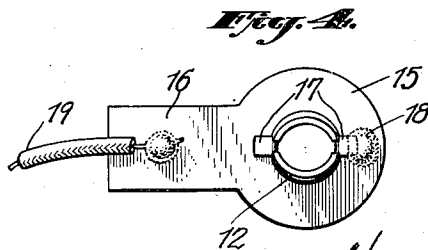
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RADIO TUBE HOLDER

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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RADIO TUBE HOLDER.

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This invention relates to a device for holding vacuum tubes in position and for making electrical contact with the prongs of the tube.

The invention provides a separate socket for engagement with each prong of the tube, the sockets being mounted on a base of insulating material.

A chief object is to form the sockets in a simple and efficient manner so that they will be inexpensive to manufacture and will at the same time give efficient results over a long period.

The main part of each socket is composed of a split tubular rivet inserted through the base and held in position by having a part thereof riveted over the rear side of the base.

The tubular rivet contacts with the prong of the tube over substantially the entire length of the latter, and since most of the contact is resilient, an excellent electrical contact is maintained.

While a preferred embodiment of the invention has been disclosed for purposes of illustration, it should be understood that various changes may be made in the structure without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as hereinafter set forth and claimed.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is an elevation of section of panel having a tube attached thereto by the means of this invention.

Fig. 2 is a section on line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged sectional view of the holding device.

Fig. 4 is a rear plan of the device of Fig. 3.

Referring to the drawings more specifically, the numeral 10 indicates a section of insulating panel board formed from bakelite or other suitable material. The vacuum tube 11 has four prongs projecting from its base, and the invention relates particularly to the sockets mounted on the base and receiving the prongs of the tube.

The main part of each socket consists of a split tubular rivet 12 which fits snugly into a hole 13 formed through the panel with its head 14 engaging the face of the panel. A contact member which comprises a washer 15 and an integral projection 16 is then slipped over the rear end of the rivet and part of the material 17 from each split is bent outwardly over the contact member to hold the parts rigidly in position on the panel. The ears 17 may be soldered to the washer 15 as at

18, if it is desired. A conductor 19 is soldered to each of the projections 16 in order to make suitable connections with the tube.

In certain types of tubes two of the prongs are of larger diameter than the others in order to insure insertion of the proper prong into each socket, and to accommodate such a tube two of the sockets can be made larger than the remainder. In the case of other tubes the panel and the side of the tube may carry registration marks to guide the user in making proper location of the prongs.

By using split tubular rivets a construction is obtained that has marked advantages of simplicity and low cost, since it is capable of convenient assembly. At the same time the socket, having a resilient inward pressure against the prong, scrapes the surface of the prong every time it is inserted in the socket and maintains an intimate contact over a relatively large portion of the length of the prong.

I claim:

1. A socket-contact structure for cooperation with a pin-contact such as a vacuum-tube prong, comprising a tubular socket passing through a circular hole in an insulating body and having at one end an integral flange engaging a face of said body, the socket having a portion extending well beyond the opposite face of the body and divided by longitudinal slots into two part-cylindrical segments adapted to resiliently engage the pin-contact, a washer surrounding the socket and engaging said opposite face of the body, and integral ears bent outward from the inward ends of said slots and overlying said washer to retain the parts in assembled position.

2. A socket-contact structure for cooperation with a pin-contact such as a vacuum-tube prong, comprising a tubular socket passing through a circular hole in an insulating body and having at one end an integral flange engaging a face of said body, the socket having a portion extending well beyond the opposite face of the body and divided by longitudinal slots into two part-cylindrical segments adapted to resiliently engage the pin-contact, a washer surrounding the socket and engaging said opposite face of the body, and integral ears bent outward from the inward ends of said slots and overlying said washer and soldered thereto to retain the parts in assembled position.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.
HENRY V. RAU.