M. REICH.

ELECTRIC LAMP SOCKET.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 6, 1913.

1,098,973. Patented June 2, 1914.

Fig 1

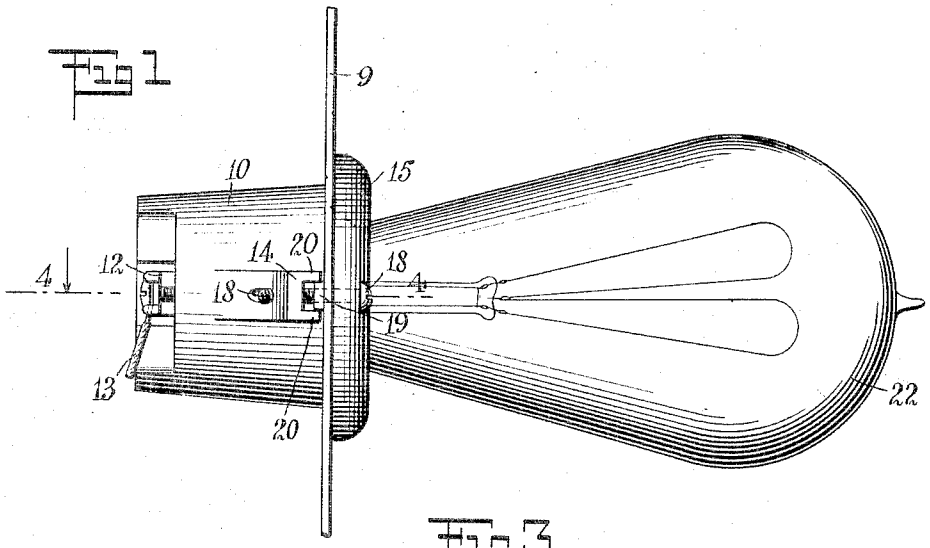


Fig 3

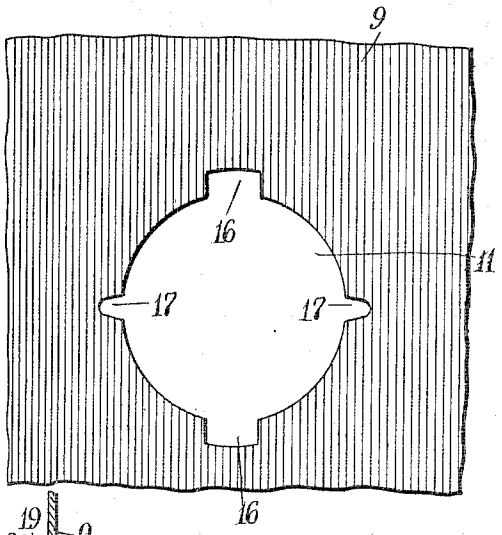


Fig 2

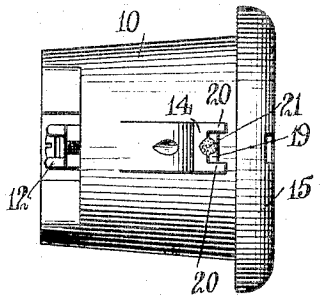
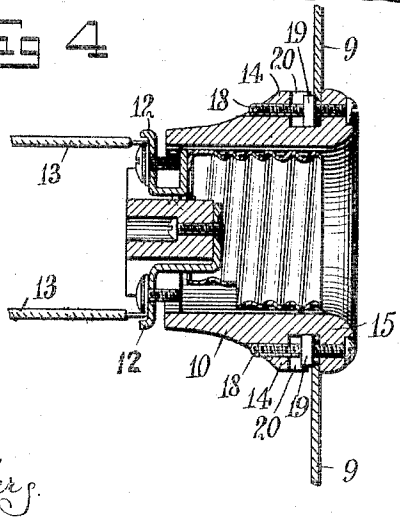


Fig 4



WITNESSES

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ELECTRIC-LAMP SOCKET.

1,098,973. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 2, 1914.

Application filed September 6, 1913. Serial No. 788,400.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MAX REICH, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of the Bronx, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Electric-Lamp Socket, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Among the principal objects which the present invention has in view are: to reduce the labor of installing a socket of the character described, to enable an operative to install the socket in service position; and to simplify the construction and to mount sockets of the character mentioned readily in service position.

One embodiment of the present invention is shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of an electric lamp and socket therefor, constructed and arranged in accordance with the present invention; Fig. 2 is a side view of a socket constructed in accordance with the present invention; Fig. 3 is a detail view showing a fragment of a sign shield having openings therein adapted to receive and hold sockets constructed and arranged in accordance with the present invention; Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section taken as on the line 4—4 in Fig. 1.

The socket herein described is employed as an adjunct to signs of a public or advertising character. The sockets hold electric lamps, such as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, in grouped or clustered arrangement on a board or shield 9. The dimensions of the shield 9 are usually such as to make it exceedingly difficult to hold a socket in position at the rear of the shield while some forms of attachment for holding the same in position are adjusted and secured. The difficulty is augmented when, as in some of the signs employing such shields, the wiring is complex and so crowded as to interfere with, if not prevent, the placement of a ladder by an assistant.

With sockets constructed as in the present invention, the need of an assistant is avoided, the barrels 10 of said sockets being insertible through the openings 11 from the face of the shield 9. The openings 11 are arranged in accordance with a design. The barrel 10 of the socket is conventional in general shape, and is provided with the usual binding posts 12, whereby the line wires 13 are connected.

Projecting from opposite sides of the barrel 10 are brackets 14. The brackets 14 are spaced apart from the rounded nosing 15 a distance slightly greater than the thickness of the shield 9. The projections of the nosing 15 and the brackets 14 are substantially equal. The diameter of the circular outline of the various openings 11 equals the diameter of the cylindrical body 10. To permit the passage of the brackets 14, the shields are cut away adjacent the openings 11 to form recesses 16 opening from the center or circular portion of said openings. The recesses 16 permit the brackets 14 to pass from the front to the rear of the shield 9, when, by turning the socket on its center, the brackets 14 are carried behind the solid portion of said shield, to thereafter serve to hold the socket loosely in position on the shield 9.

Diametrically opposite to the recesses 16 are cuts 17. Said cuts are formed to fit the shanks of screws 18, by which the socket is locked firmly in position. To receive the screws 18, the nosing 15 and brackets 14 are cast with an alined hole therethrough. The holes thus formed being unthreaded, the screws 18 turn freely and loosely therein. To engage the threads of said screws, nuts 19 are provided, said nuts normally resting between flanges 20 upset on the brackets 14. In out-of-service relation, and prior to installing the socket, the nuts 19 are held in position by a seal 21, preferably constructed of sealing wax or suitable cement. The seal 21 serves to hold the nuts 19, under all conditions of transportation and handling, preliminary to installing the sockets in service position. To install the sockets thus formed, after pulling the lines 13 and securing the terminals thereof to the binding posts 12, the barrel 10 of the socket, as stated, is pushed through the openings 11, and the brackets 14 are passed through the recesses 16. The socket is then turned until the holes formed in the nosing and brackets to receive the screws 18 aline with the cuts 17. The screws 18 are then pushed through the holes in the nosing 15 and said cuts 17, to register with the tapped holes of the nuts 19, with the threads whereof said screws engage. The screws 18 are now manipulated, passing down through the

nuts 19 and the holes in the brackets 14. When, in the course of the operation, the heads of the screws 18 rest upon the nosing 15, the screws 18 begin to draw upon the nuts 19, to move the same toward, and to finally clamp the same against, the back of the shield 9, as seen in Fig. 4 of the drawings. To move the nuts 19, the seals 21 are broken by the pull of the screws 18 upon said nuts.

When the screws 18 are fully tightened, it will be found that the socket rests rigidly in position on the shield 9, to receive lamps 22. When it is desired to remove for repair or renewal said sockets, this is accomplished by manipulating the screws 18 to withdraw them from engagement with the nuts 19. The nuts 19, it will be observed, are prevented from turning by flanges 20. When the screws 18 are completely withdrawn, the operator, grasping the nosing 15, turns the socket until the brackets 14 register with the recesses 16, when said socket may be pulled forward, passing outward through the openings 11 until the terminals of the line 13 are exposed, to be removed from engagement with the binding posts 12, thereby releasing completely the socket from service. Necessary repairs may now be effected upon the old socket, or a new socket may be used to replace the old.

Claims.

1. An electric lamp socket, comprising a cylindrical body portion; an annular projected nosing for said body portion; a plurality of brackets projecting from the side of said body portion, said brackets being spaced apart from said nosing to form a passage therebetween, said nosing and said brackets having alined perforations; a screw loosely mounted in said perforations; and a screw-threaded member removably held in said bracket, to be engaged by said screw and to be drawn thereby toward said nosing.

2. An electric lamp socket, comprising a cylindrical body portion; an annular projected nosing for said body portion; a plurality of brackets projecting from the side of said body portion, said brackets being spaced apart from said nosing to form a passage therebetween, said nosing and said brackets having alined perforations; a screw loosely mounted in said perforations; and a screw-threaded member removably held in said brackets, to be engaged by said screw and to be drawn thereby toward said nosing; in combination with a shield having a circular opening formed therein, said opening being provided with a plurality of recesses to form passages for said brackets.

3. An electric lamp socket, comprising a cylindrical body portion; an annular projected nosing for said body portion; a plurality of brackets projecting from the side of said body portion, said brackets being spaced apart from said nosing to form a passage therebetween, said nosing and said brackets having alined perforations; a screw loosely mounted in said perforations; and a screw-threaded member removably held in said brackets, to be engaged by said screw and to be drawn thereby toward said nosing; in combination with a shield having a circular opening formed therein, said opening being provided with a plurality of recesses to form passages for said brackets; and a plurality of openings formed in said shield adjacent said first-mentioned openings, to pass said screws when extended through the holes formed in said nosing.

4. A socket as characterized, having a circular body; an annular nosing integrally formed with said body and of relatively larger diameter, said body being further provided with a plurality of brackets projected from the side thereof in spaced relation to said nosing, to form narrow passages therebetween, said nosing and said brackets being provided with alined perforations; and a plurality of screw nuts removably held on said brackets.

5. A socket having a cylindrical body, an annular nosing integrally formed therewith, said nosing having a relatively larger diameter to form a seat at the back thereof, and a plurality of brackets extending from the side thereof, said brackets having side guide flanges; a plurality of screw nuts mounted between said flanges; and means for temporarily holding said nuts in operative position on said brackets.

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

MAX REICH.

Witnesses:

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