

J. G. PETERSON.
ELECTRIC LAMP SOCKET.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 3, 1909.

959,594.

Patented May 31, 1910.

Fig. 1

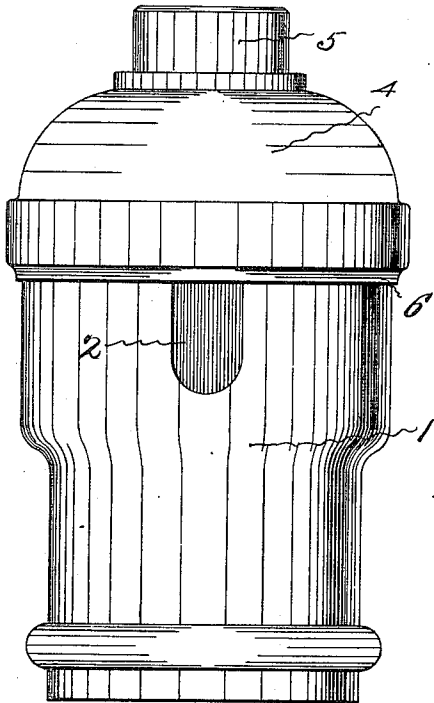


Fig. 2

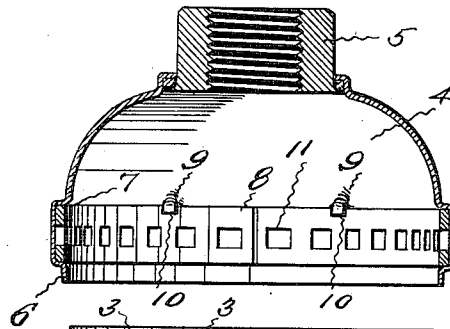


Fig. 3

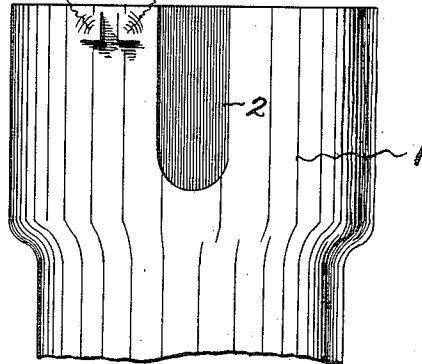


Fig. 4

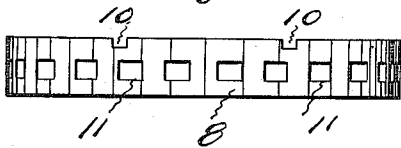
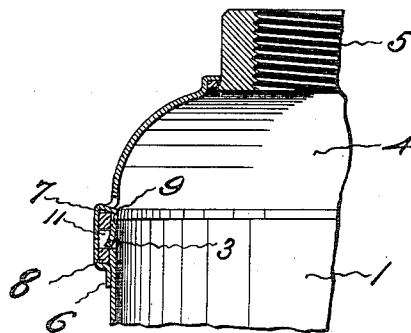


Fig. 5



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHANN G. PETERSON, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE ARROW ELECTRIC COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, A CORPORATION OF CONNECTICUT.

ELECTRIC-LAMP SOCKET.

959,594.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 31, 1910.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHANN G. PETERSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hartford, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Electric-Lamp Sockets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the means employed for securing together the cap and the shell of an electric lamp socket casing.

It is very desirable to construct the means for fastening the shell and cap of such an article so that these parts may be quickly put together in such manner that they will not accidentally become disconnected, but may be easily separated when desired. It is also desirable that the construction be such that the connection may be quickly and firmly made regardless of the rotary relation of the cap and shell in order that the key, if it is a key socket, may project in the necessary position with respect to the husk or other fixture trimming with which the socket may be used.

The object of the invention is to provide a socket with a very simple and cheap means for quickly and firmly fastening together the shell and cap at any desired rotary adjustment with relation to each other.

Figure 1 of the accompanying drawings shows on enlarged scale a side view of a socket which embodies the invention. Fig. 2 shows a central section of the cap. Fig. 3 shows a side view of the upper end of the shell. Fig. 4 shows a side view of the fastening ring which is located in the cap. Fig. 5 shows a section of a part of the cap, ring and shell, illustrating the manner in which the fastening parts engage when put together.

The shell 1 of common shape is preferably formed of thin brass or other suitable metal in the ordinary way. This shell may have the usual slot 2 for the passage of the key stem. Near the upper edge and desirably adjacent to the slot, the shell is punched so as to form two outwardly projecting angular tongues 3. Diametrically opposite the shell is punched in a similar manner to form corresponding tongues.

The cap 4 is preferably formed of the same thin metal as the shell, in the common way, and at the top has the usual threaded hub 5 for attachment to the stem of the

fixture or the end of the circuit wire conduit. The lower edge of the cap 6 is shaped to closely fit the upper end of the shell. Above this edge the cap is provided with an annular recess 7. In this recess is placed a ring 8. This ring may be split so that it may be contracted and allowed to expand into the recess, in which case it is desirable at intervals to punch in sections of the metal around the upper edge of the enlarged portion of the cap, as at 9, so as to prevent the ring from springing out of position. The ring may have notches 10 in its edge for receiving the indented portions of the cap, and when the ring is thus formed, it is held from turning around and springing out, by the "staked" points of the shell. The ring may be made in one piece, and after being located, the lower edge of the cap may be spun into the shape shown to hold the ring in place. The ring has perforations 11 at short intervals from each other. These perforations are preferably rectangular, although they might be of other shape.

In order to put the parts together, the upper end of the shell is simply thrust into the lower edge of the cap until the tongues that are punched out from the shell spring into openings in the ring that is fastened in the cap. As the openings in the ring extend completely around the cap, the tongues will engage with some openings and hold the parts together. The engagement of the parts in this manner holds the cap and the shell firmly together. This construction permits the parts to be engaged with the shell turned rotarily to any position which is desired, with relation to the cap. As the result of this the rotary position of the shell, and consequently the location of the socket key may be adjusted to any necessary point. This fastening means holds the shell and cap together very firmly. The parts cannot be disconnected until the part of the shell adjacent to the slot is pressed in and the tongues withdrawn from the openings in the ring. This releases the shell so that it may be removed from the cap.

This fastening means is very cheap to manufacture, it is simple to operate, and it holds the parts together in any desired relation very firmly.

The invention claimed is:

1. A socket having a shell with outwardly projecting tongues, a cap fitting said shell,

and a perforated split ring located in the cap, said tongues being adapted to enter openings in said ring when the shell and cap are put together.

- 5 2. A socket having a shell with outwardly projecting tongues, a cap fitting said shell, a perforated split ring located in the cap, and depressions from said cap retaining the ring in position, said tongues being adapted
10 to enter openings in said ring when the shell and cap are put together.

3. A socket having a shell with outwardly

projecting tongues, a cap fitting said shell, a split ring located in a recess in the cap, said ring having openings in its side and 15 notches in its edge, and depressions from the cap entering said notches and holding the ring against movement, said tongues being adapted to enter openings in said ring when the shell and cap are put together.

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Witnesses:

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