

J. G. PETERSON.
 RECEPTACLE FOR ELECTRIC LAMPS.
 APPLICATION FILED NOV. 10, 1910.

985,629.

Patented Feb. 28, 1911.

Fig. 1.

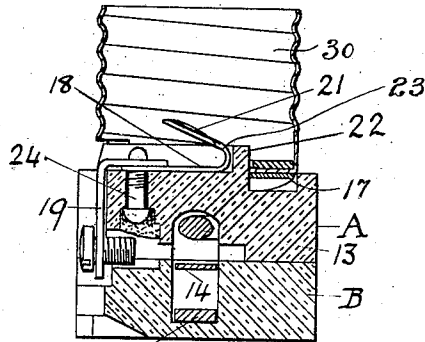


Fig. 2.

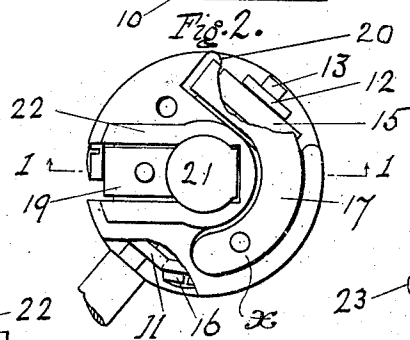


Fig. 3.

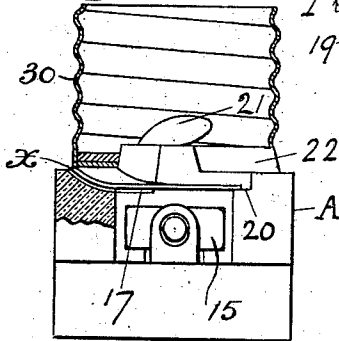


Fig. 4.

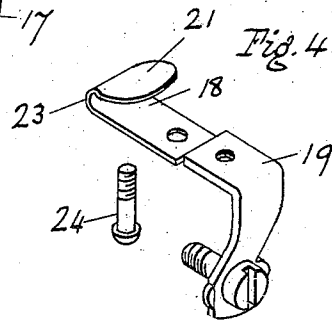
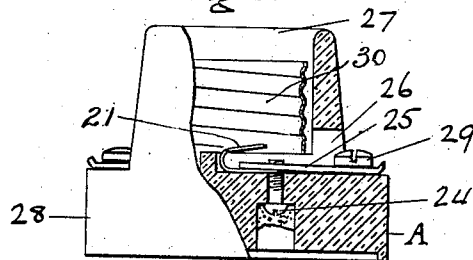


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:
 L. H. Grote
 W. E. Keir

Inventor
 Johan G. Peterson
 By his Attorneys
 Hornum & Hornum

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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

RECEPTACLE FOR ELECTRIC LAMPS.

985,629.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 28, 1911.

Application filed November 10, 1910. Serial No. 591,579.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHANN G. PETERSON, a citizen of the United States of America, and residing in the city of Hartford, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Receptacles for Electric Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to receptacles for electric lamps, plugs, etc., and particularly to the features thereof more particularly set forth in the following description and claims.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a vertical section through a lamp socket; Fig. 2 is a plan of the same with shell removed and partially broken away; Fig. 3 is a side view of button detached; Fig. 4 is a perspective of the center contact with parts detached; and Fig. 5 is a side elevation partially in section of a wall socket.

The present invention relates to improvements in the construction of receptacles of common type. Thus the lamp socket form of electric receptacle shown in Fig. 1 comprises the usual insulating buttons A and B, the latter carrying the yoke 10 with its standards 11 and 12 in which the switch spindle 13 is journaled, and the spring contact 14 fast with the yoke and pressing the cam 15, while the terminal 16 is formed by a lug on the standard 11. The upper button A carries as usual the cooperating spring contact 17 and the center contact 18 and terminal plate 19, but is modified as follows: Instead of permitting the spring contact 17, which at its fixed end *a* is in contact with the screw shell 30, to vibrate freely above the cam 15, when the latter is in the "off" position, (Fig. 3) I lengthen the same and rest its free end upon a recessed shoulder 20 formed in the upper face of the button. This has the distinct advantage of preventing the usual vibration, so injurious to the lamp filament, especially in tungsten lamps, when the cam is snapped into the "off" position. Secondly, the recess formed in the upper face of the button A for the reception of the spring center contact 18, is deepened by raising the sides of the U-shaped boss 22 so that not only are the terminal plate 19 and the base of the contact confined against angular displacement, but, upon depression,

the sides of the enlarged and upwardly angled contact wing 21, which overlies the boss, bear against the sides of the latter and protect the bend 23, by which the spring is obtained, from being so sharply angled as to permanently affect the same and deprive it of its spring-function. In fact when the contact wing is depressed until it contacts with the sides of the boss, the bend 23 is relieved from further strain and a new fulcrum at the point of contact between the sides of the boss and the lower portion of the upward angled wing 21 is established and the spring metal bends only from this point. By this means a center contact is provided which is assured of all of the spring obtained by the bend 23 and this resiliency is sufficient in all cases to obtain a close center connection with the lamp or plug inserted in the receptacle. Further it will be noted that but a single securing screw 24 is necessary to hold both the terminal plate 19 and the center contact 21 in position, thus simplifying the assembly of the parts while at the same time securing the desirable rigidity of the terminal plate and the resiliency of the contact piece. These features last mentioned are equally applicable to a wall receptacle such as shown in Fig. 5, the only difference being that the terminal plate 25 instead of being angled downward as is necessary in socket construction of the type above referred to, is carried out straight through the recess 26 in the porcelain well 27 formed upon the base 28, so that the binding screw 29 is readily accessible for wiring.

I claim as my invention:—

1. An electric receptacle of the type described, having an insulating base with a recessed U-shaped boss thereon, a center contact located therein with upward angled contact wing overlying the sides of said boss, in combination with a terminal plate also secured in the recess of the boss in connection with said center contact, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. An electric receptacle of the type described, having an insulating base with recessed U-shaped boss thereon, and a center contact and a terminal plate both confined in the recess of the boss, in combination with a single securing screw for holding said plate and contact in said recess.

3. A receptacle of the type described, hav-

ing an insulating base with recessed shoulder, a contact shell carried by said base and a spring contact beneath and in contact with said shell having its free end resting upon said recessed shoulder on the base, substantially as and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my

name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHANN G. PETERSON.

Witnesses:

BENJ. PERKINS,
H. M. SAUNDERS.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."