

CASING.

1,064,724.

Patented June 17, 1913.

Fig. 1.

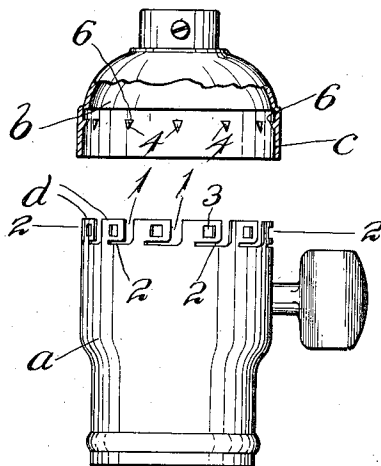


Fig. 2.

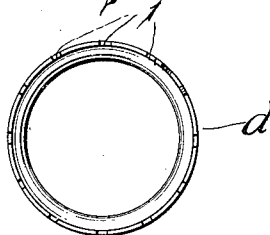
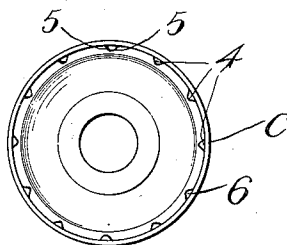


Fig. 3.



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CASING.

1,064,724.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 17, 1913.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MONROE GUETT, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Hartford, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Casings, of which the following is a specification.

The object of the invention is to produce a casing particularly adapted as a casing for incandescent lamp sockets, electric switches and the like.

The casing is made in two parts adapted to be interlocked and the invention resides in the novel construction of the interlocking parts.

In the drawings—Figure 1 is a detail view of the casing with its parts separated. Fig. 2 is a sectional view on the line 2, 2, of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the cap.

As will be seen from the drawings, the casing is made in two parts; *a* will be referred to as the body and *b* the cap. The cap is enlarged as at *c* to fit the end of the body and form a shoulder to position the two parts relatively to one another. At the lower end of the body a number of spring tongues *d* are formed, these tongues being formed by slotting the body longitudinally as at 1 and circumferentially as at 2. In each tongue there is formed an aperture 3. In the flared part of the cap are formed the inwardly extending projections 4 pressed inwardly from the material of the cap, having inclined side walls 5, 5 and a locking shoulder 6. The slots 1 in the body are of a width to receive the projections 4 and when the cap is in position on the body these projections are in registering position with the apertures 3. After the switch, socket or other device, which is to be inclosed, is mounted in the body part of the casing, the cap is pushed onto the casing, the projections 4 sliding in the slots 1 and then the cap is turned on the body, the inclined sides 5 of the projections 4 acting as wedges to spring the tongues *d* in sufficiently to let the projections 4 move into registering position with the apertures 3, when the tongue springs back onto the projections causing the shoulders to positively interlock with the lower side of the apertures 3. To remove the cap from the body, it is turned in an opposite direction, the other inclined surface 5 operating to force the spring tongue *d* in and permit the dis-

engagement of the projections 4 from the tongues.

It will be seen that by this construction, the two parts of the casing are positively locked together but are so constructed that they can be disengaged merely by turning one of the parts relatively to the other.

I am aware that socket casings have been made in two parts with interlocking bayonet joints, together with some positive locking device, such as a pin on one part adapted to snap into a hole on the other part, but in these devices it is necessary to disengage the pin from the hole by the use of some instrument, or the thumb nail, before the bayonet joints can be disengaged. In the novel construction which I have produced, the engaging projections 4 are so shaped that they act as wedges to move the spring tongue to permit the engagement and disengagement of the positive locking elements, with the result that the parts of a casing made in accordance with my invention are securely held against longitudinal and rotary displacement but can be readily separated merely by the rotation of one of the parts.

It is obvious that the structure herein illustrated and described is susceptible of modifications, as by reversal of the parts or by altering the shape of the spring tongues, which still come within the spirit of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

I claim as my invention:—

1. A casing of the character described formed in two parts, the end of one of which is adapted to fit within the end of the other, a plurality of similar apertured spring tongues formed at the end of one of the parts, and a plurality of similar projections on the other part adapted to fit within the apertures in said spring tongues, said projections having positive locking engagement with an end wall of the apertures to prevent longitudinal movement of the parts relatively to one another and frictional engagement with a side wall of said apertures to prevent rotary movement of the parts relatively to one another.

2. A casing of the character described composed of two parts, the end of one being adapted to fit into the end of the other, a plurality of similar apertured spring tongues formed at the end of one of the

parts, and a corresponding number of similar projections formed on the other part, said projections having inclined side walls adapted to cooperate with said tongues to move them radially and a shoulder adapted to positively interlock with an edge of the apertures in said spring tongues.

3. A casing of the character described composed of two parts, the end of one being adapted to fit within the end of the other, circumferentially extending apertured spring tongues formed in the end of one of said parts, inwardly extending projections on the other part having oppositely inclined side walls adapted to cooperate with said spring tongues when said parts are rotated relatively to one another to permit said projections to be moved into registering position with the apertures, and a shoulder on said projections adapted to fit within the apertures formed in said tongues and to lock said parts against longitudinal displacement.

4. In a casing of the character described, a body having similar spring tongues formed at its edge, each of said spring tongues having an aperture, said body having a longitudinal slot formed in front of each spring tongue, a cap adapted to fit over the end of said body, inwardly extending projections on said cap adapted to move in said slots into alinement with the apertures in the tongues, said projections having inclined side walls adapted to act upon said spring tongues to move them upon the relative rotation of the parts to permit said projections to enter the apertures, said projections being provided with an abrupt end wall adapted to engage a wall of the apertures to positively lock the cap to the body against longitudinal displacement.

5. In a casing of the character described a body, a series of similar apertured spring-tongues formed at the end thereof; a cap

and a series of similar projections thereon adapted in size to fit in the apertures, said projections having oppositely inclined faces merging into the surface of the cap and by means of which said spring-tongues are displaced upon relative rotation of the cap and body in order to move said projections into or out of the apertures, said projections having an abrupt shoulder adapted to engage a wall of said aperture to prevent longitudinal displacement of the cap and body.

6. In a casing of the character described, a body and a cap adapted to fit closely one within the other, apertured spring-tongues at the end of the body, projections on the cap adapted to fit within the apertures in the tongues, said projections constituting a single means for performing the dual function of frictionally uniting the parts together against relative rotary movement and of positively connecting the parts against longitudinal displacement.

7. A casing of the character described made in two parts, ends of which are adapted to fit closely one within the other, a series of similar apertured spring-tongues formed at the end of one part by a series of connected longitudinal and transverse slots, a series of similar projections on the other part adapted to move in said longitudinal slots when the parts are fitted together to a position in alinement with the apertures in the tongues and adapted in size to fit in said apertures; oppositely inclined side faces on said projections forming wedges to act on said spring-tongues when the parts are moved rotarily relatively to one another, and abrupt end shoulders on said projections to engage a wall of the apertures to prevent longitudinal displacement.

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Witnesses:

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