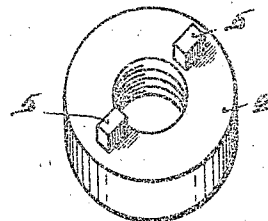
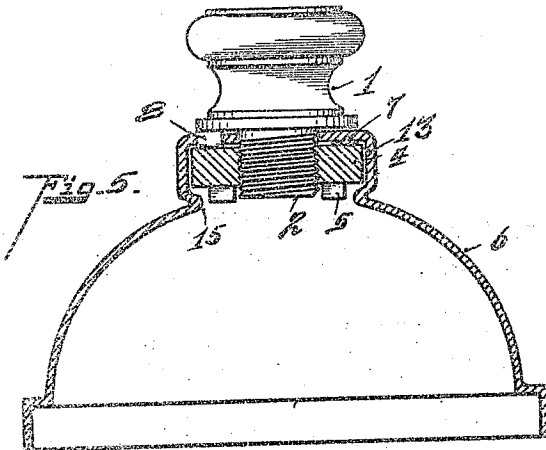
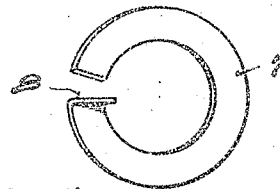
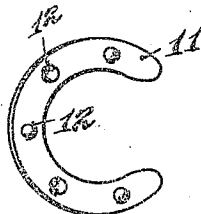
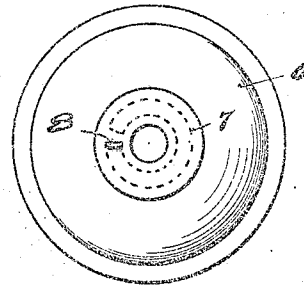
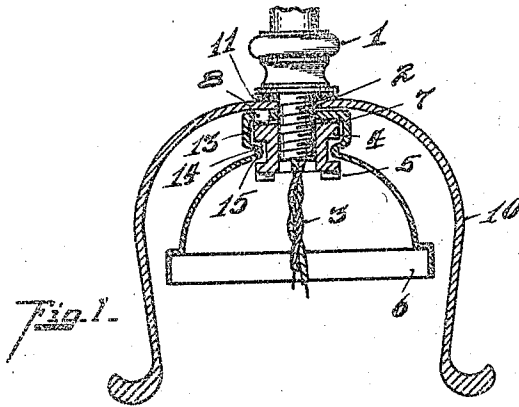


F. A. LAVERCOMBE.
ELECTRIC LAMP SOCKET.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 21, 1908.

949,985.

Patented Feb. 22, 1910.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK A. LAVERCOMBE, OF NEWPORT, KENTUCKY.

ELECTRIC-LAMP SOCKET.

949,985.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 22, 1910.

Application filed November 21, 1908. Serial No. 463,778.

To all whom it may concern.

Be it known that I, FREDERICK A. LAVERCOMBE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newport, in the county of Campbell and State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Electric-Lamp Sockets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a device for securing an electric light socket to the plug through which the wires issue.

The object of the invention is to provide a device of the screw character, readily accessible and conveniently manipulated.

Another object of the invention is to provide the device with means which will hold the screw member rigidly to its adjusted position.

It is further necessary with this invention that these devices be cheap and simple and adapted to fit into the ordinary fixture of this type without disorganizing the essential, standard structure.

The features of the invention are more fully set forth in the description of the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which:—

Figure 1 is a central vertical section through the device when a socket-husk or covering is employed. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the socket. Fig. 3 is a detailed perspective view of one of the washers. Fig. 4 is a similar view of another washer. Fig. 5 is a central vertical section through the device of a modification when only the socket is employed. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the adjusting screw member shown in Fig. 5.

1 is the electric wire plug having the screw threaded end 2, through which the wires 3 issue.

4 represents the clamping screw member engaging the threaded plug portion 2, and it is provided with the lugs 5 on the lower end by means of which the member 4 may be adjusted through the employment of suitable instruments.

6 represents the ordinary socket having the central orifice through which the plug end 2 passes.

7 represents a washer having a spur 8 which extends upwardly and passes through an orifice in the top of the socket. When no husks are employed the arrangement is as disclosed in Fig. 5, that is, the washer 7 lies between the meeting surfaces of the adjusting member 4 and the top portion of the

socket 6, with the spur 8 projecting upwardly through the orifice in the socket and impinging against the shoulder on the plug 1. The parts are easily assembled in this position and when the clamping member is tightened the spur 8 will dig into the plug surface and hold the member 4 to its position and the socket 6 will be substantially rigidly clamped to the plug.

In Fig. 1, a husk 10 is interposed between the top of the socket and the shoulder of the plug, with the spur 8 impinging into the under surface of the top portion of the husk or socket covering. In order to support this husk or socket covering rigidly under the influence of the clamping member 4, I provide the split-washer 11, having detents 12 on both faces. This split-washer is inserted between the top of the husk or socket covering and the shoulder of the plug, the detents impinging into the shoulder of plug and husk or socket covering to securely hold the husk or socket covering in its adjusted position. Thus the husk or socket covering and socket may be held rigidly in position relative to one another and the socket prevented from turning by the manipulation of the clamping member 4, accessible by reaching upwardly into the socket with a suitable instrument.

In the preferred form of my invention, the clamping screw member 4 is a self-contained part of the socket, and for this purpose I provide the upper portion of the socket with an annular chamber 13 formed around the member 4. In a modification, I provide this member 4 with an annular recess 14 into which the socket flange 15 engages, so that the screw adjusting member and its impinging washer are self-contained by the socket in both forms.

The washer 7 and spur 8 have a spring action, and the nut 4 loosely fits within the chamber 13 so as to allow the washer to drop down into the chamber.

Having described my invention, I claim:—

1. An electric light plug formed with a shoulder and a threaded member, a socket fitting over the threaded member, a clamping member engaging the plug within the socket, and a spur washer within the socket having a spur impinging against the shoulder of the plug, substantially as described.

2. In combination with a threaded plug, a lamp fixture comprising a socket piece adapted to fit over the plug thread, an annular chamber formed in the top of the socket, a

clamping nut and an impinging washer, held loosely in position in said chamber by the walls thereof, and adapted to frictionally clamp the socket against the plug, and hold the clamping nut against rotation.

3. An electric light plug formed with a shoulder and a threaded member, a socket fitting over the threaded member against the shoulder, this portion of the socket being formed with an orifice, a clamping member engaging the plug within the socket, a spur washer supported on the nut within the socket, having the spur projecting through the orifice of the socket and impinging against the shoulder.

4. An electric light plug formed with a shoulder and a threaded member, a socket fitting over the threaded member against the shoulder, a clamping nut supported in the upper end of the socket and longitudinally movable therein, and an impinging device between the opposing surfaces of the shoul-

der and socket, adapted to hold the socket against rotation when the nut is tightened.

5. An electric light fixture comprising a plug having a threaded portion and a shoulder, a socket formed with an inturned annular flange, and a clamping nut formed with an annular groove into which the said flange projects holding the clamping nut loosely in position and longitudinally movable in the upper portion of the socket with the lower end of the nut projecting into the main portion of the socket, and an impinging device between the opposing surfaces of the shoulder and socket, adapted to hold the socket against rotation when the nut is tightened.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

FREDERICK A. LAVERCOMBE.

Witnesses:

OLIVER B. KAISER,
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