A. WEBER, Sr. & J. WEBER.

CASE FOR INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LAMP SOCKETS.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 12, 1909.

1,066,964.

Patented July 8, 1913.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

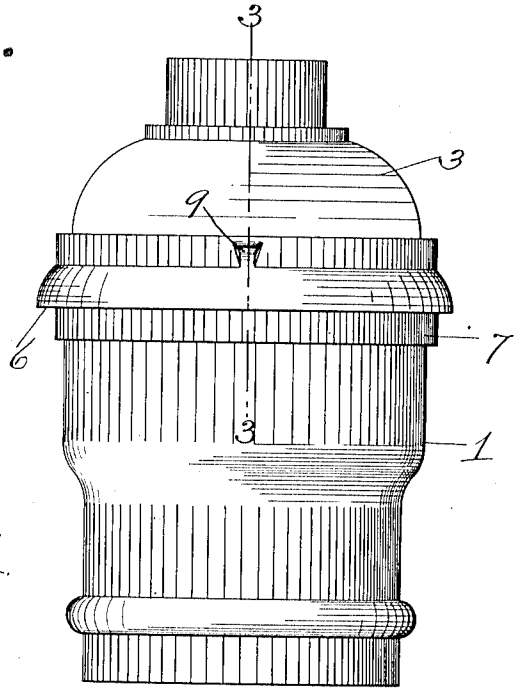


Fig. 1.

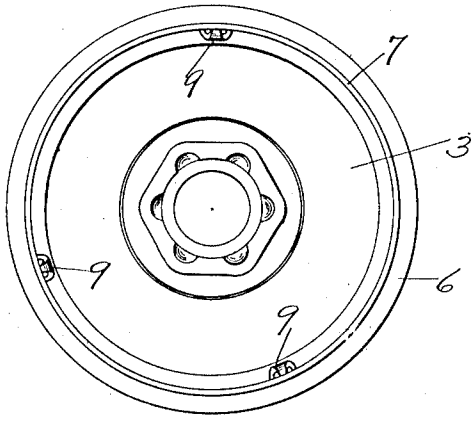


Fig. 2.

WITNESSES

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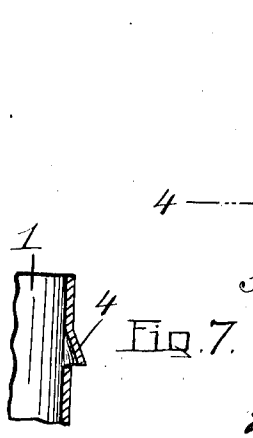


Fig. 7.

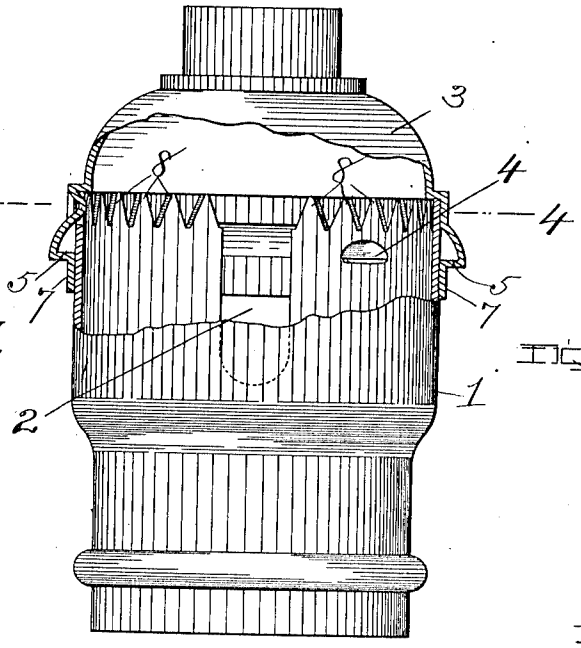
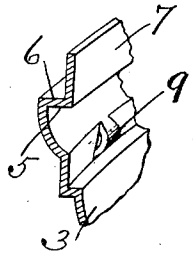


Fig. 3.

Fig. 6.



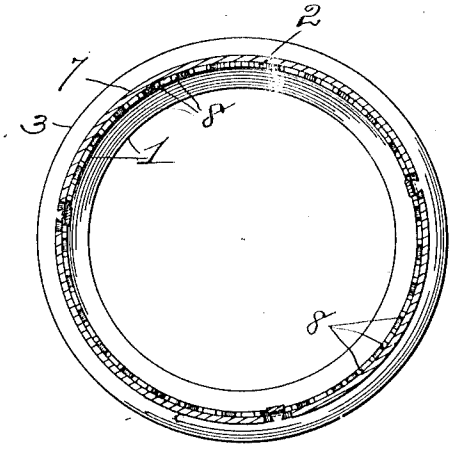


Fig. 5.

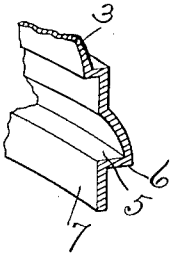


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUST WEBER, SR., AND JOHN WEBER, OF SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK, ASSIGNORS TO WEBER ELECTRIC COMPANY, OF SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

CASE FOR INCANDESCENT-ELECTRIC-LAMP SOCKETS.

1,066,964. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 8, 1913.

Application filed June 12, 1909. Serial No. 501,776.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, AUGUST WEBER, Sr., and JOHN WEBER, each a citizen of the United States, residing at Schenectady, county of Schenectady, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cases for Incandescent-Electric-Lamp Sockets, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to such improvements and consists of the novel construction and combination of parts hereinafter described and subsequently claimed.

Reference may be had to the accompanying drawings, and the reference characters marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Similar characters refer to similar parts in the several figures therein.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a view in side elevation of a case for an incandescent electric lamp-socket embodying our invention. Fig. 2 is a bottom plan view of the cap detached. Fig. 3 is a view in side elevation of the case shown in Fig. 1, partly broken away and shown in central, vertical section taken on the broken line 3—3 in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a horizontal cross-section of the same taken on the broken line 4—4 in Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a view in perspective of a broken-away portion of the cap. Fig. 6 is a view in perspective of a similar broken-away portion of the cap, showing one of the inward projections on the cap adapted to engage the notched end of the shell to prevent relative rotation between the cap and shell. Fig. 7 is a sectional view of a broken-away portion of the shell showing one of the catches.

The several figures are drawn on an enlarged scale.

The principal object of the invention is to facilitate the assembling of the cap and shell-members of the case, while preventing relative rotation of said members when applied to each other in any relative rotative position and interlocked.

Other objects of the invention will appear in connection with the following description.

Referring to the drawings wherein is shown a preferred form of the invention, 1, is the shell of the socket, preferably formed of sheet-metal, and preferably provided with a slot, 2, which in a key-socket may be of a width adapted to receive the shaft of the switch-key, not shown. The shell is provided near its upper end with a plurality of catches, 4, preferably symmetrically disposed about the periphery of the shell, and projecting outwardly therefrom. For certain purposes of the invention these catches may be of any desired form severally adapted to interlock with a seat on the cap. We have shown as a preferred form of catch one formed by slitting the shell transversely, and outwardly displacing a portion of the body of the shell at the upper side of said slit, thereby forming a downwardly and outwardly inclined catch with a cut-metal edge. One of the catches, 4, is preferably located adjacent to the slot, 2, for convenience in releasing the catch by compression of the shell, if desired. The cap, 3, which also is preferably formed of sheet-metal, is adapted to telescopically receive within its lower end the upper end of the shell, and is preferably provided with a continuous seat, 5, extending around its inner periphery adapted to receive and interlock with the several catches, 4, in any relative rotative position of the shell and cap. The seat, 5, is formed by a ledge or offset, 6, formed by bending an annular portion of the body of the cap into a plane perpendicular to the axis of the cap, making the lower end of the cap substantially Z-shaped in cross-section, said ledge, 6, being adapted to be engaged by the cut-metal edges of the catches, 4, to lock the cap and shell together to prevent a relative movement of separation thereof.

The lower end or flange, 7, of the cap is adapted to ride over the inclined surfaces of the catches, 4, until the ledge, 6, reaches the lower end of the respective catches, whereupon the parts interlock with a snap-action. The cap and shell can thus be assembled or applied to one another by a simple telescopic movement in any relative rotative position.

As a means for preventing a relative rotative movement between the cap and shell when applied to each other and interlocked, while permitting said cap and shell to be so applied to each other and interlocked in any one of numerous relative rotative positions, the edge of the shell is serrated to form thereon a plurality of wedge-shaped teeth, 8, as shown in Fig. 3, said teeth being separated from one another by V-shaped notches in the edge of the shell, and the cap is provided with one or more inward projections, 9, so

disposed as to enter certain of the V-shaped notches in the edge of the shell when the cap and shell are assembled in any one of the numerous relative rotative positions in which they are designed to be used. The several inward projections, 9, are produced by forming in the vertical wall of the cap-flange, just above the grooved seat for the catches, 4, two downwardly convergent slits, as shown in Fig. 1, and then inwardly displacing the metal between said slits as shown in Fig. 6. Said slits and the cut-metal edges of the inward projections, 9, formed thereby preferably converge at the same angle as the walls of the V-shaped notches in the edge of the shell, so that when the cap and shell are assembled, one of said projections, 9, will substantially fill and fit one of the notches in the edge of the shell, with the convergent cut-metal edges of the projection, 9, abutting upon the convergent cut-metal walls of said notch whereby relative rotation between the cap and shell is effectively prevented with substantially no lost motion.

The number and order or arrangement of the teeth, 8, and notches in the edge of the shell may be varied as desired, the projections, 9, on the cap being such in number and order or arrangement as to insure the seating of at least one of said projections in a notch in the edge of the shell in whatever relative rotative position the cap and shell may be assembled and interlocked.

The cap and shell may be provided with any known form of interlocking-mechanism, interlockable in numerous positions of relative rotative adjustment of the cap and shell for preventing a relative telescopic movement of separation.

For certain purposes of the invention the shell may be formed in any known manner with notches or seats for the interior projection on the cap.

We make no claim herein broadly to the grooved form of cap and the fastening means coöperative therewith, as said features form the subject matter of and are broadly claimed in our co-pending application Serial No. 602,762, filed January 16, 1911.

What we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

1. In a device of the class described, and in combination, a pair of members comprising a cap and shell, one adapted to telescopically receive the other, one formed of sheet-metal provided with two convergent longitudinal slits and having the metal between said slits displaced toward the other member to form a tapered projection with convergent cut-metal walls, said other member being provided with a plurality of seats with convergent walls severally adapted to receive said projection.

2. In a device of the class described, and in combination, a pair of members comprising a cap and shell, one adapted to telescopically receive the other, one formed of sheet-metal provided with two longitudinal slits and having the metal between said slits displaced toward the other member to form a tapered projection, said other member being provided with a plurality of seats with walls severally adapted to receive said projection, one of said members having a plurality of catches, and the other having a seat adapted to receive each of said catches in any one of numerous relative rotative positions of the members.

3. In a device of the class described, and in combination, a sheet-metal cap having a flange formed with a peripheral grooved seat, and with two downwardly convergent slits in a vertical portion of said flange above said seat, and having the metal between said slits inwardly displaced to form an interior projection with downwardly convergent walls, and a sheet-metal shell adapted to telescopically enter said cap, said shell being provided with a plurality of seats with downwardly convergent walls severally adapted to receive said projection, and having a plurality of downwardly and outwardly inclined catches adapted to automatically interlock with said grooved seat when the cap and shell are telescopically assembled in any one of numerous positions of relative rotative adjustment.

4. In a device of the class described, and in combination, a pair of sheet-metal members comprising a cap and sleeve, one adapted to telescopically receive the other, one provided with two convergent longitudinal slits and having the metal between said slits displaced toward the other member to form a tapered projection with cut-metal convergent walls, said other member having on its end a plurality of wedge-shaped teeth having cut-metal edges adapted to abut against the cut-metal edges of said displaced portion of the first-mentioned member.

5. In combination in an incandescent lamp socket having two separable parts, coöperative engaging means for uniting the said parts and means on the said parts for holding the same against relative rotary movement at a plurality of predetermined points, said holding means including serrations on an edge of one of said parts.

6. In combination in an incandescent lamp socket having two separable parts, coöperative engaging means for uniting the said parts, and means independent of the said engaging means for holding the said parts from relative rotary movement, which holding means includes serrations on the edge of one of said parts.

7. In an electric lamp socket, the combi-

nation of a cap formed with an inwardly extending projection, a shell, and means for connecting the shell to the cap to prevent said members from pulling apart, the edge of the shell being formed with a series of notches for engagement with the before-mentioned projection to prevent relative rotation of the parts.

8. In an electric lamp socket, the combination of a cap provided with a flange having a groove pressed therefrom and also formed with a projection, a shell, and projections upon the shell for engaging the groove of the flange to prevent the cap and shell from pulling apart, the end of the shell being formed with a series of notches designed to engage the before-mentioned projection upon the cap to prevent relative rotation of the shell and cap.

9. A case for incandescent lamp sockets comprising a pair of members consisting of a shell and a cap, one of said members being formed with a flange having a groove pressed therefrom, projections upon the other member for engaging said groove to prevent the cap and shell from pulling apart, one of said members being formed with a series of notches and the other member having a projection adapted to engage the several notches to prevent relative rotation of the shell and cap.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands this 8th day of June, 1909.

AUGUST WEBER, SR.
JOHN WEBER.

Witnesses:
FRANK C. CURTIS,
J. DONSBACH.