

No. 730,293.

PATENTED JUNE 9, 1903.

H. T. PAISTE.
RECEPTACLE FOR INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 23, 1902.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

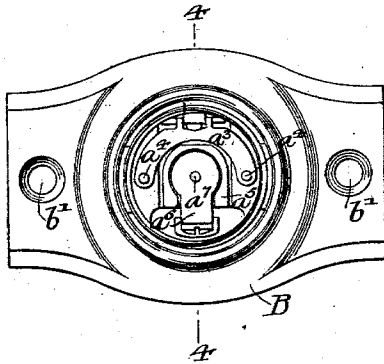


Fig. 3.

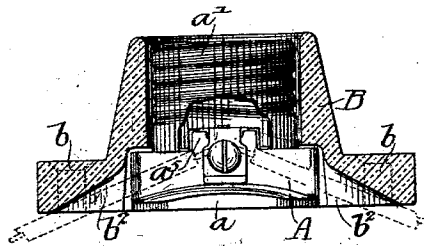


Fig. 2.

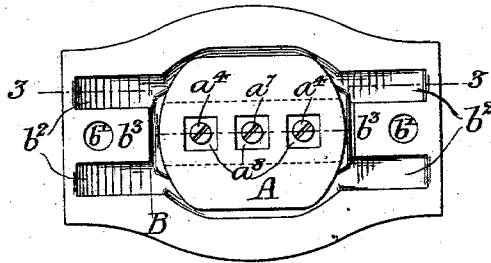
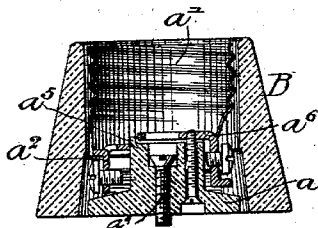


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:-

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY T. PAISTE, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

RECEPTACLE FOR INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 730,293, dated June 9, 1903.

Application filed January 23, 1902. Serial No. 90,902. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY T. PAISTE, a citizen of the United States, residing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented certain Improvements in Receptacles for Incandescent Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to certain improvements in receptacles for incandescent lamps, having for its object the provision of a device which shall be simpler in construction and more convenient as regards the arrangement of its parts than similar devices hitherto known to the art. This object I attain as hereinafter set forth, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved socket. Fig. 2 is an inverted plan view of the same, showing the grooves in the outer shell for the reception of the lead-wires. Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view of the receptacle, taken on the line 3 3, Fig. 1; and Fig. 4 is a vertical sectional view of the receptacle, taken on the line 4 4, Fig. 1, the same being slightly modified in its construction from what is shown in the other views.

In the above drawings, A is a block of some non-conducting material, preferably porcelain, provided at its base with a laterally-projecting section *a* from two of its opposite sides. As shown in Fig. 2, the base of this block A is preferably made so that its ends are curved in the arcs of a circle, while its sides are straight. Mounted upon the block is a threaded metallic socket *a'*, to which is electrically connected a terminal piece *a²*, with a clamping-screw, by means of a yoke-shaped section *a³*, held in position on the block by screws *a⁴*, the ends of which are shown in Fig. 1. A central portion *a⁵* of the block A is slightly elevated and has an L-shaped piece *a⁶* fastened in position upon it by a screw *a⁷*. This forms the second terminal of the receptacle and is provided with a clamping-screw. The screws *a⁴*, as well as the screws *a⁷*, by which the metallic socket is held in position, pass through irregular holes *a⁸* in the said block, these holes being afterward filled with insulating material.

Fitting over the block A and inclosing the shell *a'* is an outside shell B, preferably of porcelain, having laterally-extending por-

tions *b*, through which are holes *b'* for the reception of screws used in attaching the receptacle in position upon a support. From Fig. 2 it will be seen that there are two sets of grooves *b²*, running longitudinally in the extensions *b*, there being left between them a portion *b³* in line with the body of the block A. Such construction brings the grooves in line with the hollow space above the projecting sections *a* of the said block.

It is to be noted that, as shown in Fig. 2, the recess or hollow interior of the shell B for the reception of the block A conforms approximately in shape to the irregularly-formed base of said block, thereby preventing the possibility of said block being turned within the shell B.

In use the receptacle is generally fixed to molding, through which run electrical conducting-wires, and these are made to enter the receptacle through the slots *b³* of the shell B. They then cross over the projecting portions *a* of the block A, their insulation being removed in the vicinity of the terminals *a²* and *a⁶* and leave the receptacle through the second pair of slots on the other end of the said shell. The bared wire by the said terminals is then passed under the heads of the respective clamping-screw thereon, after which the screws are tightened, thus completing the connection, respectively, between one of the wires and the threaded socket *a'* and the second wire and the metallic terminal *a⁶*.

In the modification shown in Fig. 4 I have illustrated a form of my invention in which the upper surface of the terminal *a⁶* is provided with a hole for the insertion of a screw *a⁹*, which may be used for holding the block A rigidly to its support. It will be understood, however, that the use of this screw is not by any means a necessity, since the possibility of the rotation of said block, even under the extreme torsional action taking place when a lamp is screwed into the socket *a'*, is effectually prevented, owing to its irregularly-shaped base being held in the similarly-shaped cavity of the outer shell. It is further to be noted that by my particular arrangement of the grooves *a²* opposite to and in continuation of the open portion of the block A just above the projecting sections *a* the

conducting-wires themselves act to prevent movement of the said block and would alone be amply sufficient to hold the socket stationary.

5 I claim as my invention—

1. In a receptacle for an incandescent lamp, the combination of a block of insulating material, contact-pieces thereon, terminals connected to said pieces, a shell of insulating material inclosing said block and grooves in the said shell for the reception of conducting-wires for connection to said terminals, and a portion *b*³ on the shell between the grooves, substantially as described.

15 2. The combination in a receptacle for an incandescent lamp of a shell of insulating material, having a laterally-projecting portion

for the reception of means whereby the receptacle is held in position, a block of insulating material non-rotatably held by said shell and within the same, a socket for an incandescent lamp and a contact-plate mounted on the block, with means for retaining the block in position upon a support, said contact-plate being constructed to permit of the passage through it of said means independently of the shell, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HENRY T. PAISTE.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM E. BRADLEY,
JOS. H. KLEIN.