

No. 833,342.

PATENTED OCT. 16, 1906.

B. E. SALISBURY.
ELECTRIC RECEPTACLE.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 20, 1906.

Fig. 5.

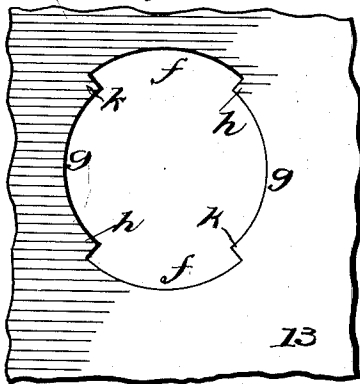


Fig. 1.

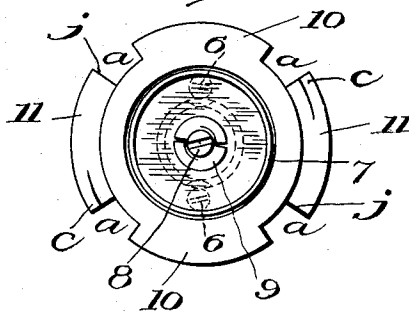


Fig. 3.

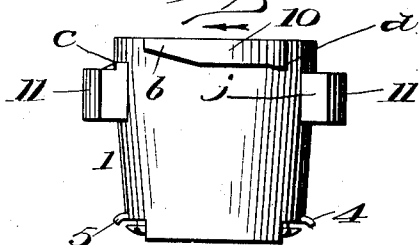


Fig. 2.

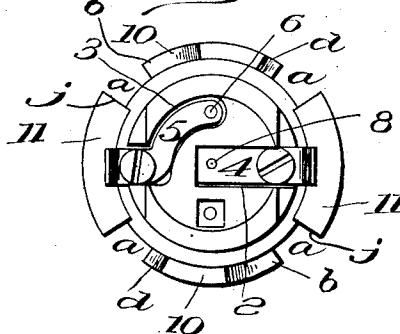
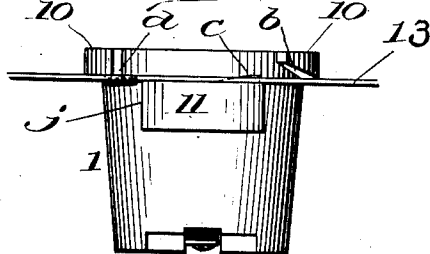


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

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ELECTRIC RECEPTACLE.

No. 833,842.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 16, 1906.

Application filed February 20, 1906. Serial No. 302,048.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BERT E. SALISBURY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Electric Receptacle, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to receptacles for incandescent electric lamps particularly adapted for use in signs; and it consists in a construction of receptacle which may easily be set in position or removed therefrom and firmly secured without the use of screws, screw-rings, or other separate parts. I am aware that other devices have been secured in place by similar means and that receptacles have been made showing somewhat the same in form, but my receptacle is different from all such prior devices with which I am acquainted and superior thereto in certain important details of construction, making it easier to construct and to use.

My invention is shown embodied in desirable form in the drawings herewith, in which the reference letters and numerals of the specification indicate the corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figures 1 and 2 are respectively top and bottom plans. Figs. 3 and 4 are elevations taken substantially at a right angle to each other. Fig. 5 shows a portion of a sign-plate formed to receive the receptacle.

The body 1 of the receptacle is made in one piece, cylindrical or slightly tapering, of porcelain or other suitable insulating material, and is provided at its base with recesses 2 3 to receive the respective wire-terminals 4 and 5, connected to the respective lamp-terminals in the mouth of the receptacle. The terminal 5 may have one or two branches and is secured in place by one or two screws 6, which also secure in position the outer lamp-terminal 7 and make connection therewith. Wire-terminal 4 is secured in place by screw 8, whose head may be the central lamp-terminal, or it may carry a resilient washer 9.

At the outer edge of the body are formed the opposite integral marginal segments 10 10 and alternately therewith and on an inner plane the opposite projections 11 11. Between the adjacent ends of the segments and of the projections are left the clear spaces *a a*, whereby the porcelain body is more eas-

ily formed in the die and the completed receptacle more easily set in position on the sign-plate and removed therefrom.

It will be seen that the segments and projections are axially spaced, so as to receive between them the sign-plate, and that the corresponding ends *b b* of the segments are beveled and the adjacent ends of the projections provided with projecting lugs *c c*. The opposite ends of the segments have the inwardly-extending lugs *d d*.

The sign-plate 13 is made of metal which is not only thin to fit between the segments and the projections but preferably somewhat resilient and formed as shown in Fig. 5, having a hole for each receptacle, with spaces *ff* to receive the segments 10 10 and with lips *g g* to engage with the outer surfaces of the projections 11 11. It will be understood that the sign-plate is secured on a suitable supporting and stiffening frame and is provided with as many holes as necessary to receive the desired number of receptacles.

When the outer end of the receptacle is inserted in the hole and turned in the direction of the arrows in Figs. 3 and 4, the beveled ends *b b* pass over the ends *h h* of the lips *g* until said ends are slightly turned down by lugs *d* to engage with the faces *j j* of the projections. When this point is reached, the rear ends *k k*, so to speak, of the lips spring clear of the lugs *c c*, and the receptacle is locked in position, backward turn being impossible or difficult.

Preferably lugs *d d* are made very short and the forward ends *h* of the lips, which extend beyond lugs *d* into spaces *a*, spring slightly up when the receptacle is turned home; so that when the receptacle is to be disengaged it is slightly tilted, permitting said bent ends *h* to rise above the corners of faces *j j*, and then by further rotating the receptacle in the original direction the projections pass under the plate-lips and the receptacle is easily disengaged from the sign-plate.

My receptacle is strong, simple and economical to manufacture, and convenient to use for signs and other purposes, in which letters and other devices are indicated or outlined by the lamps.

The form and size of the parts may be varied. For instance, the segments and projections may be shorter or longer, so long as

the clear spaces *a a* are left between their ends, and having their peripheries more or less curved than shown, or even straight.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A receptacle for incandescent electric lamps, having integral, opposite segments adjacent to its outer edge and integral, opposite projections arranged inwardly and alternately of the segments, said segments being shorter than the space between the projections, whereby there is a clearance between each end of each segment and the corresponding end of each projection.

2. A receptacle for incandescent electric lamps having a porcelain body, lamp-terminals arranged in the mouth of said body, wire-terminals arranged in depressions in the back of said body, connections between the wire-terminals and the respective lamp-terminals, integral segments on the exterior of the body near its outer margin, integral projections on the exterior arranged inwardly of the segments and at such a distance, measured on the axis of the receptacle therefrom, as to receive a supporting-plate between the rear faces of the segments and the front faces of the projections, said projections being opposite the spaces between the segments and being shorter than such spaces.

3. A receptacle for incandescent electric

lamps having integral opposite segments, integral opposite projections arranged opposite the spaces between the segments and being shorter than such spaces to leave the clear spaces *a a* between the adjacent ends of the segments and the projections, said segments being beveled on the rear surfaces of their corresponding ends and having rearwardly-projecting lugs at their opposite ends.

4. A receptacle for incandescent electric lamps, having a pair of integral opposite segments, a pair of integral opposite projections arranged within the segments and opposite the spaces between the segments, the segments being beveled on the rear surfaces of their corresponding ends and having rearwardly-projecting lugs at their opposite ends, the projections having forwardly-projecting lugs on their ends adjacent to the segment-beveled ends, and a clear but small space, axially measured, between the projections and the segments, whereby the receptacle may be rotated fully and freely on the supporting-plate and also locked thereon, substantially as described and shown.

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

BERT E. SALISBURY.

Witnesses:

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J. W. MARKS.