Dec. 4, 1934. D. BAUM 1,982,627

ELECTRIC LIGHT SOCKET

Filed Jan. 7, 1928

Fig. 1.

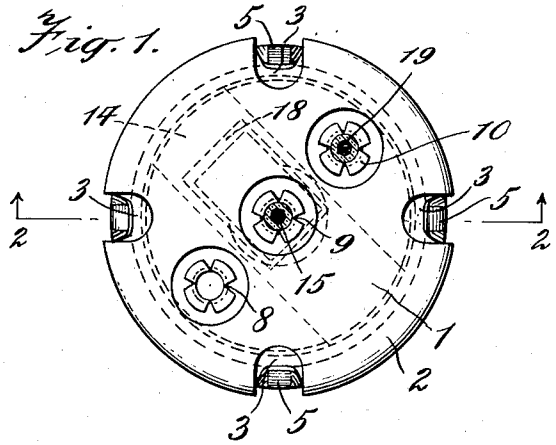


Fig. 2.

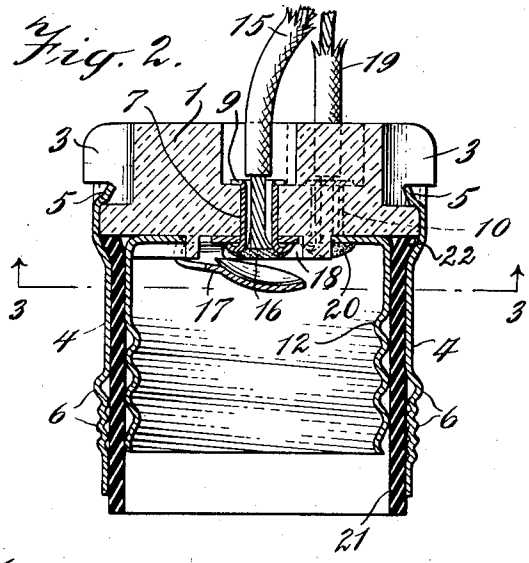
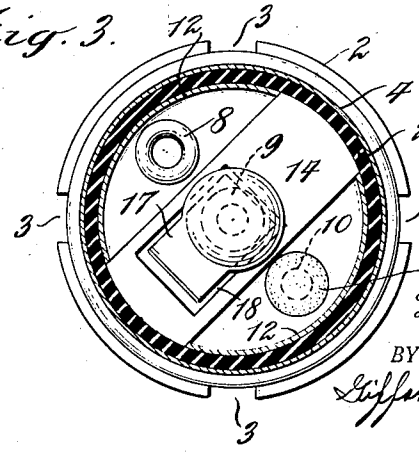


Fig. 3.



INVENTOR.
David Baum
BY
Gifford & Seidl
ATTORNEYS.

Patented Dec. 4, 1934

1,982,627

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,982,627

ELECTRIC LIGHT SOCKET

David Baum, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to Leviton Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., a corporation of New York

Application January 7, 1928, Serial No. 245,086

2 Claims. (Cl. 173—358)

This invention relates to an electric light socket which comprises a base of insulating material somewhat in the form of a thick disc with a screw shell attached to one face of the disc with electric wires passing through the disc. The socket is provided with an insulating sleeve surrounding the screw shell and a metal shell surrounding the sleeve and attached to the insulating base.

The invention will be understood from the description in connection with the accompanying drawing, in which Fig. 1 is a plan view of an illustrative embodiment of the invention; Fig. 2 is a section along the line 2—2 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is a section along the line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

In the drawing, reference character 1 indicates a circular base of insulating material, such as porcelain or hard rubber, for example, in the form of a thick disc with an upper rim 2 that is of slightly larger diameter than the remainder of the disc. A plurality of notches 3 extending radially inwardly is provided around the perimeter of the rim 2 for a purpose to be described below, four such notches being shown in the illustrative embodiment of the invention. An outer metal shell 4 is attached to the base 1 by crimping its upper edge at intervals, as shown at 5, to bend portions of it into the notches 3 so as to keep the shell 4 in place on the base 1. The shell 4 may be provided with rings or beads 6 of a well-known sort.

The base 1 is provided with a plurality of holes 7 extending therethrough in the axial direction of the socket. Three such holes are shown disposed in a row across a diameter of the base 1 and the upper end of each hole is provided with a deep countersunk portion that is somewhat larger than the remainder of the hole. Metal sleeves 8, 9 and 10 are located in the holes 7 and the ends thereof are expanded or turned outwardly so as to keep the metal sleeves securely in place in the holes with the upper ends of the sleeves 8, 9 and 10 in the countersunk portions some distance below the outside surface or face of the base 1.

A screw shell 12 is attached to the base 1 by having the lower ends of the metal sleeves 8 and 10 passing through holes in the bottom of the screw shell 12 and being expanded over the same to keep the screw shell in place against the base 1, as most clearly shown in Fig. 2. A transverse opening extends entirely across the bottom or end portion of the screw shell 12, leaving segmental portions on each side of the transverse opening to which segmental portions, the metal sleeves 8 and 10 are connected. The transverse opening in the shell 12 fits over a correspondingly shaped rectangular projecting portion 14 on the base 1 when the parts are in place.

One of the electric wires 15 extends through the metal sleeve 9 at the center of the base 1 and its end is soldered, as shown at 16, to the expanded lower end of the sleeve 9. The sleeve 9 extends through a hole in the center spring contact member 17 and the lower end of the sleeve 9 is expanded over the same to keep it in place in a recess 18 in the projecting portion 14 of the base 1.

The other wire 19 of the circuit passes through the sleeve 10 and its end is soldered to the expanded end of the sleeve 10, as indicated at 20, to keep the wire in place.

A sleeve 21 of insulating material surrounds the screw shell 12 and the upper end thereof is enlarged, as shown at 22, to fit into an enlarged upper portion of the metal shell 4 so that the insulating sleeve will be kept in place.

In assembling the device, the base 1 and shell 12 may be placed in contact with each other and the sleeves 8 and 10 put in place and the ends expanded. The center contact may then be put in place and the sleeve 9 passed through the holes in the base 1 and center contact and its ends expanded to keep the center contact in place. The electric wires 15 and 19 may then be inserted and soldered in place. The insulating sleeve 21 is slipped over the metal shell 12, the sleeve 4 put on and the portions 5 thereof bent into place in the notches 3 to hold the same and the insulating sleeve in assembled relation with respect to the base 1. It is obvious that the device may be used as an electric light socket or a socket into which a screw plug of a cord may be screwed or a fuse of the screw plug type may be inserted.

I claim:

1. In an electric light socket, an insulating base having notches with circumferentially extending end walls therein and also having a projecting annular rim at its end, a screw shell attached to said base, an insulating sleeve around said shell having an enlarged end, and a metal shell around said sleeve with portions extending beyond the bottom of said base into said notches and with an enlarged portion to accommodate said enlarged end of said sleeve and keep said sleeve in place.

2. In an electric light socket, an insulating base having notches with circumferentially extending end walls therein and also having a projecting annular rim at its end, a screw shell attached to said base, an insulating sleeve around said shell having an enlarged end, and a metal shell around said sleeve with portions extending into said notches and with an enlarged portion to accommodate said enlarged end of said sleeve and keep said sleeve in place.

DAVID BAUM.