Jan. 1, 1929. 1,696,947

L. M. FLAHERTY

RECEPTACLE

Filed April 5, 1926

Fig. 1

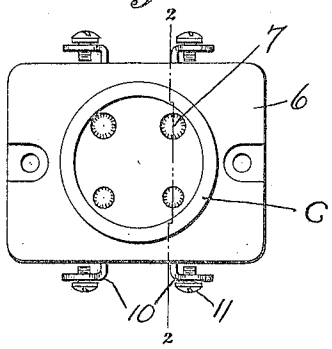


Fig. 3

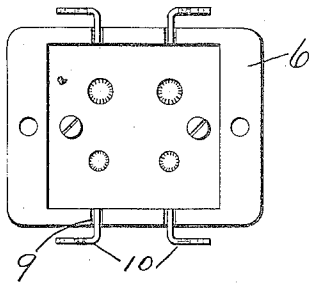


Fig. 2

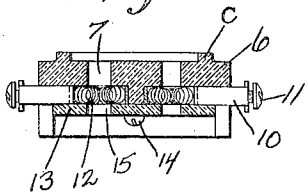


Fig. 4

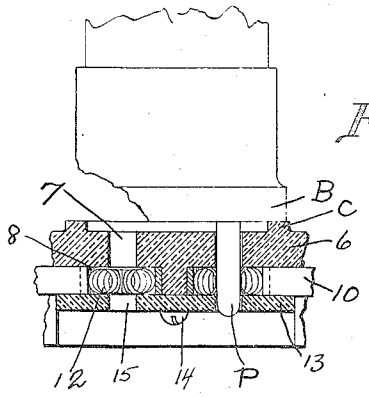
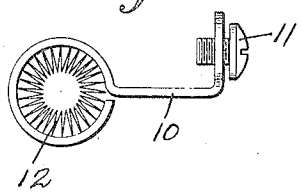


Fig. 5



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEO M. FLAHERTY, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

RECEPTACLE.

Application filed April 5, 1926. Serial No. 99,928.

My invention relates broadly to receptacles and more particularly to receptacles for radio vacuum tubes.

An object of my invention is to provide a receptacle having individual sockets for the reception of the prongs of a vacuum tube base.

Another object is to provide a receptacle in which the contact members encircle and grip the prongs of the base of a vacuum tube.

A further object is to provide a vacuum tube receptacle in which the tension of the terminals against the prongs of a vacuum tube will remain constant.

With the above and other objects in view the invention consists in the construction, combination, and arrangement of parts as will be hereinafter more fully described.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings in which like reference characters indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views, and in which

Figure 1 is a top view of a device embodying my invention,

Figure 2 is a section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1,

Figure 3 is a bottom view,

Figure 4 is an enlarged fragmentary view showing the details of one of the sockets, and

Figure 5 is a view showing a terminal and contact spring.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, 6 is a body member composed of one of the phenol condensation products or other suitable insulating material in one piece and with a plurality of openings 7 therethrough, so positioned that they will receive the prongs P of a vacuum tube. The body is provided on its under side with a plurality of recesses 8, each of which opens to the sides of the body through grooves 9. The body is also provided with a circular upstanding collar C on which the tube base B is seated when the tube is in its operative position. The terminals 10 are made of brass and are so constructed that one end is ring-shaped while the other is bent to receive conductor-securing elements 11. The ring-shaped ends are placed in the recesses while the other ends extend to the exterior of the receptacle through the grooves.

A contact coil spring 12, preferably constructed of phosphor bronze wire, but it is to be understood that other suitable spring material may be used, is soldered to the interior of the ring-shaped end of the terminal affording many points of contact with the inserted prong. The spring will also grip the prong of the base firmly and hold it in place. A base member 13, constructed of suitable insulating material, is secured to the body member by fastening means 14 and holds the terminals and the contact springs in place. Passageways 15 therein register with the openings 7 in the body member.

It will be understood that the above description and accompanying drawings comprehend only the general and preferred embodyment of my invention and that various minor changes in details of construction, proportion and arrangement of parts may be made within the scope of the appended claims without sacrificing any of the advantages of my invention.

What I claim as new is:

1. In a socket for a vacuum tube, a base of insulating material having a plurality of apertures therein and adapted to receive the prongs of a vacuum tube, a plurality of conducting members mounted within the base, one end of each conducting member extending outwardly from the base and terminating in a terminal connection, the other end of each member extending within the base and terminating below one of the apertures therein in a loop, a coiled spring mounted within the loop and adapted to grip the sides of the prongs of a vacuum tube when extended through the apertures in the base.

2. In a socket for a vacuum tube, a base of insulating material having a plurality of apertures therein and adapted to receive the prongs of a vacuum tube, a plurality of conducting members mounted within the base, one end of each conducting member extending outwardly from the base and terminating in a terminal connection, the other end of each member extending within the base and terminating below one of the apertures therein in a loop, a coiled spring mounted within the loop with the axis of the coil parallel to the face of the base and adapted to grip the sides of the prongs of a vacuum tube when extended through the apertures in the base.

3. In a socket for a vacuum tube, a base of insulating material having a plurality of apertures therein and adapted to receive the prongs of a vacuum tube, a plurality of con-

ducting members mounted within the base, one end of each conducting member extending outwardly from the base and terminating in a terminal connection, the other end of each member extending within the base and terminating below one of the apertures therein in a loop, a coiled spring mounted within the loop with the axis of the coil parallel to the face of the base and each turn of the coil in a plane substantially radial with respect to the center of the loop, the center of the loop coinciding with the center of the corresponding aperture in the base.

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