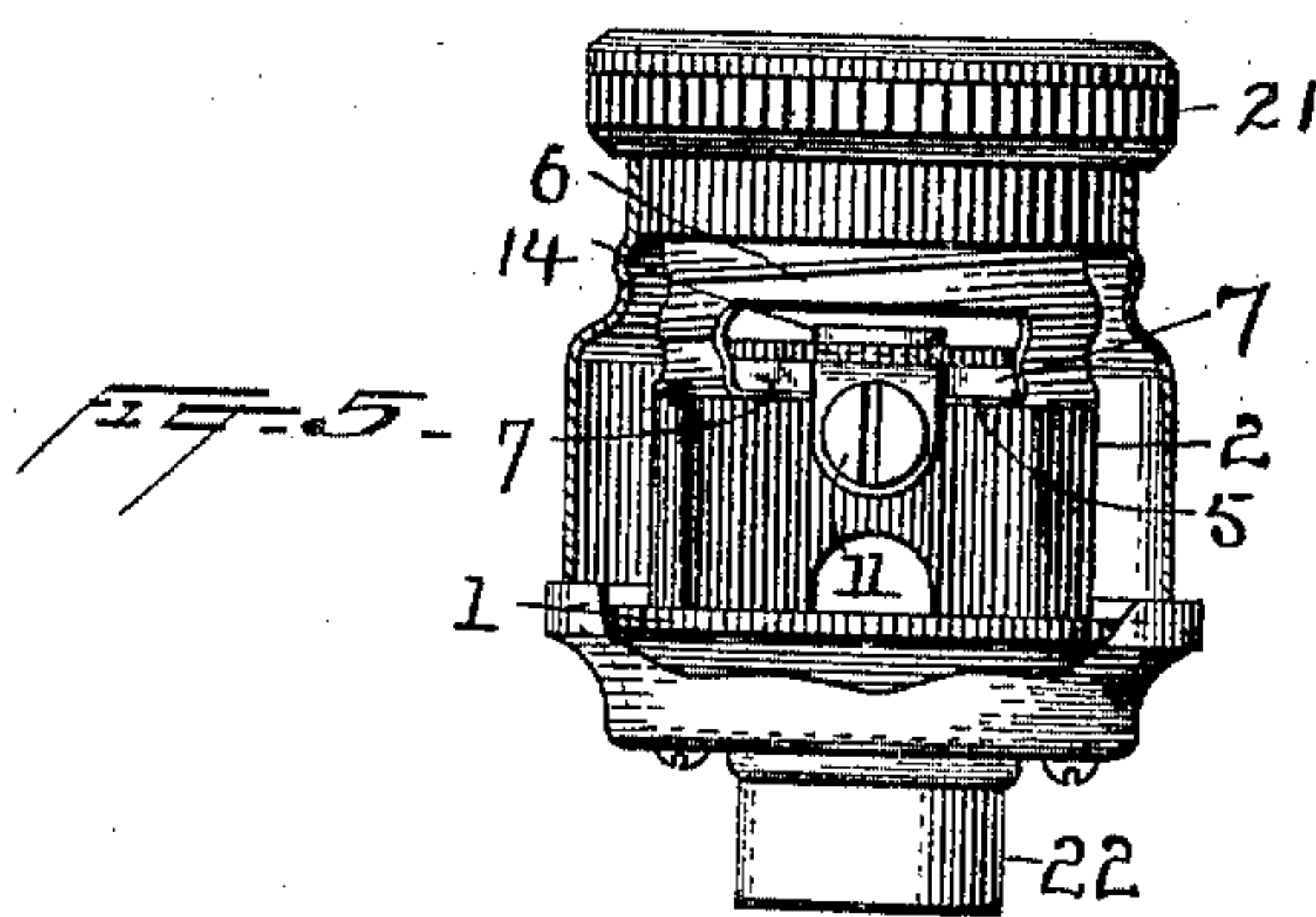
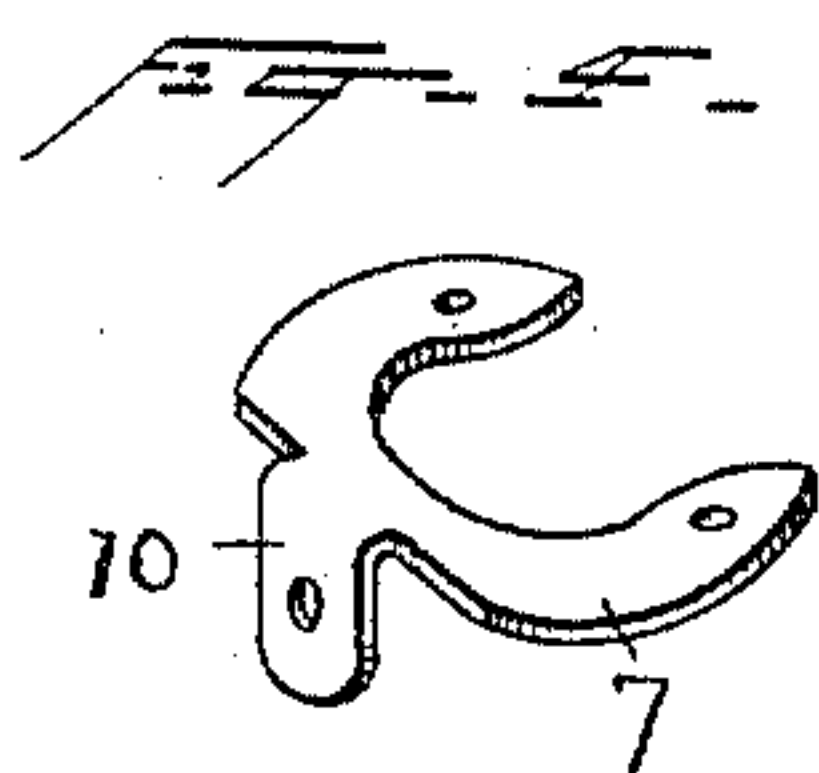
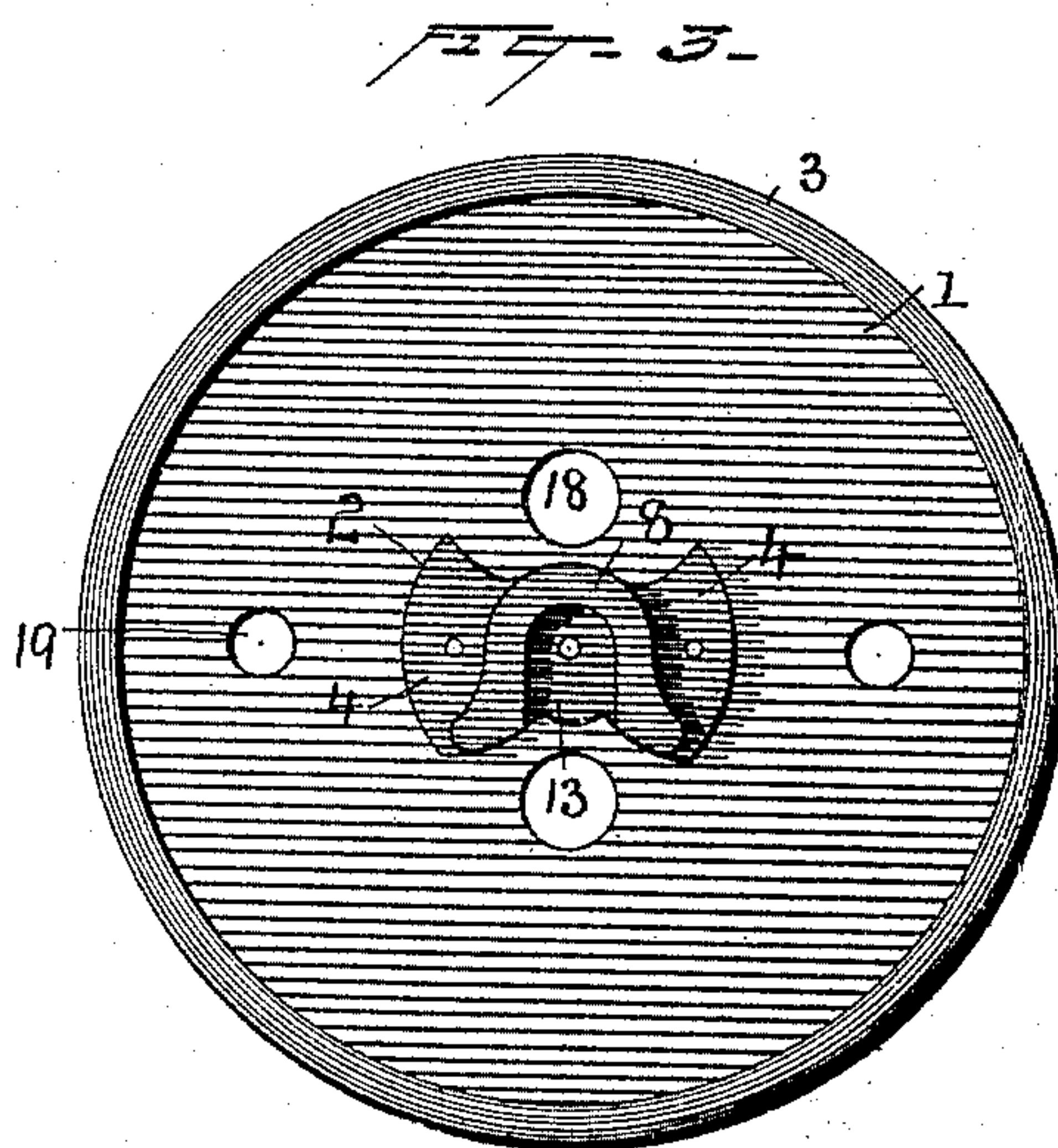
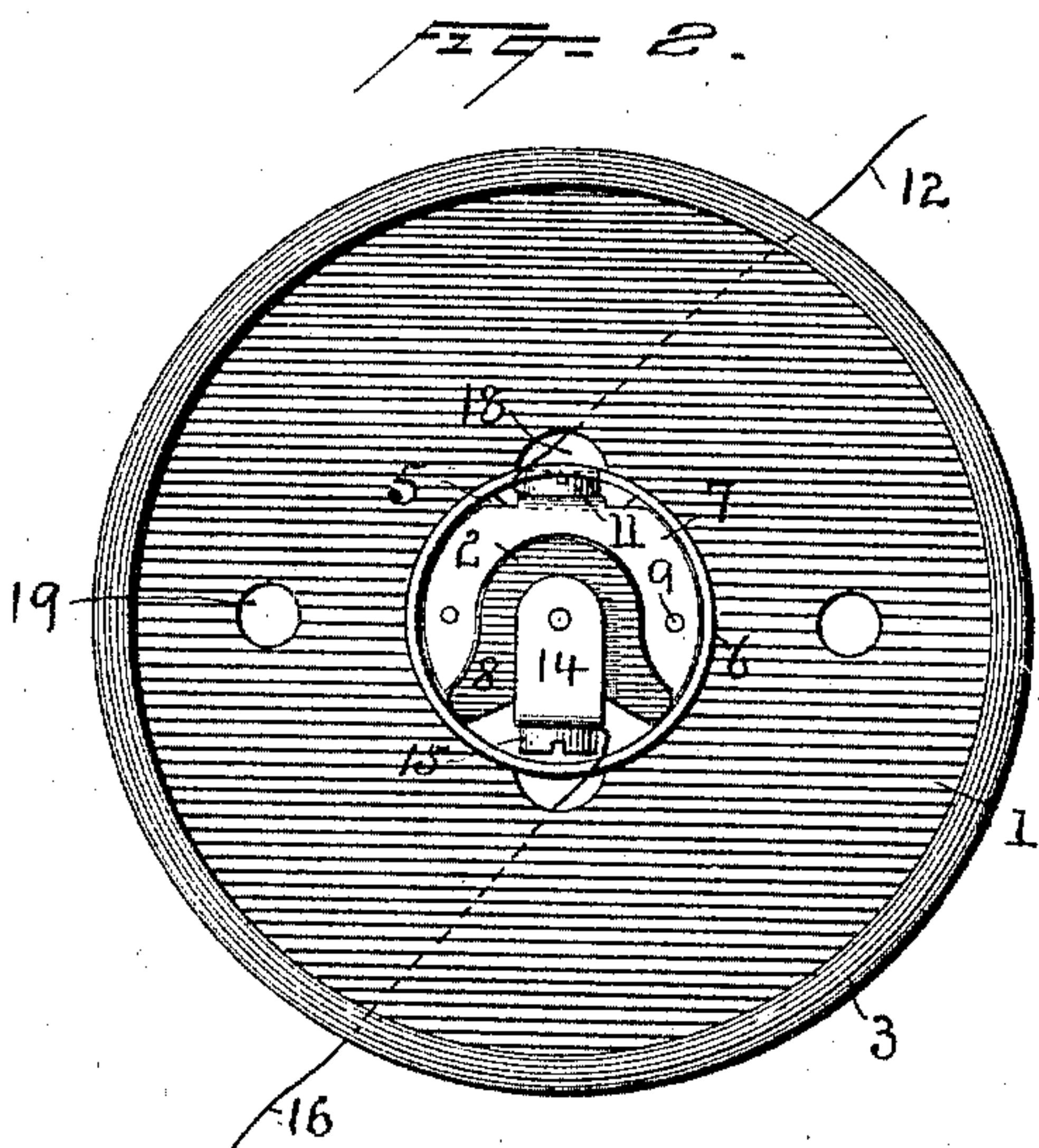
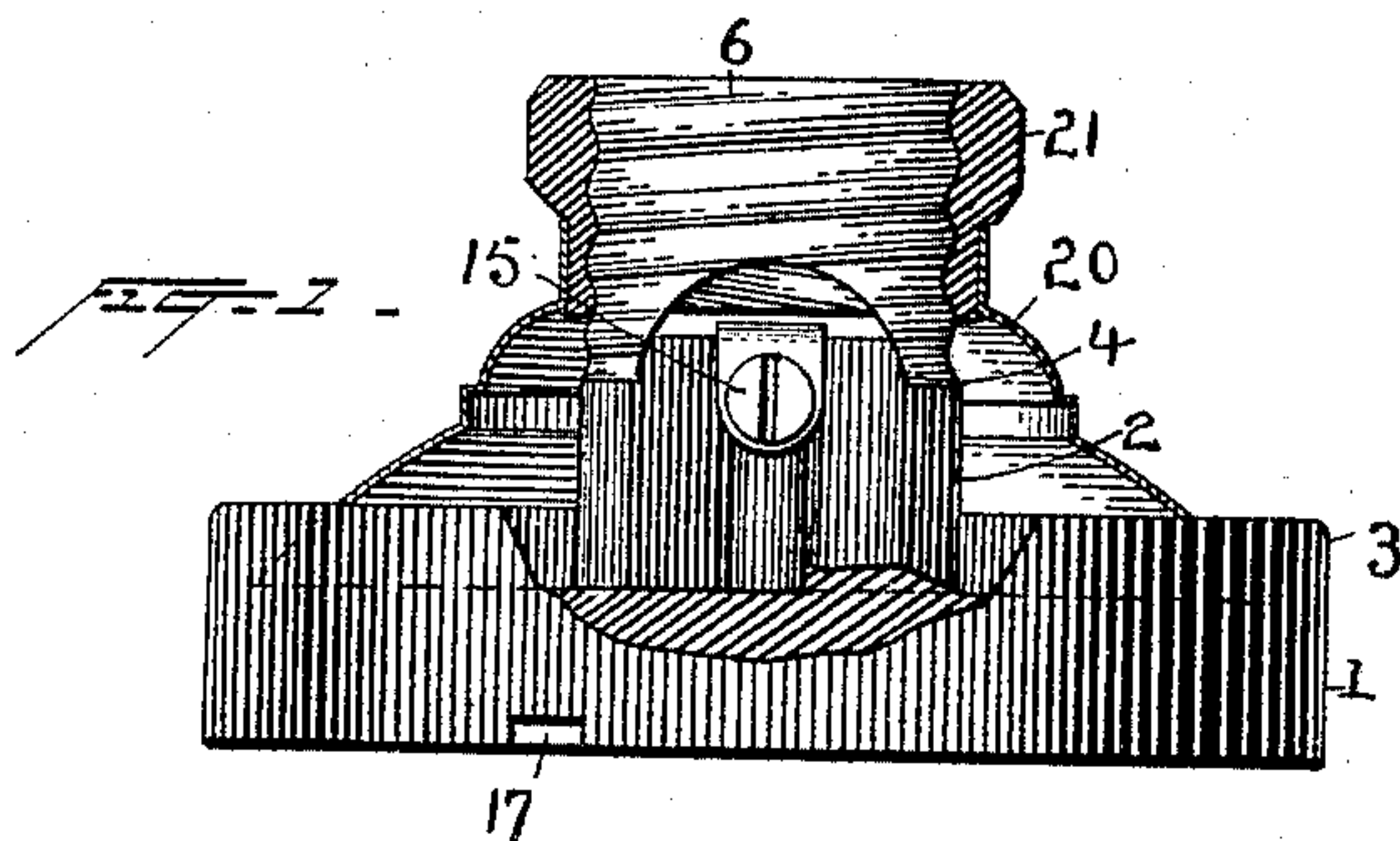


(No Model.)

A. METZGER.  
LAMP SOCKET.

No. 489,682.

Patented Jan. 10, 1893.



Witnesses  
Norris A. Clark,  
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Syer & Seely



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AMANDUS METZGER, OF SCHENECTADY, ASSIGNOR TO THE EDISON GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## LAMP-SOCKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 489,682, dated January 10, 1893.

Application filed April 26, 1892. Serial No. 430,673. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, AMANDUS METZGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Schenectady, county of Schenectady, and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Lamp-Sockets, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to sockets adapted to receive the bases of electric lamps or other translating devices, and to connect their terminals with a suitable supply circuit.

The main object of the invention is to provide a simple and improved device of this character. The invention consists primarily in a socket having an insulating body with an extension on which the terminals are mounted in the manner hereinafter set forth, and the invention consists also in the several combinations hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a partial section of a socket, having a base adapted to stand on a table or to be secured to a wall or similar support; Fig. 2 is a plan view of the socket with the inclosing shell removed; Fig. 3 is a plan view of the base with the shell and the terminals removed; Fig. 4 is a view of a detail to be described; and Fig. 5 is a partial section of a socket having a different outline and adapted to be supported on a bracket or pipe, in a manner common in electric lighting systems.

The socket to be described can be adapted for use in various situations and systems, but it will be described herein as adapted to stand on a table, and as adapted to be secured to a bracket or pipe, and to receive a lamp having terminals of the Edison type.

In constructing the socket, I form an insulating base 1, of rubber, porcelain, or other insulating material, having at the center an integral extension 2, considerably smaller than the main part of the body and, when the socket is to be used as a stand or wall socket, a circumferential rib or flange 3. The extension 2 is preferably provided on its outer face or end with a depression or ledge 4, on which an inwardly bent flange 5, on the bottom of the ring terminal 6, rests, and said terminal is securely held in place by a U-shaped clamping piece 7, which is adapted to rest on said flange and to surround the central raised por-

tion 8 of the insulating extension. Screws 9 are passed through the base from the rear and into the clamping piece, to cause the same to clamp and hold the sleeve terminal. The piece 7 is provided with an arm 10, in which fits a binding screw 11, by means of which one of the circuit wires 12 can be secured to the sleeve terminal of the socket. At the center of the raised portion 8 is, preferably, formed a depression 13, of less depth than the depression around the outer edge, and in which the second socket terminal 14 is adapted to rest, this terminal being secured in place by a screw passed through the insulating base from the rear. A single fastening screw is sufficient, since the terminal is prevented from turning by wall of insulating material around it. Said terminal is bent at right angles and has a binding screw 15, by means of which the out-going wire 16 of the circuit may be connected thereto. The under surface of the base is preferably provided with grooves 17, through which the wires may pass to the holes 18, through which the wires extend to the terminals.

19 are screw-holes, by means of which the socket base may be secured to any desired support.

20 is a sheet metal shell which rests on the base just inside of the flange 3, and 21 is a screw-threaded insulating ring surrounding the sleeve terminal and fitting within the neck of said shell. This arrangement of parts not only gives an ornamental appearance to the socket, but braces and protects the sleeve terminal.

By mounting the terminals as described, it will be clear that they are fully insulated from each other, being separated on the face of the supporting body by a wall of insulating material, and the binding screws being on opposite sides of the extension 2, and are very easily placed and secured in position. The particular outline of the central extension is not important, neither is it essential in all cases that depressions for the terminals of the socket should be formed in the end of the support in the manner described.

In Fig. 5, the insulating base is much smaller than in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, but is larger than the extension and is supported in a sheet metal



shell having a neck 22 adapted to screw onto a bracket or pipe. The shell extends from the circumference of the body and is therefore separated by a considerable distance from the extension and terminals supported thereon. 5 The extension 2 is formed in substantially the same manner as above described. This figure shows the inwardly turned flange 5 on the sleeve terminal, with the clamping piece 7 10 resting on the same, this view being taken from the opposite side of a socket to that shown in Fig. 1. This view also shows more clearly than the other views, the manner in which the terminals are separated by the in- 15 sulating material of the extension 2.

What I claim is,

1. The combination, in a socket, of an insulating base or body, an extension thereon, rising from the center of the body at a considerable distance from the periphery of the 20 body a sleeve terminal secured to the outer end of said extension, a second terminal also secured on the end of said extension, and a shell resting on the base near its periphery 25 and at a distance from said extension but surrounding the same substantially as described.

2. The combination, in a socket, of an insulating base or body, an extension thereon, a sleeve terminal secured to the outer end of 30 said extension by means of a metal clamping piece over a portion of the sleeve but secured to the insulating base, and a second terminal also secured on the end of said extension, substantially as described.

35 3. The combination, in a socket, of an insulating base or body, an extension thereon having a depression forming a ledge at its outer end, a sleeve terminal resting on and secured to said ledge, and a second terminal

on the end of the extension, substantially as 40 described.

4. The combination, in a socket, of an insulating base or body, an extension thereon having a depression forming a ledge at its 45 outer end and a central depression, a sleeve terminal resting on and secured to said ledge, and a second terminal resting in the central depression of the extension, substantially as described.

5. The combination, in a socket, of an in- 50 sulating base or body, a sleeve terminal having an inwardly bent flange or projection resting on a part of said insulating body, a clamping piece adapted to fit over said flange, and a screw or similar device passing through the 55 insulating body and clamping piece, and means for securing the circuit terminal to said clamping piece and through it to the sleeve terminal, substantially as described.

6. The combination of the insulating stand- 60 ard having a ledge around a central U-shaped portion, a sleeve terminal having a flange resting on said ledge, and a U-shaped clamping piece on said flange, substantially as de- 65 scribed.

7. The combination, in a socket, of an insulating body, a sleeve terminal provided with an inwardly extending flange, a central terminal, and a curved clamping piece on said 70 flange around the central terminal, substantially as described.

This specification signed and witnessed this 20th day of April, 1892.

AMANDUS METZGER.

Witnesses:

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