

No. 701,680.

Patented June 3, 1902.

C. A. CHASE.  
SOCKET FOR INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

(Application filed Jan. 16, 1902.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1

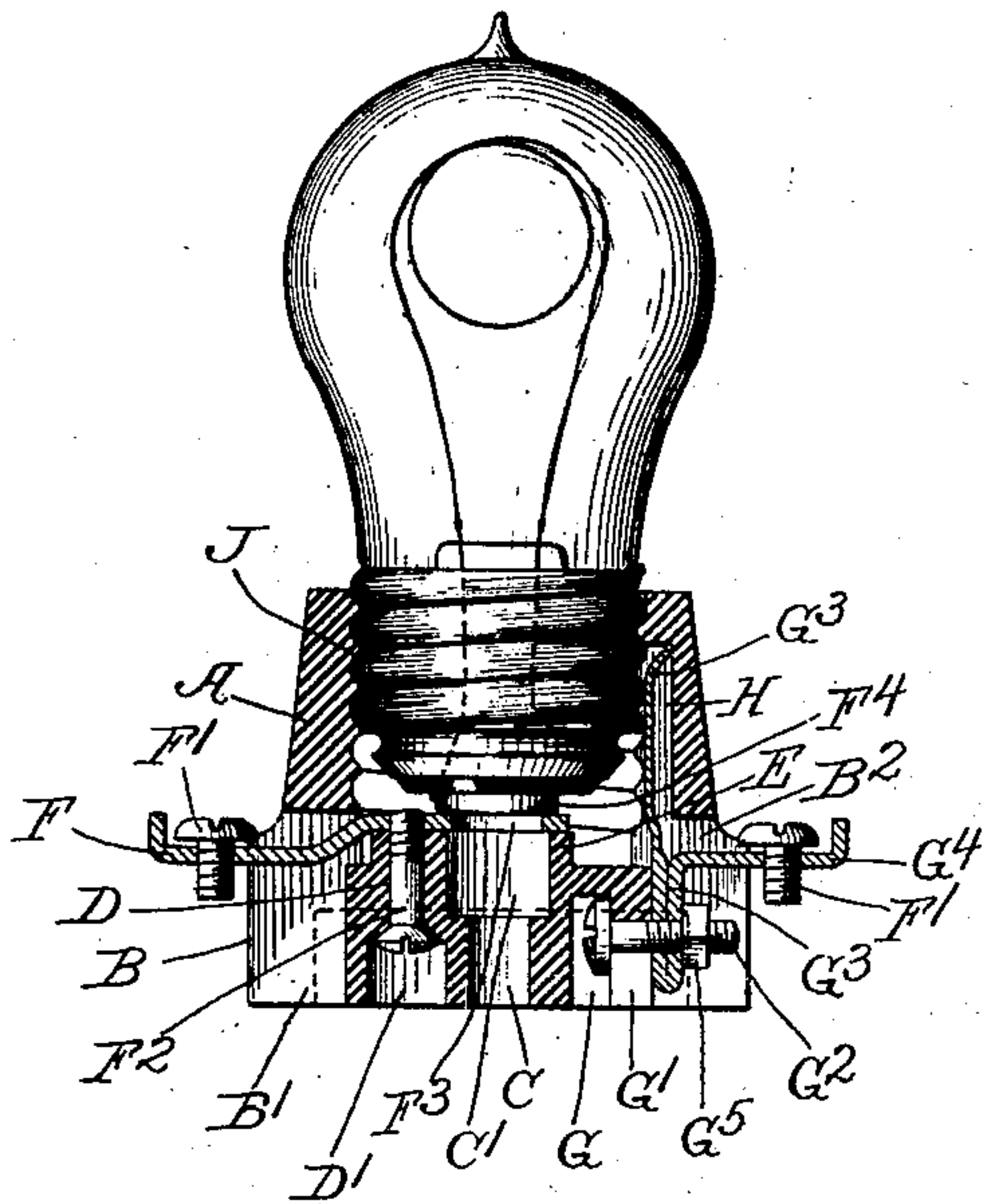


Fig. 2.

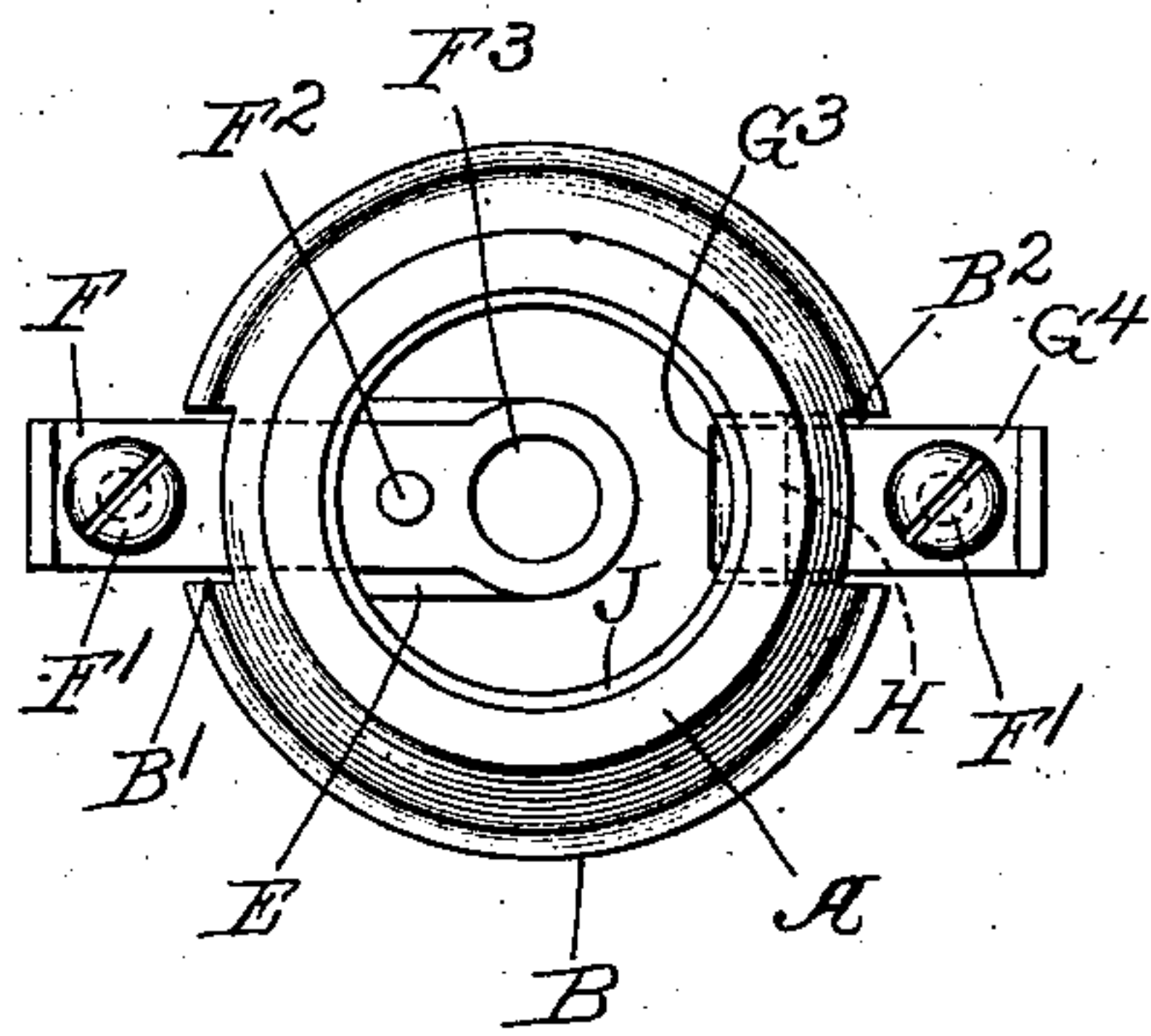
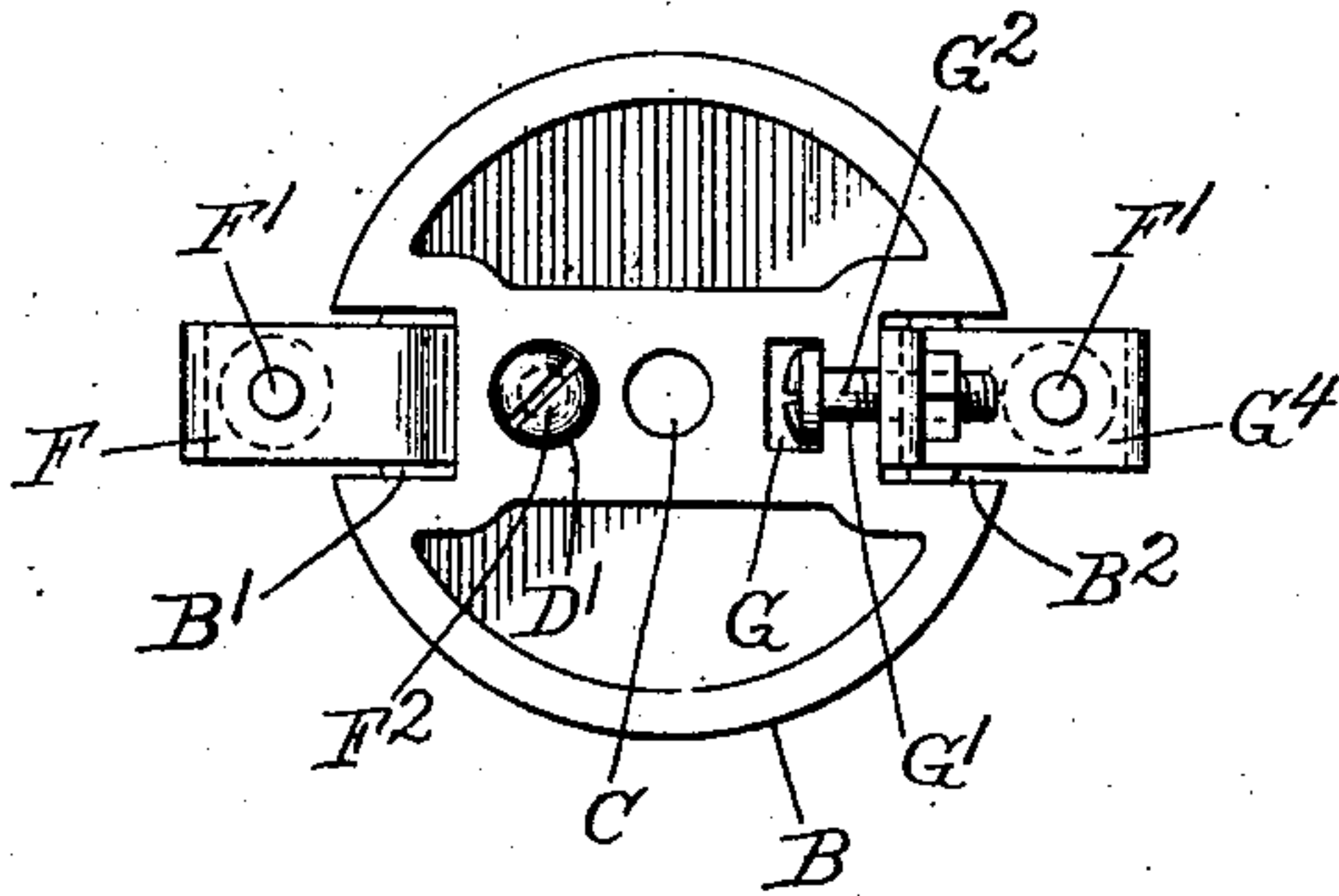


Fig. 3.



Witnesses,

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## SOCKET FOR INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 701,680, dated June 3, 1902.

Application filed January 16, 1902. Serial No. 89,947. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. CHASE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Sockets for Incandescent Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to sockets for incandescent lamps, and has for its object to provide a cheap and simple socket in which the parts shall be so arranged as to secure a very light porcelain body portion and so as to have throughout the socket a wide interval between the terminals and so as to secure other advantages hereinafter specifically referred to.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a vertical section of a socket with an incandescent lamp in position. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same with the lamp removed. Fig. 3 is a bottom view of the same.

Like parts are indicated by the same lettering.

A is the body portion, shaped, preferably, as shown and having the base B preferably enlarged or widened, as indicated. The base B is cut away at B' and B<sup>2</sup> to facilitate the handling of the terminals, and it is provided with a center aperture C, through which a securing-screw can be inserted. The upper portion of this aperture is enlarged at C' to receive the head of such screw, and the latter is driven down, so as to be separated by a considerable interval from the overhanging terminal proper. The base is provided with another aperture D, having an enlarged portion D' for a screw-head. On the top of the base and within the body A is preferably raised a surface E, through which the aperture D passes, and one terminal F, with the screw F', is carried in through the cut-away portion B' and placed on top of this enlarged portion E and there secured in position by means of the screw F<sup>2</sup>. This terminal F is preferably cut out at F<sup>3</sup>, and the projecting terminal on the lamp F<sup>4</sup> engages the same, and thus contact is made with one terminal of the lamp. The base has another aperture or cut-away portion in its lower side, as indicated at G, and in this lies the head of the

screw, the shank of which projects out of the side opening G'. The screw G<sup>2</sup> passes through the vertical portion G<sup>3</sup> of the terminal, the horizontal portion of which, G<sup>4</sup>, projects out through the cut-away portion B<sup>2</sup> and, like the other terminal, has the screw F'. Thus by the screw G<sup>2</sup> and nut G<sup>5</sup> this terminal is held in position, its upper vertical portion lying in the groove H, formed in the inside of the body A.

The groove H does not extend to the top of the body portion; but one or two turns of the screw-thread J are formed above the end of this groove, so that when the parts are all in position the groove and the spring-contact lying therein are securely sealed to prevent the admission of moisture thereto.

It will be seen by referring to Fig. 1 that since there is no metal lining in the body portion A the distance between the contacts in the socket is always as great as the distance between the two terminals on the lamp or greater. This is true within the socket, because there are within the socket only the terminal pieces F and the terminal pieces H, and it is true outside or on the bottom of the socket, because the terminals are separated by the width of the central portion of the socket.

The arrangement of the terminals in the socket, as indicated, is such that the perforations or apertures in the body of the socket are arranged together along one of its diameters, and thus the side portions of the socket are free to be hollowed out and the weight of the socket and quantity of metal therein greatly reduced.

The use and operation of my invention will be sufficiently understood from what has already been said. The size, form, and shape of the parts may be somewhat altered without departing from the spirit of my invention.

I claim—

1. A socket for incandescent lamps comprising a tubular portion, a base portion, a diaphragm-like body between the two, a slot in the side of the tubular portion, a terminal which lies in such slot and projects downwardly so as to be secured at the base, and means for securing the terminal comprising a screw-bolt with head and nut, a cut-away



portion in the base to receive the head, a cut-away portion to receive the shank, both opening downwardly, an aperture in the terminal to receive the shank, a cut-away portion to receive the nut whereby the bolt and terminal may be manipulated by slightly loosening the nut and raising or lowering the parts through their respective openings.

2. A socket for incandescent lamps consisting of a tubular portion, a base portion, a diaphragm between the two, suitable apertures and openings, a terminal vertically

movable along such base, a horizontal securing-bolt passing through such terminal, and openings and recesses in the base whereby such terminal and bolt may be moved vertically in or out of engagement with such opening in the base, the screw traveling sidewise in such vertical motion.

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