

No. 720,808.

PATENTED FEB. 17, 1903.

H. HUBBELL.
INCANDESCENT LAMP SOCKET.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 26, 1902.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

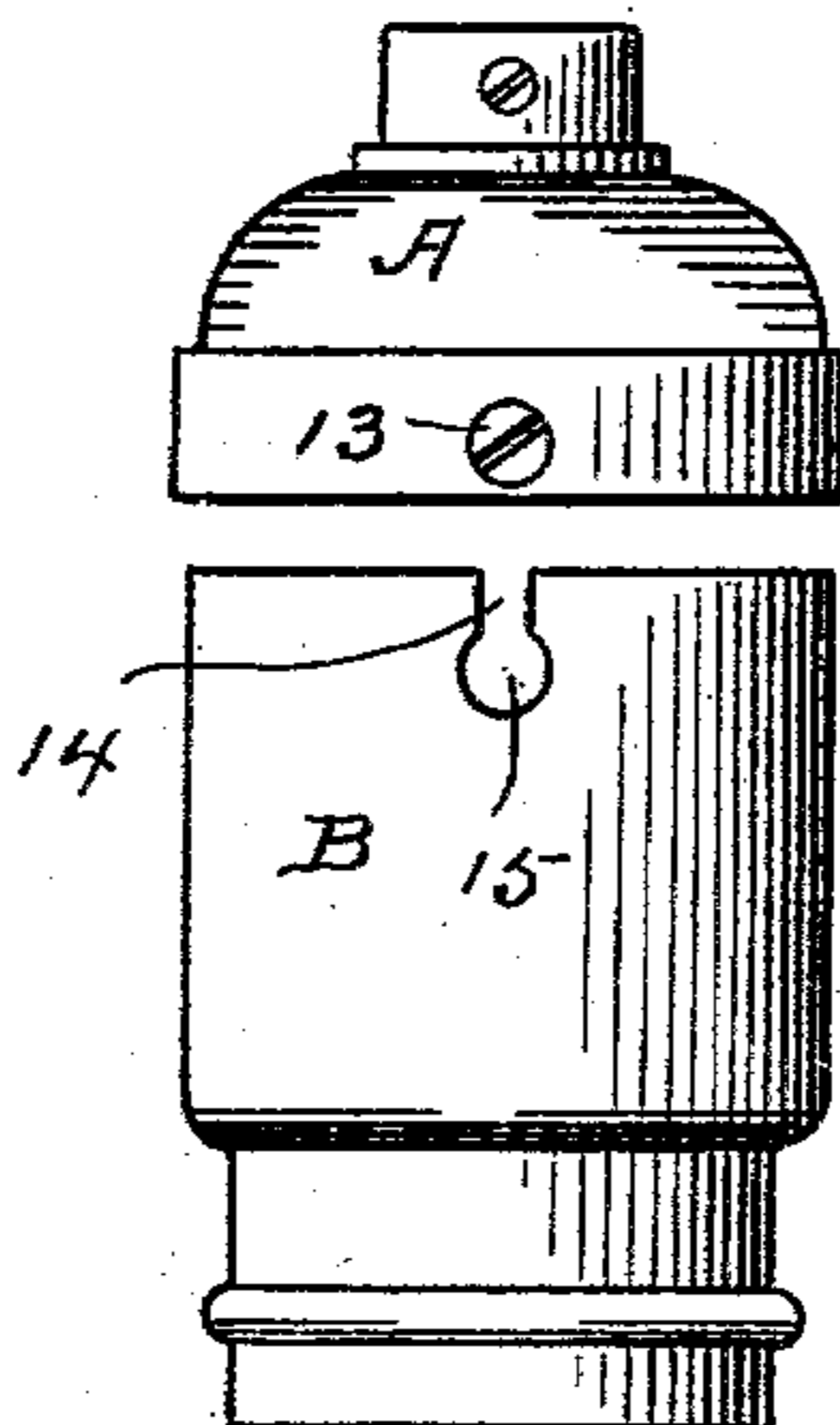


Fig. 2.

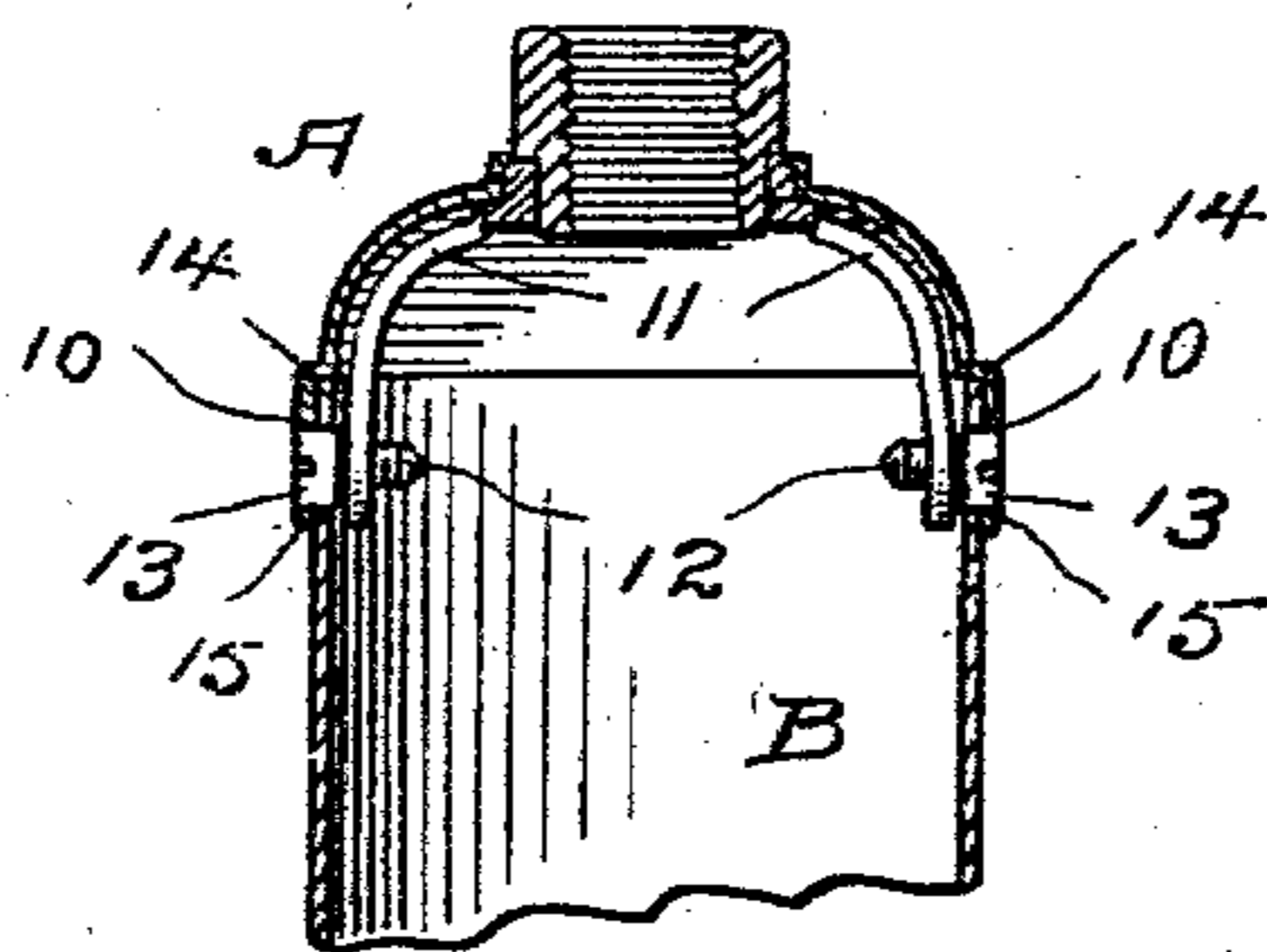


Fig. 3.

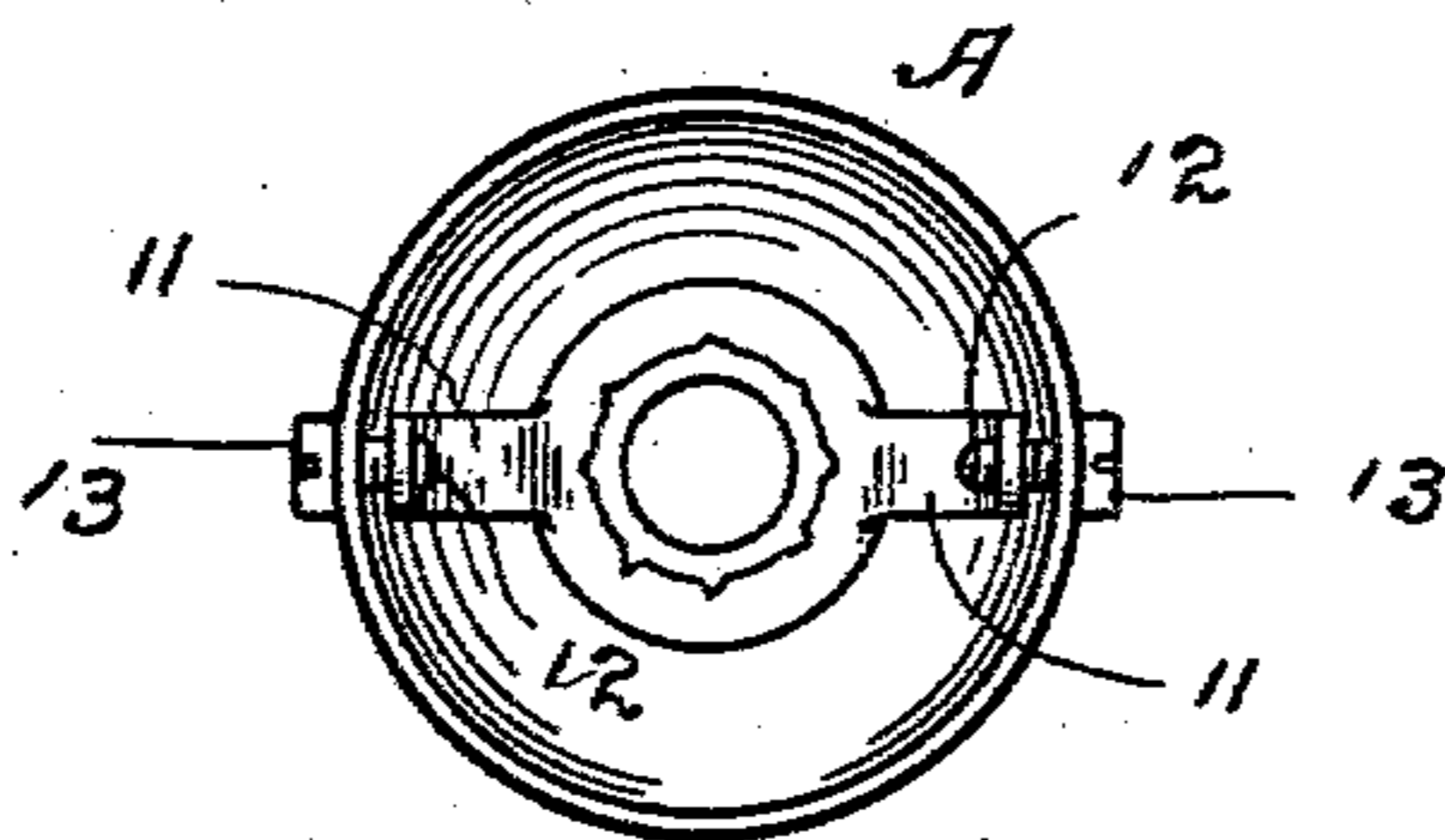
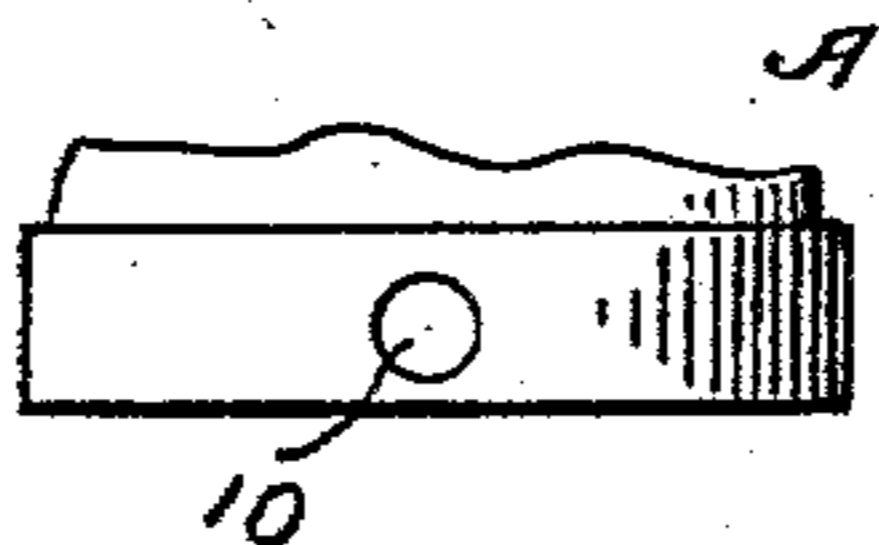


Fig. 4.

WITNESSES.

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INVENTOR.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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INCANDESCENT-LAMP SOCKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 720,808, dated February 17, 1903.

Application filed May 26, 1902. Serial No. 108,955. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARVEY HUBBELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bridgeport, county of Fairfield, State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Incandescent-Lamp Socket, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain improvements in the mode of attaching the parts of incandescent-lamp sockets together. In incandescent-lamp sockets as ordinarily constructed the parts of the shell slide together and are retained in the locked position either by a bayonet-joint or by friction when the screws are turned down or by means of slots, holes, and spring-tongues, as in my former patent, No. 679,316, dated July 30, 1901.

It is one of the objects of this invention to devise a mode of attaching together the parts of an incandescent-lamp socket which will be quick in operation, will provide a rigid lock until both screws are retracted, thereby avoiding the possibility of slipping, as is common when the parts are held by a bayonet-joint or by friction, and will also hold the parts immovably so that there can be no rattling in use.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists in the construction and arrangement of the parts, which will be hereinafter described and then specifically pointed out in the claim hereunto appended.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is an elevation of an incandescent-lamp socket, showing the two parts separated; Fig. 2, a sectional view through the holes and slots, the parts being united; Fig. 3, an inverted plan view of the upper part detached; and Fig. 4 is a detail elevation of the upper part detached, the screw being removed.

A and B denote the parts of an incandescent-lamp socket. One of said parts—the upper part as shown in the drawings and specifically indicated by A—is provided near its edge with holes 10 and on its inner side with arms 11, which lie contiguous to the wall of the part, but separated therefrom by a space sufficient to permit the upper edge of part B

to pass between the arms and the wall. The arms are tapped for engagement by screws 12, which are provided with enlarged straight-sided heads 13, the screws used being of the type commonly known as “fillister-head” screws. The holes 10 in part A are of just sufficient size to receive the heads when the screws are turned inward. Part B is provided in its edge with slots 14 of sufficient size to permit the screws to pass and leading into holes 15, which are the same size as holes 10 in part A and are adapted to register therewith.

In use when the screws are turned outward far enough so that the heads are clear of holes 15 in part B the parts may be readily separated, as the screws will pass freely through the slots 14. To lock the parts together, it is simply necessary to turn the screws inward slightly, so that the heads will pass into holes 15 in part B. In this position the parts are securely locked together and cannot be separated until the screws are turned outward far enough so that the heads will clear the holes in part B.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

The combination with a member having openings formed therein and spring-arms located within said member and having threaded openings coinciding with said former openings, of screws working in the openings of said arms and having heads adapted to fit within the openings of said member, and a second member having longitudinal slots leading from its upper edge and terminating in circular enlargements corresponding in size with the openings in said former member, whereby when said second member is inserted between the wall of said first member and its spring-arms and said screws are forced home, the heads of said screws will protrude into the enlargements of the slots of said second member and serve to support the latter.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

HARVEY HUBBELL.

Witnesses:

A. M. WOOSTER,
S. W. ATHERTON.