

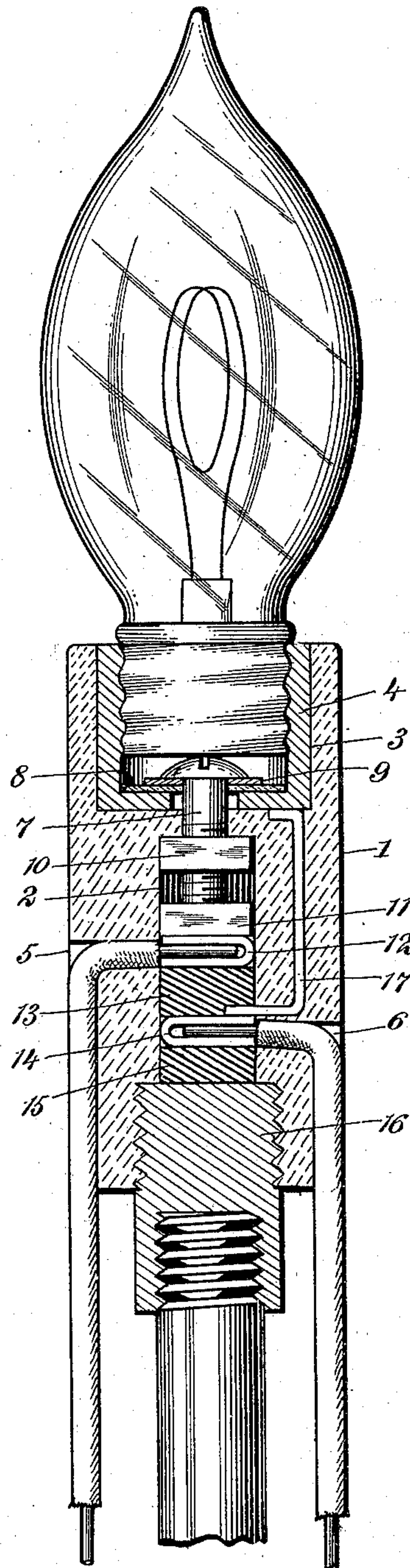
No. 748,445.

PATENTED DEC. 29, 1903.

C. WAGNER.
INCANDESCENT LAMP SOCKET.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 2, 1902.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES:

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INCANDESCENT-LAMP SOCKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 748,445, dated December 29, 1903.

Application filed May 2, 1902. Serial No. 105,613. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES WAGNER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Incandescent-Lamp Socket, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to improvements in lamp-sockets, particularly small lamps used in candelabras, the object being to provide a socket of simple construction and with which no exterior binding-posts are used, the several contacts or binding devices being arranged within the socket-body.

I will describe an incandescent-lamp socket embodying my invention and then point out the novel features in the appended claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this specification, in which the figure is a longitudinal section showing an incandescent-lamp socket embodying my invention.

The body portion 1 of the socket consists of insulating material—such, for instance, as porcelain. It is provided with a longitudinal polygonal bore 2, and at one end it has a recess or chamber 3, in which a metal cup 4 for receiving the lamp-base is placed. Communicating with the bore 2 are lateral openings 5 6, through which conducting-wires may pass. A screw 7 passes through an enlarged opening in the inner wall of the cup 4 and into the bore 2. Arranged between the inner wall of the cup 4 and the head of the screw is a washer 8, of mica, and placed between the mica washer and the head of the screw is a metal washer 9, merely employed to prevent the screw from pressing directly upon the mica and possibly breaking the same. The screw 7 engages with a nut 10, arranged in the bore 2 and shaped to the walls of said bore, so as to prevent its turning. Engaging with the end of the screw is a metal plate or block 11, underneath which is a contact device 12, and arranged in line with the opening 5 below the contact device and insulated therefrom by a block 13 of insulating material—such, for instance, as fiber—is another contact device 14, which is in line with the opening 6. Below the contact 14 is a block 15, of fiber or the like,

which rests upon a screw-plug 16, designed for connection with a standard or the like. The contact devices 12 and 14 are made, as here shown, of strips of spring yielding metal bent to form members to engage between them the conducting-wires. By employing spring yielding material formed as described the opposite members will spring slightly apart when freed from clamping pressure by the screw, so that the ends of the wires may be readily inserted.

From the contact 14 a wire 17 leads through an opening in the body of the socket and is in electrical connection with the cup 4, as plainly indicated. This wire 17 may be placed in position when forming the body. In inserting the wires when the lamp is removed from the socket upon moving the screw 7 outward the contact devices will be separated, or rather the members of the contact devices will be separated, as above described, so that the wires may be inserted. Then upon turning in the screw the contacts, which are in axial alinement, will be firmly clamped upon the wires. It will be noted that longitudinal channels are formed in the outer surface of the body portion, into which the insulating-wires may be seated, so that there will be no projecting parts to prevent the passing of a suitable casing over the socket.

In operation the current will pass through the wire leading into the contact 12, thence through the block 11, the screw 7, through the filament of the lamp to the cup 4, and thence through the wire 17 and out through the wire connecting with the contact 14.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A lamp-socket comprising a body portion of insulating material having a longitudinal bore, clamping-contacts, devices arranged in axial alinement in said bore, and insulated one from the other, and conductors between said contacts and lamp-poles, one of said conductors operating to simultaneously manipulate said contacts.

2. A lamp-socket comprising a body portion of insulating material having a longitudinal bore and lateral openings communicating therewith, a metal cup arranged in one end

of the body portion, a screw passing through an opening in the inner wall of said cup and into the bore, a nut within the bore with which the screw engages, a wire-engaging contact in
5 electrical connection with said screw and in line with one of the lateral openings, another wire contact arranged in the bore and insulated from the first-named contact, the last-named contact being in line with the other of
10 said lateral openings, and an electrical connection between said last-named contact and the metal cup, substantially as specified.

3. An incandescent-lamp socket comprising a body portion of insulating material having a recess in its end and also having a longitudinal polygonal bore and lateral openings, a metal cup arranged in the recess and having an enlarged opening through its inner wall, a screw passing through said opening
20 into the longitudinal bore, an insulating material arranged between the screw and the metal cup, wire-engaging contacts arranged in the bore and insulated one from the other, the said contacts being in alinement with the
25 lateral openings, and a wire leading from one of the contacts through an opening in the body portion and connecting with the metal cup, the other of said contacts being in elec-

trical connection with the screw, substantially as specified. 30

4. An incandescent-lamp socket comprising a body portion of insulating material having a longitudinal polygonal bore and lateral openings leading therefrom, a metal lamp-receiving cup arranged in one end of the body
35 portion and having an enlarged opening through its inner wall, a screw passing through said opening into the longitudinal bore, a nut in the bore with which said screw engages, wire-engaging contacts arranged in the bore
40 and insulated one from the other, the said contacts being in alinement with the lateral openings, each contact consisting of a plate of resilient metal bent to form lapping members, and a wire leading from one of the con- 45
tacts to a connection with the metal cup, the other of said contacts being in electrical connection with the screw, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses. 50

CHARLES WAGNER.

Witnesses:

RUDOLPH MEYER,
JOSEPH WEILL.