

No. 754,762.

PATENTED MAR. 15, 1904.

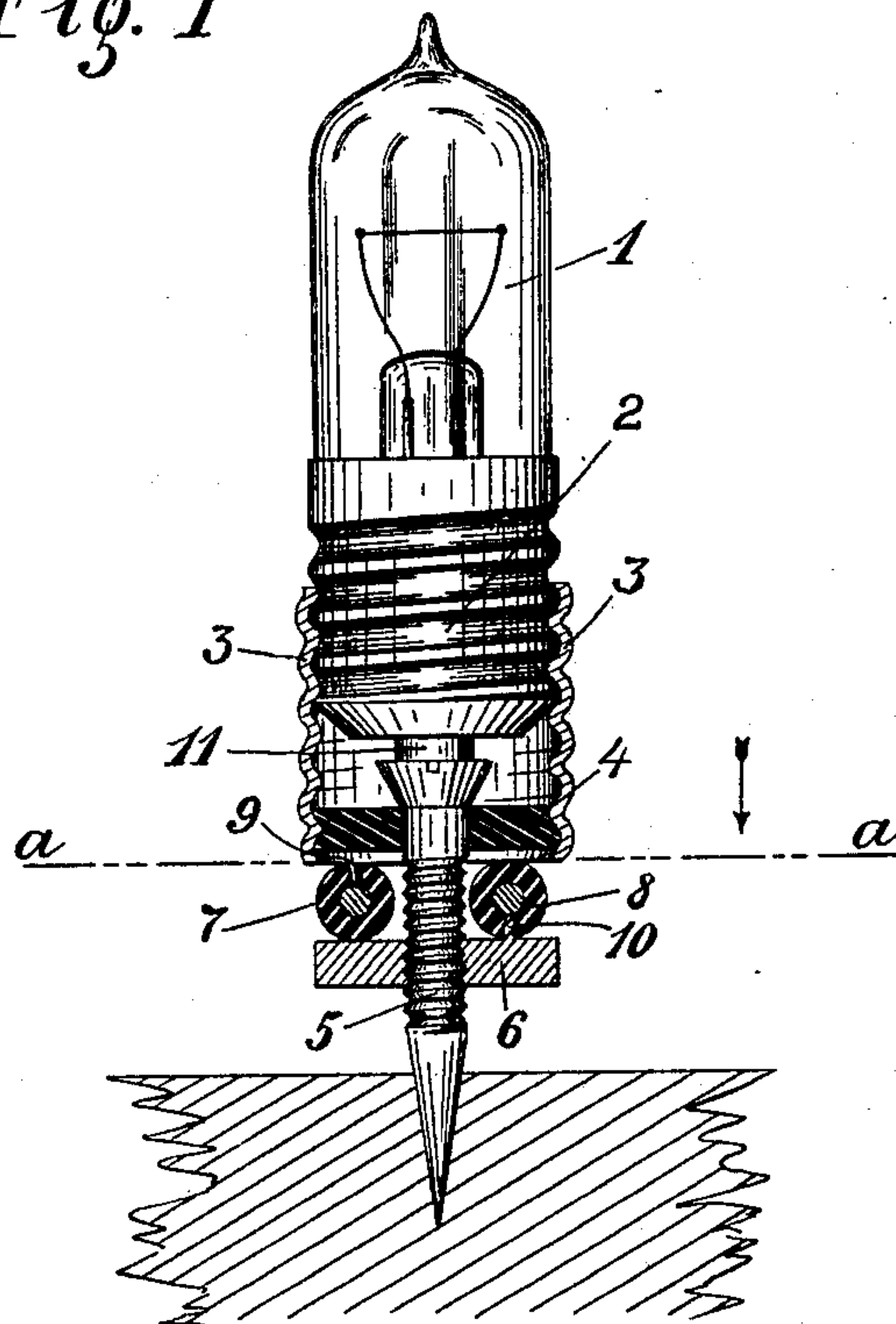
E. R. GILL.

ELECTRIC SOCKET SUPPORT.

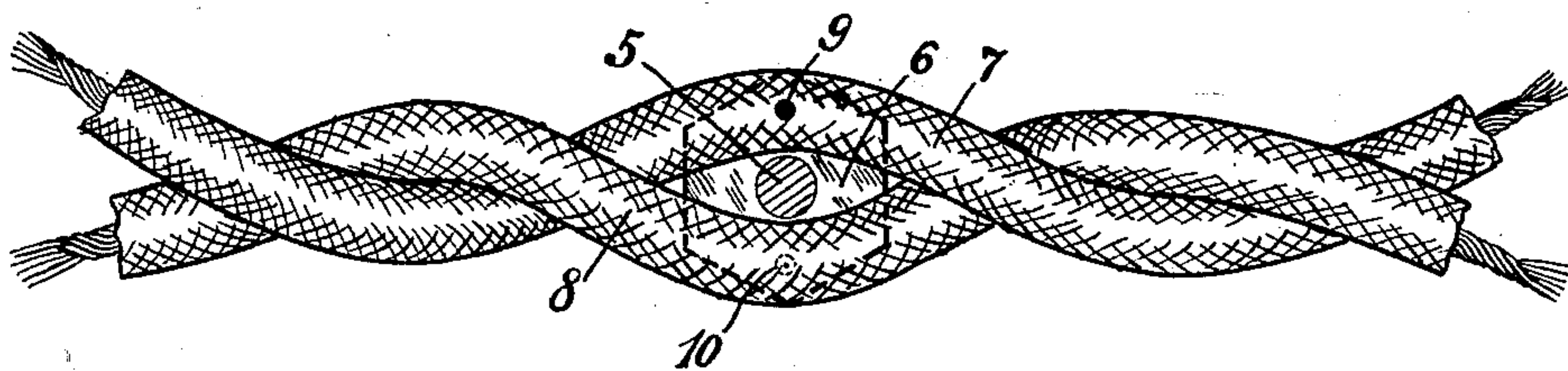
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 14, 1902. RENEWED DEC. 23, 1903.

NO MODEL.

*Fig. 1*



*Fig. 2*



WITNESSES:

*Ivan Horingsberg.*  
*Samuel C. E. Carpenter*

*Edwin R. Gill*  
INVENTOR

BY *J. H. Mackay*  
ATTORNEY

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN R. GILL, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## ELECTRIC-SOCKET SUPPORT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 754,762, dated March 15, 1904.

Application filed March 14, 1902. Renewed December 23, 1903. Serial No. 186,412. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EDWIN R. GILL, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented  
5 a certain new and useful Improvement in Electric-Socket Supports, of which the following is a specification.

My present invention has relation to an improved means for attaching electric sockets to  
10 insulated electric cable or cord, and particularly to the employment thereof in the use of electric lamps whether for decorative purposes or otherwise.

The principal objects of my invention are  
15 the provision of a simple and cheap means whereby sockets for lamps, bells, and the like may be operatively attached for support on insulated cord without preliminary removal of insulation or other preparation of any kind  
20 and whereby when so attached each socket preferably becomes a means of support for the cable.

My present invention is illustrated in its preferred form in the accompanying drawings,  
25 wherein—

Figure 1 is a sectional view of an incandescent electric lamp and my improved attachment for the socket thereof in place upon a covered cable, and Fig. 2 is a view of a cable  
30 with one of my attachments shown in section on the line *a a* of Fig. 1.

In decorative work and in similar connections covered conductors are frequently strung over the surfaces to be illuminated, such conductors having attached to them at suitable intervals miniature lamps appropriately connected thereto. Hitherto in making connections between such lamps and such conductors it has been necessary to remove the insulation  
40 from the wire at the point of connection, make a proper conductive joint between the same and suitable sockets, and then screw the lamps into said sockets. The expense of this mode of attachment is considerable and the sockets  
45 hitherto used in this way being proportionally large with relation to the lamps detract from the effect of the whole. Further time is necessary in producing appropriate attachment of the cable at proper intervals. My in-

vention is intended to obviate all of these disadvantages.

In the drawings the lamp-bulb is shown at 1 with the usual screw-threaded neck at 2. The outer shell of this neck forms, as usual, one of the terminals of the lamp and screws  
55 into the threaded socket-shell 3. At the bottom of the socket-shell 3 is an insulating-washer 4, perforated at its center to receive the screw 5. The nut 6 is made of metal and is adapted to fit the screw 5, as shown, and the  
60 two covered conductors 7 and 8 are clipped between this nut 6 and the socket-shell 3 in adjusting and fastening the lamps in place.

As shown in both drawings, there are provided two sharp connecting points or needles,  
65 one of these protruding at 9 from the bottom of the socket-shell and the other protruding upward from the outer edge of the face of the nut 6, as at 10.

The adjustment of one of my lamp-supports  
70 in place is thus seen to be a very simple process. The two conductors 7 and 8 are suitably separated at any desired point along the cable, (see Fig. 2,) and the nut 6 is brought up under them, so that the point 10 pierces the insula-  
75 tion of conductor 8, making contact with the metallic core. All this is plainly shown in Fig. 1. With the washer 4 in place, the screw 5 is dropped through the center of said washer and can be screwed through the nut 6 by an  
80 ordinary screw-driver until the conductors are squeezed tightly and firmly between the shell and the nut. Everything is then ready for screwing the lamp into place in the socket-shell, the central contact 11 of said lamp making  
85 electric connection with the top of the screw 5. On closing circuit through the conductors 7 and 8 the lamp will be lighted, and however many are so attached to a given pair of conductors they will be in multiple arc.

Any desired mode of attachment may be employed for the cable; but I prefer to employ the means shown, as it provides a very cheap and easily-used device in connection with the other features of my invention.

I extend the screw 5 into a sharp, long point  
95 which can be easily pressed into wood, plaster, and the like without the use of any tool.



Strings of lamps can thus be erected with great rapidity, and the number of points of attachment can be always proportioned to the number of lamps to be carried.

5 It is obvious that the screw 5 may be employed in a variety of ways for providing a support for the sockets and cables, and I am not to be limited in this branch of my invention to the precise means shown and described.

10 The sockets attached as stated may be used for any purpose known in this art, such as bells and the like, without departing from my invention as set forth in my claims.

By the use of this improvement an indefinite number of sockets may be quickly and cheaply attached to a given covered cable, and they may be removed, some or all, without leaving upon the coverings of the wires any traces of the mode of connection and without  
20 impairing the usefulness of the cables for other purposes.

A variety of modifications may be made in this device without departing from the spirit of my invention, and I am not to be understood as limiting myself to the details of what  
25 is above shown and described.

What I claim is—

1. As a means for conveying current to electric lamps, two insulated conductors, two separable clamping members applied to opposite  
30 sides of said conductors and a piercing and conducting point on each member each adapted to penetrate the insulation on one of said conductors, substantially as described.

2. A socket-shell having a conducting piercing-point, a nut having a conducting piercing-point, a screw fitting said nut and a washer of insulating material in said shell and surrounding said screw.

3. An attachment for electric sockets, comprising two parts each provided with a piercing-point, a screw for connecting said parts and means cooperating with said screw for supporting the whole.

4. An attachment for electric sockets, comprising two parts each provided with a piercing-point, and a screw for connecting said parts, said screw being provided with a sharp point suitable for providing support for the whole.

5. A socket-shell provided on its under side with a piercing-point, a washer in the bottom of said shell, a nut provided with a piercing-point and a conducting-screw adapted to form a central terminal within said shell, said screw  
55 passing through said washer and screwing into said nut so as to form an electric connection therewith.

6. A screw-threaded cylindrical shell, a conducting piercing-point carried thereby, a metallic nut having a second piercing-point and a metallic screw fitting said nut and attaching the same to said shell.

EDWIN R. GILL.

Witnesses:

JAMES S. LAING,  
H. S. MACKAYE.