

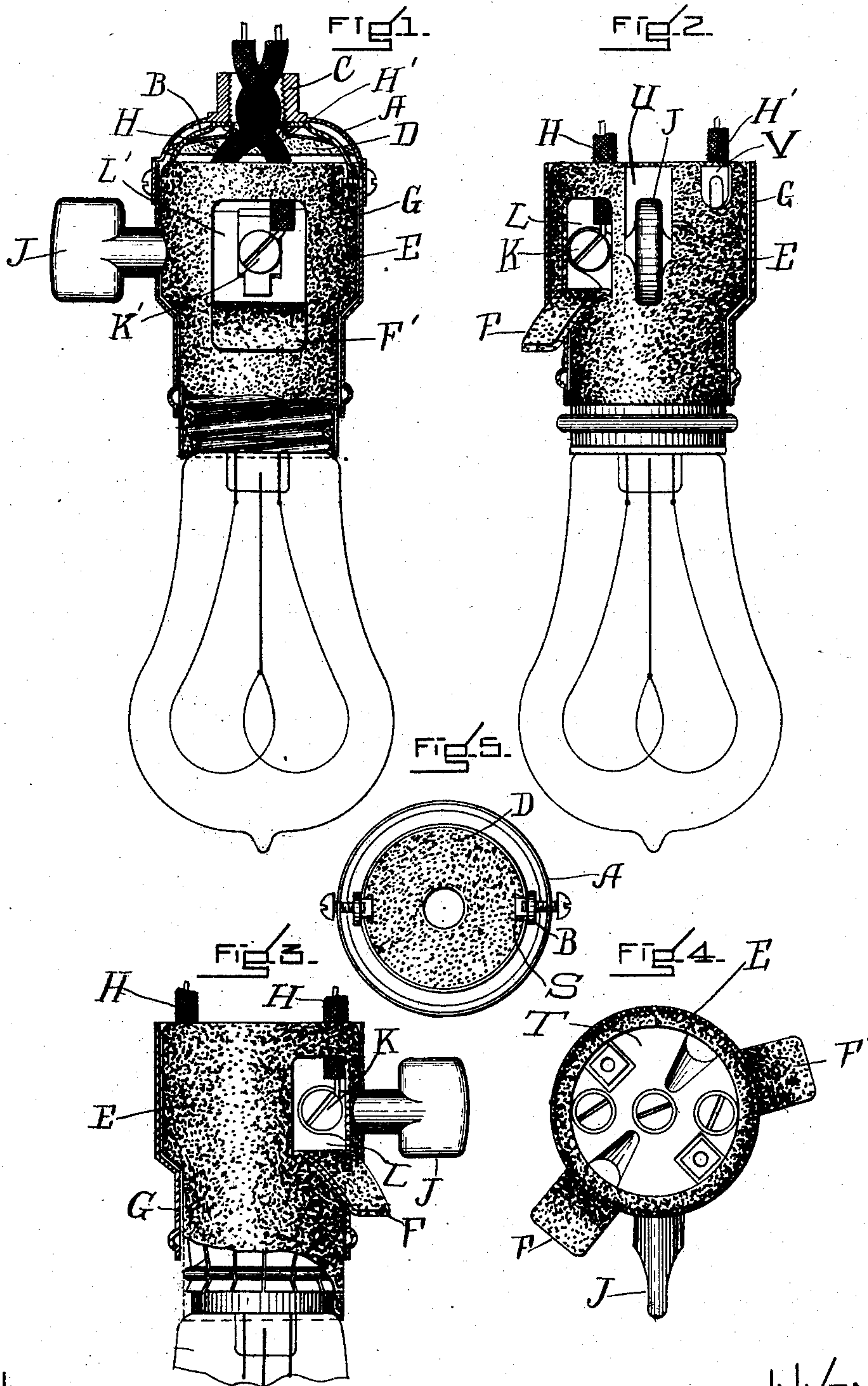
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PATENTED JULY 19, 1904.

N. MARSHALL.  
SOCKET FOR INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 16, 1901.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES.

*E. M. Baker*  
*Philip A. Harding*

INVENTOR.

*Norman Marshall*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NORMAN MARSHALL, OF NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

## SOCKET FOR INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 765,625, dated July 19, 1904.

Application filed January 16, 1901. Serial No. 43,448. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, NORMAN MARSHALL, of Newton, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sockets for Incandescent Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to sockets for incandescent lamps which are provided with an outer metallic shell, an insulating body or base supporting the current-carrying parts, and an insulating-sleeve interposed between the base and outer shell to prevent accidental electrical connection between the current-carrying parts and the outer shell.

In practicing my invention I secure the insulating-sleeve to the body of the socket and provide means for obtaining access to the wire-terminals, so that the socket may be wired or inspected without removing the insulating-sleeve. With this construction the sleeve remains upon the body of the socket when the outer shell is removed, and there is no danger therefore that the sleeve may be omitted by careless workmen in assembling or reassembling the parts of a socket. The means which I have employed for obtaining access to the wire-terminals without removing the insulating-sleeve consists of flaps or ears formed in the sleeve over the wire-terminals, which may be turned back to give access to the terminals and may be returned into position to cover the terminals when the outer shell is placed over the socket-body.

A further feature of invention consists in providing a disk of insulating material which is interposed between the cup of the outer shell and the end of the body of the socket and prevents any accidental electrical connection between the conducting-wires above the end of the body and the cap in case the wires should become exposed at this point. This disk is preferably attached to the cap by means of recesses in said disk, which embrace ribs within the cap, as with this construction the disk may be readily applied to the caps in assembling the parts of the socket.

The features of invention may be embodied in sockets for use in connection with any form of incandescent electric lamp, the ter-

minals being modified to suit the form of terminals employed with the different lamps or other devices.

In the drawings I have shown a lamp-socket embodying the features of invention in their preferred form. In the different views different makes of lamps are indicated as connected with the socket, it being assumed that the lamp-terminals are varied to suit the different lamps in a manner well known in the art.

Figure 1 is an elevation of a lamp-socket with an Edison lamp attached, the outer shell being shown in section and one of the wire-terminal flaps being shown turned back to expose the terminal. Fig. 2 is an elevation looking toward the right in Fig. 1, the cap of the shell being removed and the flap for the other wire-terminal being turned back and a T. H. lamp being secured to the socket. Fig. 3 is a similar elevation looking toward the right in Fig. 2, the socket being shown in connection with a Westinghouse lamp. Fig. 4 is a plan view of Fig. 2, the conducting-wires being removed; and Fig. 5 is a view of the inside of the shell-cap.

The socket shown comprises a metallic shell G and a body portion, which is inclosed by the shell and supports the other parts of the socket. The shell is provided with a cap A, to which it is detachably secured in a well-known manner by screws, (shown in Fig. 1,) the cap being provided with a screw-threaded tube C, through which the conducting-wires pass to the socket and by which the socket is secured to the lamp-fixture. The block T of the socket-body, which is formed of porcelain or other suitable insulating material, is provided with channels in its outer periphery, through which the conducting-wires H H' may be passed in wiring the socket, the ends of the wires being secured to the wire-terminals, which are located in recesses in the block T, by binding-screws K K'. The block T supports the lamp-terminals and also the key J and devices cooperating therewith for opening and closing the circuit. The outer shell is separated from the socket-body by an insulating-sleeve E, which is secured to the body, so that it remains in place thereon when the outer



shell is removed. The sleeve may be secured to the body in any desired manner, and I prefer to secure it thereto, as shown in Fig. 4, by turning the upper edge of the sleeve over onto the end of the block T when the sleeve is in a plastic state and allowing it to set in this position. In order to allow access to the terminals to which the conducting-wires are secured without removing the sleeve from the body, the sleeve is slit to form flaps F F', which may be turned back to form openings L L' in the sleeve, the opening L being located over the binding-screw K and the opening L' being located over the binding-screw K'. When the shell G is applied to the socket, the flaps F F' are turned up into the openings L L', and the continuity of the insulating-sleeve is substantially unbroken at these points. The sleeve E is cut away at the points V to accommodate the devices for connecting the cap A and shell G together, and in case the socket is a key-socket, as shown, the sleeve is also cut away at U for the passage of the key J when assembling the parts of the socket.

To prevent accidental connection between the wires H H' and the cap A in case the insulation upon the wires above the block T should be removed, I insert a disk D, of insulating material, preferably fiber, in the cap, which disk forms an insulating-lining for said cap. This disk may be secured in the cap as desired, and I prefer to secure it therein by forming recesses S in the edges of said disk, which are arranged to embrace ribs B on said cap, the recesses being dovetailed, so that the disk is retained in place with sufficient secureness, since with this construction the disk

may be readily inverted in the cap when assembling the parts.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A socket for electric lamps comprising a body portion supporting the current-carrying parts, a metallic shell surrounding the body, an insulating-sleeve secured to the body, and means for obtaining access to the terminals without removing the insulating-sleeve.

2. A socket for electric lamps comprising a body portion supporting the current-carrying parts, a sleeve of insulating material inclosing said body, flaps formed in said sleeve over the wire-terminals, and a metallic shell surrounding said body portion.

3. A socket for electric lamps comprising a body portion supporting the current-carrying parts, a cylindrical sleeve of insulating material secured to said body, flaps formed in said sleeve over the wire-terminals, and a metallic shell surrounding said body and sleeve.

4. A socket for electric lamps comprising a body portion supporting the current-carrying parts, a metallic shell surrounding said body and provided with a cap through which the conducting-wires pass, ribs within said cap, and a disk of insulating material within said cap provided with dovetail recesses embracing said ribs.

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

NORMAN MARSHALL.

Witnesses:

EDWARD N. GODING,  
CHARLES WARD BOND.