

No. 773,725.

PATENTED NOV. 1, 1904.

P. H. FIELDING.  
RECEPTACLE.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 5, 1904.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

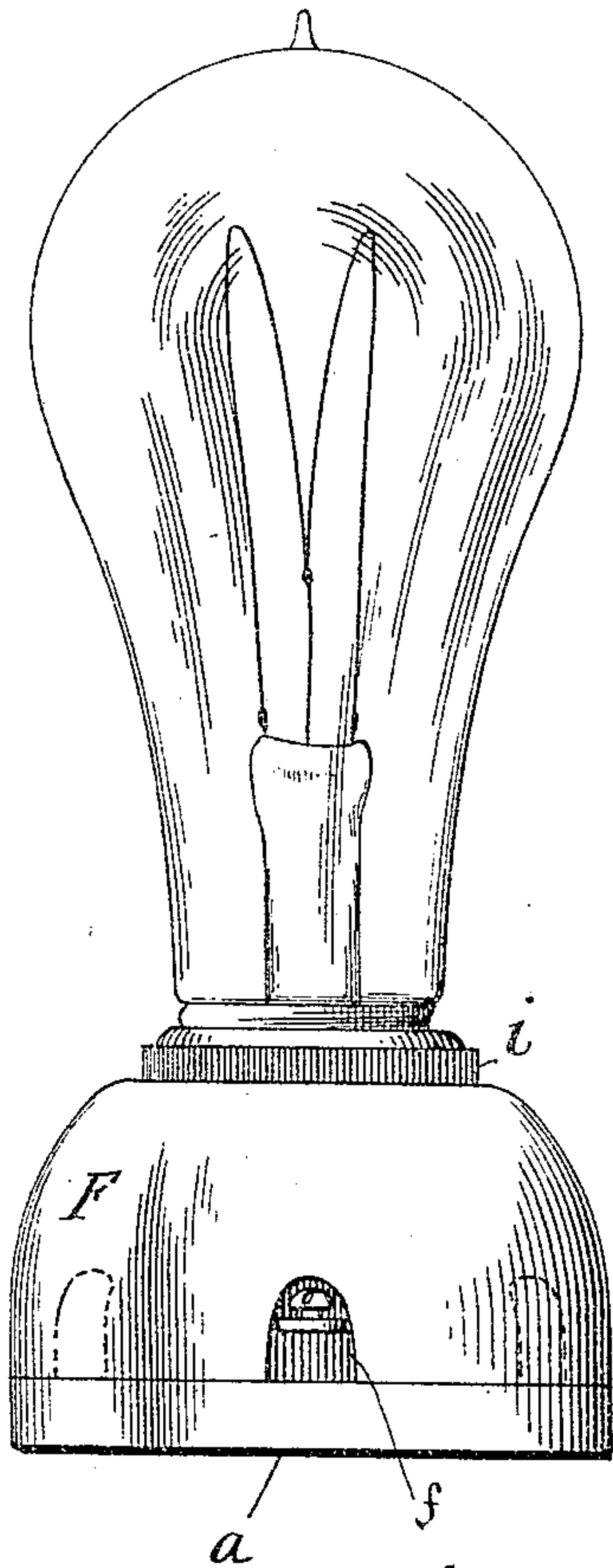


Fig. 2.

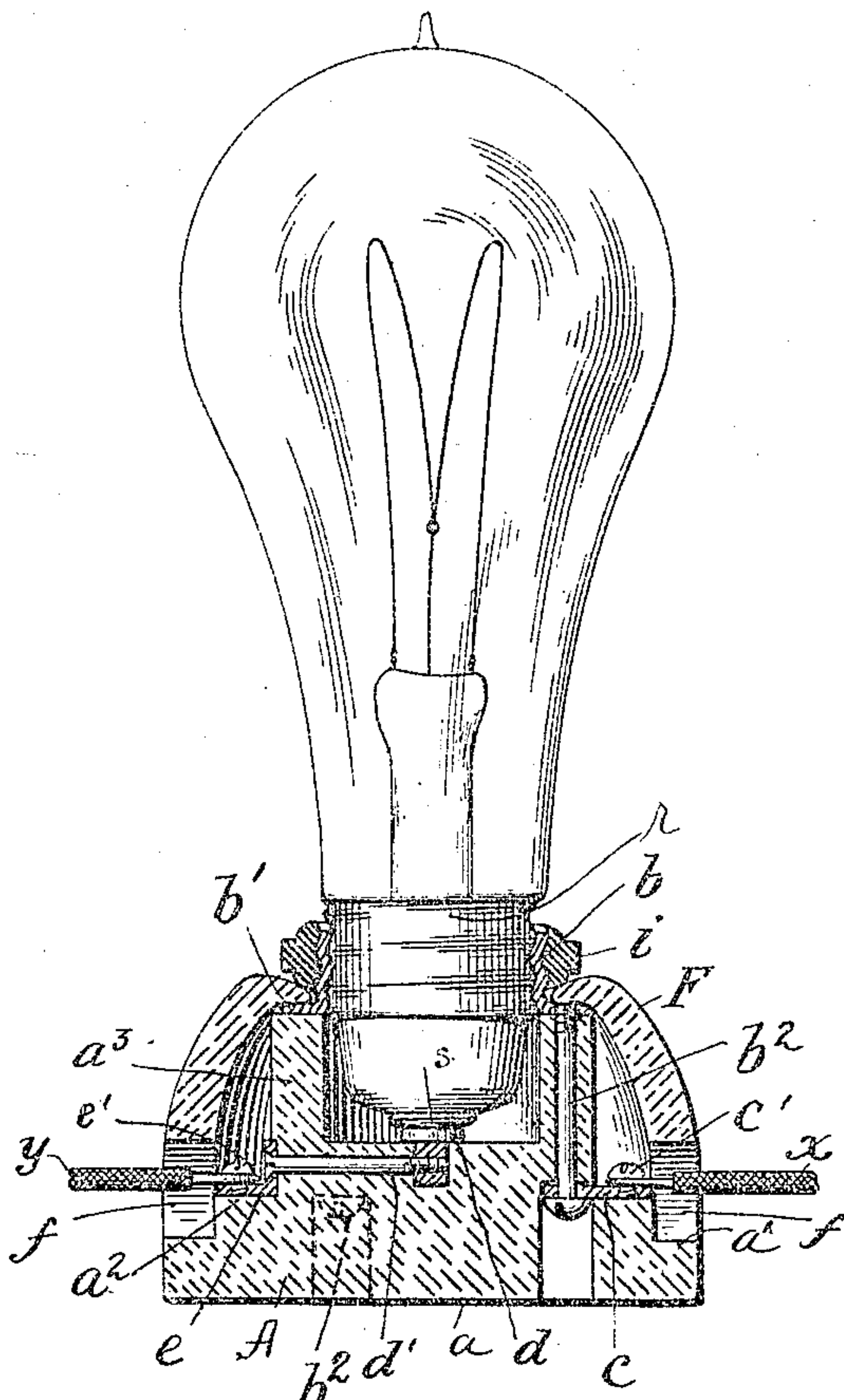
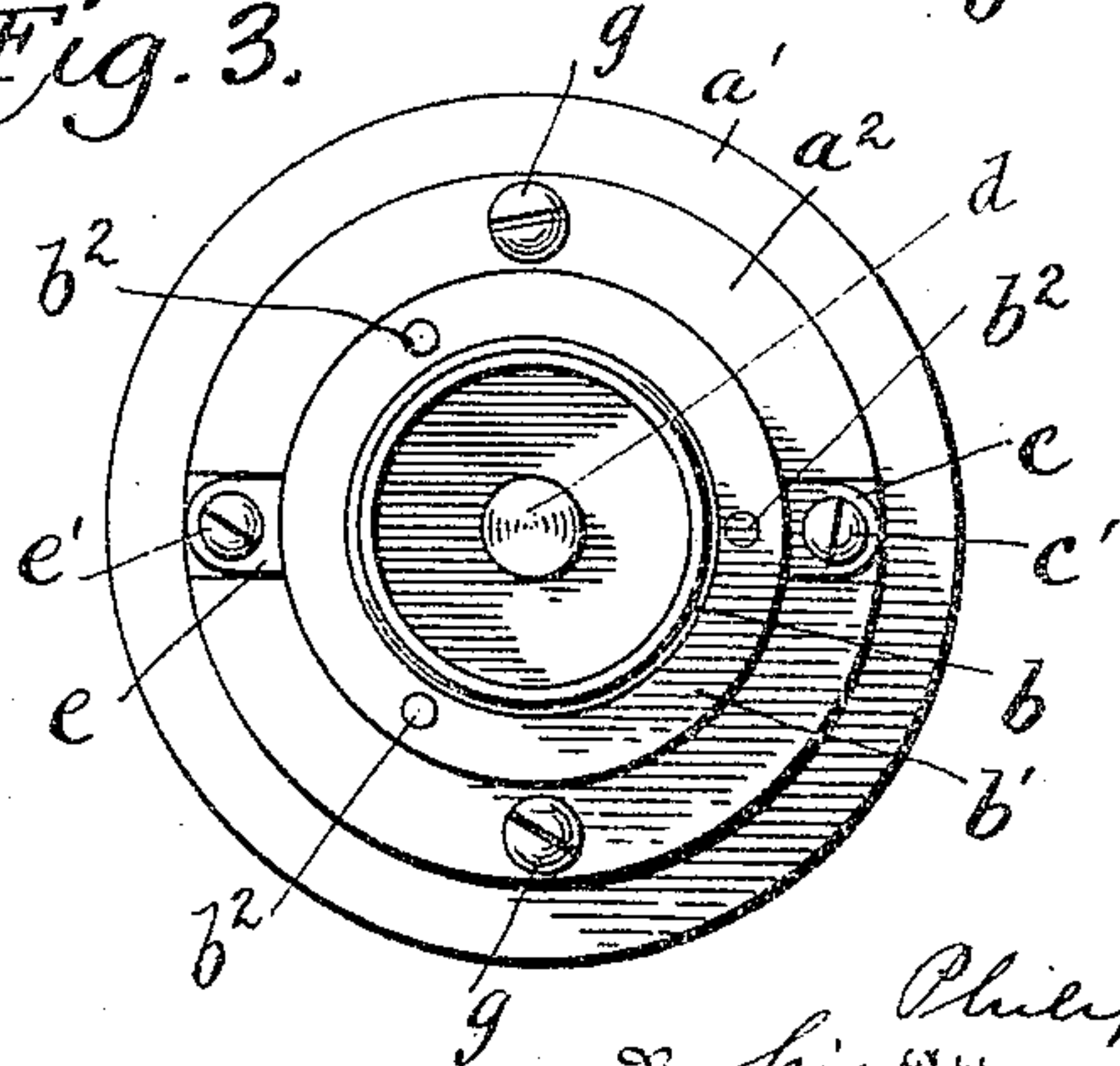


Fig. 3.



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## RECEPTACLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 773,725, dated November 1, 1904.

Application filed April 5, 1904. Serial No. 201,687. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, PHILIP H. FIELDING, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of New York, in the borough of Manhattan and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Receptacles, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to receptacles for incandescent electric lamps, the object being to provide a simple, cheap, and safe construction of receptacle adapted particularly for high-voltage circuits.

The invention consists of a base of insulating material provided with a socket to receive the neck of the lamp, in which the electric terminals are more widely separated than usual in similar devices, whereby the liability of the current jumping from one terminal to another is lessened.

A cover is provided for the base, and the manner of connecting the contacts with the line-terminals is a feature of the invention.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the receptacle with the lamp therein. Fig. 2 is a section of the receptacle with the lamp in elevation, and Fig. 3 is a plan of the receptacle with the cover removed.

A is the base portion, all of porcelain and consisting of a disk  $a$ , having two annular shoulders  $a'$  and  $a''$  and a central projecting cylinder  $a^3$ , having a socket therein for the reception of a lamp-neck. The wall of this cylinder is comparatively thick, and to its upper edge is fixed a metallic threaded shell  $b$ , forming a lengthening-piece for the socket. The threads on this shell appear both inside and outside, and it has a flange  $b'$  turned horizontally and resting flat upon the edge of the porcelain cylinder. It is fastened by means of three long screws  $b^2$ , which pass vertically through passages in the base  $a$  and wall of cylinder  $a^3$ . One of these screws, as seen in Fig. 2, at the same time fastens a metal plate  $c$ , which leads radially out upon the shoulder  $a''$  and carries a binding-screw  $c'$  for connection of a line-wire.

At the center of the bottom of the socket is a contact-button  $d$ , set into a cavity and held by a radial screw  $d'$ , which at the same time holds a metal plate  $e$ , also resting upon the annular shoulder  $a''$  and carrying a binding-screw  $e'$ .

F is a cover, also of porcelain and of a dome-like shape. It is adapted to rest upon the annular shoulder  $a'$  and has an opening in the top encircling the shell  $b$  and with its edge overlapping the top of the cylinder  $a^3$ . In its bottom edge are two notches  $f$  opposite the binding-screws to admit the wires  $x$  and  $y$  from opposite sides for a series connection. There may, however, be two notches on each side, as seen in dotted lines in Fig. 1, permitting the wires to pass tangentially through the cover and engage on the way with the screws to provide for a parallel connection.

The base is held to a support by the screws  $g$   $g$ , and the cover is held to the base by a ring  $i$  of hard rubber or porcelain, that screws over the outside of shell  $b$  until it rests upon the upper edge of the cover, as shown.

That portion of the socket formed by the porcelain cylinder  $a^3$  is of considerable depth, and its wall is entirely free from metallic parts. The upper part of the socket formed by the shell  $b$  is therefore widely separated from the button  $d$ , and while the total depth of the socket is about the same as usual the shortening of the lamp-holding thread results in the separation referred to and in an isolation of the terminals well adapted to high-voltage circuits. It will be seen that with the connections described one side of the circuit leads through the plate  $c$  to the shell  $b$ , while the other side leads through plate  $e$  to the button  $d$ .

The lamp I prefer to use has a metallic threaded sleeve  $r$  upon its neck, located at the same distance from the end of the neck as the depth of the wall of cylinder  $b$ , so that when it is in place with its center button  $s$  in contact with button  $d$  and its ring  $r$  in contact with shell  $b$  the terminals within the socket will still be of the same distance apart as when



the lamp is removed. For the best results the threaded sleeve *b* furnishes a little less than one-half the total depth of the socket.

I claim as my invention—

- 5 1. A receptacle having a socket composed of hollow insulating and conducting portions, the two portions having their adjacent ends abutting, and forming continuations of each other.
- 10 2. A receptacle comprising a base of insulating material having a socket formed by a cavity in the insulation, and a metallic ring which is secured to the edge of said base in line with said cavity and which adds to the  
15 depth of said socket.
3. A receptacle comprising a base of insulating material having an integral cylindrical hollow projection adapted to receive the neck of a lamp, in combination with a metallic  
20 threaded cylinder secured to the outer edge of said projection and forming therewith a socket for a lamp.
4. A receptacle comprising a base of insulating material having a cylindrical cavity  
25 therein, a threaded metal ring secured to the edge of said cavity and serving to deepen the same, and a metal contact in the center of the bottom of said cavity.
5. A receptacle comprising a base of insu-  
30 lating material having an integral cylindrical hollow projection thereon adapted to receive

the neck of a lamp, a metallic ring applied to the outer edge of said projection and fasten-  
ing-screws for said ring passing longitudinally  
through the walls of said projection. 35

6. A receptacle comprising a base of insulating material having an integral cylindrical hollow projection thereon adapted to receive the neck of a lamp, a metallic ring applied to the outer edge of said projection and fasten- 40  
ing-screws for said ring passing longitudinally through the walls of said projection, one of said screws being electrically connected with a binding-screw for a line conductor.

7. The combination with a receptacle hav- 45  
ing a socket composed of hollow insulating and conducting portions in line with each other, and having substantially the same depth of exposed surfaces, of a lamp whose neck is adapted to fit within said socket and is pro- 50  
vided with a metallic sleeve coöperating with said conducting portion and with an extension beyond, and of substantially the same depth as, said sleeve, which extension fits within the insulating portion of said socket. 55

In witness whereof I subscribe my signature in presence of two witnesses.

PHILIP H. FIELDING.

Witnesses:

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