

No. 781,351.

PATENTED JAN. 31, 1905.

M. NORDEN.
ELECTRIC LAMP SOCKET.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 9, 1904.

Fig. 1

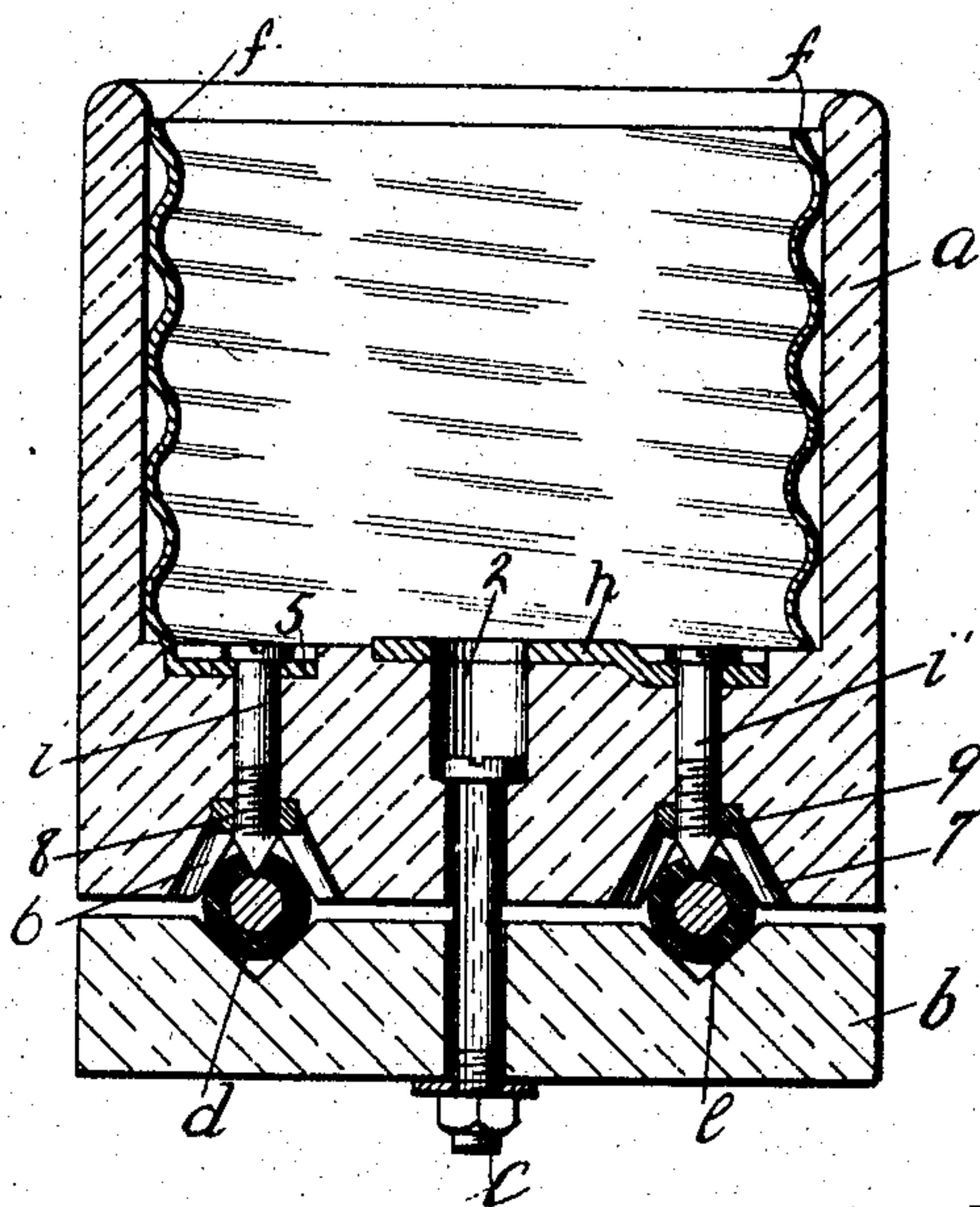


Fig. 2

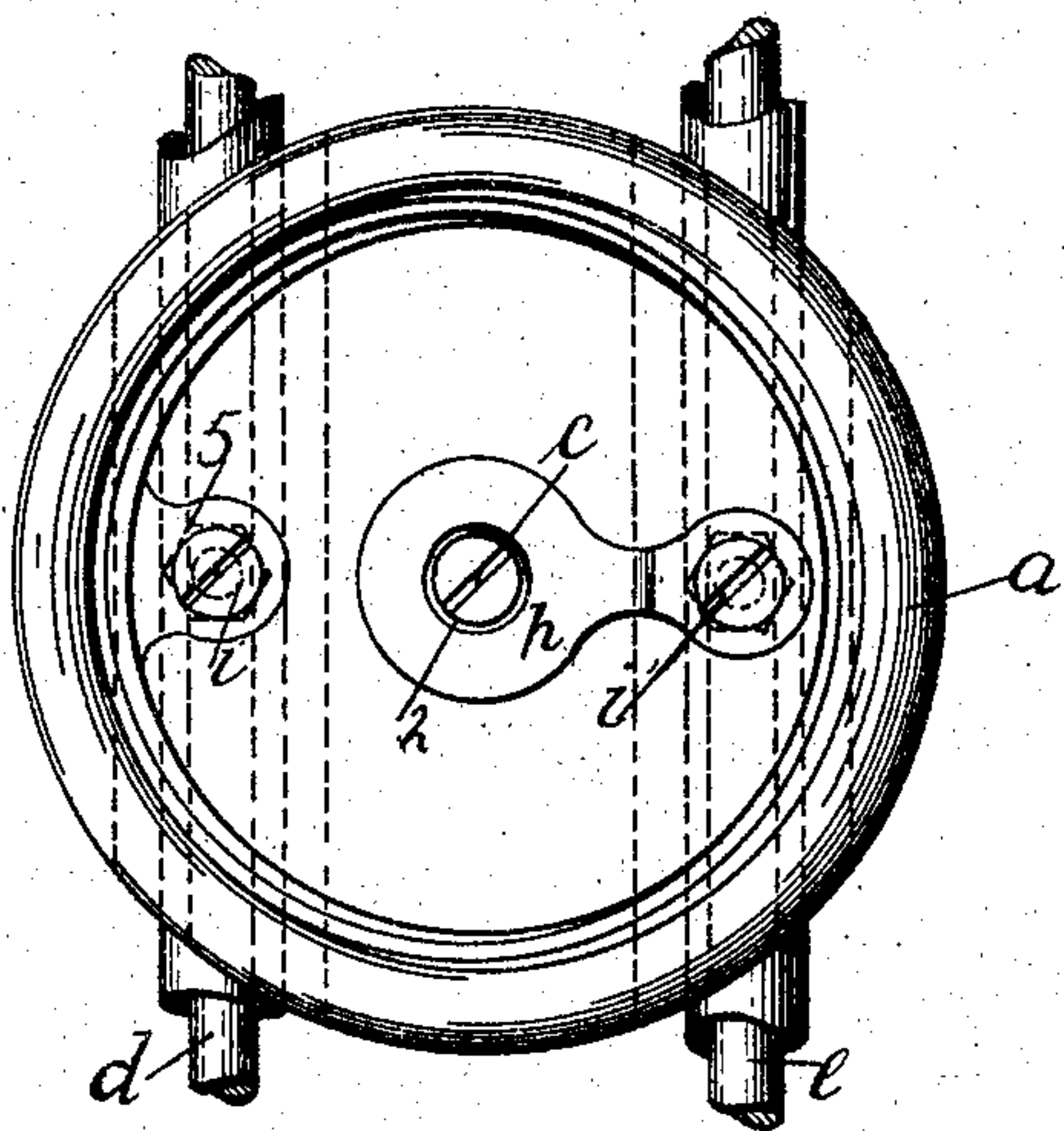
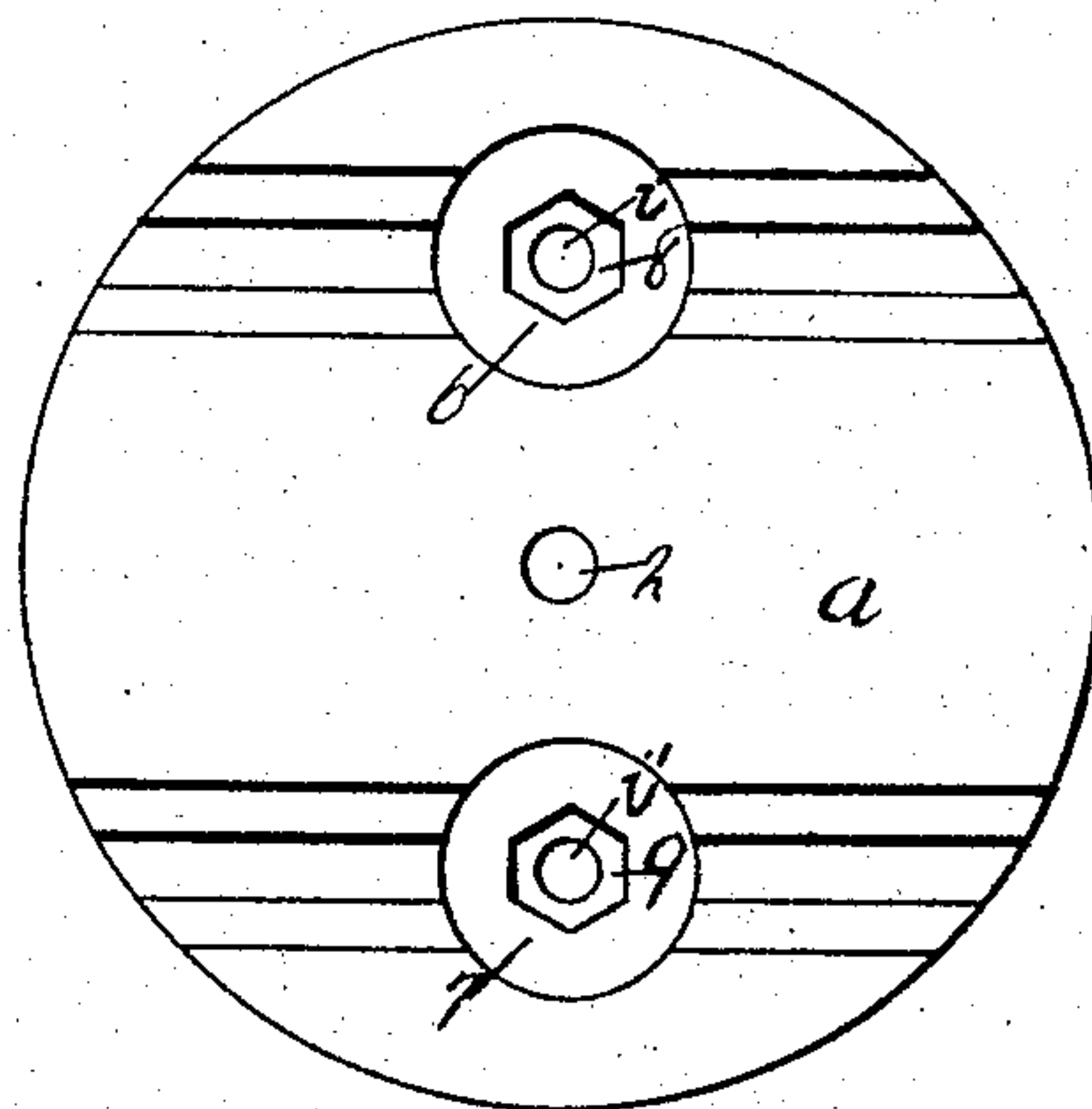


Fig. 3



WITNESSES

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MORTIMER NORDEN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO JOSEPH NORDEN,
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ELECTRIC-LAMP SOCKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 781,351, dated January 31, 1905.

Application filed March 9, 1904. Serial No. 197,300.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MORTIMER NORDEN, a citizen of the United States, residing in the borough of Manhattan, in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Electric-Lamp Sockets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to portable sockets for electric lamps, and particularly to those employed for decorative purposes, wherein metallic contact is made with the conducting-wires without permanently injuring the wires or their covering, such as shown in Letters Patent granted to me April 22, 1902, No. 698,218; and my invention is an improvement upon the socket shown and described in said patent. I have found in practice that the metal screw-sleeves shown in said patent may be dispensed with and that the devices employed in said patent for holding the socket to the cup other than the devices which form the electrical connection with the conductors may also be omitted.

In my present invention I make use of a cup of insulating material, a base of insulating material, and a metal socket within the cup. The adjacent and opposing faces of the cup and base are provided with parallel recesses, forming channels for the conductors. The device that holds these parts together also acts to clamp them to the conductors at any desired point. In the lower portion of the cup there are two perforations, through which pass pointed devices for making electrical contact with the conductor-wires. The head of one of these pointed devices is in contact with a lug upon the metal socket within the cup, and there is a plate adapted for central contact with the electric lamp, and the head of the other pointed device is in contact with this plate.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section representing my improvement. Fig. 2 is a plan of the same, and Fig. 3 is an inverted plan of the cup.

a represents the cup of porcelain or other suitable insulating material; b , the base, also of suitable insulating material. A central hole is made in the base for the stem of the

bolt c , and a central hole 2 is made in the cup a of varying sizes not only for the stem of the bolt c , but for the head. The adjacent and opposing surfaces of this cup and base are provided with coinciding parallel recesses, forming channels for the conductors d e . These recesses are of a form to receive between them and engage large or small conductors without the cup and base actually coming into contact.

The metal socket f is within the cup a and receives the base of the incandescent electric lamp, the said metal socket making electrical contact with the periphery of the lamp-base. This metal socket f is provided with a lug 5 at the base at right angles to the surface of the socket. There is a hole in this lug registering with one of the perforations 6 in the lower portion of the cup. A screw i , having a sharp point, is passed through the hole in the lug 5 of the metal socket f and through the perforation 6 in the lower portion of the cup and is held in place by a nut 8, which nut fits into a recess formed in the cup for that purpose. The head of this screw i rests upon the lug 5 of the metal socket f when the said screw is screwed down into contact with the conductor d , and thus serves to hold the metal socket f to the cup, as well as to make metallic contact between the metal socket and the conductor d .

I employ a metal plate h , which rests in a depression of the inner surface of the cup and free from electrical connection with the metal socket f , but forming a central contact with the electric lamp, and this plate h is perforated for the passage of the screw i' formed like the screw i . The screw i' is passed through the perforation 7 in the lower portion of the cup and is held in place by a nut 9, which nut is fitted into a recess formed in the cup similar to that provided for the nut 8. The screws i i' are rotated until their points pass through the coverings of the conductors d e and make contact metal to metal with the wires of the conductors, thus carrying the electric current to the lamp. The apertures made in the coverings of the conductors by the points of the screws are so small that the conductors are not injured and are adapted for repeated use.

I claim as my invention:—

1. The combination with a cup having perforations in the bottom and a base of insulating material, and means for receiving electric
5 conductors between the said parts, and a clamping device for holding the conductors thereto, of a metal socket within the cup of insulating material, a central metal plate,
10 pointed devices passing entirely through said perforations and through perforations in the socket and plate, and adapted to penetrate the covering of the conductors, and means adjacent to the outer surface of the cup for holding
15 the pointed devices in a fixed position, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination with a cup having perforations in the bottom, a base of insulating material, and coinciding recesses receiving electric conductors between said parts, and a

clamping device for holding the conductors 20 thereto, of a metal socket within the cup of insulating material, a central metal plate, screws passing entirely through said perforations and through perforations in the socket and plate with the heads of the screws coming 25 above the parts of the socket and plate engaged thereby and the pointed ends adapted to penetrate the covering of the conductors and nuts engaging the threaded ends of said screws and located within the recesses of the cup for hold- 30 ing the screws in a fixed position, substantially as specified.

Signed by me this 7th day of March, 1904.

MORTIMER NORDEN.

Witnesses:

GEO. T. PINCKNEY,
BERTHA M. ALLEN.