No. 872,029. PATENTED NOV. 26, 1907.

J. S. STEWART.

MOLDING RECEPTACLE.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 29, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

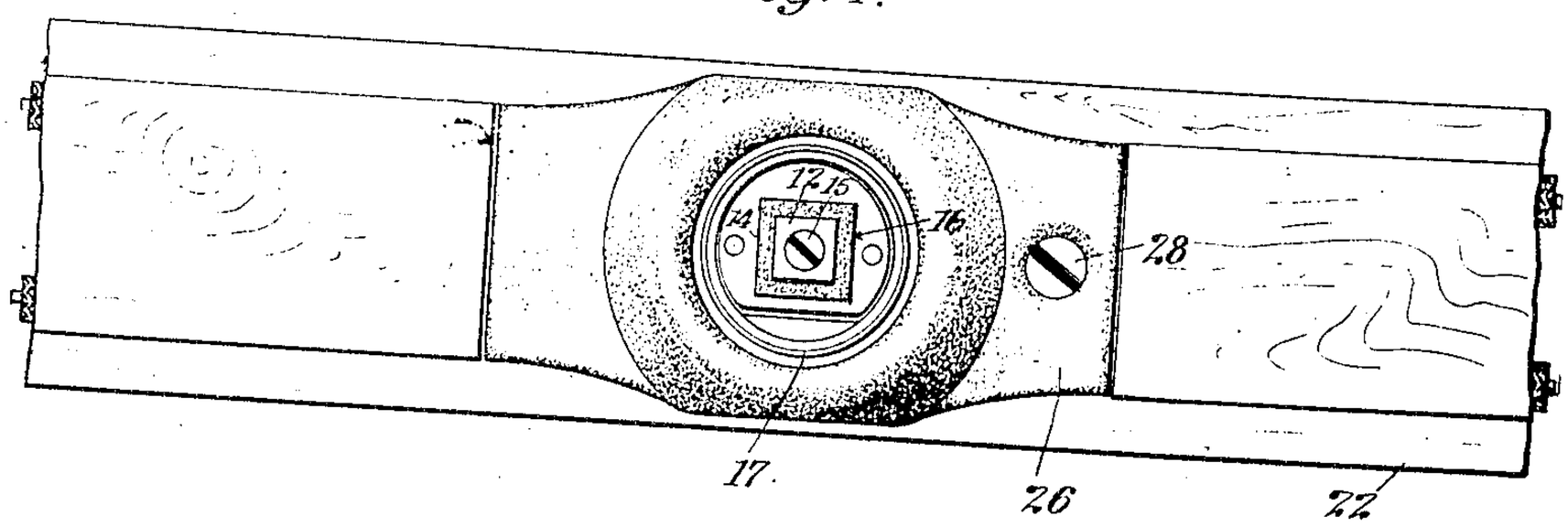


Fig. 2.

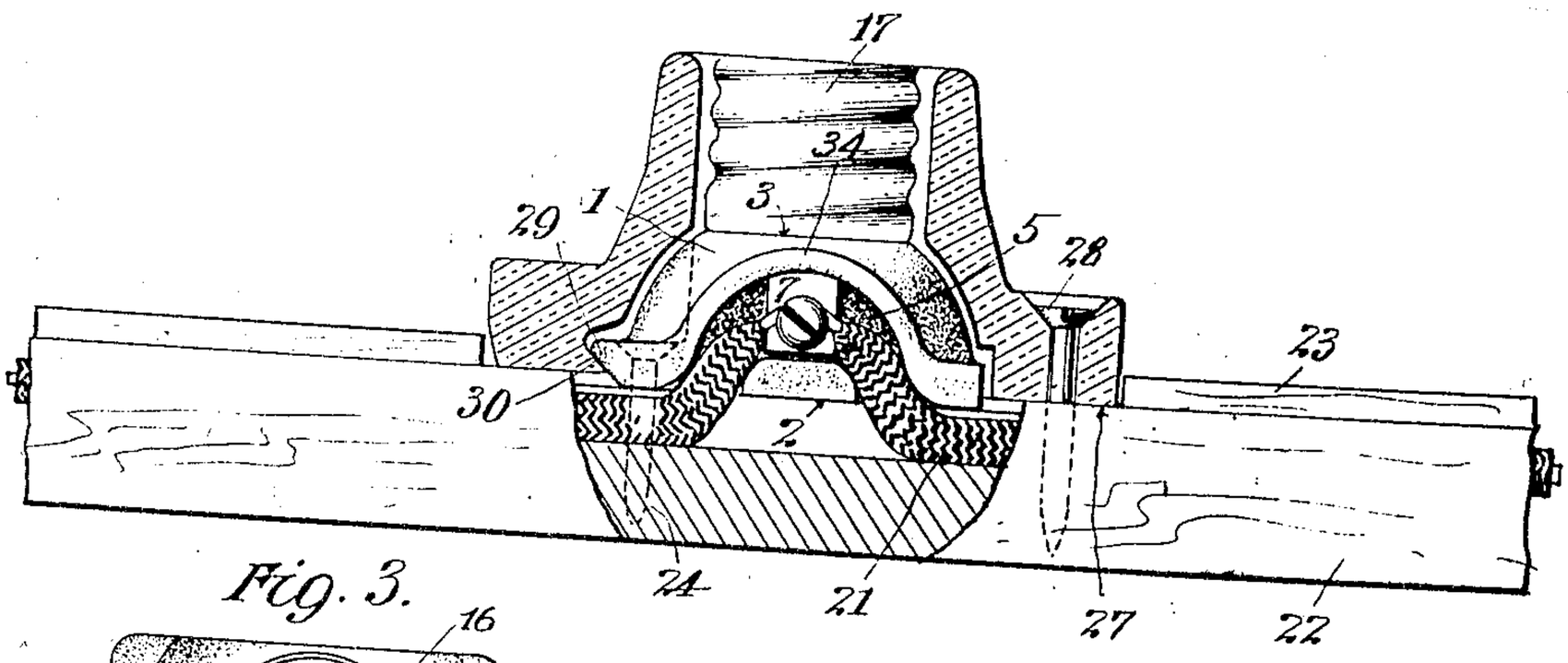


Fig. 3.

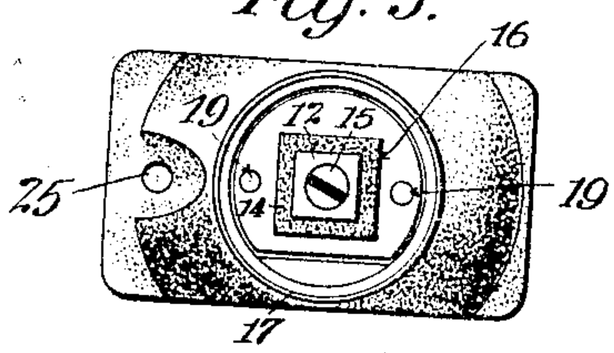


Fig. 4.

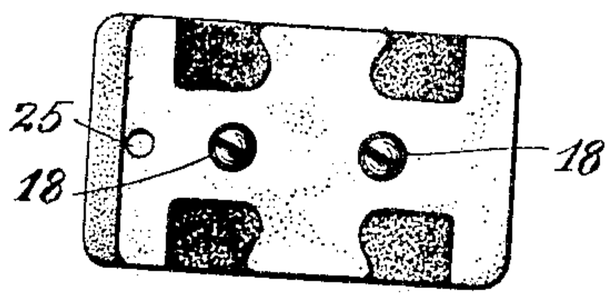
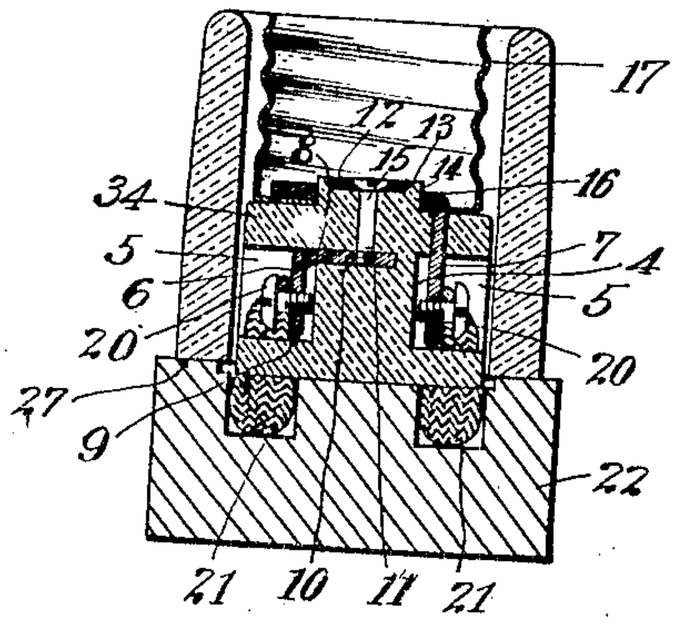


Fig. 5.



Witnesses

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 6.

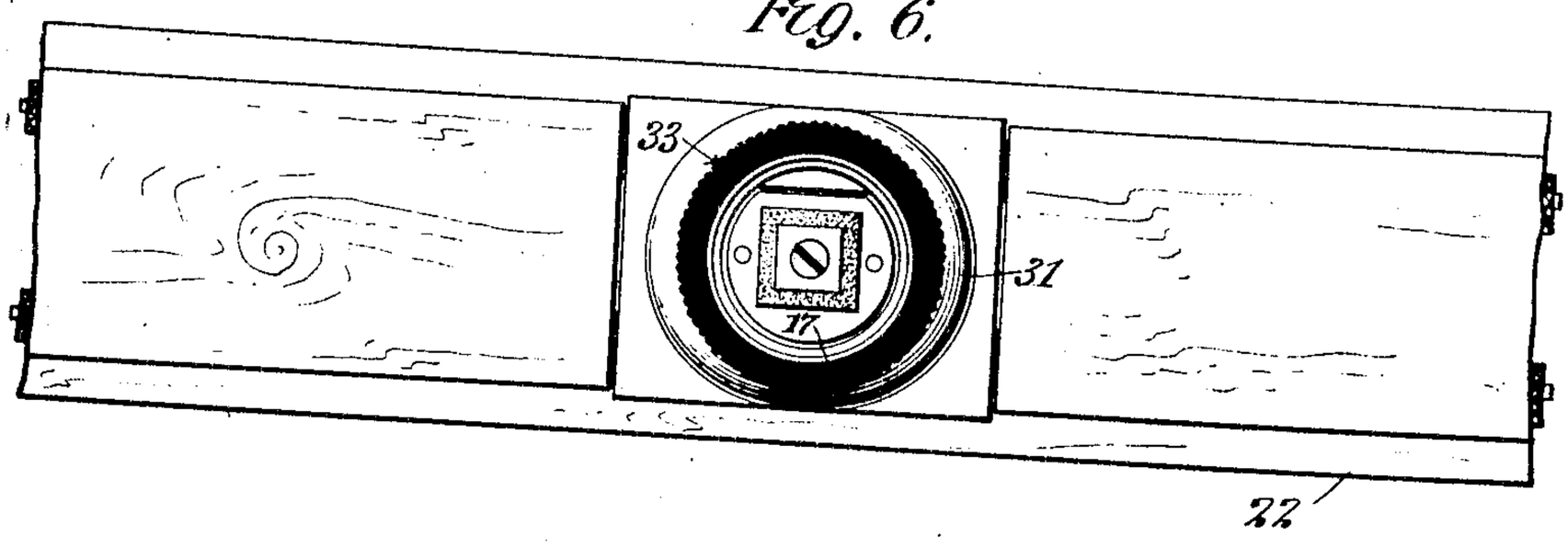


Fig. 7.

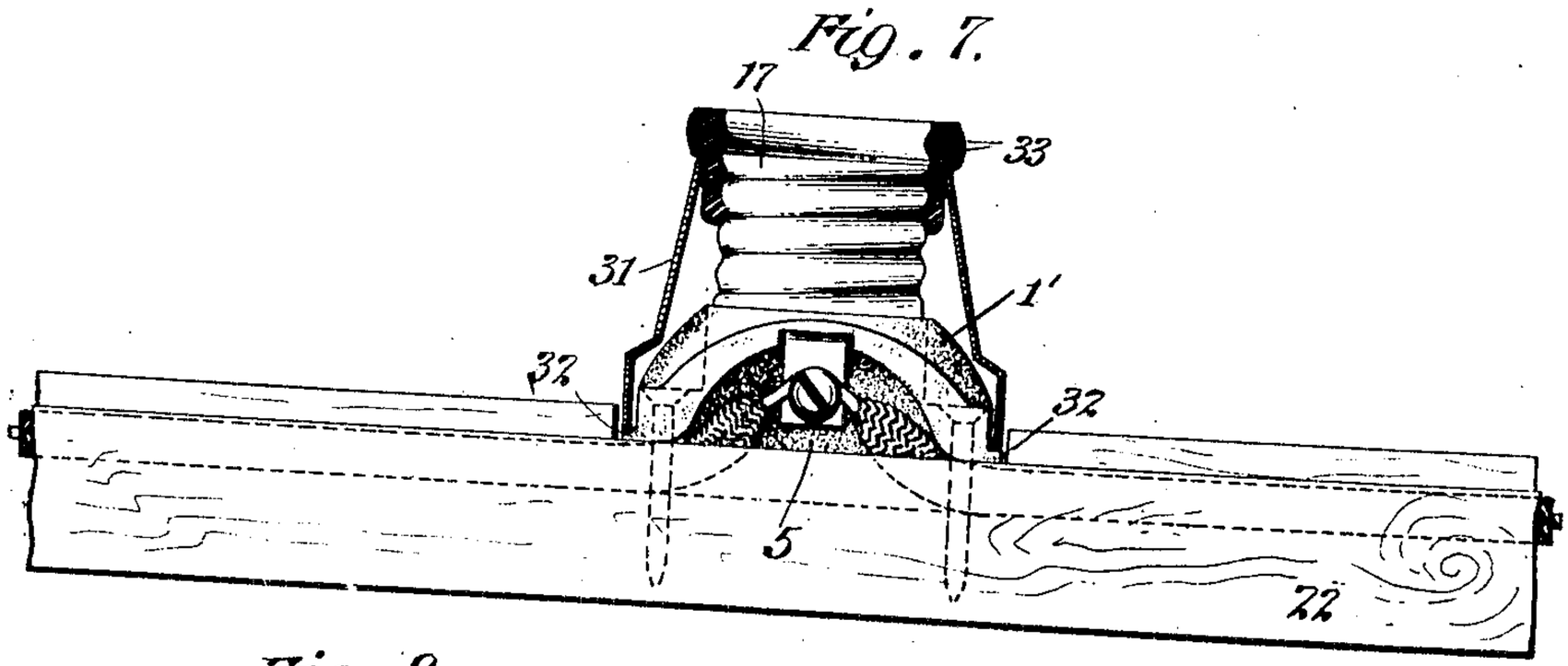


Fig. 8.

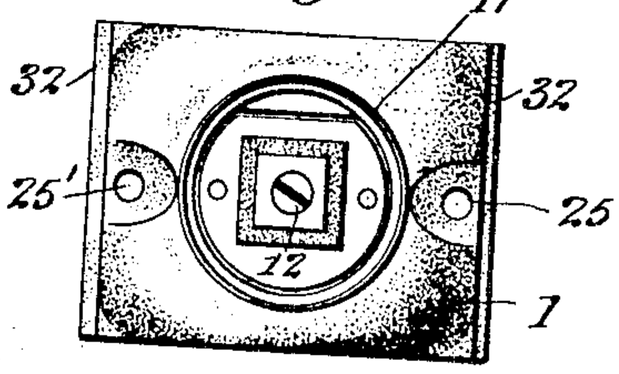


Fig. 9.

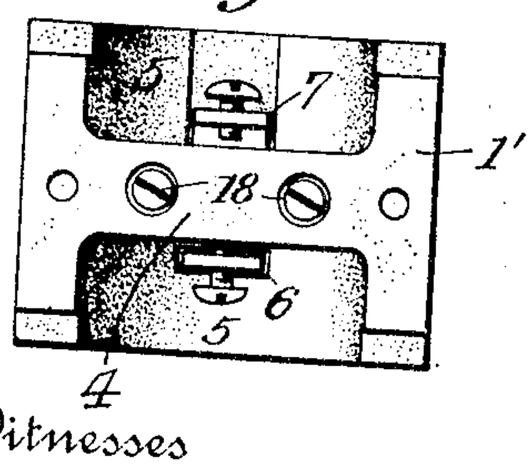
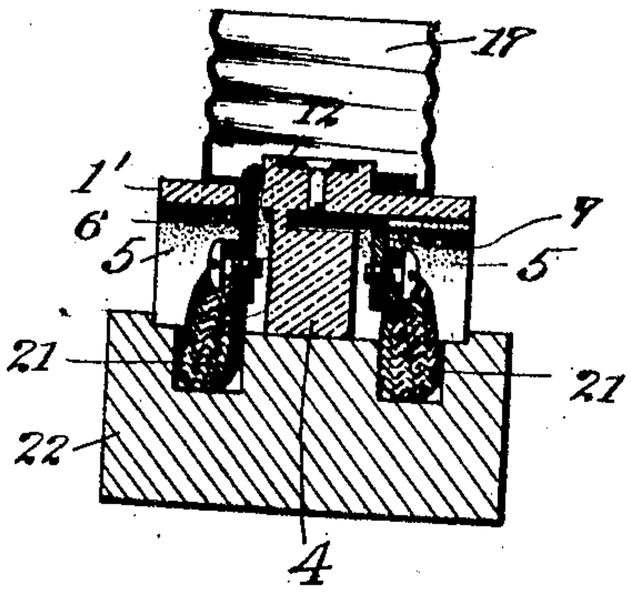


Fig. 10.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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MOLDING-RECEPTACLE.

No. 872,029. Specification of Letters Patent: Patented Nov. 26, 1907.

Application filed June 29, 1906. Serial No. 323,988.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES S. STEWART, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Molding-Receptacles, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to lamp receptacles, and pertains particularly to that class used with moldings in interior wiring.

The principal object of the invention is to provide a receptacle in which the terminal connections for the incandescent lamp are made by the use of clips or metallic parts of simple form, and which are adapted to be organized into a porcelain support or block.

A further object of the invention is to provide a means for quickly assembling the receptacle upon the molding or base upon which it is to be positioned.

A still further object of the invention is to provide for the quick attachment of the receptacle terminals to the circuit wires without cutting the latter, and without any very careful or difficult manipulation being required.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in the construction, combination, in the location and in the arrangement of parts as hereinafter set forth and shown, and finally particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a front view of a receptacle embodying the principles of my invention; Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the same; Fig. 3 is a front view showing the inside porcelain block; Fig. 4 is a view looking toward the base of the same; Fig. 5 is a transverse sectional view; Fig. 6 is a front view of a receptacle of slightly modified form; Fig. 7 is a sectional view of the same; Figs. 8, 9 and 10 are views of the modified form respectively similar to Figs. 3, 4 and 5.

Lamp receptacles are commonly made of porcelain with certain metallic clips or parts screwed thereto, and which are adapted to complete electrical connections to a threaded shell and to a central stud terminal for the lamp. In order that receptacles may be made cheaply, it is desirable to have these metallic parts as few in number, and as simple in construction as possible, and to have them organized into the porcelain body in a simple way. These purposes should also be accomplished in such a way as to conform with all the insurance regulations, and furthermore to permit the establishment of the electrical connections quickly and efficiently. In carrying out my invention I make use of a porcelain body or supporting block which is specially recessed with passages in its manufacture to receive metallic clips for making the connections, and I furthermore arrange the porcelain block in a special way to permit of its rigid attachment in place upon a molding. In making the electrical connections, the circuit wires are bared for a short distance, and are deflected upward so as to be clamped by terminal screws which are carried by the metallic clips or parts above mentioned in a convenient position for this purpose.

Referring now to the drawings, and particularly to Figs. 1 to 5 thereof, in which like parts are designated by the same reference sign, 1 indicates the body or supporting block above mentioned, conveniently of porcelain, or similar insulating material, and which has a flat lower surface 2, constituting a supporting base, and an upper base or surface 3, which I make flat and parallel with the base 2 in practice. The block is recessed at both the two bases, as will hereinafter appear, but an integral partition 4 is left, and forms a central longitudinal web dividing the recesses on one side of the porcelain body from those on the other. This central partition or web constitutes an essential characteristic of my invention, and serves as a dividing wall between the parts of opposite polarity in use.

Symmetrically disposed on the two sides of the block 1, and conveniently located in curved passages 5, are a pair of metallic clips 6 and 7, which constitute terminals for the two circuit wires, and which are electrically separated by the partition 4 above mentioned. The clip 6 is made in practice in the form of a simple angle plate, having portions 8 and 9, which lie at right angles to one another. The portion 8 is received in a recess 10 in the partition 4, and has a threaded hole 11, which lies co-axial with the block 1.

12 indicates a small metallic plate which is received in a recess 13, on a boss 14, projecting from the face 3, and 15 indicates a screw connecting this plate and the threaded hole 11 of the clip 6. This screw serves the double function of holding both parts in

place, and establishing an electrical connection between them. The other clip 7 is also in the form of a simple angle plate, but is larger than the clip 6. This clip has a large hole 16, which fits the protuberance 14 above mentioned, so as to pass loosely thereover, as shown in Fig. 5. This clip serves as a means for holding the threaded shell or sleeve 17 in place, there being screws 18 passed through the porcelain block, and received in the threaded holes 19 in the clip for this purpose. In this way the shell is clamped between the metallic clip and the upper face of the block 1. In this relation the shell is properly centered by the protuberance 14, which passes through a properly positioned hole in the base of the shell for this purpose. Each of the two clips 6 and 7 have binding screws 20 located within the passages 5, and adapted to clamp the circuit wires designated at 21.

The circuit wires 21 are inclosed in a molding 22 of the usual form, and having the usual cover strips 23. In order to make a connection it is merely necessary to deflect the circuit wires 21 slightly upward within the molding, and then scrape the insulation from both wires for a short distance. The portions thus bared are then secured to the clips 6 and 7, by the screws 20, in which relation they are contained within the passages 5, and are protected from the woodwork. The electrical connections are now complete, and the block 1 may be secured to the molding by a single screw 24, passed through a hole 25, for this purpose. A single screw is sufficient for holding the block 1 in place upon the molding, and on account of certain features which will hereinafter be described, the block is permanently secured in place without the use of any other fastening screws therethrough than the single screw 24.

An important feature of the invention relates to the above mentioned fastening means for the receptacle upon the molding. In carrying out my invention I provide a housing of porcelain or insulating material, designated at 26, and which is centrally apertured so as to fit over and entirely inclose all of the parts of the central block 1 and its shell 17. This outside block 26 has a lower flat face 27, adapted to be received upon the molding, and has a screw 28, at one end for holding such end in place. The other end of the outside block is held in a different way, as particularly illustrated in Fig. 2.

Referring to Fig. 2, it will be seen that the inside block 1 has an over-hanging lip or ledge 29, adjacent to the screw 24, and so as to be firmly fixed to the supporting molding thereby. The outside block or housing has a corresponding ledge 30, which coöperates with the ledge 29, so as to permit an interlocking engagement. Inasmuch as the ledge 29 is securely held by the screw 24, the outside block or housing is locked in position on the molding by the above engagement at this end, and as before mentioned, is held at its other end by the screw 28. Thus the outside block or housing is securely held at both of its ends, and firmly positioned on the molding, although only a single screw is passed directly through it. In a similar way, the inside block 1 is held with proper security, since it is wholly inclosed by the outside block.

Referring now more particularly to Figs. 6 to 10 inclusive, I have illustrated a slight modification of the exterior housing which is held in place in a different way. The features of the inside block 1′ are generally similar to those of the block 1 previously described, except that the ledge 29 is omitted and screw holes 25′ are provided at both ends. Another feature of difference lies in the form of the passages 5, which in this case are merely cut-away portions of the block, instead of curved passages proper as in the preceding modification. The advantage of this construction is its greater simplicity and the greater ease of making the connections. There is a disadvantage, however, owing to the somewhat less efficient separation of the terminals from the woodwork, so that in some cases I may use one form, and in some cases, the other form of these passages. In other respects the construction of the central block and its clips is similar to that of the previously described form.

Instead of an outside block of porcelain, however, I make use of a metallic casing 31, which is generally formed to fit around the inside block and its parts. In order to avoid any possibility of this metallic casing short circuiting the two circuit wires 21, I form ledges 32 on the block 1′, which lie beneath and support the edges of the casing 31.

33 indicates a bushing of insulating material which is centrally threaded to screw upon the shell 17, and which clamps and holds the casing 31 in place. This form of casing is possibly somewhat more ornamental in appearance and is more easily attached and removed than the preceding form. On the other hand, the inside block has to be secured in place by two screws rather than a single screw.

A feature of my invention lies in the arrangement by which it is possible to safely connect at the receptacle without interrupting the line voltages in the circuit wires. This is by reason of the form of the block 1 which has portions 34 overhanging the passages 5 so as to insure against any short circuit, either with a tool or the wires, between parts of opposite potential. For example, the threaded shell 17 cannot be short-circuited on the clip 6 on account of the separating wall 34 of porcelain.

Having described my invention, I claim:—

1. An electrical appliance comprising a

block having a sleeve thereon, a clip arranged to clamp said sleeve in place and having a hole therein and a central stud terminal projecting through said hole.

2. An electrical appliance comprising a block having a protuberance thereon, a central stud terminal inset in said protuberance, a clip wholly surrounding said protuberance, and a sleeve held in place by said clip.

3. An electrical appliance comprising a block having a protuberance thereon, a central stud terminal inset in said protuberance, a clip wholly surrounding said protuberance and separated from said central terminal by the material of the protuberance, and a threaded shell clamped in place by said clip.

4. An electrical appliance comprising a block, a sleeve, a clip for holding said sleeve on said block, and a central stud terminal separated from said clip on all sides by a wall or protuberance on said block, said terminal and clip lying on opposite sides of the wall or protuberance at all points.

5. An electrical appliance comprising a single integral block of insulating material having passages on either side to receive circuit wires, the material of the block being extended at the ends of said passages to overhang said circuit wires in the plane of the lower face of the block whereby the wires are deflected into the grooves of a molding by said overhanging portions.

6. An electrical appliance comprising a block of insulating material having a central longitudinal partition and having a central protuberance, terminal clips secured to said partition one of said clips surrounding said protuberance, and connections from said clips extending through the block to make electrical connection with an incandescent lamp.

7. An electrical appliance comprising a block of insulating material having a central protuberance, terminal clips each in the form of an angle plate attached to said block one of said clips surrounding said protuberance, and means for making electrical connections therewith to an incandescent lamp.

8. An electrical appliance comprising a block of insulating material having a central longitudinal partition and having curved passages on either side of said partition, a sleeve and a central stud, and terminal clips in said passages one of which extends through the block to connect with said sleeve, the other clip extending into the block and having means to connect with said central stud terminal.

9. An electrical appliance comprising a block, a shell secured to the upper face of said block, a clip connected to and directly overlying the said shell and bent to extend into the block and having means to establish connection with the circuit wires and a central stud terminal also extending through said block and means for establishing connection with another circuit wire therefrom.

10. An electrical appliance comprising a block of insulating material having a central partition, and having curved passages on either side of said partition, and terminal clips passed through holes in said block and arranged to make connections with an incandescent lamp.

11. An electrical appliance comprising a single integral block of insulating material having a central partition, and having curved passages on either side of said partition, said passages having overhanging portions near their extremities, which project laterally over said passages in the plane of the base of said block, whereby the circuit wires may be depressed into the grooves of a molding by said block.

12. An electrical appliance comprising a block of insulating material and having a face with a central protuberance thereon, a sleeve on said face surrounding said protuberance, a clip passed through said block and holding said shell in place and another clip having a screw connection extending through said protuberance.

13. An electrical appliance comprising a block of insulating material having a central partition, a metallic clip having a portion projecting into said partition, and a connection therefrom forming a central stud terminal for an incandescent lamp, a second clip also passed through a hole in the block, and a sleeve electrically connected thereto said clips being wholly included within the sleeve and the space directly beneath it whereby the connections may be compactly made to the circuit wires of a molding on which said block is placed.

14. An electrical appliance comprising a block of insulating material, a pair of terminal clips, a central stud connection from one of said clips, and a sleeve connected to the other clip said clips being wholly included within the sleeve and the space directly beneath it whereby the connections may be compactly made to the circuit wires of a molding on which said block is placed.

15. An electrical appliance comprising a block of insulating material having a central partition, a pair of metallic clips in the form of angle plates, one of which extends into said partition, and has a central stud connection, and the other of which extends through the upper face of the block, and a sleeve electrically connected to said last mentioned clip.

16. An electrical appliance comprising a block having a central partition, a clip in the form of an angle plate extending through the upper surface of said block, and a sleeve secured in place on said block by said clip.

17. An electrical appliance comprising a block having a face with a central protuber-

ance thereon, a central stud connection on said protuberance, a sleeve surrounding said protuberance, and a metallic clip with a hole to fit said protuberance, and adapted to hold said shell in place upon said block.

18. In an electrical appliance, a block, means for securing the block to a molding, a housing, means for securing said housing to a molding at one end, and an interlocking engagement between the other end of said housing and said block.

19. In an electrical appliance, a block, means for securing said block at one end to a molding, a ledge on said block at the secured end, and a housing having a ledge coöperating therewith and adapted to be secured to a molding at its opposite end.

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

JAMES S. STEWART.

Witnesses:
FRANK S. OBER,
MAY BIRD.