

M. NORDEN.
ELECTRIC LAMP SOCKET.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 4, 1907

Fig. 1.

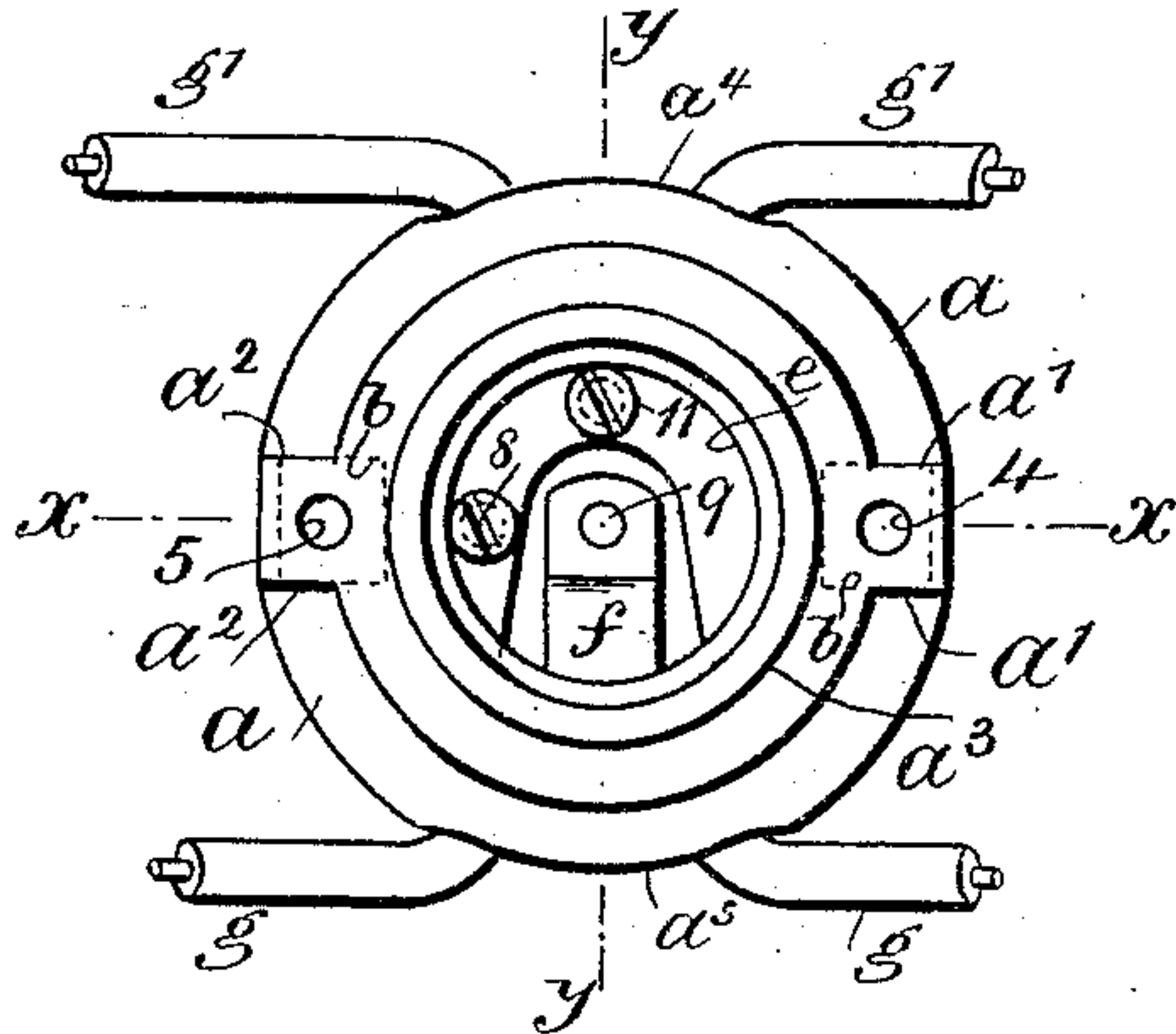


Fig. 2.

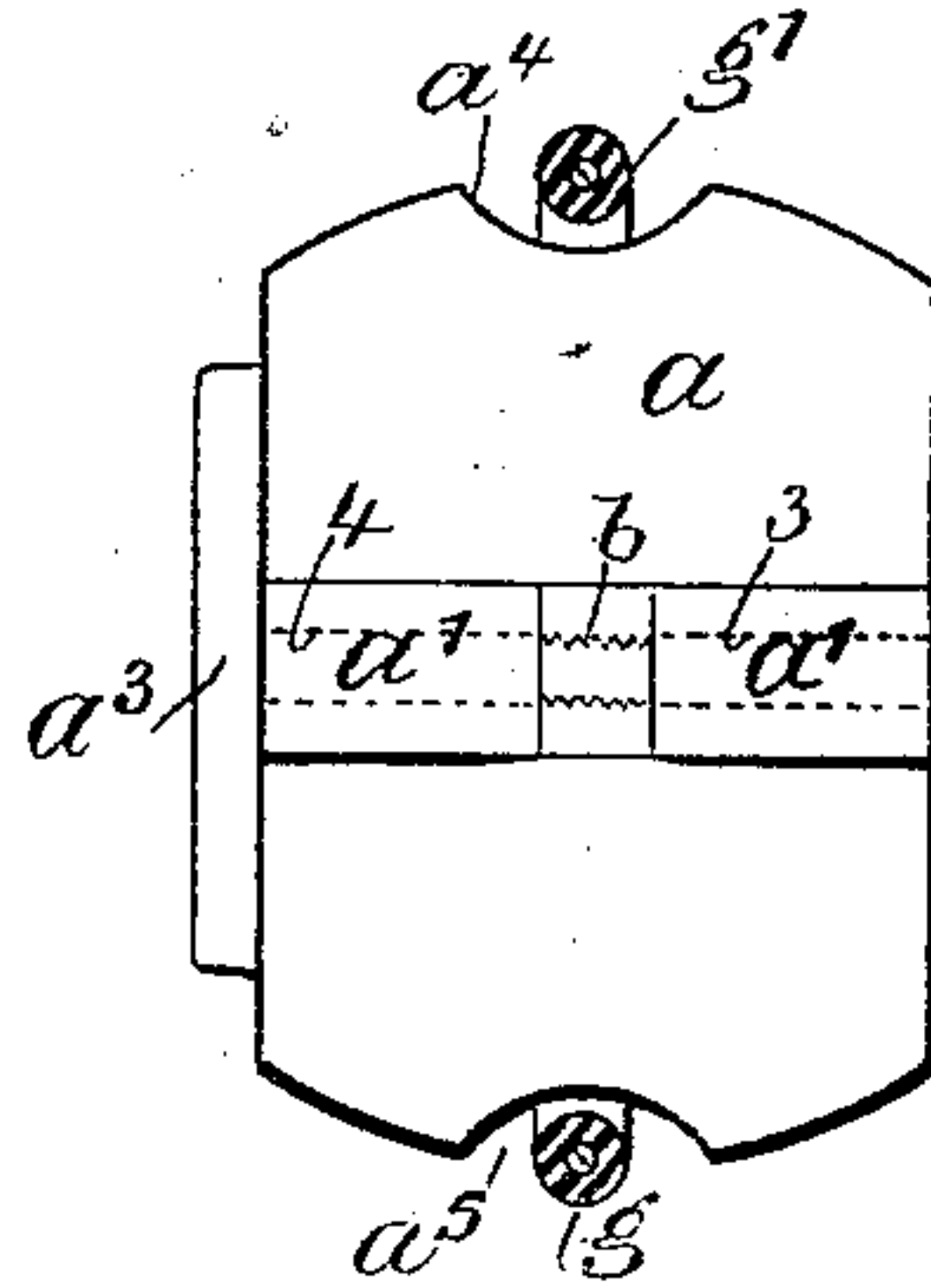


Fig. 3.

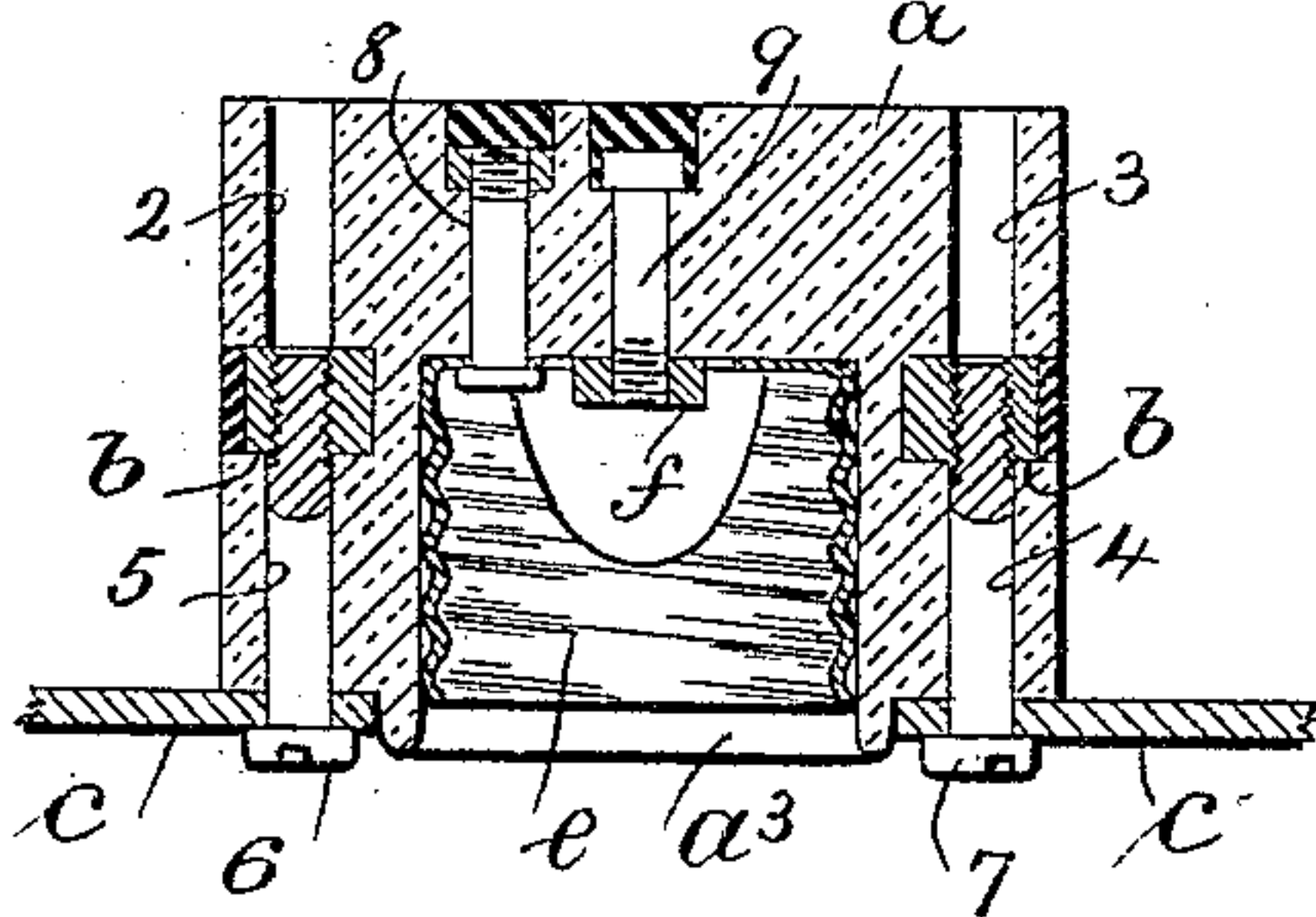


Fig. 4.

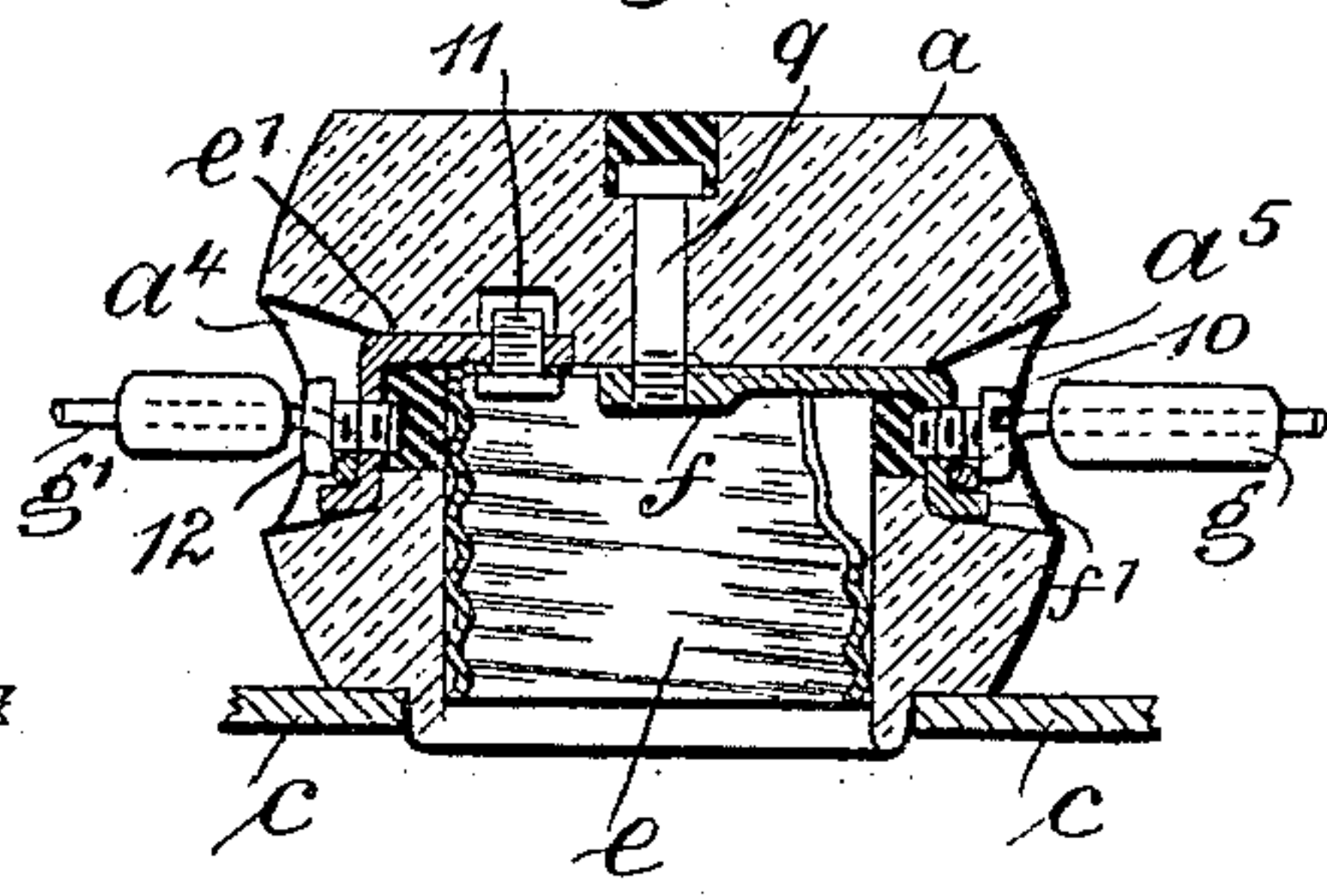
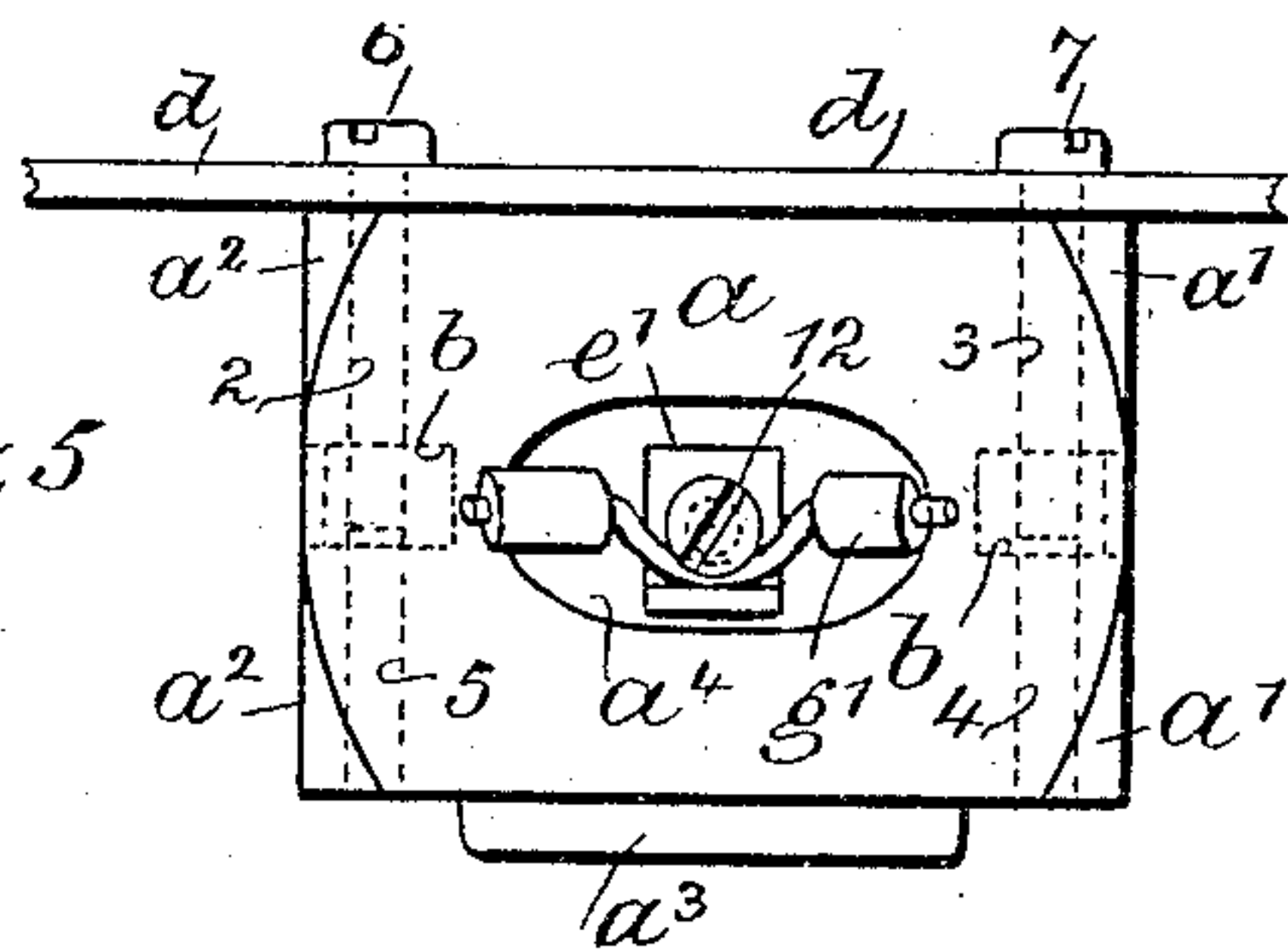


Fig. 5.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MORTIMER NORDEN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO JOSEPH NORDEN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

ELECTRIC-LAMP SOCKET.

No. 884,102.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 7, 1908.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MORTIMER NORDEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at the borough of Manhattan, 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 an incandescent electric socket adapted especially for use in electric signs for decorative purposes or temporary illumination, with the object of securing the same with equal facility in one or several ways.

The device of my invention may be secured to a back plate or foundation of any desired character; to a face plate especially of the apertured character employed in electric signs or the same may be supported by the parallel lines of electric conductors employed in temporary illumination for decorative purposes.

In carrying out my invention the socket employed is preferably formed of vitrified material and is so constructed at opposite sides and centrally of the socket as to receive and frictionally hold suitable nuts for clamping screws. Holes are provided through the socket from opposite sides that aline with the threaded holes of the nuts and as the nuts are placed centrally the same screws are adapted to pass through the holes in either direction into the threaded apertures of the nuts in clamping the socket member to either a foundation or apertured face plate. At opposite points on the socket surfaces at right angles to the said nuts and places for the attaching screws the socket is recessed and apertured so as to provide for metallic prolongations of the threaded cup of the socket and the center plug, which prolongations form conductors and are provided with screws to which are clamped the wires of the electric conductors which run along at opposite sides of the socket.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation view and Fig. 2 a side elevation representing the device of my improvement, together with the electric conductors connected to the same, Fig. 3 is a sectional plan at the dotted line x, x , of Fig. 1,—Fig. 4 is a sectional plan at the dotted line y, y , of Fig. 1 and at right angles to Fig. 3, and Fig. 5 is a side view or plan of the parts as shown in Fig. 1. Figs. 3 and 4 show the device of my improvement as connected to an apertured

face-plate and Fig. 5 as connected to a foundation or back plate.

a represents the socket body of circular form in the elevation Fig. 1, and curved in outline as shown in Figs. 2, 4 and 5. This socket body is made preferably of a suitable vitrified material such as porcelain and the same is provided at opposite points with shoulders formed by straightening the curved sides, the shoulders $a^1 a^1$ being at one side and the shoulder $a^2 a^2$ at the opposite side, the respective edges of the shoulders forming straight lines from one surface of the socket body to the other, and one face of the socket body is provided with the flange a^3 . The socket body at these shoulders $a^1 a^2$ is provided with transverse perforations or openings 2, 3, 4 and 5 to receive screws 6 7 and the body at the central portion is provided with recesses intersecting the said openings 2, 3, 4 and 5 to receive the nuts b , the threaded openings in these nuts alining with the aforesaid transverse openings through the socket body so that the screws 6 7 when passed through the openings 2 3 from one side or 4 5 from the other side may with equal facility be turned into the threaded openings of the nuts. The nuts b may be below the surface of the socket body and the space be filled with cement.

In Figs. 3 and 4 c represents an apertured face-plate, such a plate as is usually employed with electric signs and in which the aperture is of sufficient diameter to receive within the same the flange a^3 providing for the surface of the plate to rest against the face of the socket body, the screws 6 7 passing through openings in the plate c , through the openings 4 5 and into engagement with the threads of the nuts b whereby the said face-plate and socket body are firmly connected together.

The foundation or back plate d , Fig. 5, comes behind the socket body a and when the same is employed with said socket body the screws 6 7 pass through openings in said plate d through the transverse openings 2 3 of the socket body into engagement with the threaded openings of the nuts b so as to hold the socket body to the foundation or back plate, the screws 6 7 therefore with equal facility passing through either the apertured face-plate or the foundation or back plate and through the transverse openings of the socket body to connection with the centrally

placed nuts *b*. In securing the socket body to either plate *c* or *d*, the socket body *a* is provided with a recess to receive the threaded lamp socket *e* of sheet metal which is of usual form and placed in such recess and securely held to the socket body by one or more attaching bolts 8 which pass through the base of the socket body and through the socket *e*.

As is usual in sockets for incandescent lights, a portion of the base of the socket *e* is cut away to provide a place for the central plug *f* and this is connected to the socket body by an attaching bolt 9. The opposite sides of the socket body *a* are provided at right angles to the transverse openings for the screws 6 7 with side recesses *a*⁴ *a*⁵. See Figs. 4 and 5. These recesses communicate with the interior of the socket body and are adapted to receive the bared wires of the conductors *g* *g*¹. The center plug *f* (see especially Figs. 1 and 4) is provided with a prolongation *f*¹ having a bent end in the recess *a*⁵ to which is connected a screw 10 by means of which the bared wire of the conductor *g* is clamped and so mechanically fastened and electrically connected to the center plug *f*.

*e*¹ represents an L-shaped bar, and a screw 11 passing through the inner end of said bar *e*¹ and through the base of the threaded lamp socket *e* secures these parts together, and this L-shaped bar extends from such connection into the recess *a*⁴ and it is provided with a screw 12 for securing the bared wire of the conductor *g*¹ mechanically to said bar *e*¹ and electrically to the threaded lamp socket *e*.

Insulating material of any desired character may if desired be employed in connection with the center plug *f* and its prolongation *f*¹ and the bar *e*¹ where the same extend into the recesses *a*⁴ *a*⁵ so as to form a more perfect and even seat or bearing for said parts and overcome any tendency to looseness therein when connecting to said parts the bared wires of the electric conductors.

The form imparted to the socket body *a* makes the same easy to mold and easy to handle and the structure thereof providing connection for the face or back plate is not only simple but not at all likely to get out of order, the nuts being held in position by the emplacement of the connecting screws and the bend that is necessary to impart to the bared wires of the conductors in connecting the same to the terminals of the lamp sockets and center plug performs the function of holding the sockets rigidly to the conductor wires as the same are under tension.

The device of my improvement is a solid

compact structure dispensing with the usual side lugs heretofore employed upon sockets of this character and which are so likely to be broken off.

I claim as my invention:

1. An electric lamp socket, provided at opposite sides with transverse openings there- through for attaching screws and with inter- mediately placed nuts to be engaged by said screws in connecting said socket to a plate at either side thereof.

2. An electric lamp socket, provided at op- posite sides with transversely placed open- ings therethrough near the edges and with centrally disposed recesses intersecting said openings, nuts placed in said recesses with the threaded openings thereof alining with the transverse openings, screws adapted to pass through corresponding openings from either side of the socket in connecting said socket to a plate or support.

3. A socket body of suitable insulating ma- terial for an electric lamp of circular form in plan and curved form in elevation, provided at opposite sides with shoulders producing the maximum diameter of the socket body at the faces, openings transversely placed in said body through the central portion of said shoulders, intersecting recesses in the sides of the socket body, nuts received in said re- cesses with their threaded openings alining with said transverse openings and screws passing through said openings from either side of the socket body to connection with said nuts in clamping the socket body to a plate or other foundation.

4. The combination with a socket body of suitable insulating material and a plate act- ing as a support therefor, of devices located at opposite sides of the socket body and screws co-acting therewith and adapted to connect the said socket body at either side to said plate, recesses formed in the surfaces of said socket body at opposite sides and in a line at right angles to the line of the said attaching screws, devices connected with the said socket body for receiving an incandes- cent electric lamp and electric terminals thereof extending into the said recesses and adapted for connection with the electric con- ductors.

Signed by me this 14th day of November 1906.

MORTIMER NORDEN.

Witnesses:

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