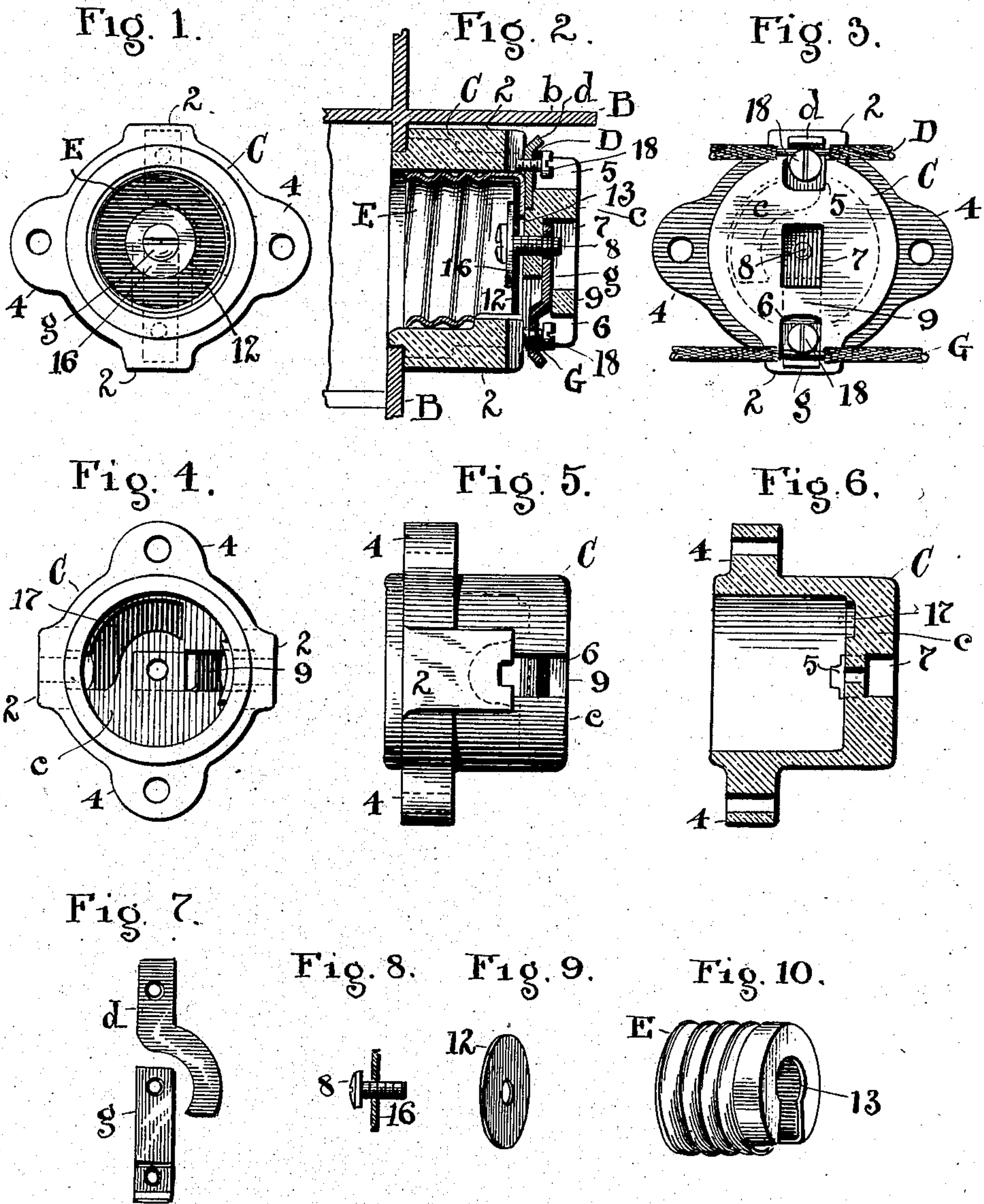


No. 885,890.

PATENTED APR. 28, 1908.

W. C. TREGONING.
LAMP SOCKET.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 12, 1907.



ATTEST
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LAMP-SOCKET.

No. 885,890.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 28, 1908.

Application filed August 12, 1907. Serial No. 388,128.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM C. TREGONING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamp-Sockets, and do declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to lamp sockets, and the invention consists in a socket more especially designed to be used—in electric light signs employing metallic casings, but adapted to various combinations and uses wherein glow-lamps are employed for display purposes, all substantially as shown and described and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of my improved socket with complete equipments. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation thereof front to rear and a cross section of a sheet metal casing, and Fig. 3 is a rear elevation. Figs. 4, 5 and 6 are front, side, and sectional elevations respectively of the porcelain socket member alone, and Figs. 7, 8, 9 and 10 are views of details of the conducting parts as hereinafter fully described.

As already indicated, this socket is more especially intended for use with a metallic base or casing B, such as is used in sign work and in which the casing generally is made of suitable sheet metal. In such supports and especially in certain forms thereof having walls care must be taken to avoid contacts of the electrical conductors or their exposed connections with such casing, and to this end the invention comprises, first, a special form of socket member C. Thus, the said socket member or socket proper is preferably of porcelain but may be of any suitable non-conducting material, and is of the shape and outline particularly shown in Figs. 4, 5 and 6, respectively, the distinguishing features of which are the opposite bearing ribs 2, which have flat or substantially flat faces adapted to lie against wall b of metallic casing B and which ribs have such depth and length as to afford a sufficient spacing portion for socket C to make room for the means required to secure conducting wire D upon said socket and keep the fastening or connecting plate or part d from contact with said case. Further features of said socket proper are the

lateral flanged projections 4 through which it is fixed in place on casing B and which are located midway between the inner ends of ribs 2, and the respective recesses 5 and 6 oppositely in the otherwise closed end of said socket and central cavity 7 in said closed end or bottom opening outward.

Recesses 5 and 6 come at the outer ends of ribs 2, and recess 5 opens into the interior of socket C to permit the inner extension or portion of conductor and fastener d for wire D to enter and make surface contact with threaded metallic conducting shell or thimble E, which fits snugly into socket C and is secured therein by screw 8 which also fastens conducting and wire fastening member g in recess 7. Insulation in the form of a mica disk 12 lies between the head of screw 8 and its washer and the said shell, which latter has a slotted opening 13 of such size that screw 8 will not contact therewith, and conductor or fastener g for wire G serves practically as a nut for said screw and is fastened thereby. Then to complete the circuit the lamp, not shown, contacts with the head of screw 8 and closes the circuit through this channel with line G, while the circuit is closed from the lamp through socket shell E with line D. Conductor d is approximately sickle shape, Fig. 7, which especially helps to hold it in right relations to the other parts. Wax or its equivalent is usually employed to fill cavity 7 outside conductor g, and the insulation is shown as removed from wires D and G at the points of contact. The outer extremities of conductors d and g are bent to engage wires D and G respectively in the angles of the bend in which the wires are fixed and held by screws 16 bearing thereon.

Especial convenience and economy in construction result from the novel method employed of connecting conductor g with screw 8 and in connection with which mica disk 12 serves both as insulation for inner shell E, and as intermediate means for fixing the shell firmly in socket C. A suitable washer 16 preferably of a size to overlap base of shell E serves as a bearing for the head of screw 8 on said disk 12, and conductor g becomes also the nut for fastening screw 8 as well as being fastened thereby. In this connection it will be noted that conductor member d lies within a semi-circular recess—17—upon the inner face of closed end c of socket C and conductor member g to the rear thereof with end wall c between, and recess 6 provides

means of entering conductor member *g* into place so that screw 8 may fasten all said parts together. A cross portion or backing part 9 of socket end *c* supports member *g* at its free end against rear pull or strain and said member is closely confined and held rigidly in place within recess 6 and is perfectly insulated at all points.

What I claim is:—

1. A lamp socket of insulating material having a cross wall with lateral openings on opposite sides of said socket and located front and rear respectively of said wall, a lamp receiving shell within said socket, separate conducting members front and rear of said cross wall and seated within said lateral openings, and a central screw and insulating disk jointly securing all said parts together.

2. An insulating socket member for lamps and the like having opposite recesses through the wall thereof and a recess in its rear face and a cross portion bridging said rear recess, in combination with current conductors fixed in said recesses and constructed at their outer ends to engage the line wires, a conducting shell within said socket bearing upon one of said conductors to hold it in place, an insulating disk within said shell and a single fastening and conducting member adapted to secure said parts in their respective places within and upon said socket member.

3. A socket for lamps and the like constructed of insulating material and provided with opposite openings through the wall thereof, and having a part circular recess within its inner end, conductors fixed in said openings having their outer portions constructed to fasten the conducting wires thereto and one of said conductors formed to seat within said recess, a conducting shell in said socket in electrical contact with one of said conductors, an insulating disk within said shell, and a conducting screw centrally of said socket member adapted to fasten said disk and shell and both said conductors upon said socket.

4. In electric lamps, an insulating socket of circular formation having protecting ribs on its outside and lateral openings at the end of said ribs open to the interior of the socket, in combination with conductors mounted in said openings having their outer ends termi-

nating below the outer face of said ribs and adapted to make connection with the circuit wires, a shell bearing upon one of said conductors, an insulating member within said shell, and a single fastening member securing said parts to the other conductor and the socket and providing a central contact for the lamp.

5. An electric lamp socket having conducting members for the line connections and a metallic shell in said socket engaged with and bearing upon one of said conductors and a central screw and insulating member fixing said shell and said conductor in place, said screw being threaded through the other of said conductors, which serves as a nut for said screw and secures said parts jointly together.

6. An electric insulating socket having a closed end and lateral openings therein, in combination with a receiving shell, and wire fastening and conducting members mounted upon the inner and outer faces of said closed end and projecting outwardly through said lateral openings, and a single fastening member jointly securing said conducting members in their respective places upon said socket.

7. A socket member for lamps and the like having lateral openings within its sides and a circular recess within its bottom and recesses at its rear for access in making connections, in combination with a conducting shell, an insulating disk within said shell, a part circular conductor adapted to seat within said circular recess and project through one of said lateral openings and bearing against said shell, a second conductor seated within said other lateral opening at the rear of said socket bottom, means to fasten the respective line wires to said conductors, a central screw to secure said shell and said conductors by means of said disk upon said socket member, and ribs at the sides of said socket member to guard the exposed conductor ends.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM C. TREGONING

Witnesses:

E. M. FISHER;
F. C. MUSSUN.