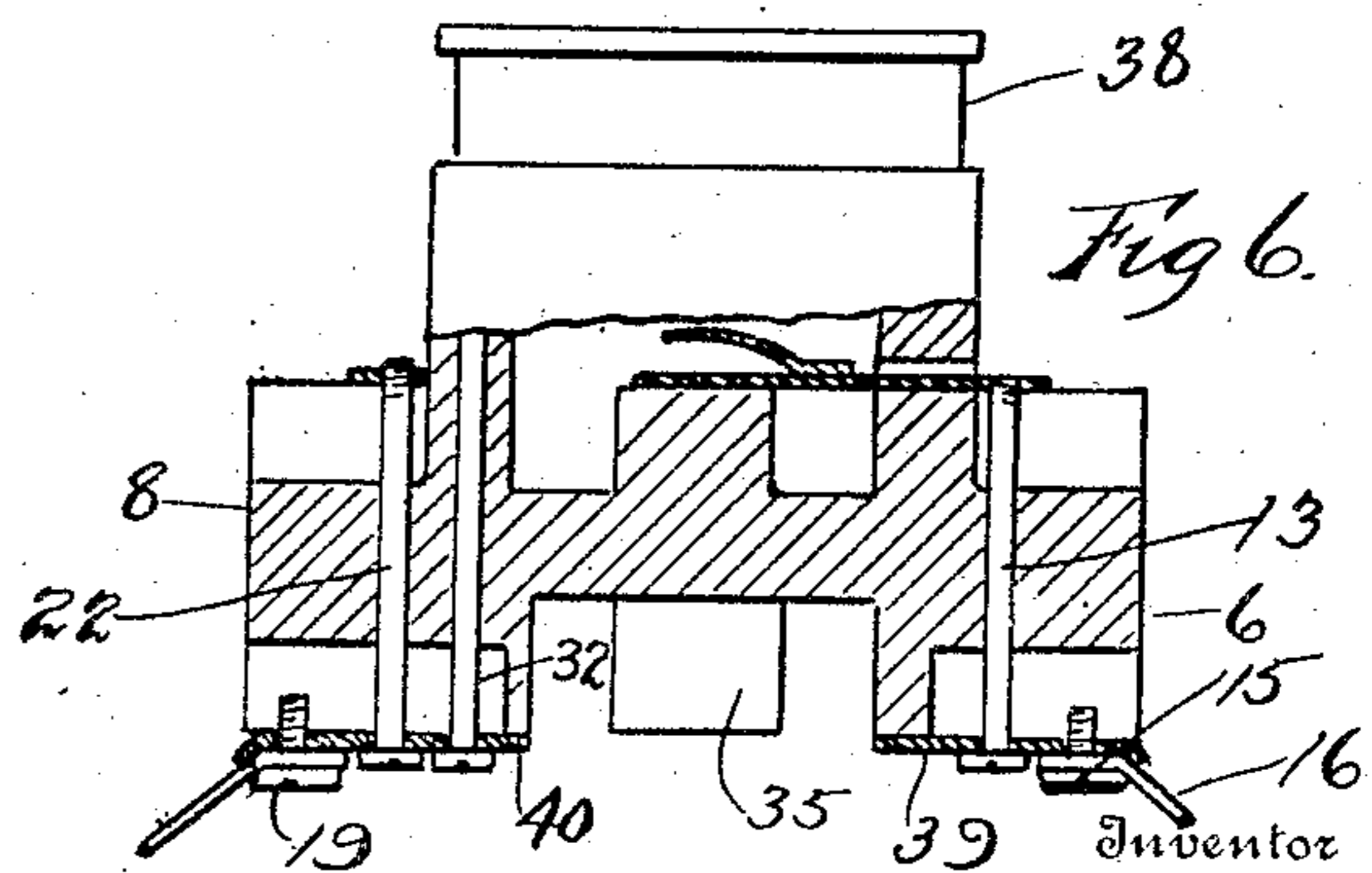
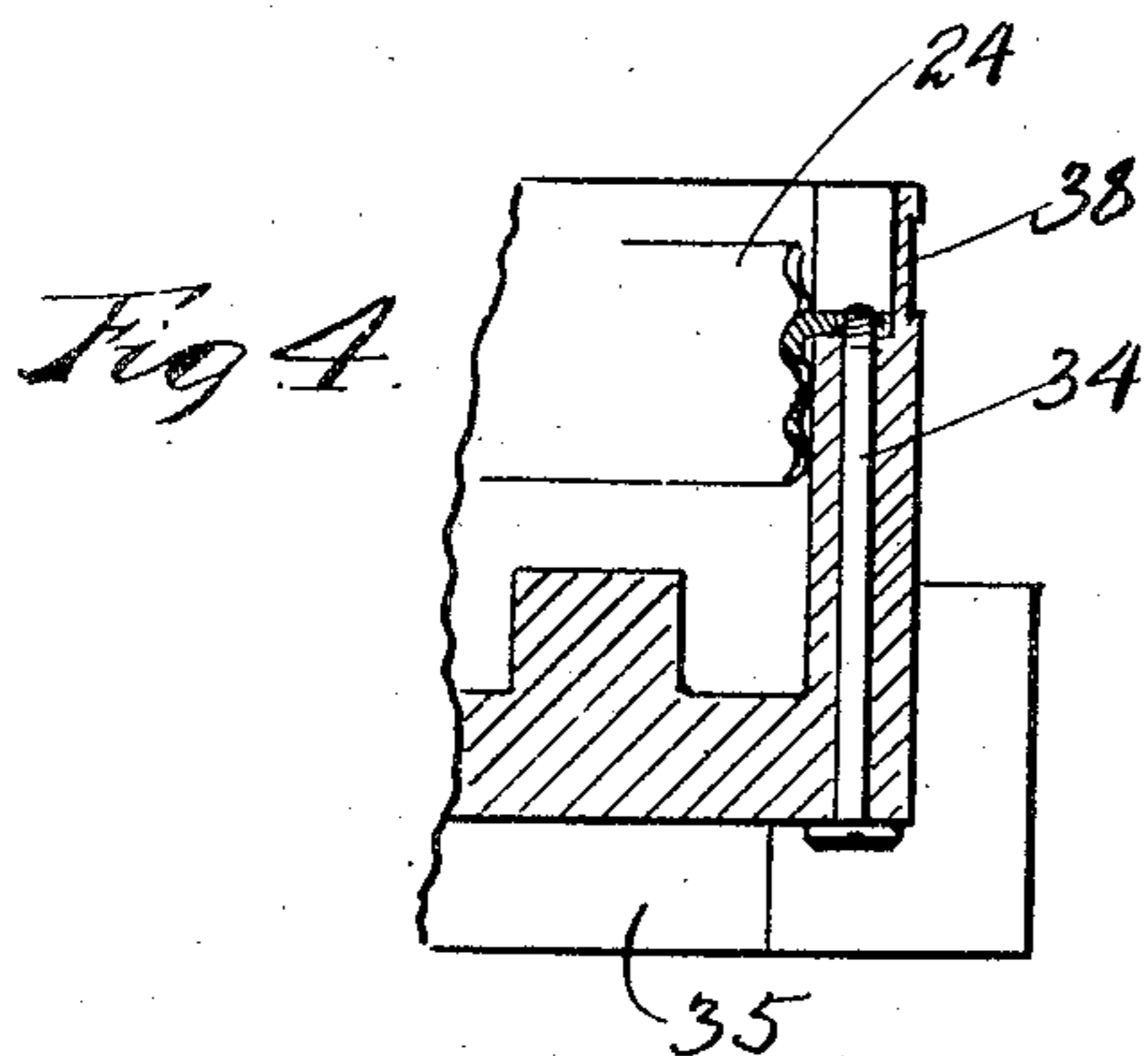
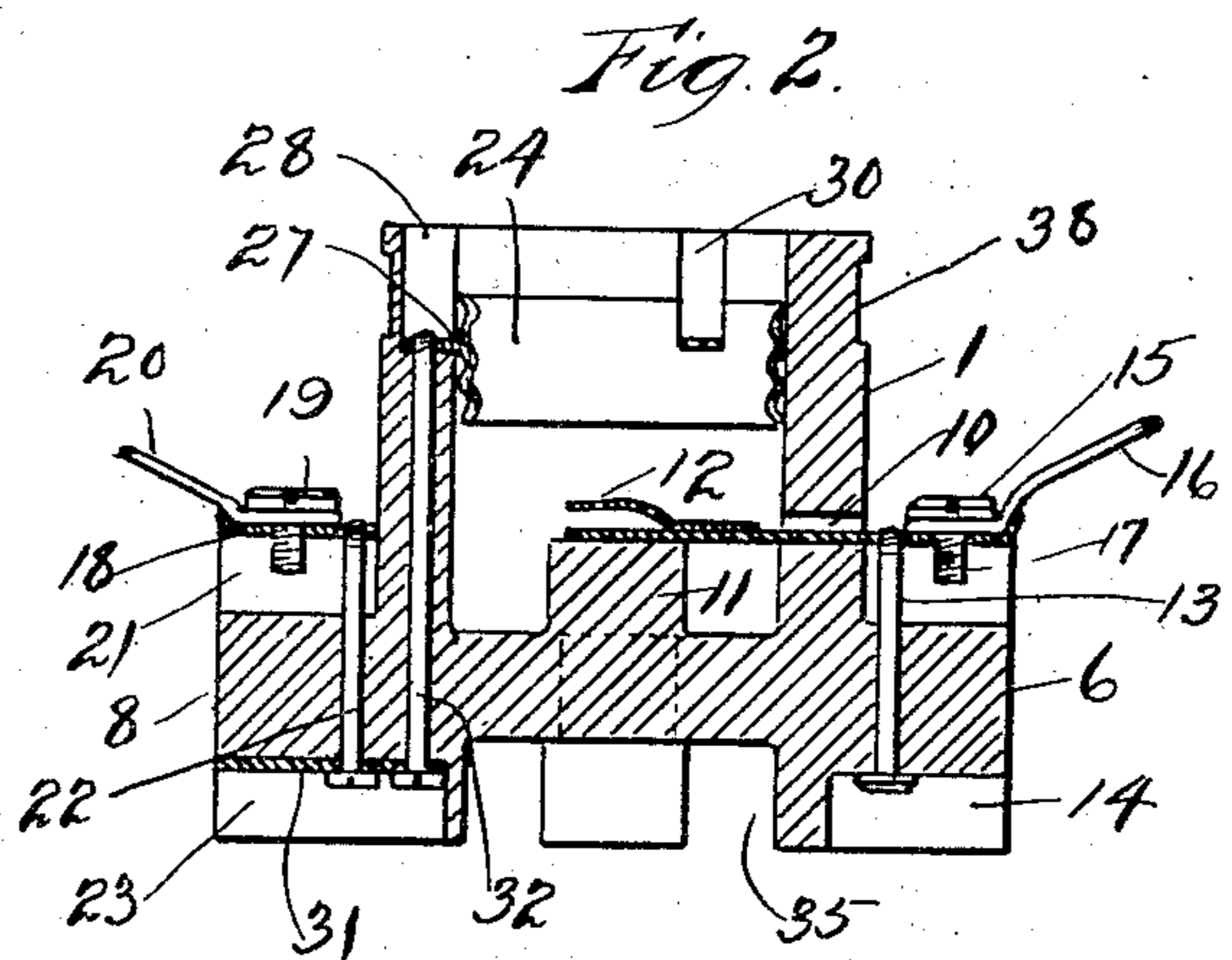
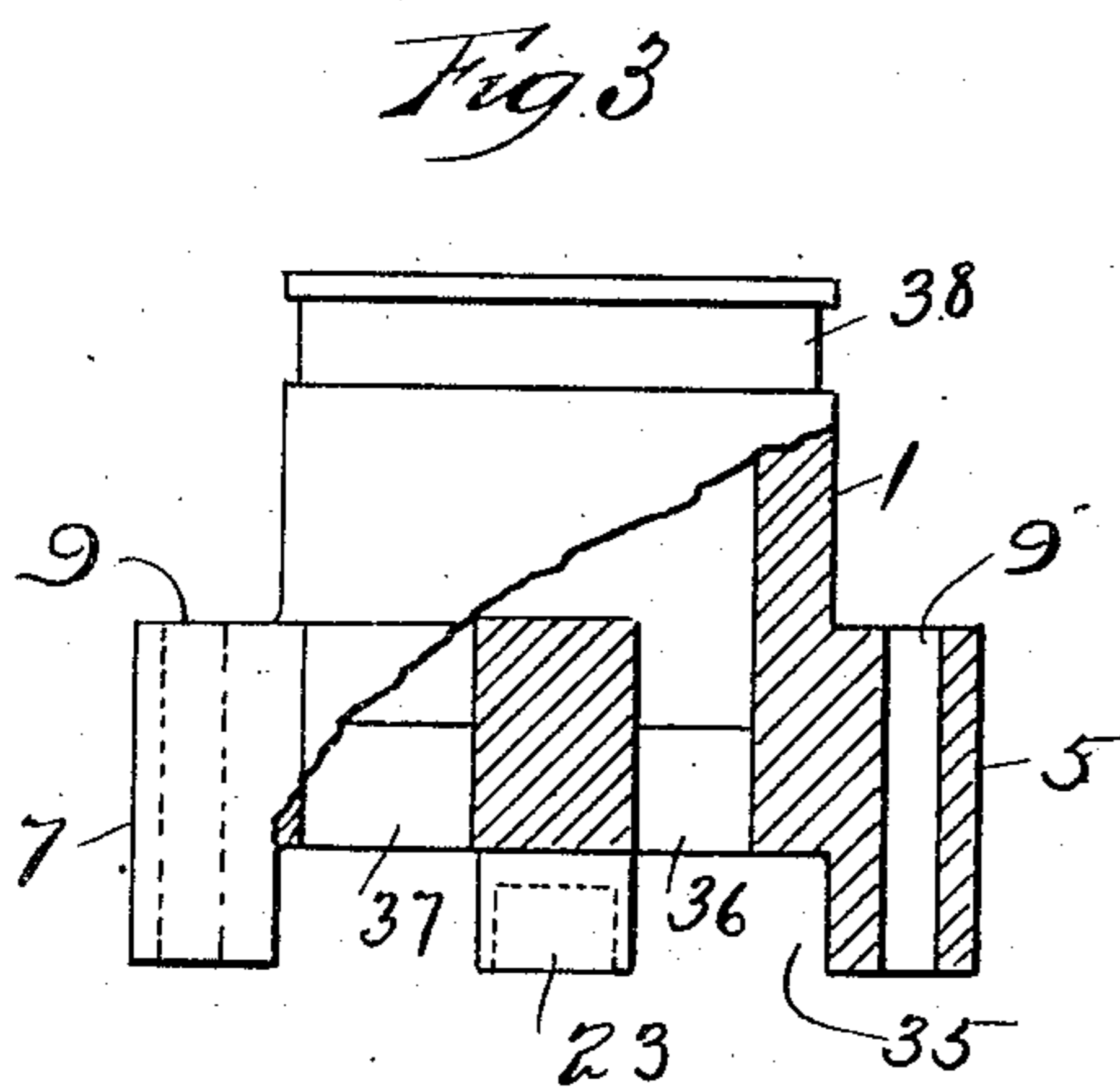
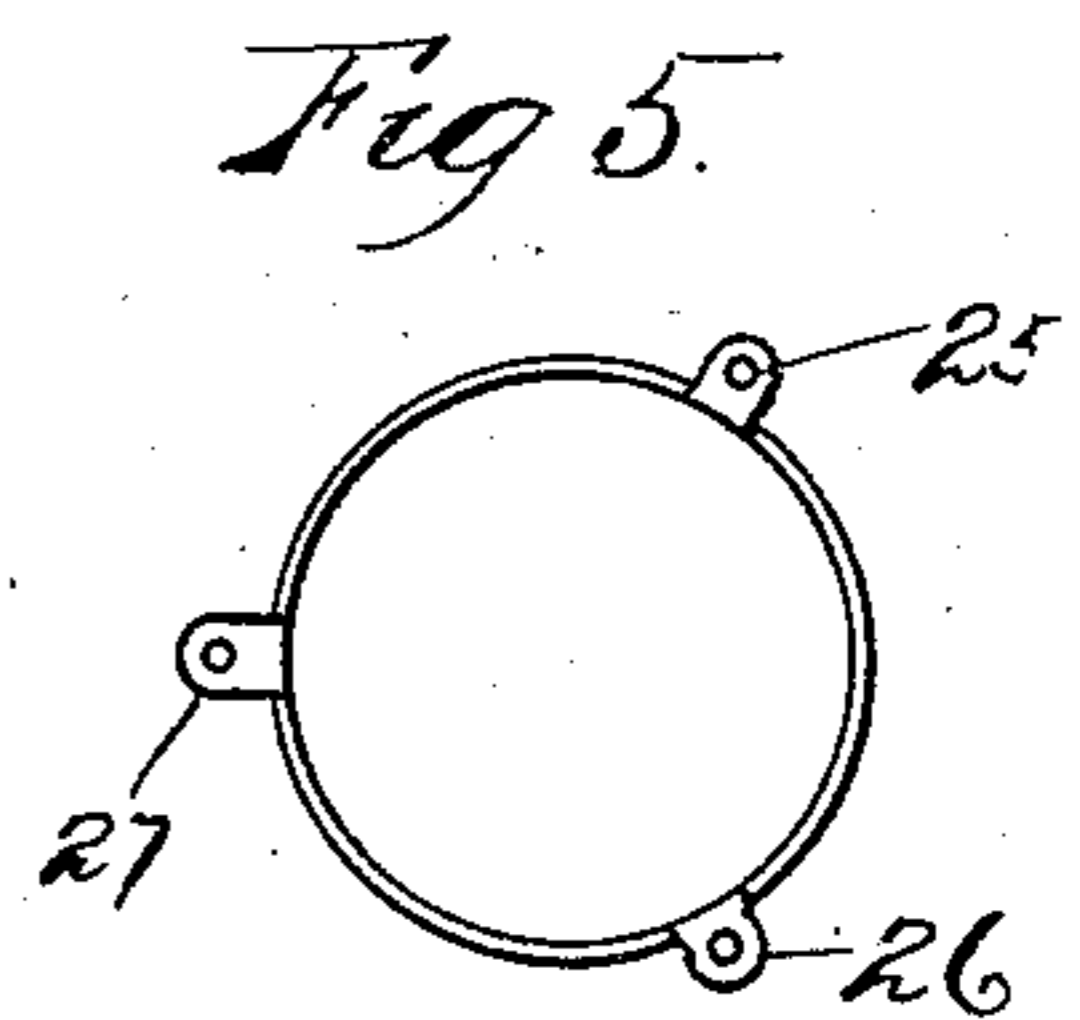
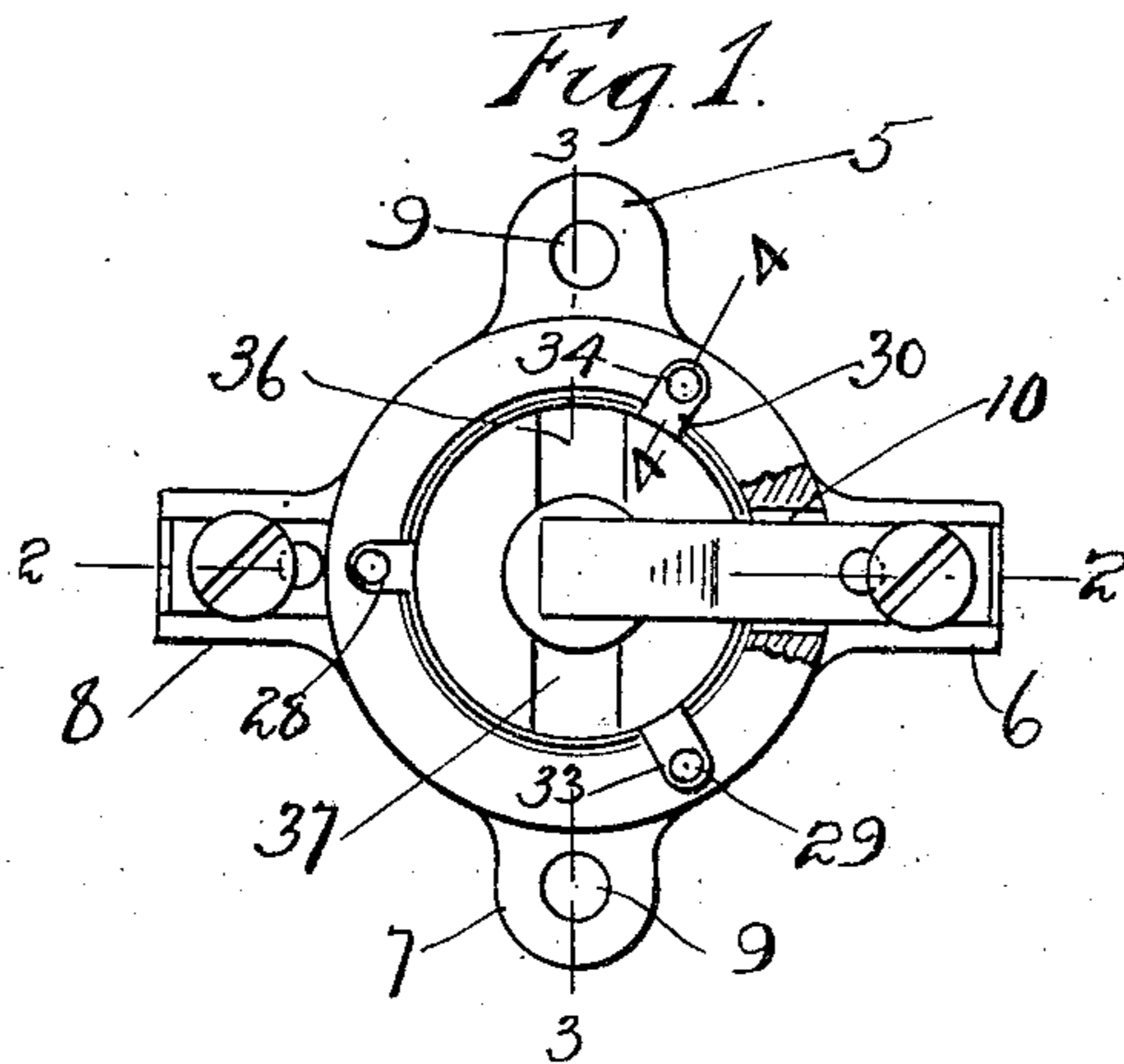


No. 889,322

PATENTED JUNE 2, 1908.

A. A. MOFFITT.
LAMP RECEPTACLE.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 3, 1907.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW A. MOFFITT, OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

LAMP-RECEPTACLE.

No. 889,322.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 2, 1908.

Application filed May 3, 1907. Serial No. 371,743.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW A. MOFFITT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Providence, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamp-Receptacles, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

10 This invention relates to improvements in receptacles for electric lamps and has for its object to provide a device of this character in which its electric connections are insulated by being embedded in the walls of the same.

15 Another feature is that the receptacle cup is provided with apertures through its bottom portion and that the screw collar contact is raised above the bottom and supported near the top of the cup so as to positively prevent short-circuiting by moisture which may gather therein.

20 By my improved construction the receptacle is adapted to be used out of doors on sign and decorative work and may even be set in an upright position and subjected to rains and other trying atmospheric conditions without the possibility of short-circuiting.

30 With these and other objects in view, the invention consists of certain novel features of construction, as will be more fully described and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1—35 is a top view of the receptacle showing a portion of the wall broken away to better show the center contact plate. Fig. 2—is a central sectional view on line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3—is a view of the receptacle partly broken away showing a section on line 3—3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4—is a section through the walls of the receptacle on line 4—4 of Fig. 1 showing the fastening bolts for the threaded lamp receiving collar. Fig. 5—is a top view of the lamp receiving collar showing the retaining ears projecting therefrom. Fig. 6—is a section of the lower part of the receptacle on the same plan as that of Fig. 2, showing the wire connections as being made from the bottom of the receptacle instead of from the top.

50 Referring to the drawings, at 1 is the cup-like receptacle which may be made of rubber, porcelain, fiber or any other suitable non-conducting material. The lower end of this receptacle is provided with four outwardly

extending ears 5, 6, 7 and 8, ears 5 and 7 being pierced at 9—9 to receive the fastening bolts or screws. To the upper face of ear 6 is secured a contact strip which extends 60 inward through the aperture 10 in the wall to the center boss 11, said strip being provided with a spring contact lip 12 by which a connection is made through the center of the lamp. The outer end of this contact is secured 65 in position by the retaining screw 13 which extends upward from the recess 14 in the bottom of said ear. A binding screw 15 is also threaded through this contact strip to bind the circuit wire 16 in position. 70 The threaded end of this binding screw projects down into the recessed portion 17 formed to receive it in the upper face of said ear. The plate 18 is secured to the face of the opposite ear 8, the same being also provided with a binding screw 19 to which the conductor wire 20 is secured. The threaded end of the binding screw projects down into the recess 21 provided in the upper face of this ear to receive it, said plate being secured 80 in position by the long retaining screw 22 passing upward from the recessed portion 23 in the bottom of the ear 8.

A screw collar 24 has been provided as a simple and effective means for retaining the 85 lamp in this receptacle. This collar is preferably made of brass or other suitable conducting material and is provided with ears 25, 26 and 27, said ears being preferably formed by cutting the walls of the collar 90 down from the upper edge and bending the same outward. These ears are then pierced and threaded and the collar dropped into position in the upper end of said receptacle, the walls of which are correspondingly 95 grooved at 28, 29 and 30 for the reception of said ears. In order to make a connection to this collar and thus to the side of the lamp from one of the conductor wires, I have provided a conductor plate 31 which lays under 100 the head of screw 22 and have passed the screw 32 up through said plate through the wall of the receptacle and threaded its upper end into the lip 27 of the lamp receiving collar, thereby causing said screw to serve 105 a double purpose, which is that of assisting in retaining said collar in position and at the same time to serve as a conductor for the electric current. To further secure this lamp contact collar in position, I have provided two other retaining screws 33 and 34 110 each of which pass upward through the walls

of the receptacle in the manner best illustrated in Fig. 4 to securely bind this collar in position.

An essential feature of my improved construction is that the center portion of this receptacle is cut away at its bottom end at 35 thereby leaving only the four ears which serve as feet on which the same may rest. The receptacle is also provided with apertures 36 and 37 (see Figs. 1 and 3) through the bottom of the cup whereby the water may be readily drained from the same. At 38 is an annular groove around the upper edge of the neck of the receptacle which is found most convenient for the reception of a lamp shade.

In outside work and advertising signs it is found necessary that the connection to the lamp receptacle should be made through the bottom instead of the sides. I have therefore provided means in my receptacle whereby the connections may be made to the bottom as well as to the sides of the same, said bottom connection being best illustrated in Fig. 6 in the drawings. It will be seen that it is only necessary to place contact plates 39 and 40 on the bottom of the feet 6 and 8 and retain the same in position by means of the retaining screws 13 and 22 which are made slightly longer than those used when the contact is made on the sides as illustrated in Fig. 2, the binding screws 15 and 19 being the same in both cases.

My improved receptacle has many practical advantages over the old construction, first, that all of the connections are insulated by being placed within the walls of the same; second, holes are provided through the bottom of the cup for draining the water out of the same; third, the receptacle is set on feet to prevent the accumulation of water beneath it; fourth, the lamp receiving collar is raised a considerable distance above the bottom of the cup, all of which features are particularly designed from a practical standpoint to effectually prevent the short-circuiting when said receptacles are used out of doors and are exposed to severe weather conditions.

Another and very practical arrangement is the construction whereby the connection to the receptacle may be made equally well from the bottom or from the sides of the same.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

1. A device for preventing short-circuiting of electric lamps, comprising a cup portion of non-conducting material, raised feet on which the cup may stand, a center contact, a lamp receiving collar, and means within the walls of said cup for retaining said collar in position therein.

2. A device for preventing short-circuiting

of electric lamps, comprising a cup portion of non-conducting material, said cup being provided with draining apertures through its bottom portion, raised feet or bosses on which the same may stand, a center contact, a lamp receiving collar, and means within the walls of said cup for retaining said collar in position therein.

3. A device for preventing short-circuiting of electric lamps, comprising a cup portion of non-conducting material, a lamp receiving collar of conducting material having portions of its wall bent outward to form retaining ears, the walls of said cup being provided with apertures to receive said ears, and means within the walls of said cup for engaging said ears to retain said collar in position in the cup.

4. A device for preventing short-circuiting of electric lamps, comprising a cup portion of non-conducting material, said cup being provided with draining apertures through its bottom portion, raised feet or bosses on which the same may stand, a center contact, a lamp receiving collar of conducting material having portions of its wall bent outward to form retaining ears, and means within the walls of said cup for engaging said ears to retain said collar in position in the cup.

5. A device for preventing short-circuiting of electric lamps, comprising a cup portion of non-conducting material, a center contact to which a conductor wire may be connected, a lamp receiving collar, a contact plate to which a second conductor wire may be connected, a screw within the walls of the cup for retaining said plate, a second screw within the walls of said cup threaded into said collar for retaining the same in the cup, both of said screws being electrically connected to serve as a conductor from the last named wire to the side of the lamp.

6. A device for preventing short-circuiting of electric lamps, comprising a cup portion of non-conducting material, a center contact to which a conductor wire may be connected, a lamp receiving collar of conducting material having portions of its wall bent outward to form retaining ears, said collar and said center contact being located on different horizontal planes whereby they are separated by an approximately vertical space, a contact plate to which a second conductor wire may be connected, a screw within the walls of said cup threaded into one of the ears of said collar for retaining the same in the cup, both of said screws being electrically connected to serve as a conductor from the last named wire to the side of the lamp.

7. A device for preventing short-circuiting of electric lamps, comprising a cup portion of non-conducting material, raised feet on which the cup may stand, a center contact, a lamp receiving collar, means within the walls of said cup for retaining said collar in posi-

tion therein, and means whereby the wire connections to said cup may be made either from the top or the bottom of the said feet.

8. A device for preventing short-circuiting
5 of electric lamps, comprising a cup portion of non-conducting material, said cup being provided with draining apertures through its bottom portion, raised feet or bosses on which the same may stand, a center contact,
10 a lamp receiving collar, means within the walls of said cup for retaining said collar in po-

sition therein, and means in the body of said cup for retaining said collar in position therein, the body of the cup being also provided with means whereby a shade may be readily 15 attached thereto.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ANDREW A. MOFFITT.

Witnesses:

HOWARD E. BARLOW,
E. I. OGDEN.