

H. R. SARGENT & F. C. DE REAMER.

DOUBLE ENDED RECEPTACLE.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 9, 1907.

944,347.

Patented Dec. 28, 1909.

Fig. 1.

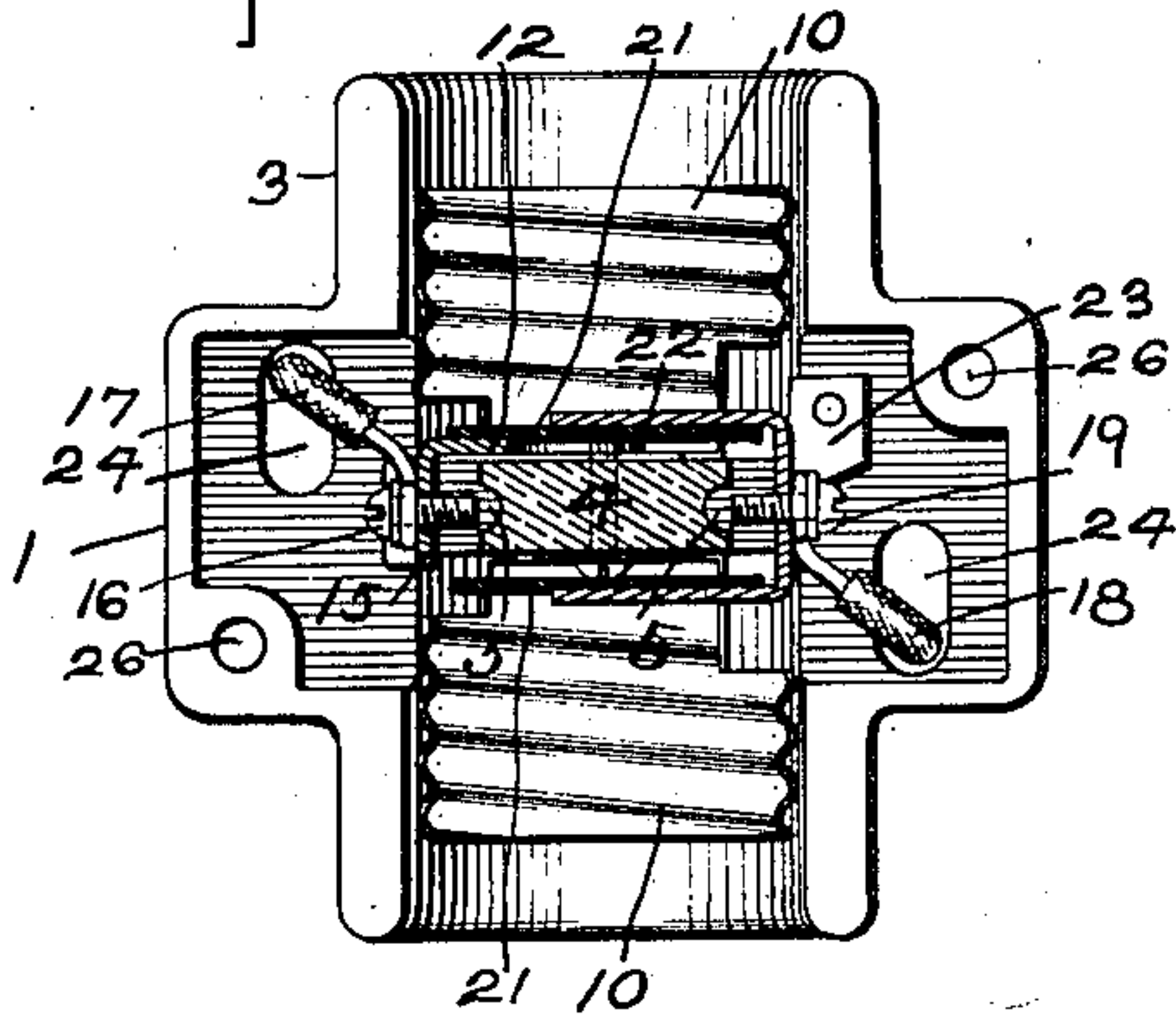


Fig. 2.

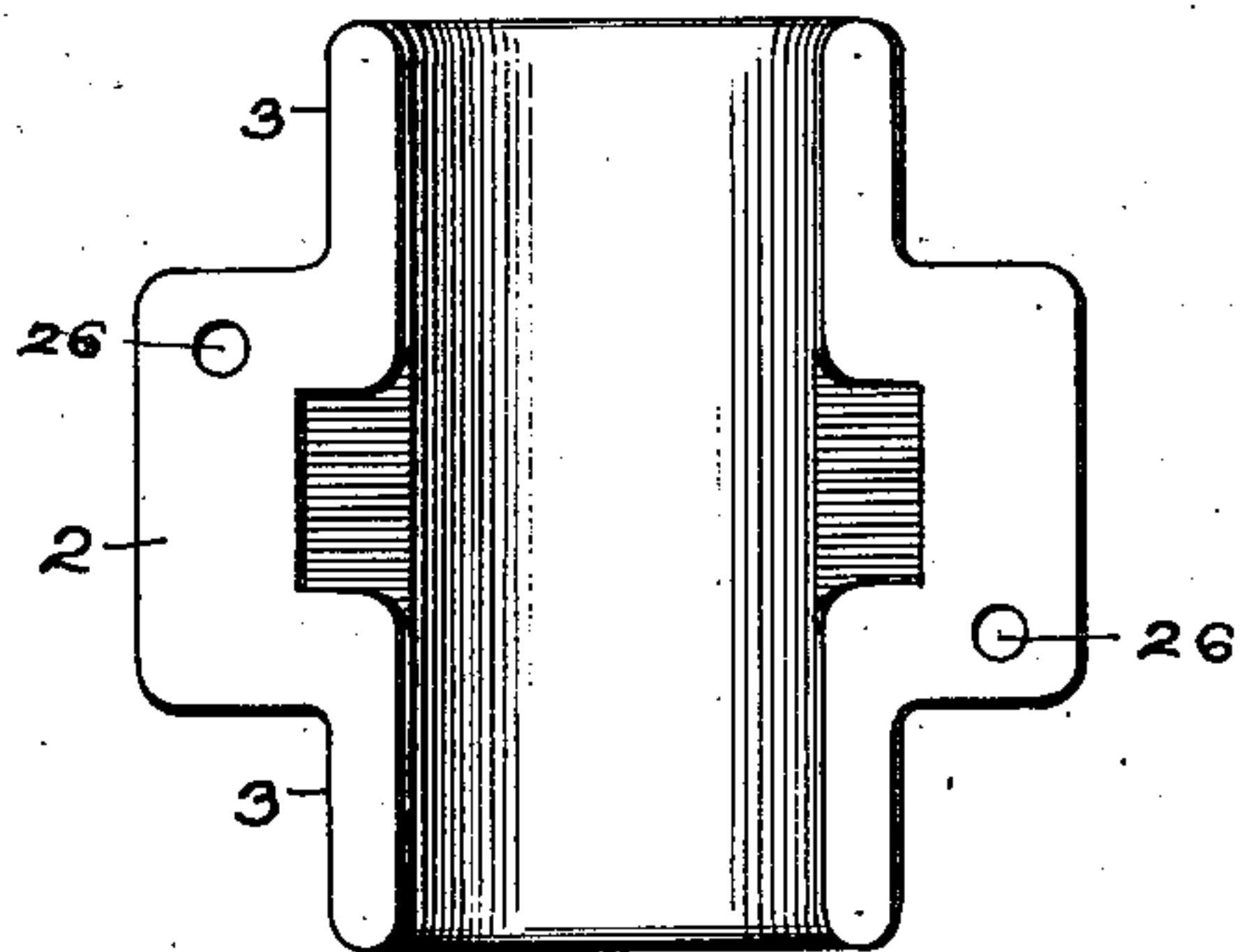


Fig. 3.

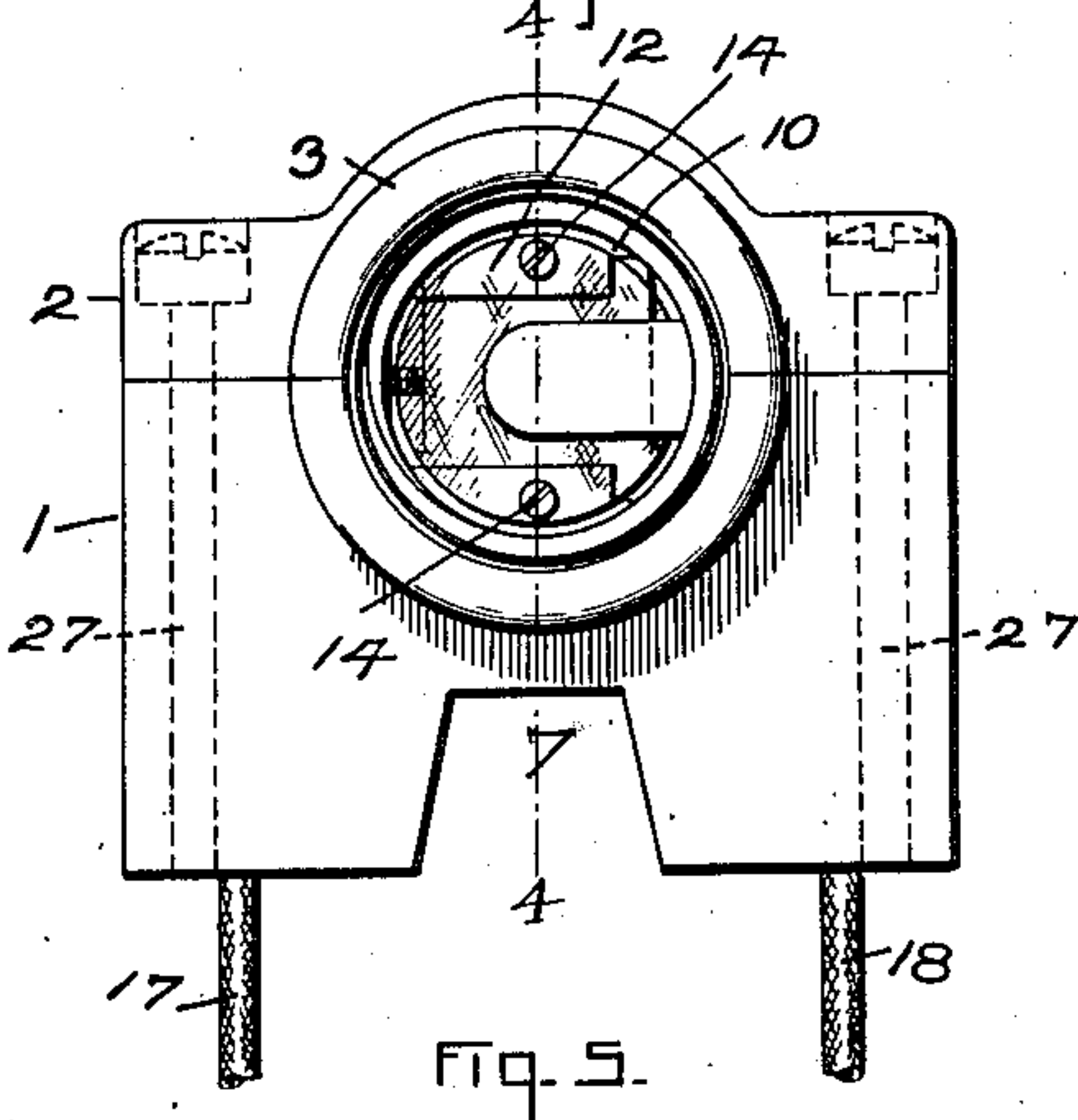


Fig. 4.

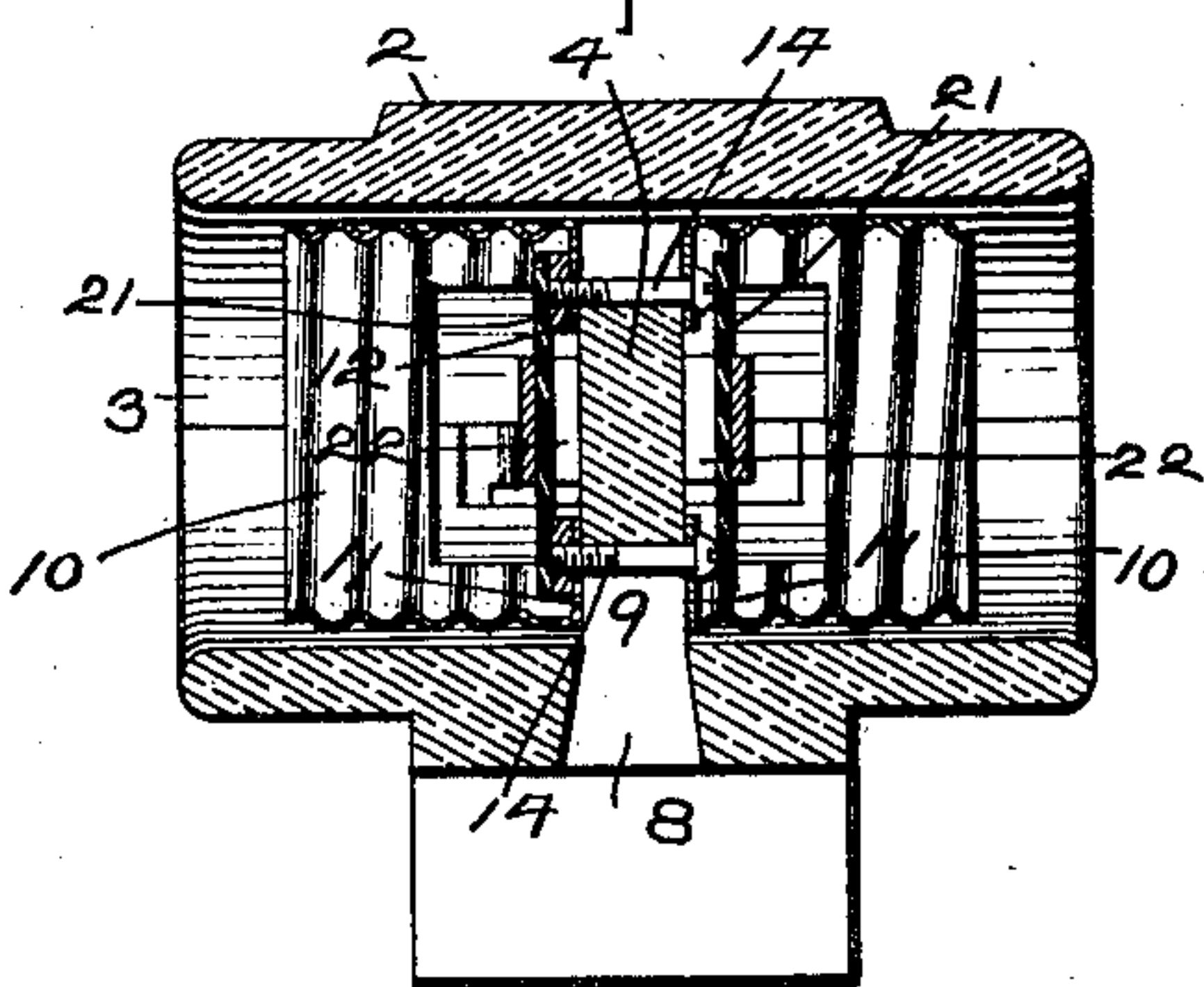


Fig. 5.

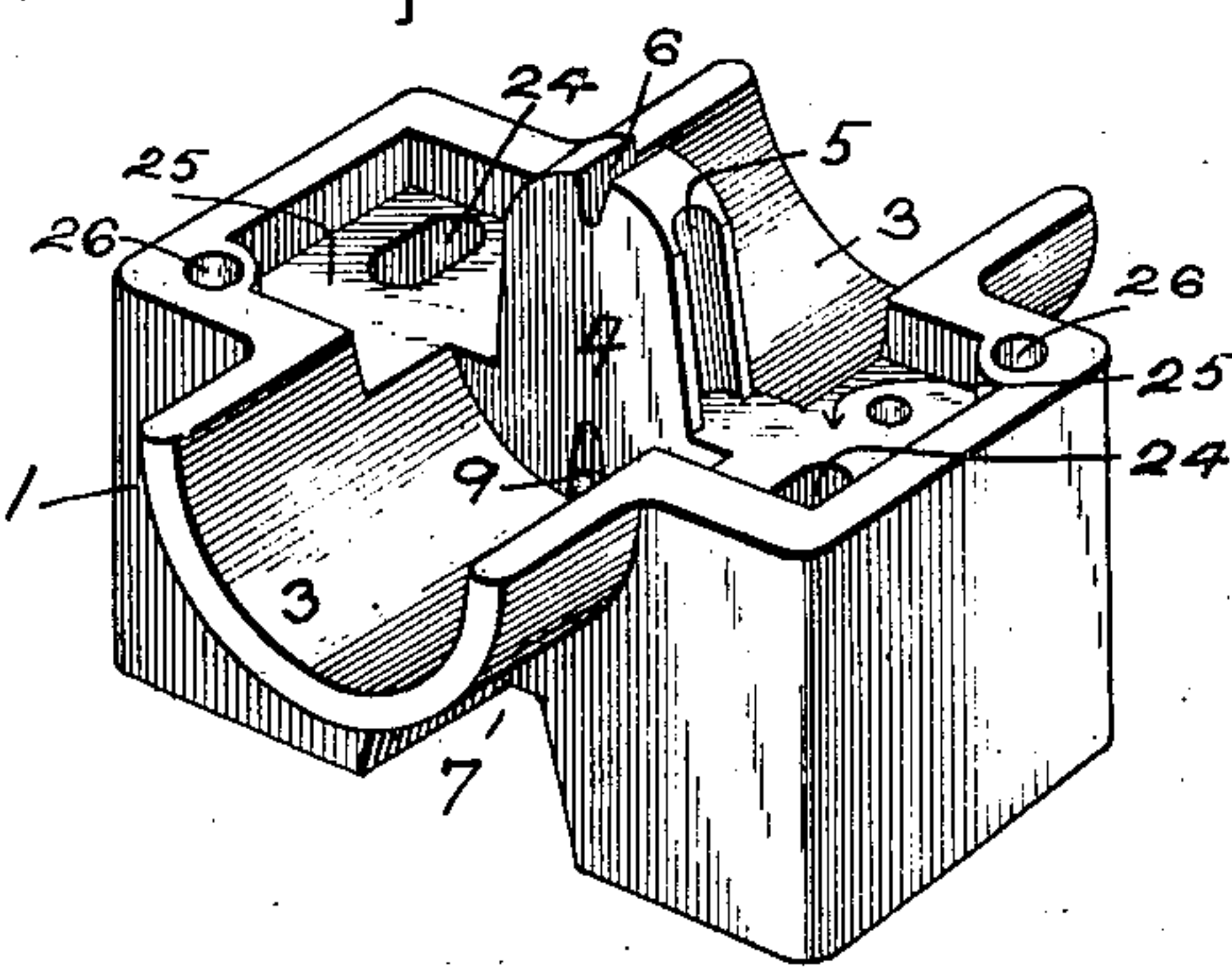
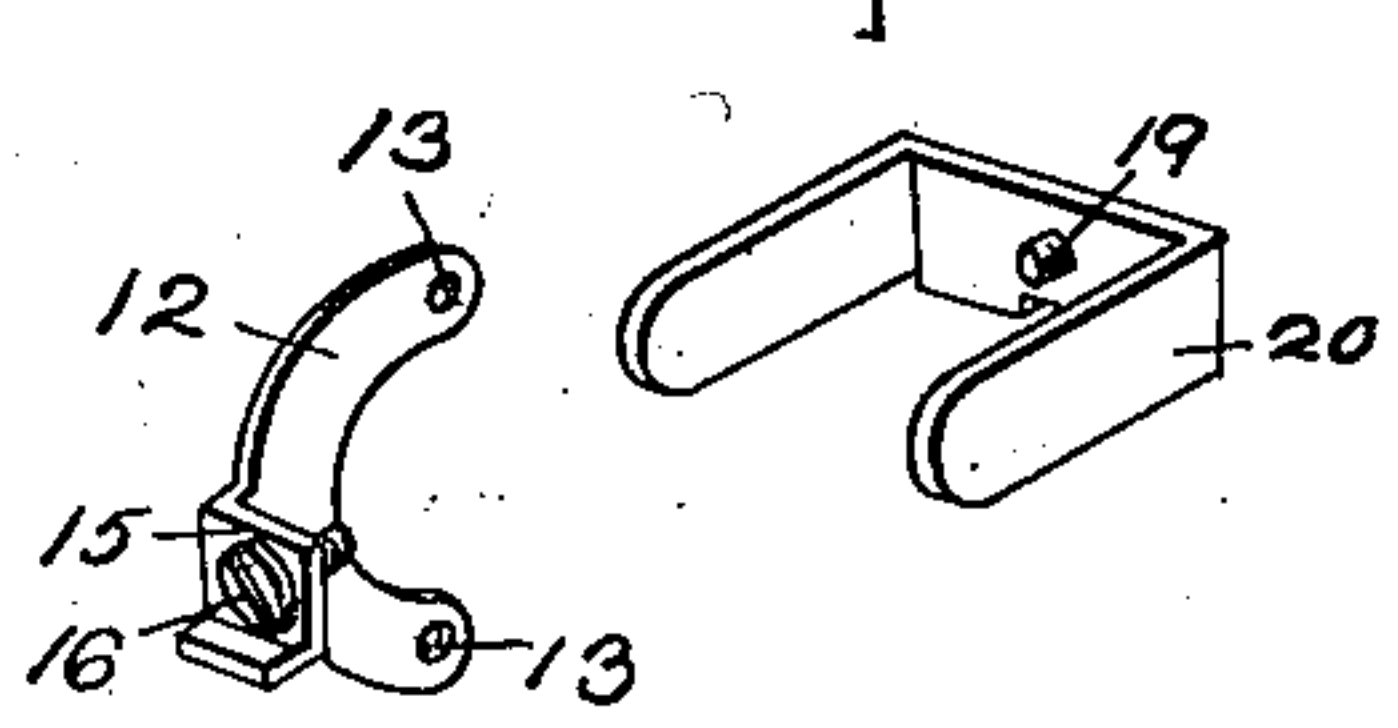


Fig. 6.



WITNESSES.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HOWARD R. SARGENT AND FRANK C. DE REAMER, OF SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK, ASSIGNORS TO GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

DOUBLE-ENDED RECEPTACLE.

944,347.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 28, 1909.

Application filed July 9, 1907. Serial No. 382,891.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HOWARD R. SARGENT and FRANK C. DE REAMER, citizens of the United States, residing at Schenectady, county of Schenectady, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Double-Ended Receptacles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to electric lighting, and its object is to provide a receptacle capable of holding two incandescent lamps. Such a device is not broadly new, but the one which forms the subject-matter of the present application contains features of novelty which render it of practical and commercial value.

The body of the receptacle is made of molded insulation, such as porcelain, and one object of our invention is to enable it to be formed without any undercut portions, so that it can be pressed into shape by a solid die having no movable parts.

Another object of our invention is to reduce the number of parts to a minimum, and simplify their construction, so that their cost of production will be low, and they can be easily and quickly assembled.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a top plan view of an improved receptacle, with the cover removed, and the central post shown in section; Fig. 2 is a bottom plan view of the cover; Fig. 3 is an end elevation of the complete receptacle; Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section on the line 4-4, Fig. 3; Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the body; and Fig. 6 shows the line-terminal contacts.

The body 1 and the cover 2 meet on a plane passing diametrically through cylindrical tubular projections 3, forming sockets which extend from opposite sides of the body and cover, with their axes preferably in line. Rising from the body, midway between these tubular projections or sockets is a post 4 having flat faces at right angles to the axis of said projections. The edges of said post are grooved at 5, and in its top is a deep notch 6 parallel with the axis of the tubular projections or sockets. In the bottom of the body is a deep transverse groove 7 from which a hole 8 extends up into the base of the post. As the width of this hole equals the thickness of the post it produces

a transverse opening 9 through the post just above the bottom of the sockets. A screw-threaded sheet-metal shell contact 10 is housed in each of the sockets, and is suitably fastened to and supported by the post 4, preferably as follows: Each shell has a flange 11 resting against said post. Bearing on this flange in one of said shells is a bent metal punching 12 containing tapped holes 13 to receive the ends of screws 14, which pass through holes in the flange of the other shell, and through the notch 6 and opening 9 in the post. By means of these two screws both shells are firmly fastened to the post in positions substantially concentric with the sockets.

The punching 12 is provided with a flange 15 containing a binding screw 16 by means of which one of the line terminals 17 is connected with both of the shell contacts; one through the punching itself, and the other through the punching and the screws 14. The other line terminal 18 is connected by a binding screw 19 with a U-shaped punching 20, whose arms extend through wide slots in the shells to a central position therein. These arms are insulated from the shells by disks 21 of mica or the like, and may be supported by pads 22 of insulation placed between the post and the centers of the mica disks. The punching 20 has a foot 23 to receive a fastening screw passing up into it through a hole in the body 1.

Ducts 24 are molded through the body to admit the line terminals to recesses 25 on each side of the post, where the binding screws 16 and 19 are located, and whose ends enter the grooves 5. Registering holes 26 are molded in the cover and the body to receive the fastening screws 27.

When incandescent lamps are screwed into the sockets, they are connected in multiple. The receptacle is, therefore, a simple and convenient appliance for use in connection with any system of electric lighting, but especially display systems for window lighting, theater lighting, and other decorative purposes. It will be noticed that there are no under-cut portions on either body or cover, so that both will draw readily from a solid mold or die. The parts are few in number, simple in construction, and easy to assemble.

What we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is,—

1. A double-ended receptacle for electric
5 lamps, comprising a body and cover having semi-tubular projections on opposite sides forming sockets, said body and cover meeting on a plane which diametrically intersects said sockets.
- 10 2. A double-ended receptacle for electric lamps, comprising a body having semi-tubular projections on opposite sides, and a post midway between said projections.
3. A double-ended receptacle for electric
15 lamps, comprising a body having semi-tubular projections on opposite sides, and a post midway between said projections having flat opposite faces transverse to the axis of said projections.
- 20 4. A double-ended receptacle for electric lamps, comprising a body having semi-tubular projections on opposite sides, a post midway between said projections having flat opposite transverse faces, and openings at
25 the top and bottom parallel with the axis of said projections.
5. A double-ended receptacle for electric lamps, comprising a body having semi-tubular projections on opposite sides, and a
30 post midway between said projections having a deep notch in its upper end and an opening in its base.
6. A double-ended receptacle for electric
35 lamps, comprising a body having semi-tubular projections on opposite sides, and a post midway between said projections having a notch in its upper end, said body having a hole extending through its bottom into said post, of a width equal to the thick-
40 ness of said post.
7. A double-ended receptacle for electric lamps, comprising a body and cover having semi-tubular projections forming sockets, a
45 post on said body between said sockets, and lamp contacts supported on said post.
8. A double-ended receptacle for electric lamps, comprising a body and cover having semi-tubular projections forming sockets, a
50 post on said body between said sockets, flanged shell contacts on opposite sides of said post, and screws passing through said post and the flanges of said contacts.
9. A double-ended receptacle for electric
55 lamps, comprising a body and cover having semi-tubular projections forming sockets, a post on said body between said sockets, flanged shell contacts on opposite sides of said post, a bent punching bearing on the flange of one shell and provided with a
60 line-terminal binding-post, and screws passing through the flanges of said shells, the post and said punching.
10. A double-ended receptacle for electric
65 lamps, comprising a body and cover having semi-tubular projections forming sockets, a post on said body between said sockets, shell contacts secured to opposite sides of said post, and a U-shaped center contact having arms extending on opposite sides of said post.
11. A lamp socket comprising an insulat-
70 ing base member formed with an enlarged supporting portion, a plurality of threaded lamp-receiving shells secured to said base with their axes in a common plane, center
75 contacts corresponding to said shells, and binding terminals, said base being apertured for the passage of conductors to said terminals.
12. A lamp socket comprising an insulat-
80 ing base member formed with an enlarged supporting portion, a pair of threaded lamp-receiving shells secured to opposite sides of said base, center contacts corresponding to
85 said shells, binding terminals carried by said base, said base being apertured for the passage of conductors to said terminals, and a cover normally concealing said terminals and made removable to expose said terminals.
13. A lamp socket comprising an insulat-
90 ing base having an enlarged portion for securing the device to a support, a pair of threaded shells carried by said base and arranged end to end, means extending through
95 said base for securing said shells in place and electrically connecting them together, center terminals corresponding to said threaded shells, and suitable binding terminals, said base having openings for the pas-
100 sage of conductors to said terminals.
14. A lamp socket comprising a base of insulating material having a portion thereof
105 expanded and perforated for the reception of securing means, a plurality of threaded lamp-receiving sockets carried by said base with their axes disposed radially in a common plane, means extending through said
110 base for securing said sockets in place and for electrically connecting the same together, center contacts corresponding to said sockets, and binding terminals carried by said base, said base having openings for the pas-
115 sage of conductors to said terminals.
15. A lamp socket comprising an insulat-
115 ing base, a pair of threaded lamp-receiving shells secured to said base on opposite sides thereof, a center contact on each side of said base, said base having an enlarged portion
120 for securing the device to a support, said enlarged portion having openings for the reception of securing means, and binding posts carried by said base.
16. A lamp socket comprising a base
125 formed of insulating material and having an integral portion of reduced cross-section, center contacts on opposite sides of said reduced portion, threaded contact shells corresponding to said center contacts and se-
130 cured to said reduced portion, and binding

terminals, said base having openings extending therethrough for the passage of conductors to said binding terminals.

17. A lamp socket comprising an insulating base member formed with a supporting portion, a plurality of threaded lamp-receiving contact shells secured to said base with their axes in a common plane, center contacts corresponding to said contact shells, and an insulating cover member cooperating with said base member to inclose said contacts.

18. A lamp socket comprising an insulating base member formed with a supporting portion, a plurality of threaded lamp-receiving contact shells secured to said base with

their axes in a common plane, center contacts corresponding to said contact shells, binding terminals connected respectively to said center and shell contacts, and an insulating cover member cooperating with said base member to inclose said contacts, one of said insulating members being apertured for the passage of conductors to said binding terminals.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands this 6th day of July, 1907.

HOWARD R. SARGENT.
FRANK C. DE REAMER.

Witnesses:

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HELEN ORFORD.