

C. D. PLATT.
LAMP SOCKET.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 31, 1910.

966,355.

Patented Aug. 2, 1910.

Fig. 1.

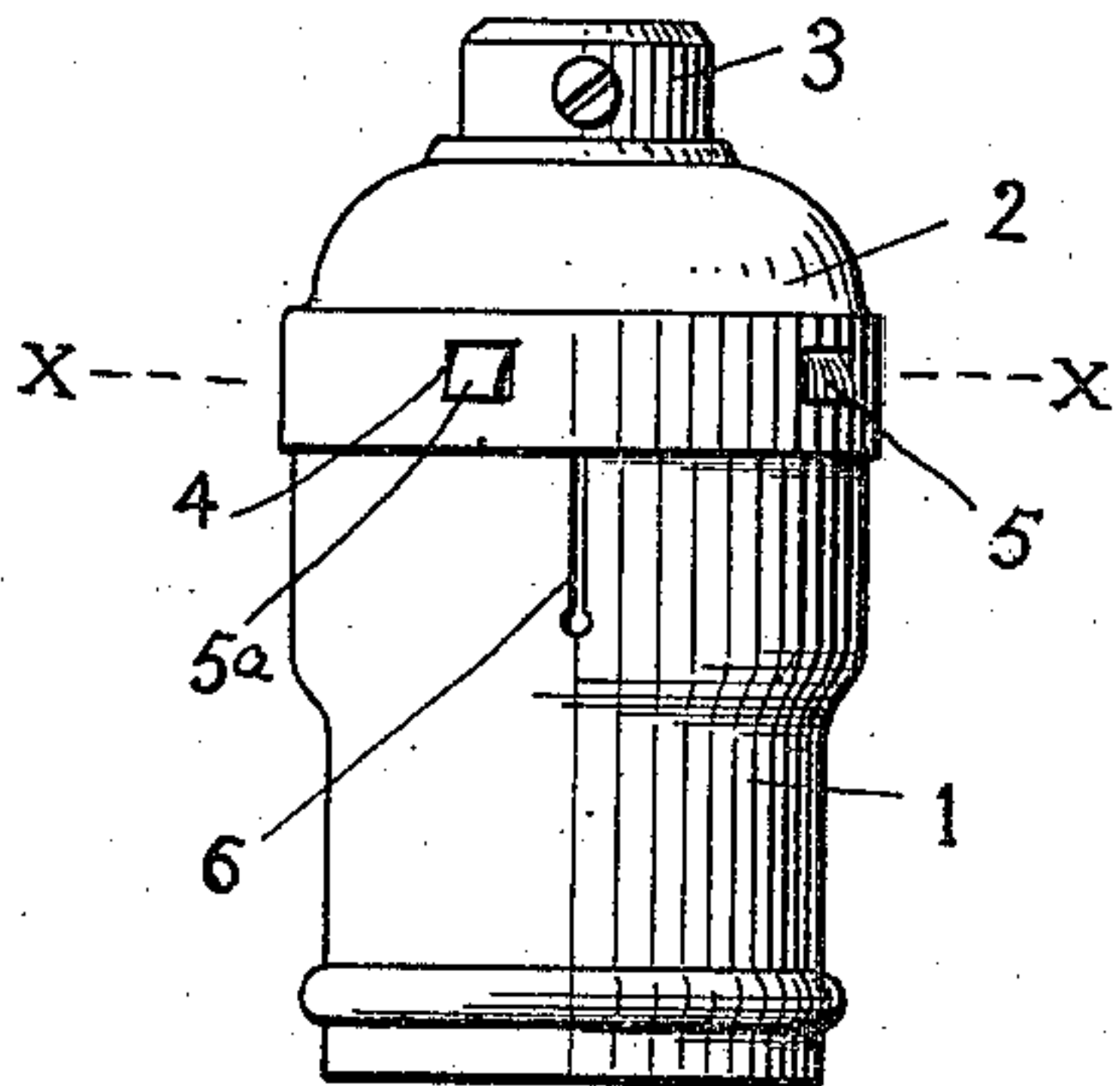


Fig. 3.

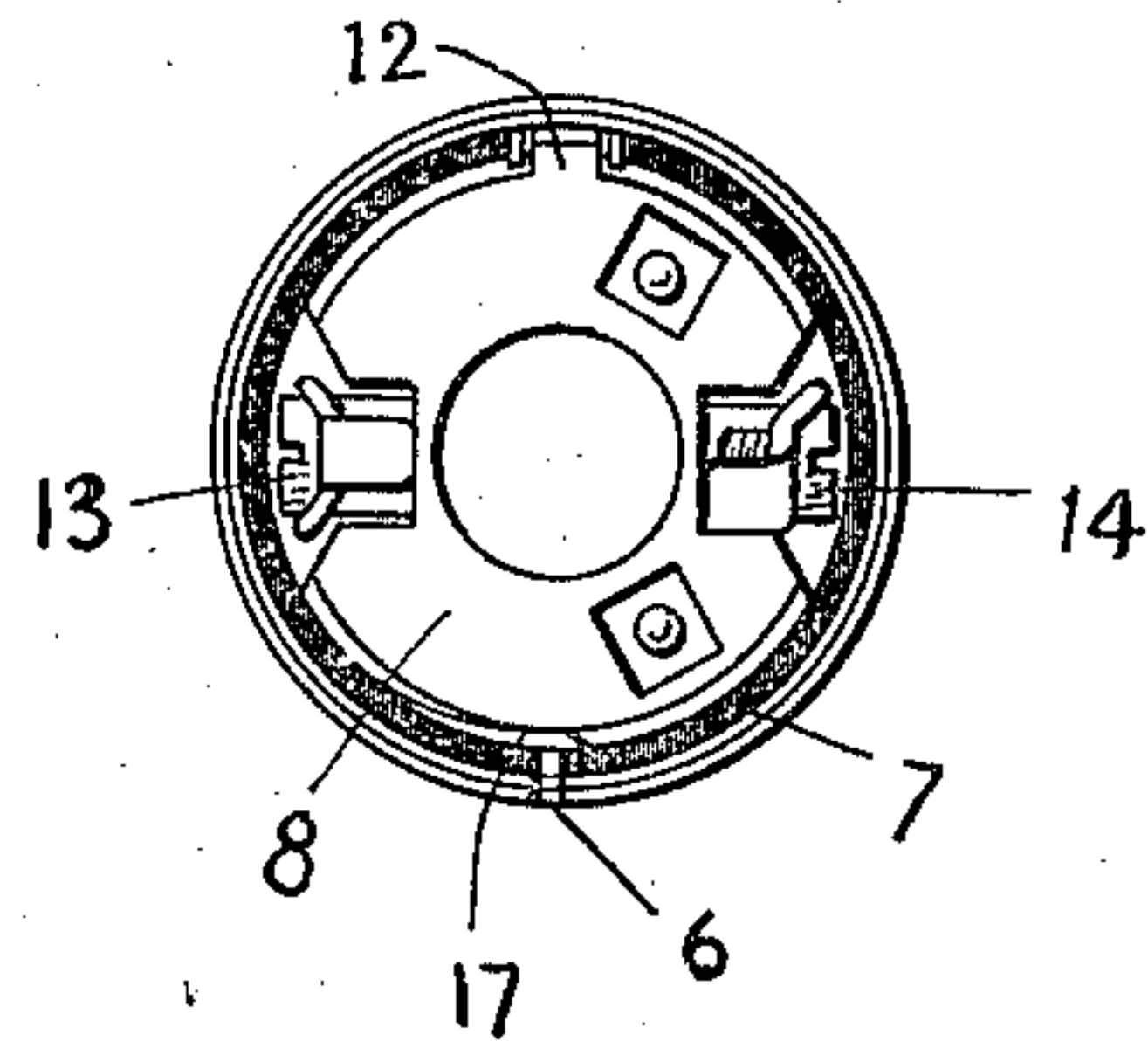


Fig. 2.

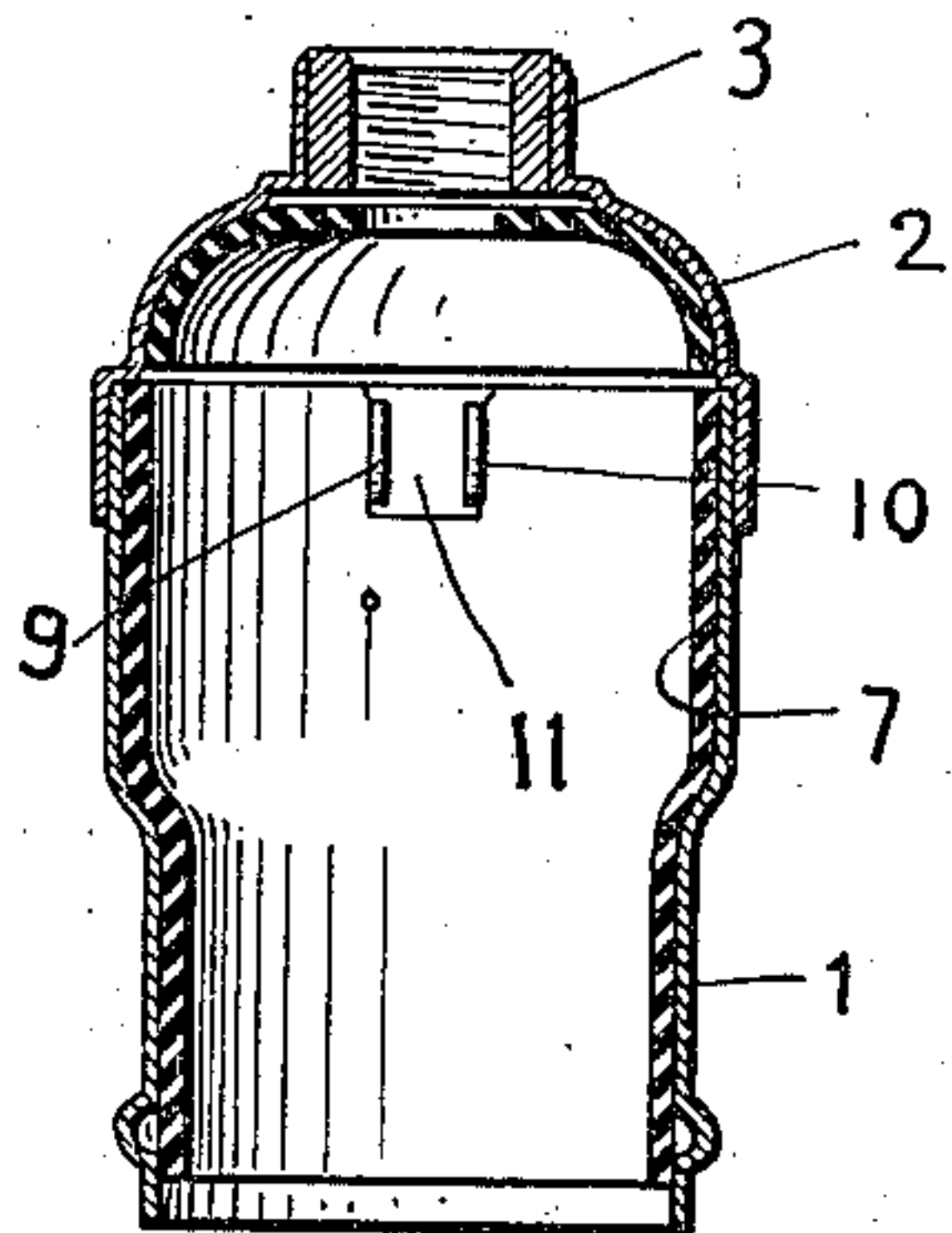


Fig. 4.

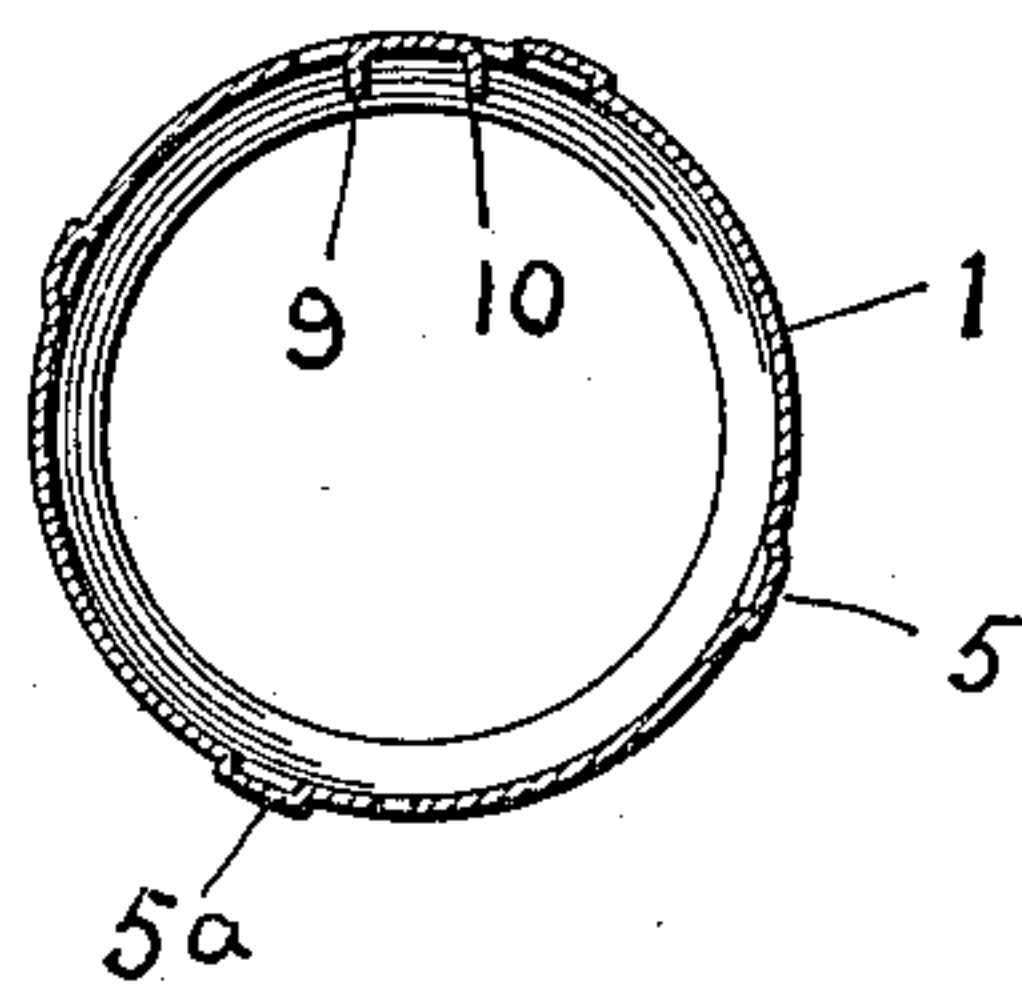


Fig. 5.

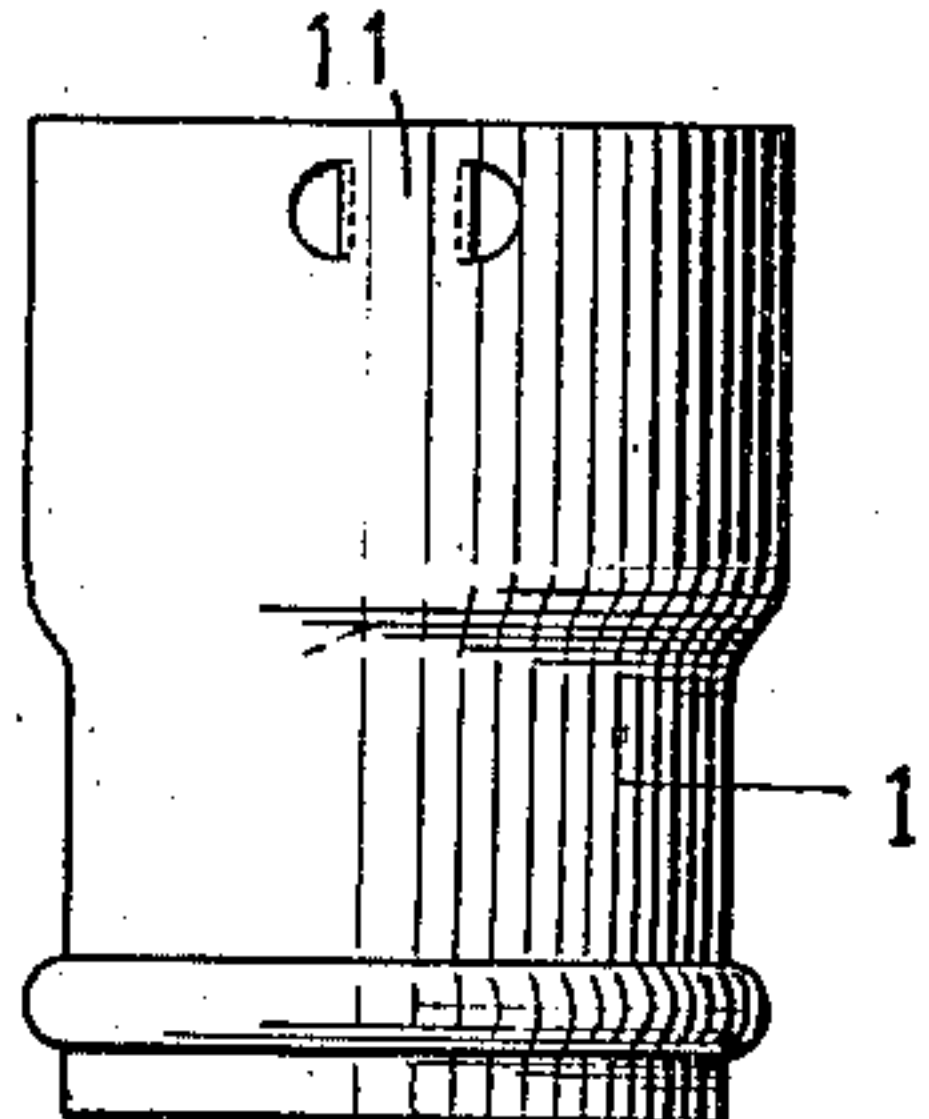
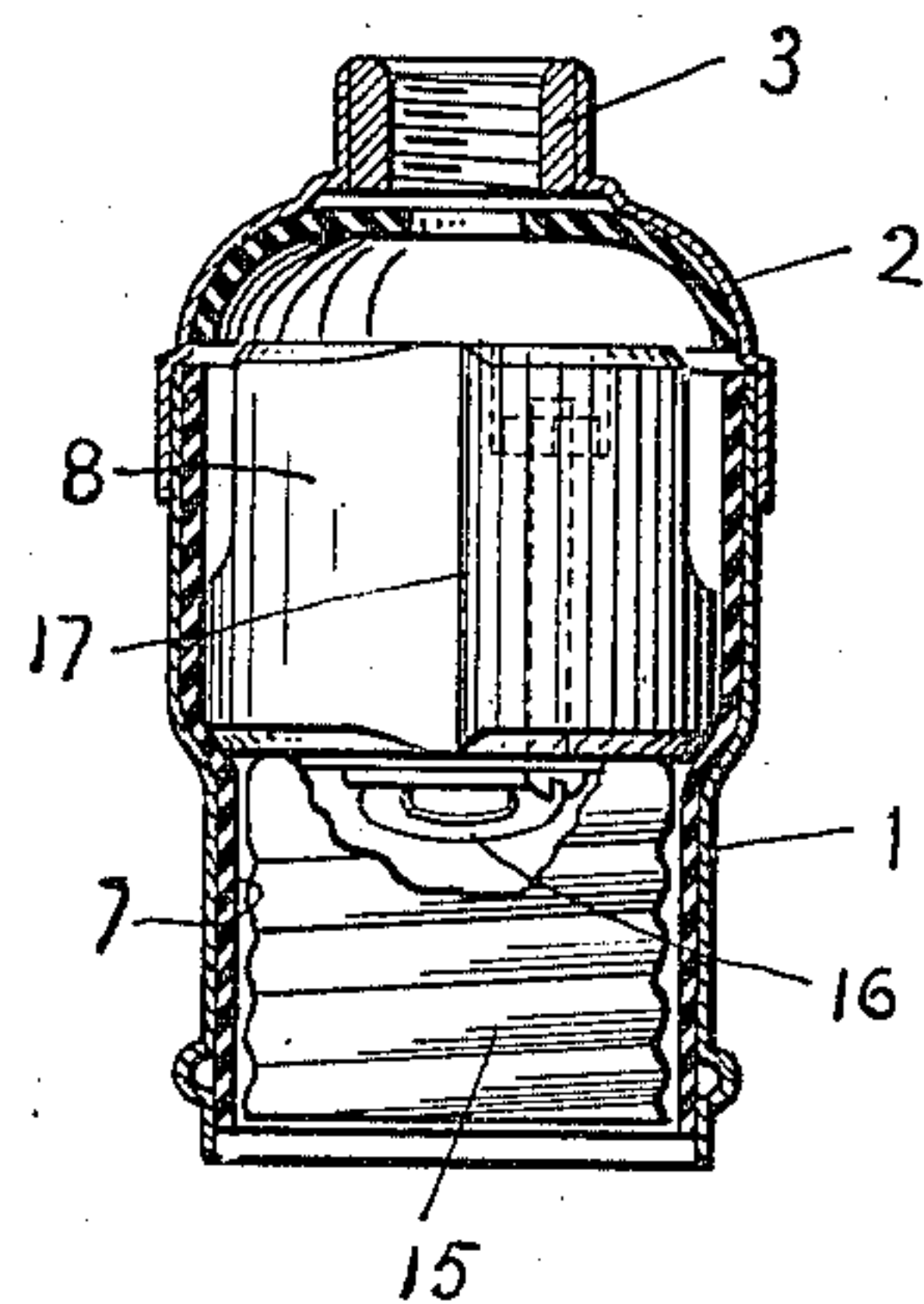


Fig. 6.



WITNESSES

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LAMP-SOCKET.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CLARENCE D. PLATT, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamp-Sockets, of which the following is a description.

The invention relates primarily to lamp sockets which may be either of the key or keyless type and is more particularly adapted to the keyless type of socket wherein it is expedient to provide a means to provide relative rotation of the shell and socket parts contained therein.

The object of the invention is to provide a simple and efficient arrangement by which the shell, socket parts and insulated lining of the shell may be positively held against relative rotation and disarrangement.

A further object is, to provide an arrangement, to prevent relative rotation of the various parts, without interfering with the interlocking arrangements of the body-part and cap-part of the shell.

A still further object is to secure an arrangement of parts wherein the lining will, as nearly as possible, be unbroken or where broken, will present only an insulating substance to the metallic shell.

Referring to the drawings: Figure 1 is a view in elevation of a lamp socket embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the shell with the interior parts removed. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the socket with the cap removed. Fig. 4 is a sectional view through the shell and cap with the interior parts removed, showing the locking features of the shell and cap. Fig. 5 is a side-elevation of the lower part of the shell as viewed from the outside and showing the perforations illustrated in the sectional view of Fig. 2. Fig. 6 is a sectional view through the shell showing the interior parts in elevation with parts broken away.

Where lamp sockets are provided with a key for turning on and off a circuit with reference to the lamp which is supported by the socket, the side of the shell of the socket is slotted and this slot cooperating with the key, prevents relative rotation of the body-part of the socket and the shell and also prevents relative rotation of the lining which is ordinarily interposed between the body-part of the socket and the metallic shell. Where

keyless sockets are employed, no such arrangement is found as an inherent function of the device and obviously, there is great liability of the body-part turning and twisting with reference to the shell as a lamp is screwed or unscrewed from the socket. Such relative movement endangers the life and efficiency of the various parts and is also liable to cause rupture of the connections between the terminal wires and the contact parts of the socket to which the terminals are secured within the socket shell.

It is one of the objects of the present invention to overcome such an objection and it is a still further object to provide against relative rotation of the shell lining and body-part of the socket in the type of shells wherein the cap and body are telescopically engaged and locked by lugs or like parts with a spring action.

To effectively operate such a type of socket it obviously must be split as to the main part of the shell adjacent to its upper edge so that it may be compressed with reference to the cap to effect disengagement of the main locking lug and thereby effect a release of the several lugs which hold the cap and body of the shell together.

As hereinafter defined the device herein contemplated provides for all of these various features and is of a simple compact nature so arranged that it is not unsightly and yet is most effective in operation.

Referring to the drawings the numeral 1, denotes the body-part and 2, the cap-part of the shell of a lamp socket, the cap being provided with a nipple 3, through which the wires may be passed and secured to the contacts of the body-part incased or inclosed within the shell.

As illustrated herein, the cap is provided with a series of perforations 4, which are interengaged by lugs 5, formed on the outer surface of the body-part of the shell 1. The body of the shell 1, is slit at its upper edge as at 6, in order that said body may be depressed adjacent to the lug 5^a, so that the shell-part 1, and the cap 2, may be released.

Within the shell 1, is arranged a closely fitted lining 7, which is also scarfed or slit at a point registering with the slit 6, of the shell. This lining conforms to the interior wall of the shell and serves as an insulating medium between said shell and the body-part 8. It is cut away at one point near the

upper edge where a pair of lugs 9, 10, are formed by forcing inward a slight portion of metal from the body of the shell. These lugs extend directly inward from the surface of the shell and form a stop to prevent rotation of the lining as well as a nominal stop for preventing relative longitudinal movement of the lining and shell. They lie in parallelism and form between them an opening 11, adapted to engage a lug 12, which projects from the surface of the otherwise substantially tubular body-part 8. Thus the body-part 8, with its attached metallic parts, when its projection 12, is dropped between the parallel lugs 9, and 10, is prevented from rotating relatively to the shell or to the lining. This body-part is provided with the ordinary terminal connections 13, 14, by which the terminal wires may be connected in after they have been passed through the nipple 3, of the cap 2, and the body-part also bears a threaded sleeve contact 15, and a central stud contact 16, which serve as terminal connections by which the filament of a lamp may be properly connected in circuit with the terminal wires.

The body-part 8, adjacent to the slit 6, of the shell is cut away slightly as at 17, to permit the edge of the shell being depressed together with the edge of the lining appurtenant thereto so that the interlocking lugs of the shell-body and cap may be released.

The exact form of the punching made in the shell-part 1, by which the lugs 9, and 10, are formed is quite immaterial, although, as illustrated herein, they are of substantially semi-circular form spaced at some distance apart and so arranged that they form a groove or slot within which the lug of the body-part may snugly rest. Their edges are rounded and thus no sharp cutting points are present in the structure.

The device above described is of the very simplest form though most effective. It entails no considerable expense in formation and provides a secure lock to prevent relative rotation of the several parts. At the same time, it does not interfere in any way

with the operation of a snap lock upon the shell and cap.

Obviously, the arrangement of the parts might be varied to a considerable extent without departing from the spirit or intent of the invention and various types and shapes of lugs might be thrown in from the shell without unduly weakening it and yet providing a groove arrangement which would effectively interlock with the body-part of the socket and the lining surrounding it.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. An electric lamp socket having an interior groove, the walls thereof projecting inwardly and a body part adapted to fit the shell and provided with a lug projecting within the groove.

2. A lamp socket having a shell with portions thereof forced inward and lying in parallel relation, and a body-part fitting the shell and having a lug projecting between the inwardly extending portions of the shell.

3. In a lamp socket a shell having inwardly projecting members forming a groove, a lining held against relative rotation by said projecting members, and a body-part fitting the shell and provided with a lug projecting into the groove.

4. In a lamp socket a shell having inwardly projecting members forming a groove, a lining held against relative rotation by said projecting members, a body-part fitting the shell and provided with a lug projecting into the groove, and a depressed surface upon the body-part.

5. A lamp socket having a shell, a body-part, a lining intermediate the body-part and shell, and means for preventing relative rotation of said body-part and shell, of an opening extending from the upper edge of the shell whereby said shell may be compressed, and a depression in the body-part appurtenant to said opening.

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Witnesses:

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