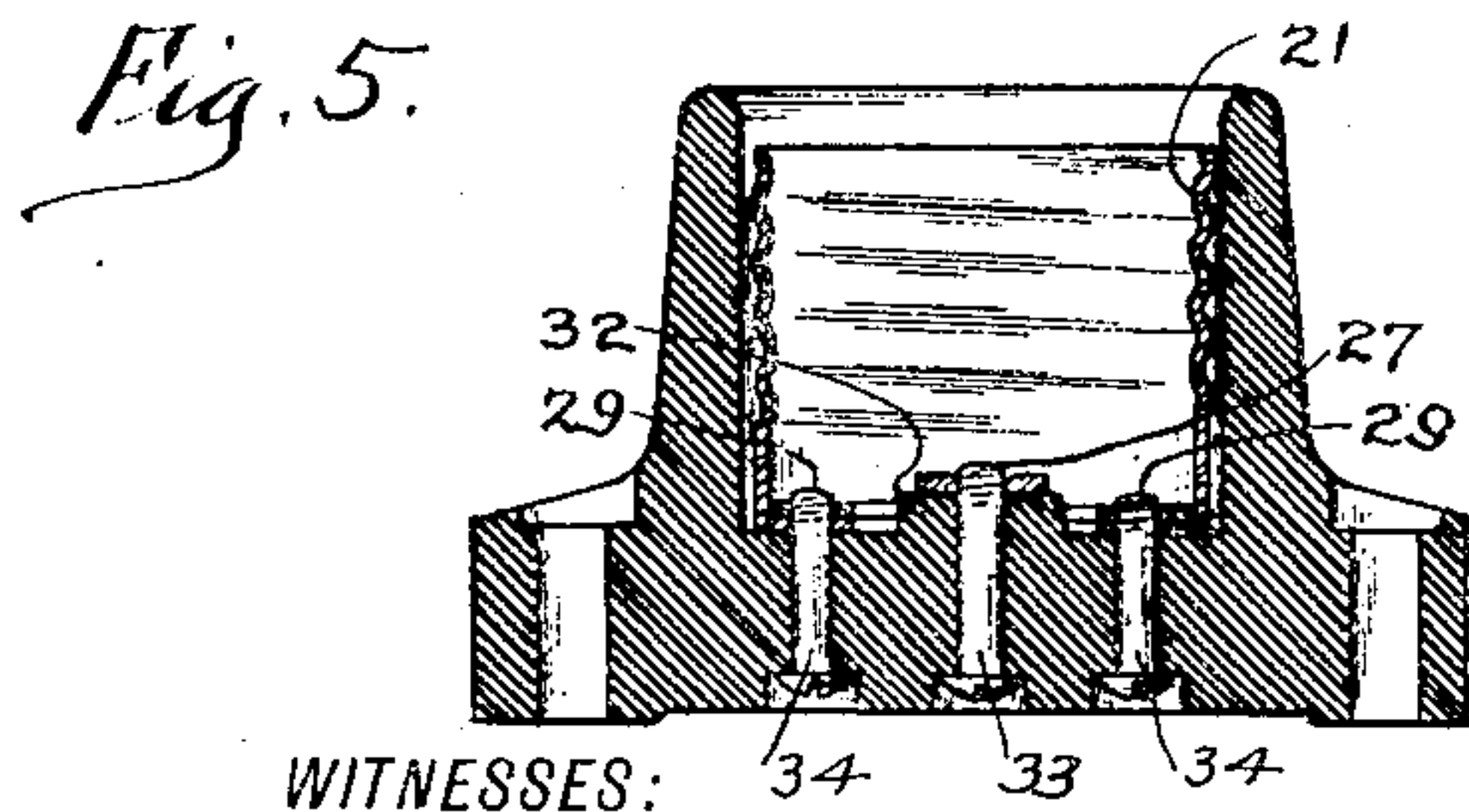
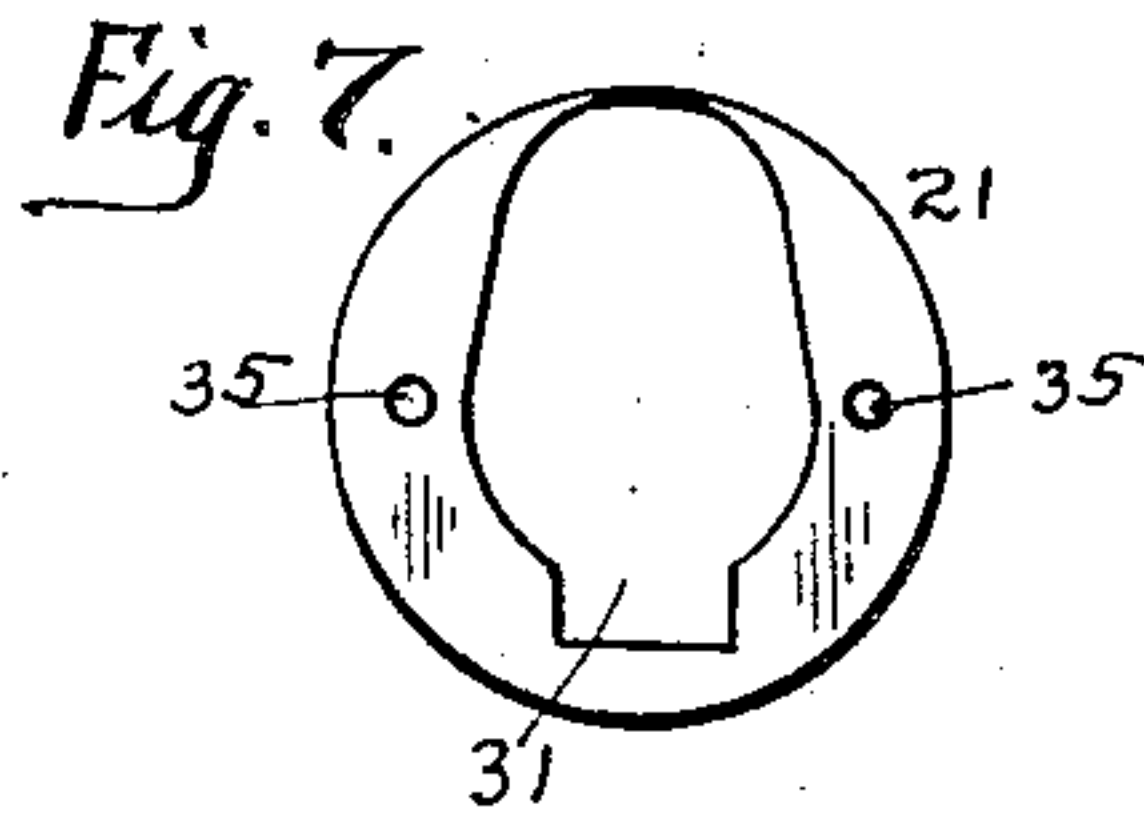
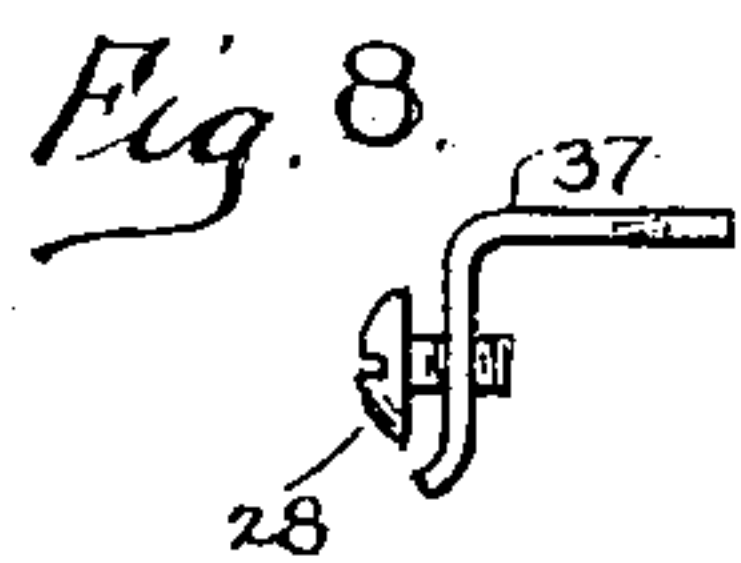
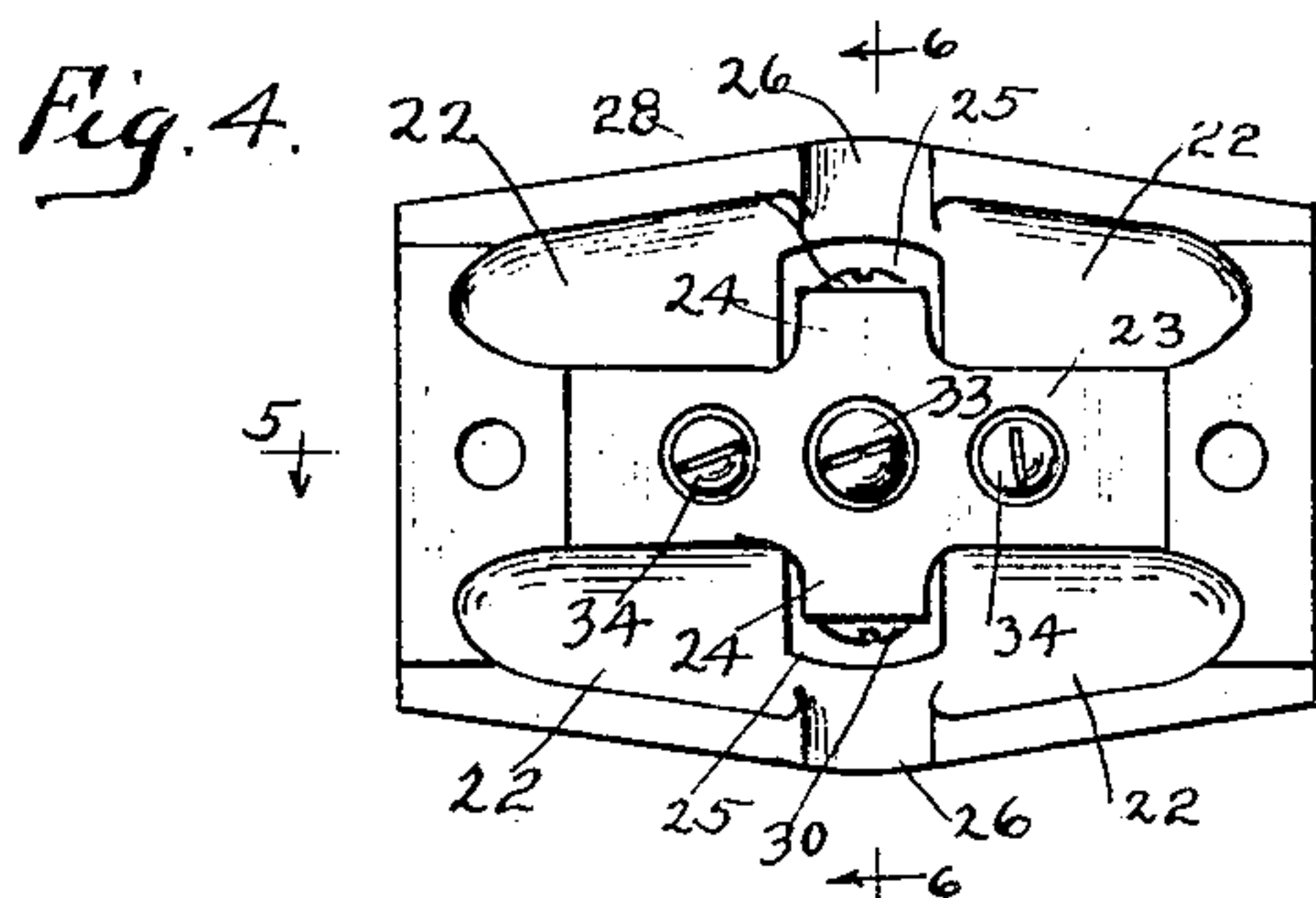
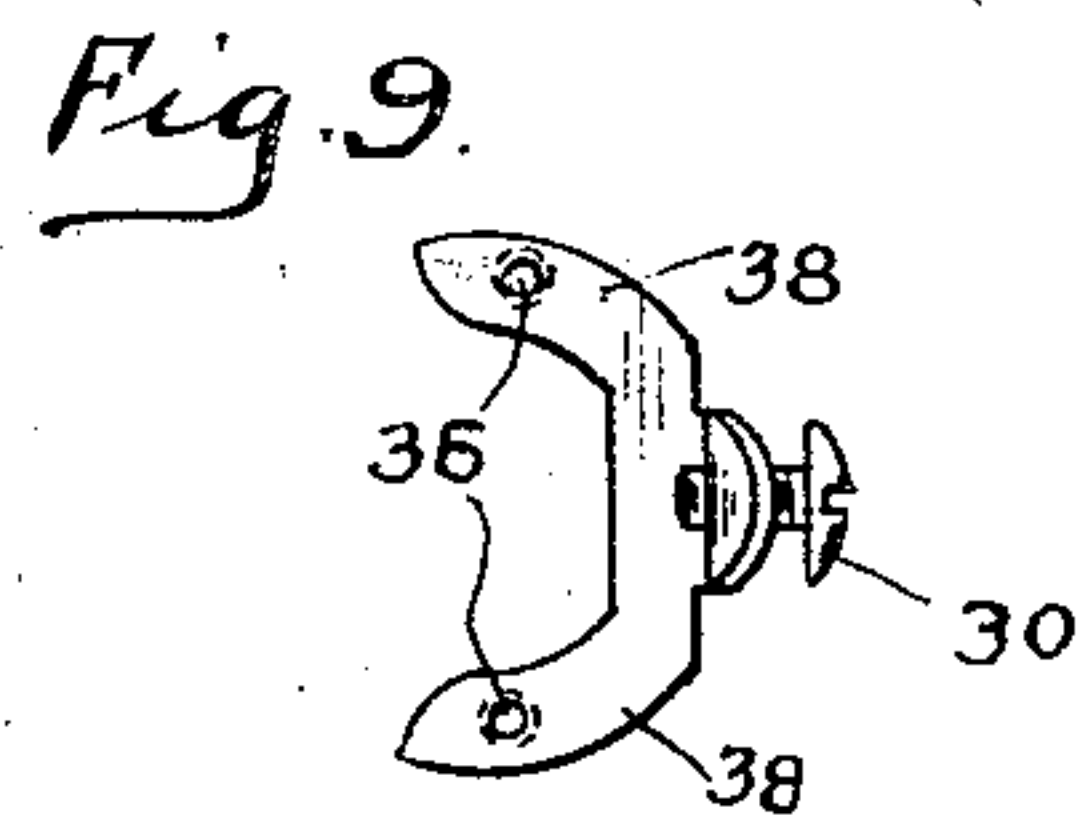
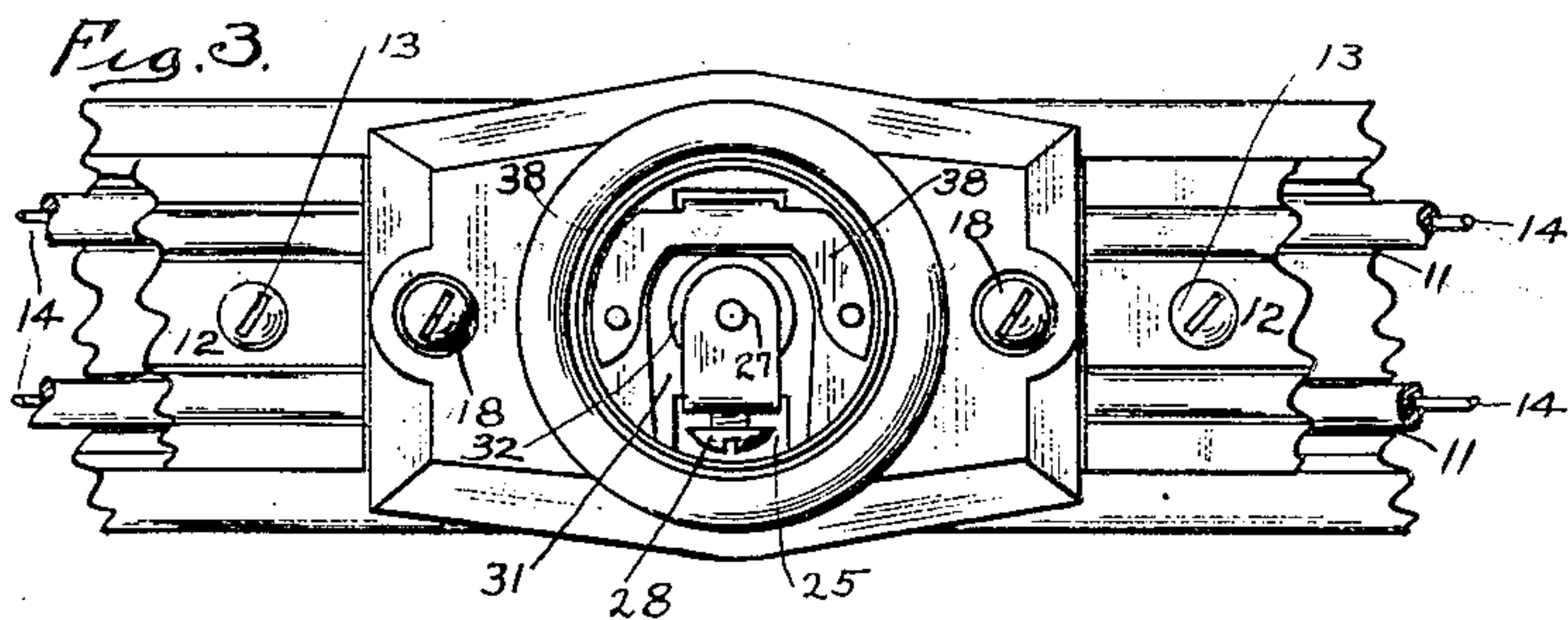
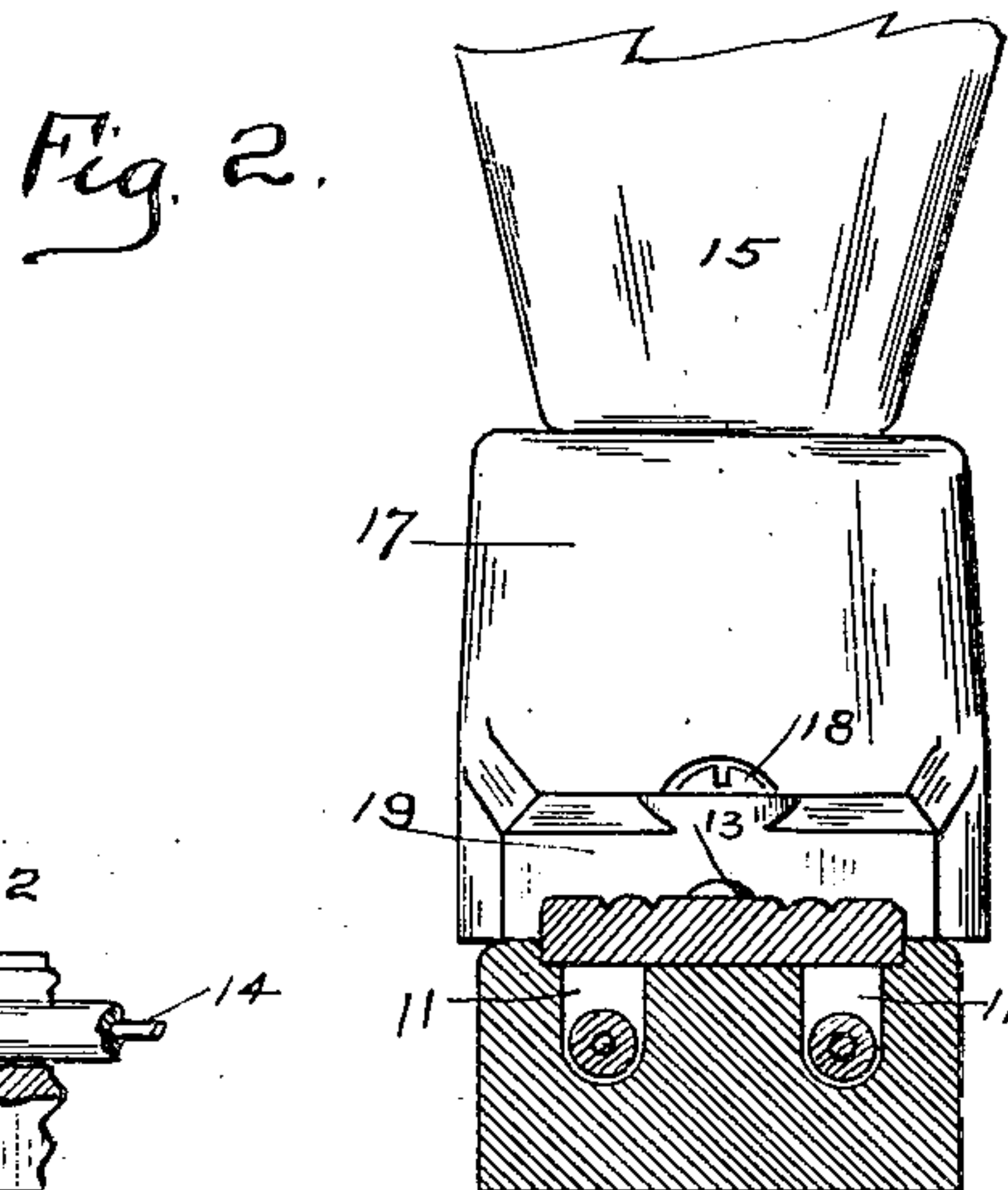
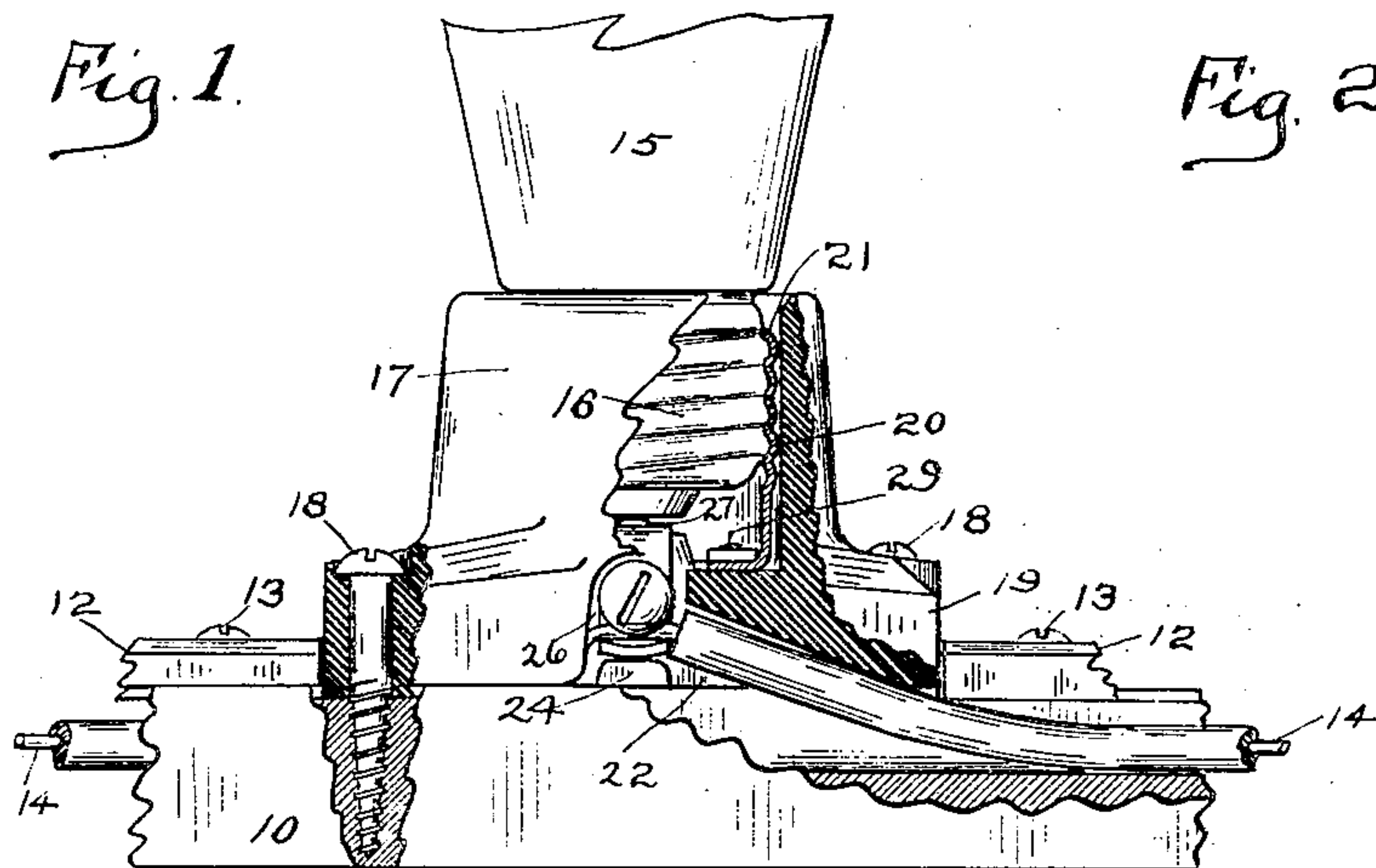


C. D. PLATT.
MOLDING RECEPTACLE.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 27, 1909.

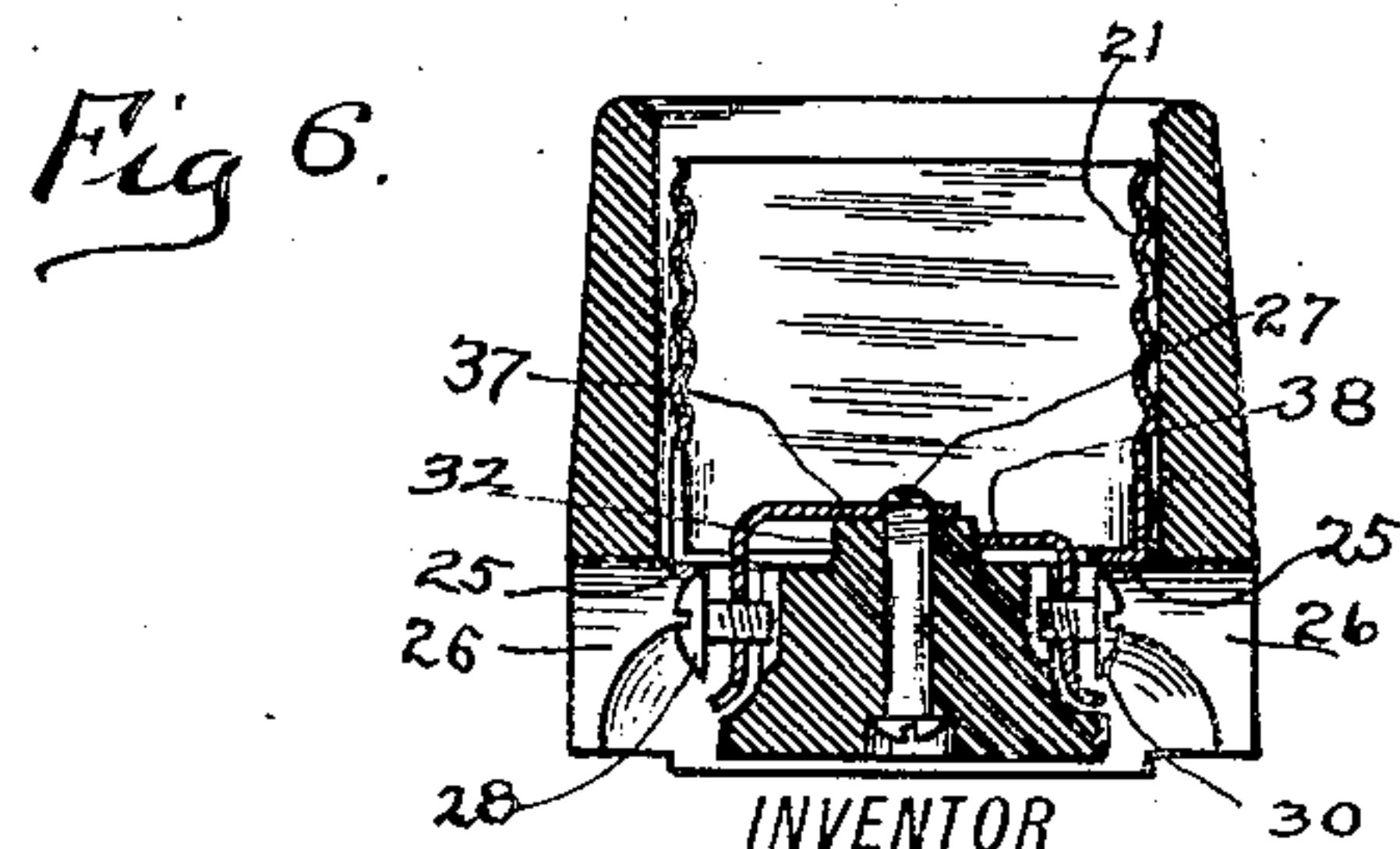
979,197.

Patented Dec. 20, 1910.



WITNESSES: 34 33 34

Ernst P. Wold.
S. W. Aikerton.



Clarence D. Platt
BY
A. M. Wooster
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLARENCE D. PLATT, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT.

MOLDING-RECEPTACLE.

979,197.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 20, 1910.

Application filed November 27, 1909. Serial No. 530,177.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CLARENCE D. PLATT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bridgeport, county of Fairfield, State of Connecticut, have invented an Improvement in Molding-Receptacles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the class of receptacles used in connection with wooden molding as a means of attaching incandescent lamps and other devices directly to the molding, and the invention has for its object to produce an extremely simple and inexpensive receptacle which shall be made in one piece and have no loose parts.

Molding receptacles as heretofore produced, so far as I am aware, have been made to consist of two parts or members, one member being a block carrying the terminals and other metal parts and the other member being simply a cover for the terminal block. These two parts have no connection with each other until the receptacle has been installed when the cover is secured over the block by means of screws passing through the cover and into the molding on which the receptacle is mounted. After the receptacle is installed, the binding screws on the terminal block are inaccessible. This has proved a serious objection as it is desirable that the binding screws in addition to being fully protected should be made readily accessible after the receptacle is installed for the reason that in installing each successive receptacle on a line of molding the wires must be pulled out of the grooves in the molding. As there is usually no slack in the wires the strain upon the wires in pulling them out far enough to "skin" and to attach to another receptacle tends to loosen the binding screws of the adjacent receptacle, after which the vibration of buildings tends to loosen the binding screws still more, and as they are not accessible they are apt to be left in a dangerous condition.

My present invention enables me to produce a stronger and cheaper receptacle which shall comprise a complete terminal block and cover in a single piece.

An additional advantage of my present structure is that in addition to having no loose parts the shoulders, recesses, etc. of the receptacle always bear a certain fixed relation to each other, which is impossible in a receptacle having two or more parts. By

providing openings in the sides of the receptacle in alinement with the binding screws, I leave the binding screws fully protected but easy of access, thus making it convenient and safe for an operator to install any number of receptacles on the same line of molding and then to pass from one to another and give the binding screws in each the necessary final setting.

In the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification in which similar reference characters indicate the same parts in all of the views, Figure 1 is an elevation partly in vertical section showing the receptacle in place on a molding with the cover strip in place; Fig. 2 a transverse section of the molding and cover strip with the receptacle in end elevation; Fig. 3 a plan view of the receptacle in place as in use; Fig. 4 an inverted plan view of the receptacle detached; Fig. 5 a longitudinal section on the line 5—5 in Fig. 4; Fig. 6 a transverse section on the line 6—6 in Fig. 4; Fig. 7 an inverted plan view of the screw shell detached; and Figs. 8 and 9 are elevations of the terminals detached.

10 denotes a molding having the usual grooves 11 for wires, 12 cover strips which are secured to the molding by screws 13 and cover the wires 14, and 15 a lamp the base 16 of which may be screwed into the shell of the receptacle.

17 denotes the receptacle as a whole which may be made of insulating material, as porcelain, and may be made of any ordinary or preferred configuration and is attached to the molding by screws 18.

For convenience I will describe the receptacle as comprising a base 19 and a socket 20 in which is secured a screw shell 21 adapted to be engaged by a lamp or other base as shown in Fig. 1.

22 denotes longitudinal grooves in the under side of the base which receive the wires 14, said grooves being gradually deepened as they approach the middle of the base. These grooves are separated by a longitudinal wall 23 having laterally extending projections 24 which protect the contacts.

25 denotes openings from the grooves into the socket and 26 lateral openings in the sides of the base which lead into openings 25 to give access to the binding screws, as will be more fully explained.

27 denotes the center contact which carries a binding screw 28 and 29 the shell

contact which carries a binding screw 30, said binding screws being in alinement with the lateral openings. The center contact lies in one of the openings 25 and an L-shaped attaching portion thereof, indicated by 37, extends through an opening 31 in the bottom of the screw shell and is attached to a boss 32 on the bottom of socket 20 by means of a screw 33 which extends upward through the base and engages the attaching portion of the contact. The shell contact lies in the other opening 25 and a branched L-shaped attaching portion thereof, indicated by 38, extends through opening 31 in the bottom of the screw shell and is attached in place by screws 34 which extend upward through the base and through holes 35 in the bottom of the screw shell and engage threaded holes 36 in the contact.

The operation will be obvious from the drawing.

In installing a receptacle, the wires are pulled up from the grooves, skinned and passed over the contacts and under the binding screws which are loosened to receive them and then turned down tightly upon them. Access may be readily had to the binding screws at any time through openings 26. It should be noted, however, that the contacts and binding screws are thoroughly protected as they lie well within the base, as clearly shown in Fig. 4, and are moreover protected on the under side by projections 24.

Having thus described my invention I claim:

1. A one piece insulating molding receptacle comprising a base having longitudinal grooves in its under face to receive wires and an integral socket portion extending from said base, said grooves gradually deepening as they approach the middle of the base, openings being formed in said base between said grooves and said socket.

2. A one piece insulating molding receptacle comprising a base having longitudinal grooves in its under face to receive wires and an integral socket portion extending from said base, said grooves gradually deepening as they approach the middle of the base, openings being formed in said base between said grooves and said socket, additional openings being formed in the sides of said base and intersecting the first mentioned openings.

3. A one piece insulating molding receptacle comprising a base having grooves in its under face to receive wires and an integral socket portion extending from said base, openings being formed in said base between said grooves and said socket, said grooves being separated by a longitudinal wall pro-

vided with lateral projections, and contacts leading from said grooves to the interior of said socket portion said lateral projections extending beneath and beyond said contacts to protect the latter during handling.

4. A one piece insulating molding receptacle comprising a base having grooves in its under face to receive wires and an integral socket portion extending from said base, openings being formed in said base between said grooves and said socket, said grooves being separated by a longitudinal wall provided with lateral projections, lateral openings being formed in the sides of said base and intersecting the first mentioned openings, contacts leading from said grooves to the interior of said socket portion, and binding screws located within said lateral openings and engaging said contacts.

5. A one piece insulating molding receptacle comprising a base having longitudinal grooves in its under face to receive wires and an integral socket portion extending from said base, said grooves gradually deepening as they approach the middle of the base, lateral openings being formed in said base and leading to said grooves, contacts carried by said base, and binding screws for said contacts located in said lateral openings.

6. A one piece insulating molding receptacle comprising a base having grooves in its under face to receive wires and an integral socket portion extending from said base, lateral openings being formed in said base, said grooves being separated by a central wall provided with lateral projections and an integral boss, a center contact carried by said boss, a shell contact secured to said base, and binding screws for said contacts located in said lateral openings.

7. A one piece insulating molding receptacle comprising a base having grooves in its under face to receive wires and an integral socket portion extending from said base, openings being formed in said base between said grooves and said socket, additional openings being formed in the sides of said base and intersecting the first mentioned openings, said grooves being separated by a central wall provided with lateral projections and an integral boss, a center contact carried by said boss, a shell contact secured to said base, and binding screws for said contacts located in said lateral openings.

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

CLARENCE D. PLATT.

Witnesses:

A. M. WOOSTER,
S. W. ATHERTON.