

H. E. REEVE.
LAMP SOCKET.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 12, 1908.

980,438.

Patented Jan. 3, 1911.

FIG. 2.

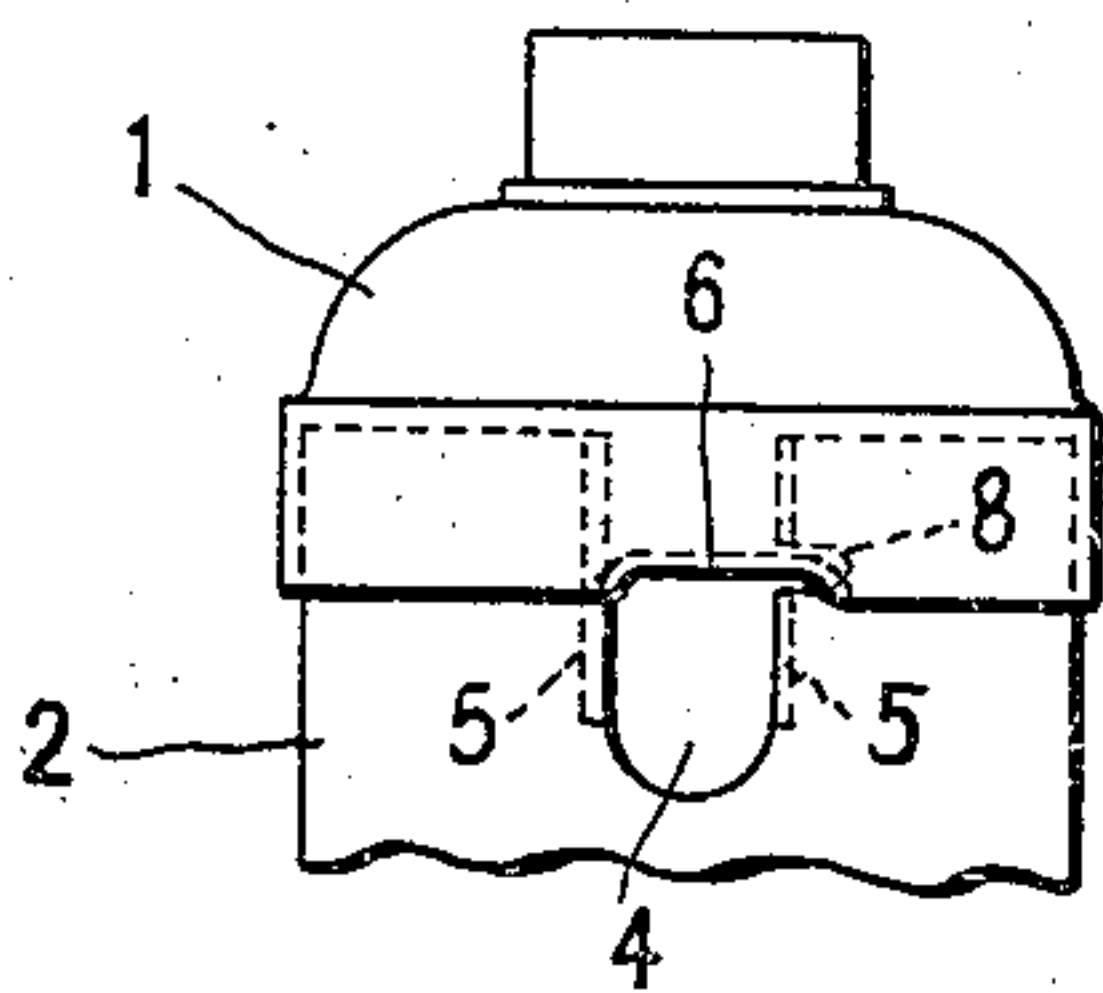


FIG. 1.

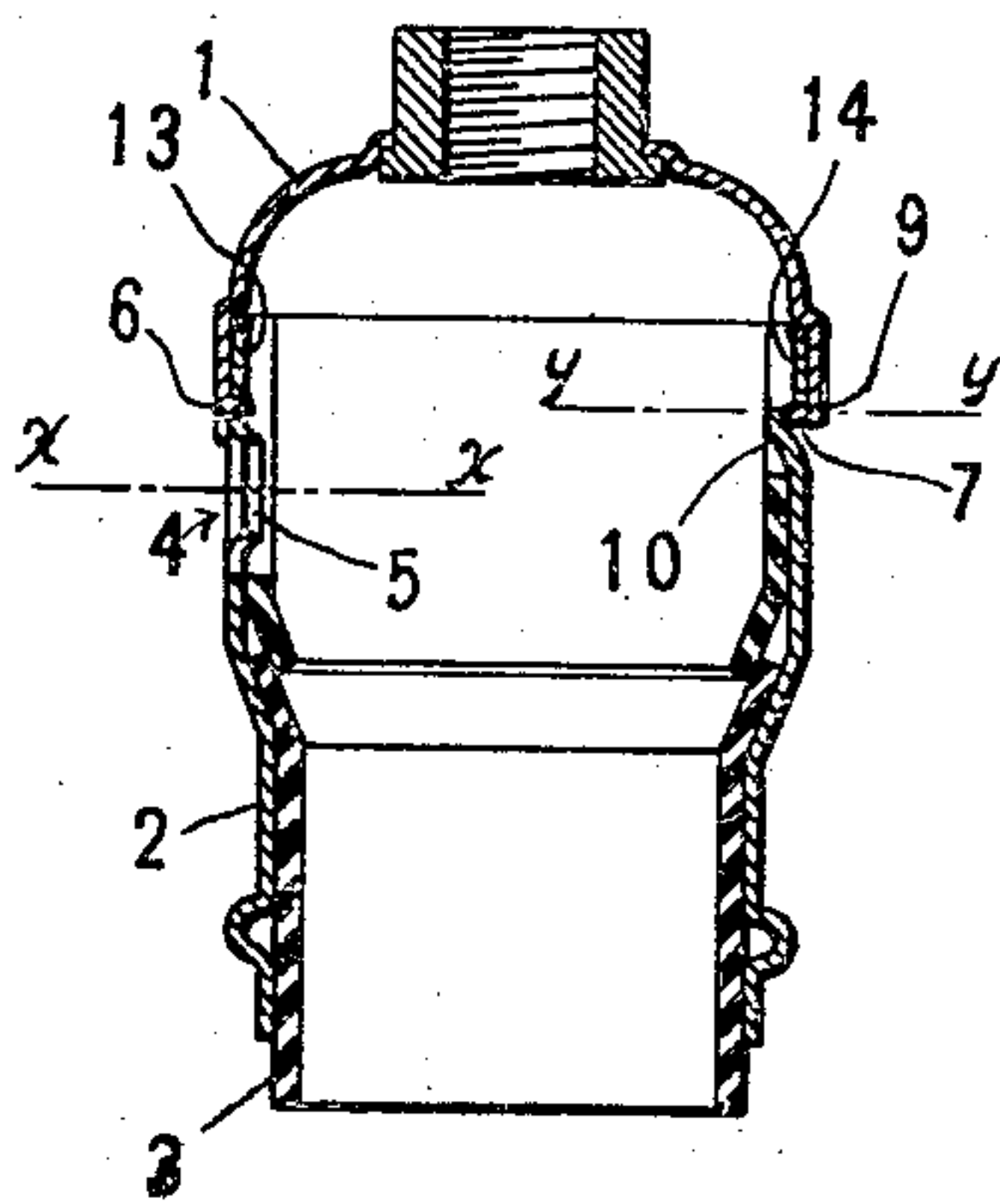


FIG. 4.

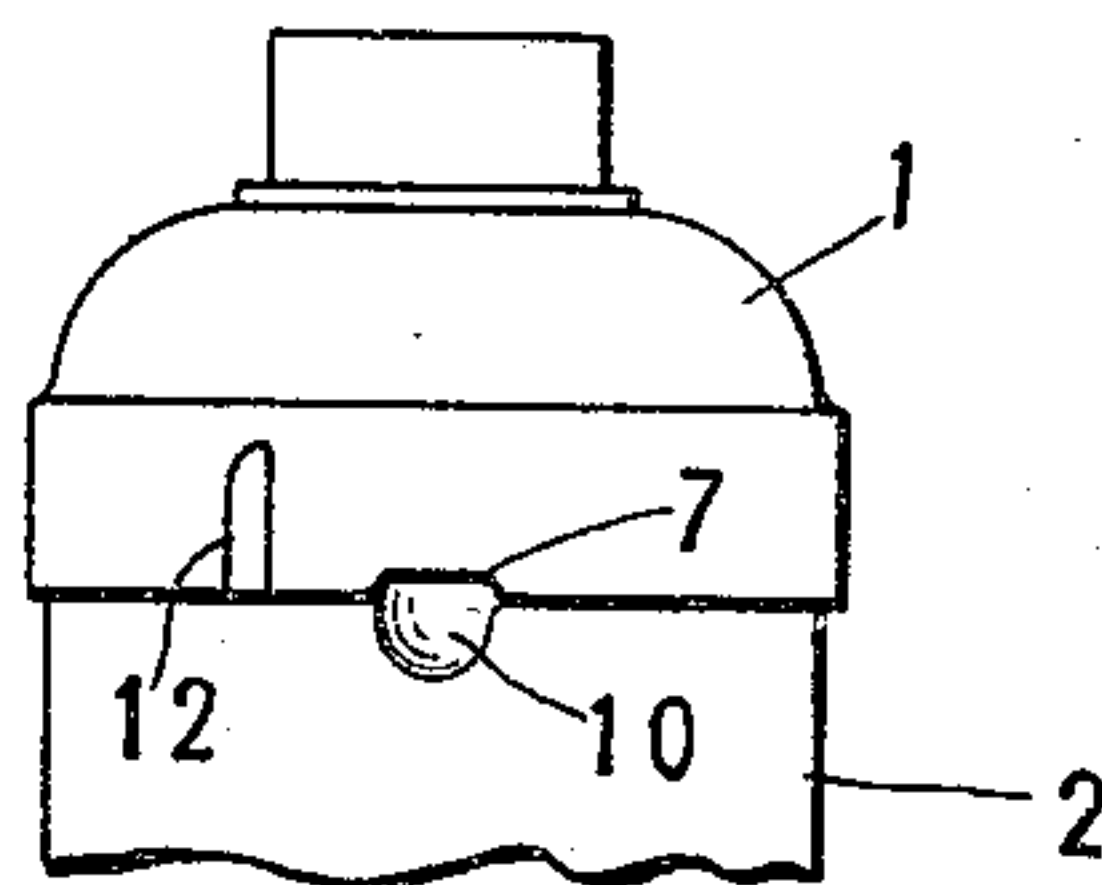


FIG. 3.

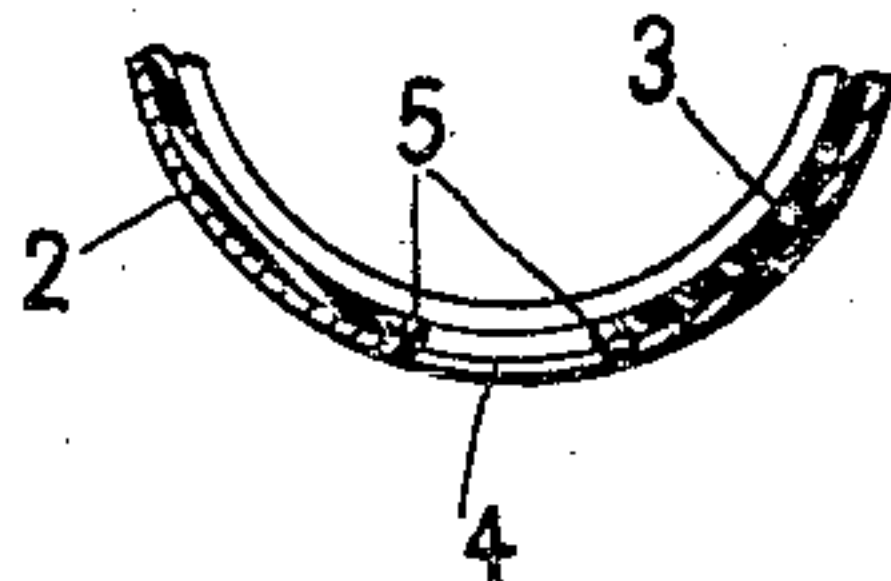


FIG. 5.

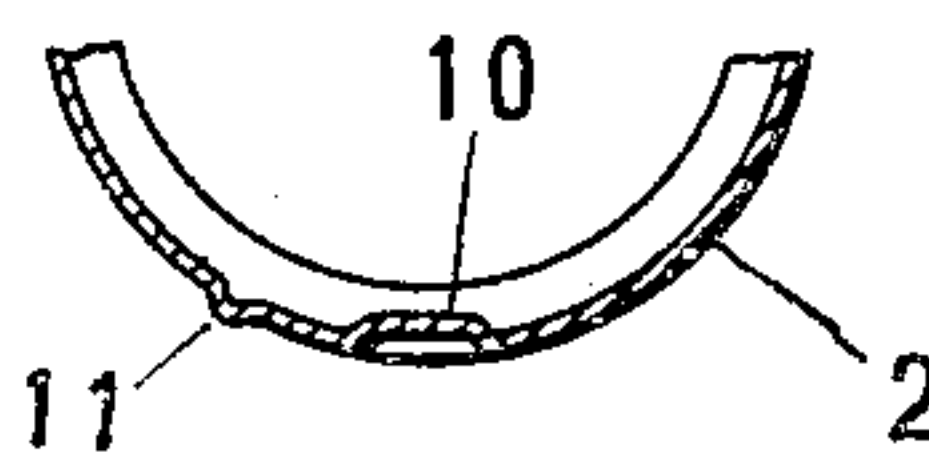


FIG. 6.

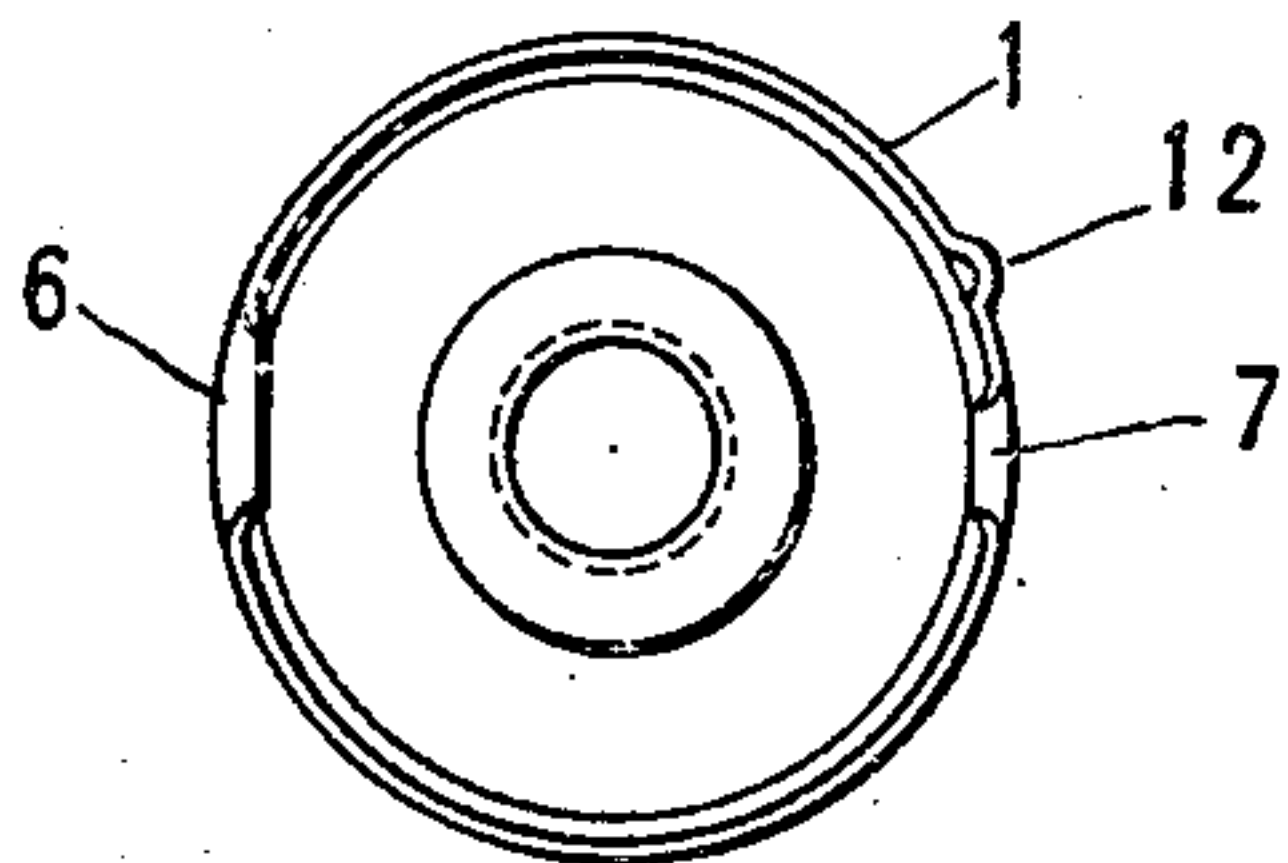


FIG. 7.

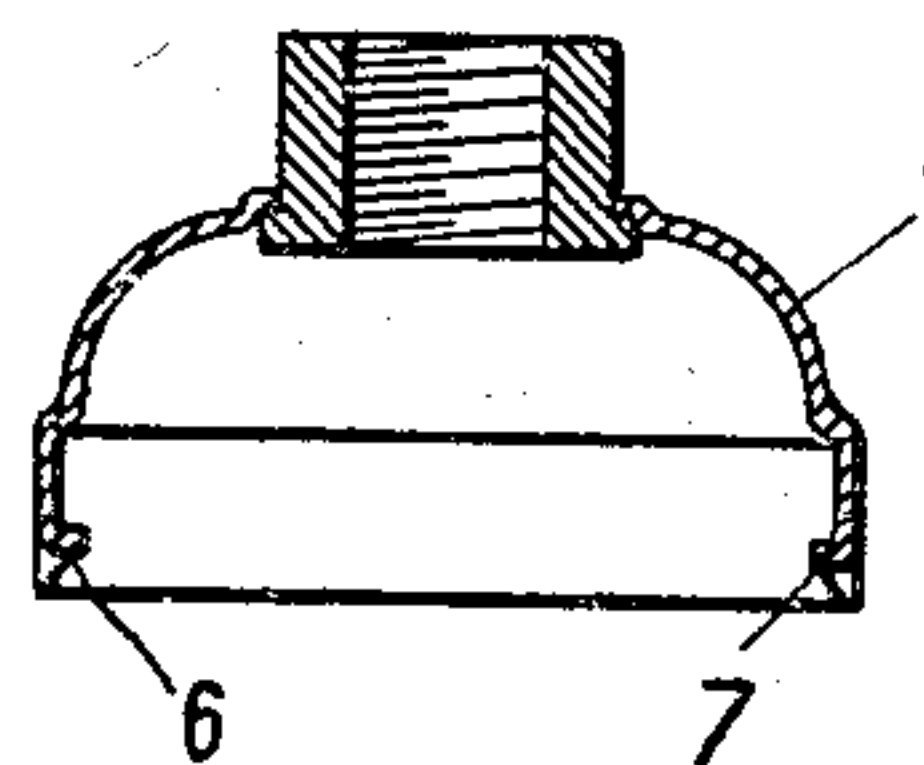


FIG. 12.

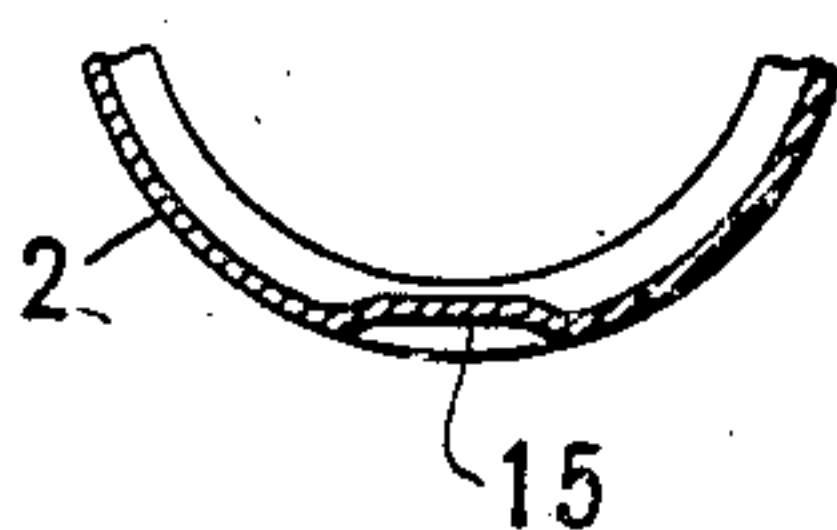


FIG. 8.

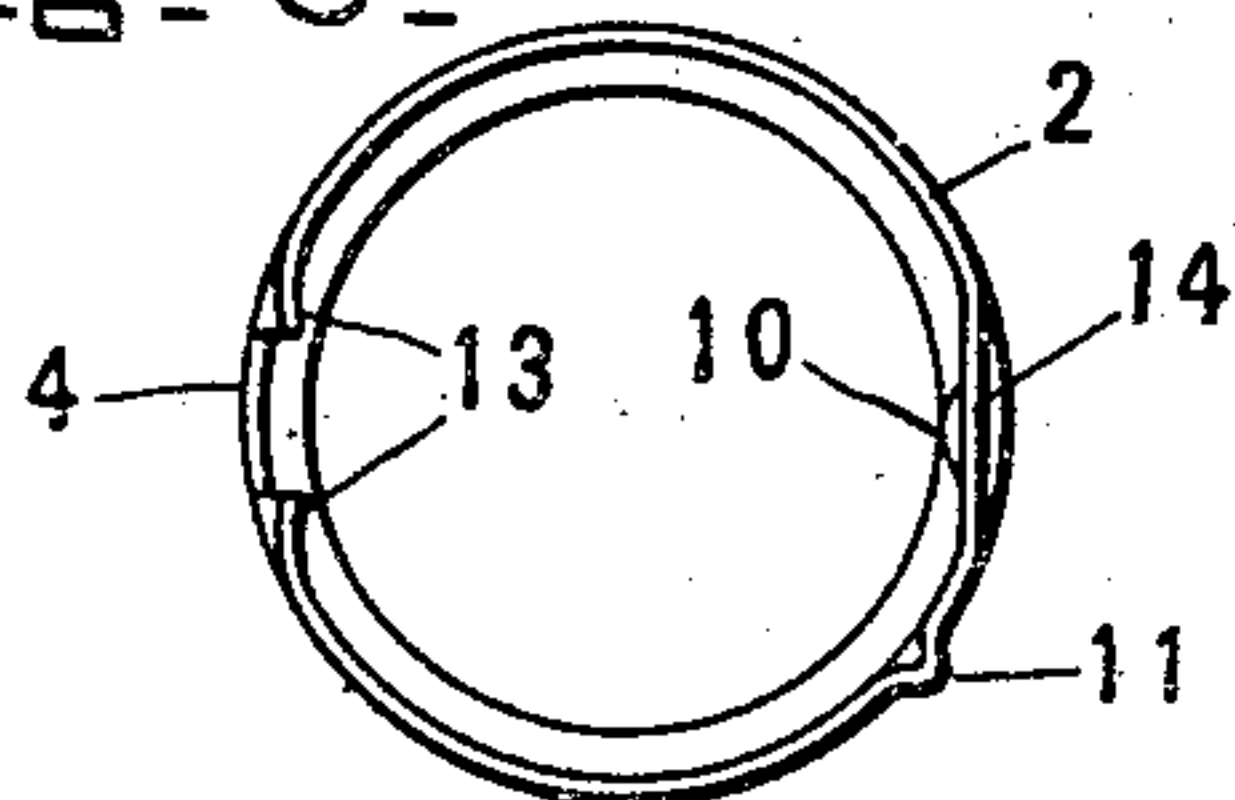


FIG. 11.

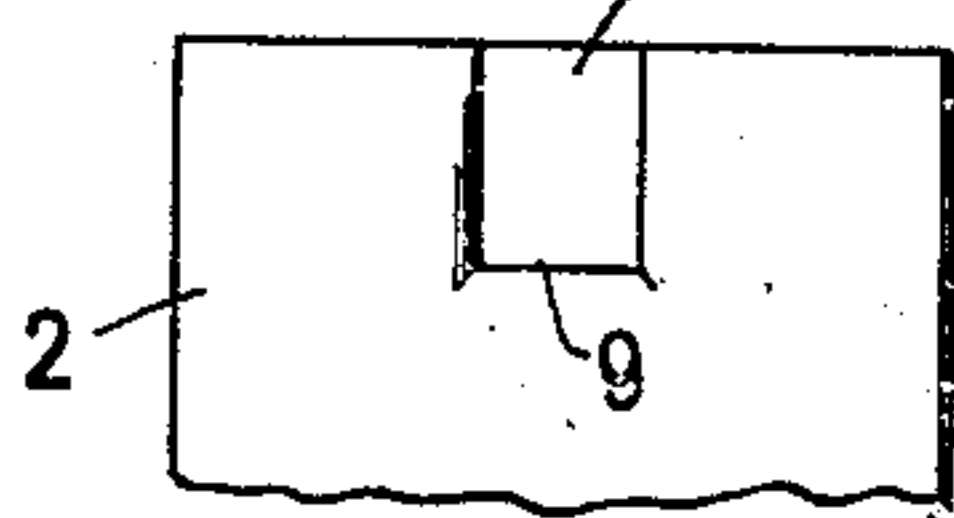


FIG. 9.

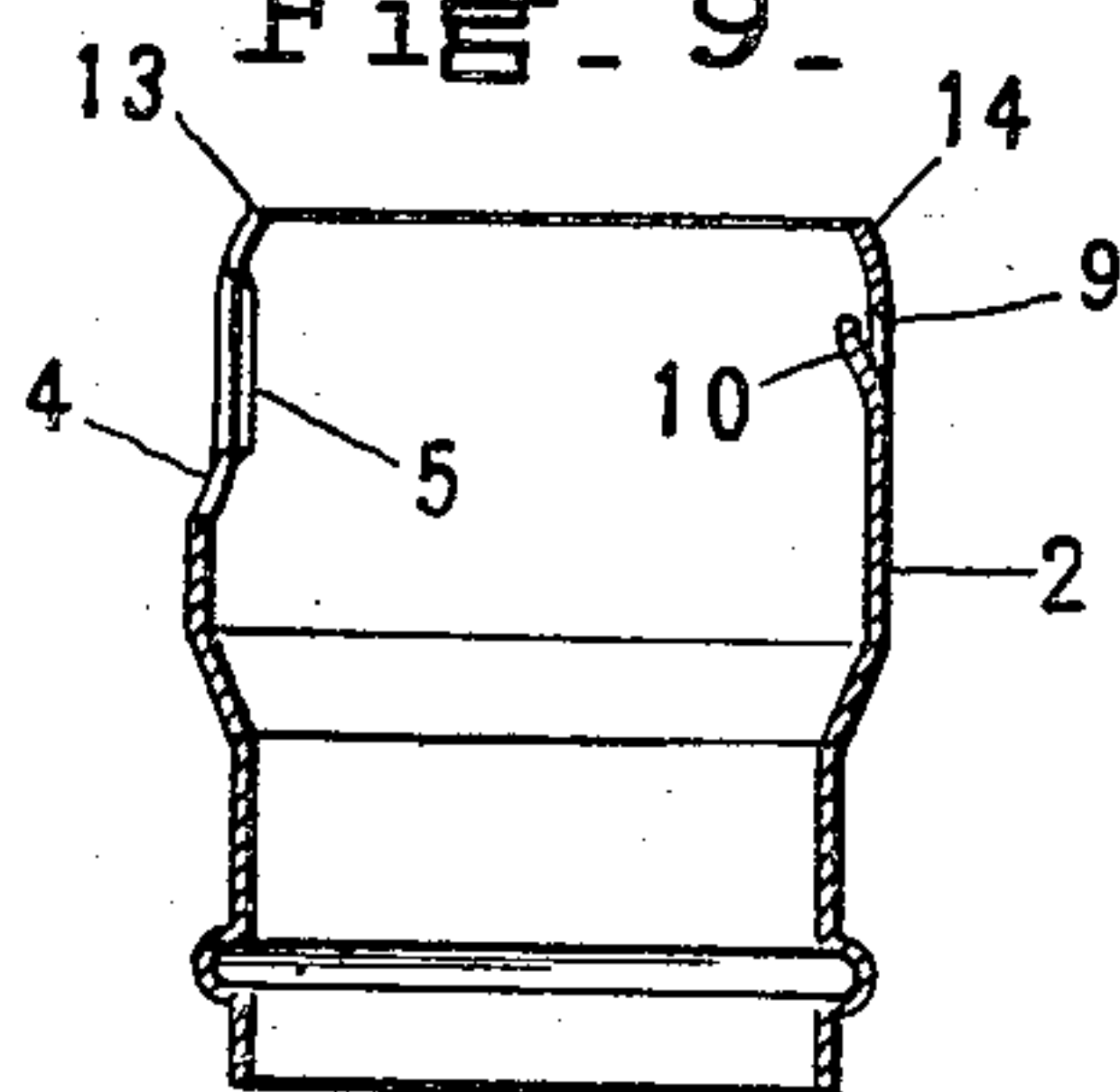


FIG. 13.

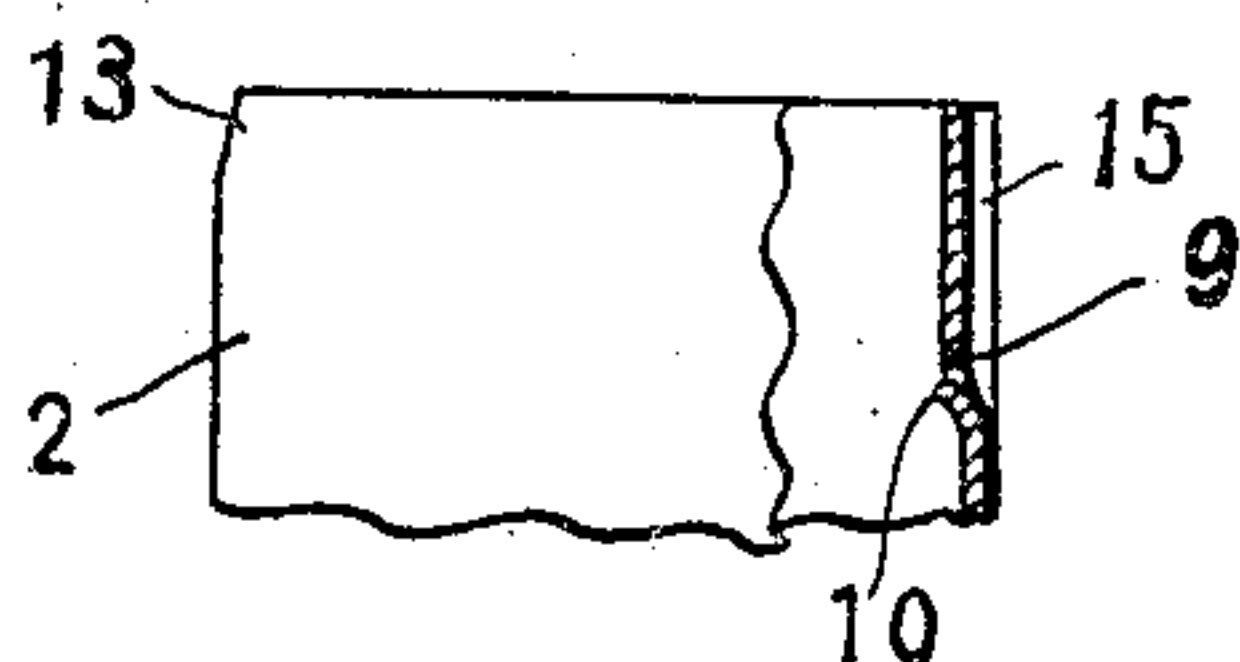


FIG. 10.

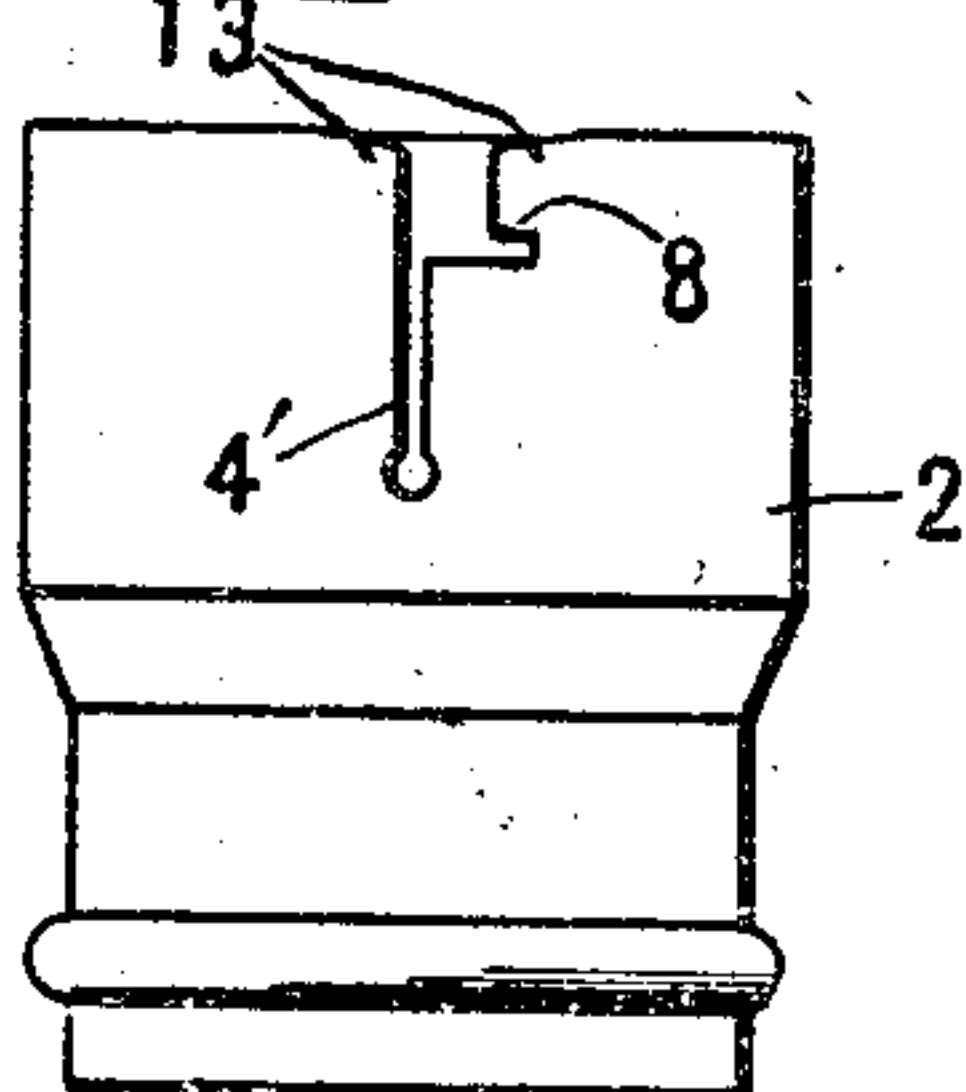
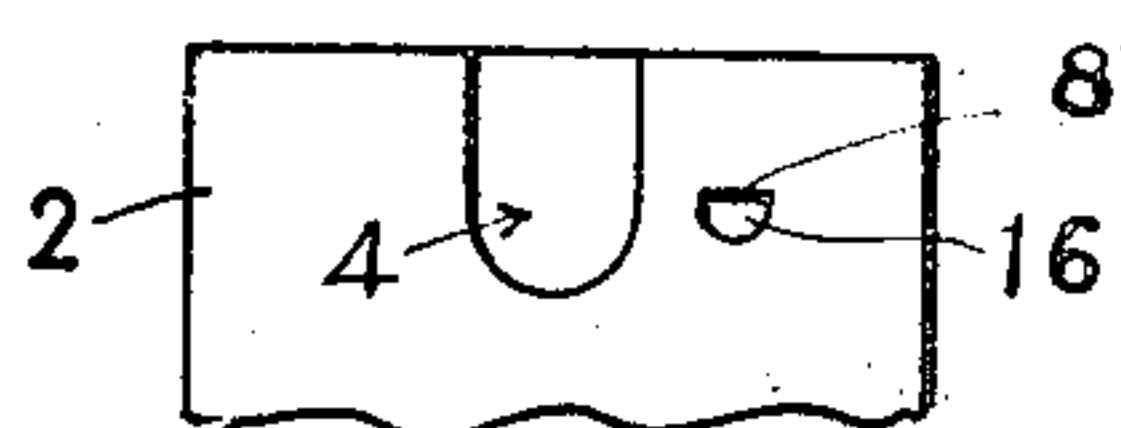


FIG. 14.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

HENRY E. REEVE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

LAMP-SOCKET.

980,438.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 3, 1911.

Application filed May 12, 1908. Serial No. 432,386.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY E. REEVE, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamp-Sockets, of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates to improvements in sockets for incandescent lamps and similar constructions.

The main objects are to provide a cheap but durable construction in which the parts of the socket can be readily assembled and disassembled without injury or unnecessary wear. These objects are attained by the structure illustrated in the accompanying single sheet of drawings and hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

The two parts of the socket which will be referred to as the base or cap and the sleeve are adapted to telescope into each other and snap together in such a manner that they can be readily separated when necessary or desired. The base has two parts of its edge bent over to provide catches and the sleeve has two shoulders adapted to be engaged by said catches.

Figure 1, is a vertical sectional view of a socket embodying my invention. Fig. 2, is a side view of a fragment. Fig. 3, is a fragmentary horizontal section on the plane of line X X Fig. 1. Fig. 4, is a view of the side opposite that shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 5, is a fragmentary horizontal section of the sleeve on the plane of line y, y Fig. 1. Fig. 6, is an end view of the base showing the catches. Fig. 7, is a vertical sectional view of the same. Fig. 8, is an end view of the sleeve. Fig. 9, is a vertical sectional view of the sleeve. Fig. 10, is a side view of one side of a sleeve for what is known as keyless socket. Fig. 11, is a side view of a modification of sleeve. Fig. 12, is a horizontal section. Fig. 13, is a vertical section of same. Fig. 14, is a detail view of a modification.

The base 1, and sleeve 2, are formed of metal of suitable form and design. A lining 3 of insulating material is preferably provided. The socket of Figs. 1 to 9 inclusive is for what is known as a key switch and the sleeve has a wide slot 4. The metal on each side of this slot is turned in to form flanges 5, 5 to hold the lining in place and prevent its turning. This slotting of the sleeve also renders it yielding for purposes

of assembling and disassembling as will be described.

On opposite sides of the base 1, limited portions of the edge are bent, flanged or drawn over to form catches 6 and 7, having abrupt inner edges forming engaging shoulders. Corresponding shoulders 8 and 9 are formed at opposite sides of the sleeve 2, by slitting, cutting or indenting the metal for instance at 10. The parts are separated by compressing the sleeve adjacent shoulder 8 and thus disengaging catch 6. The sleeve can then be drawn out readily.

Alining the parts is rendered easy by providing a guiding projection 11 and a recess formed by boss 12. Assembling is facilitated by turning in the corners 13, 13 slightly and bending in the opposite edges as 14 (see Figs. 8 and 9) so that the sleeve will more readily telescope into the base. Preferably, catch 6 spans the slot 4, (see Fig. 2) and thus assists in preventing relative rotation of the parts. In the keyless socket of Fig. 10 the slot 4' is provided in order to render the sleeve yielding (so that all parts may be put together and separated readily). Instead of the projection 11 and corresponding recess beneath boss 12, I may indent the sleeve as at 15 (see Figs. 11, 12 and 13) to form a groove for guiding the catch flange 7. A shoulder 9 is also provided for engagement by the catch 7.

In the form of shell for a socket, as shown in Fig. 14, the shoulder 8' (corresponding to shoulder 8, Figs. 2 and 10) is formed by slitting and indenting a part 16. The large slot 4 is primarily for the purpose of accommodating the key of the ordinary switch (not shown) but it provides a yielding wall in which one of the shoulders, such as 8, 8' or 9 should be located. The parts may also be assembled by simply hooking shoulder 9 back of catch 7 and then swinging the sleeve over and snapping shoulder 8 back of catch 6.

What I claim is:

1. In a lamp socket, a cap member having a limited portion of one edge turned inward to form a catch serving as one member of a hinge, and an inwardly projecting catch opposite thereto and a shell member slotted at one side to provide a yielding portion and having a locking shoulder in said yielding portion and a second locking shoulder opposite thereto, one of said shoulders serving as a second hinge member companion to the in-

turned catch at the edge of the cap member and the other shoulder cooperating with said inwardly projecting catch member whereby when said hinge-like members are
5 interengaged the cap and shell members may be relatively swung together until the shoulder and catch opposite the hinge snap together substantially as described.

2. A socket comprising a cap having a
10 plurality of limited portions of its edge turned inwardly and forming catches, a longitudinally slotted sleeve having a plurality of shoulders corresponding to said catches, one of said shoulders being at one side of the
15 slot in said sleeve, the corners of the sleeve at the mouth of said slot being inclined inwardly to facilitate alinement and assembling of the sleeve in the cap, said catches when interlocked with said shoulders preventing lon-
20 gitudinal and rotative movement of the parts.

3. A socket comprising a cap having an inwardly projecting shoulder at one side and having one edge turned in at the opposite
25 side, a slotted sleeve having a shoulder at one side of the slot and a second shoulder at the opposite side of the sleeve, the inturned edge of the cap spanning the slot and extending to the shoulder thereat.

4. A socket comprising a cap having in- 30
wardly projecting catches, a sleeve having shoulders to co-act therewith, the edges of the sleeve adjacent said shoulders being in-
wardly bent to facilitate telescoping with the cap. 35

5. A socket comprising a cap having por-
tions of the edges turned over to form in-
wardly projecting catches, a sleeve having
shoulders to co-act therewith, the edges of
the sleeve adjacent said shoulders being in- 40
wardly bent to facilitate telescoping with the cap.

6. In a lamp socket, a shell member hav-
ing a longitudinal slot and a notch affording
a shoulder at one side of said slot and a sec- 45
ond shoulder opposite the slot and a cap member having a portion of one edge turned
inwardly and serving as a catch extending
across said slot and into said notch and en-
gaging the shoulder thereof and a second 50
catch opposite the first catch and interlock-
ing with the second shoulder substantially as
described.

HENRY E. REEVE.

Witnesses:

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ROBT. S. ALLYN.