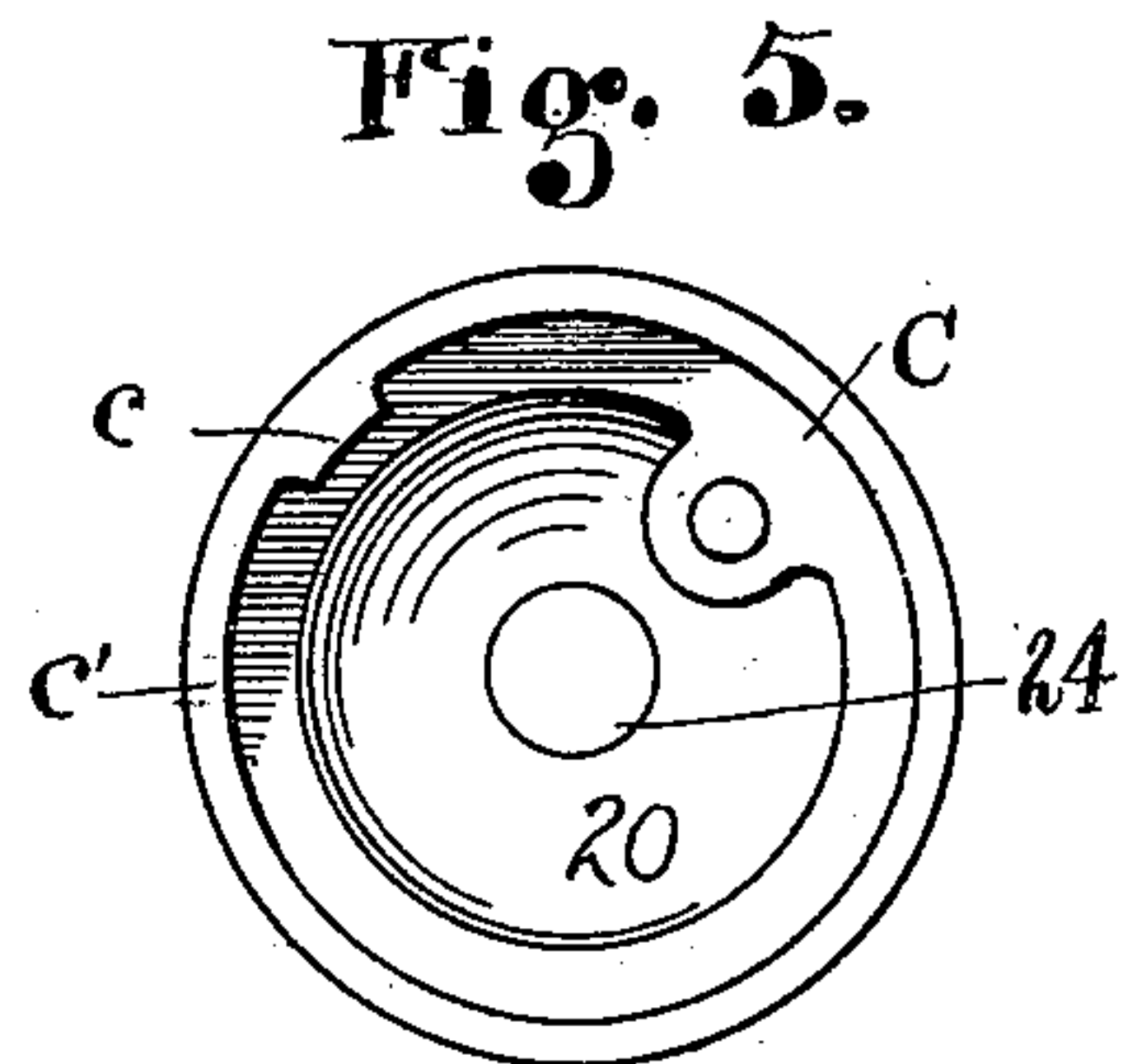
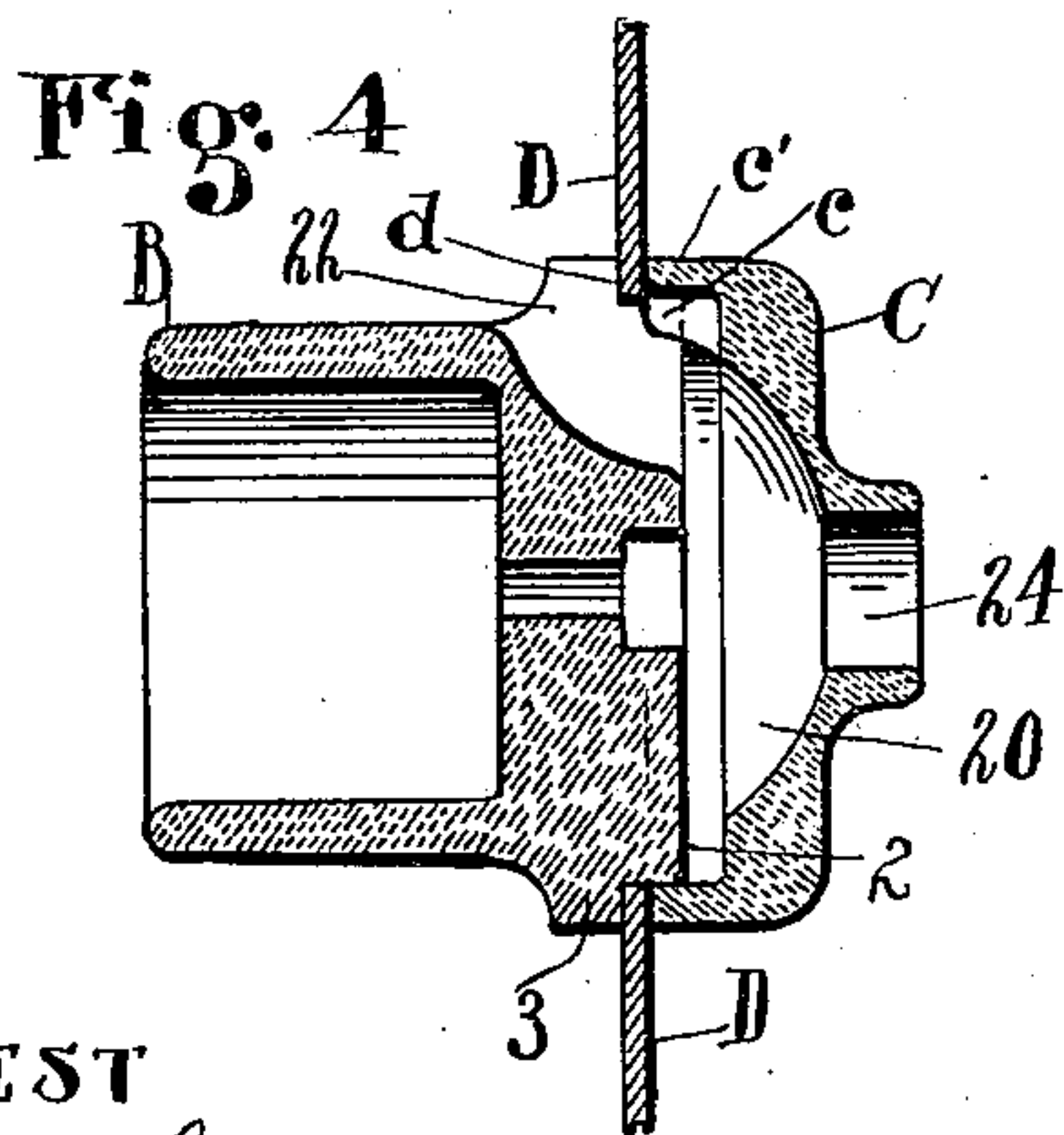
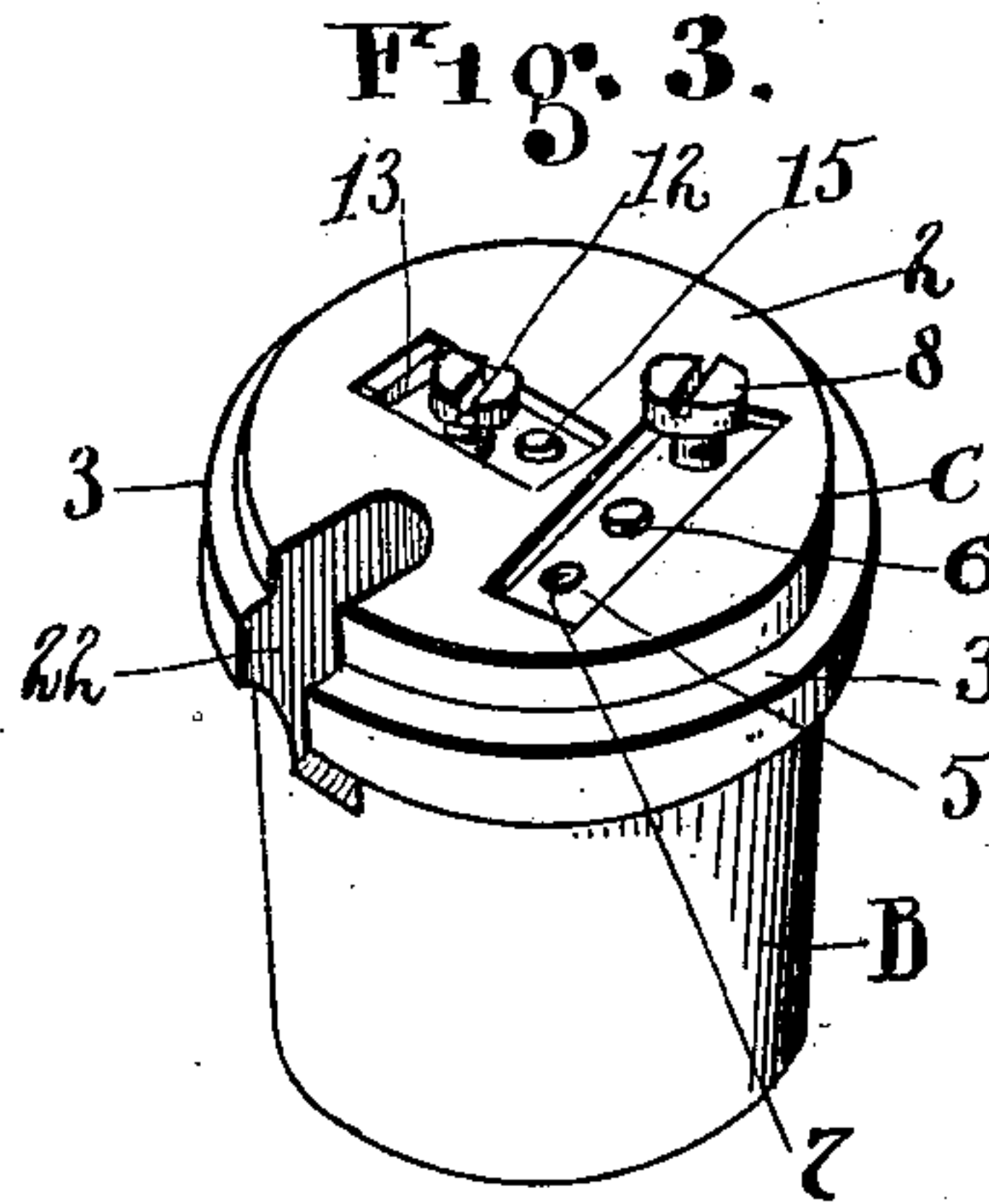
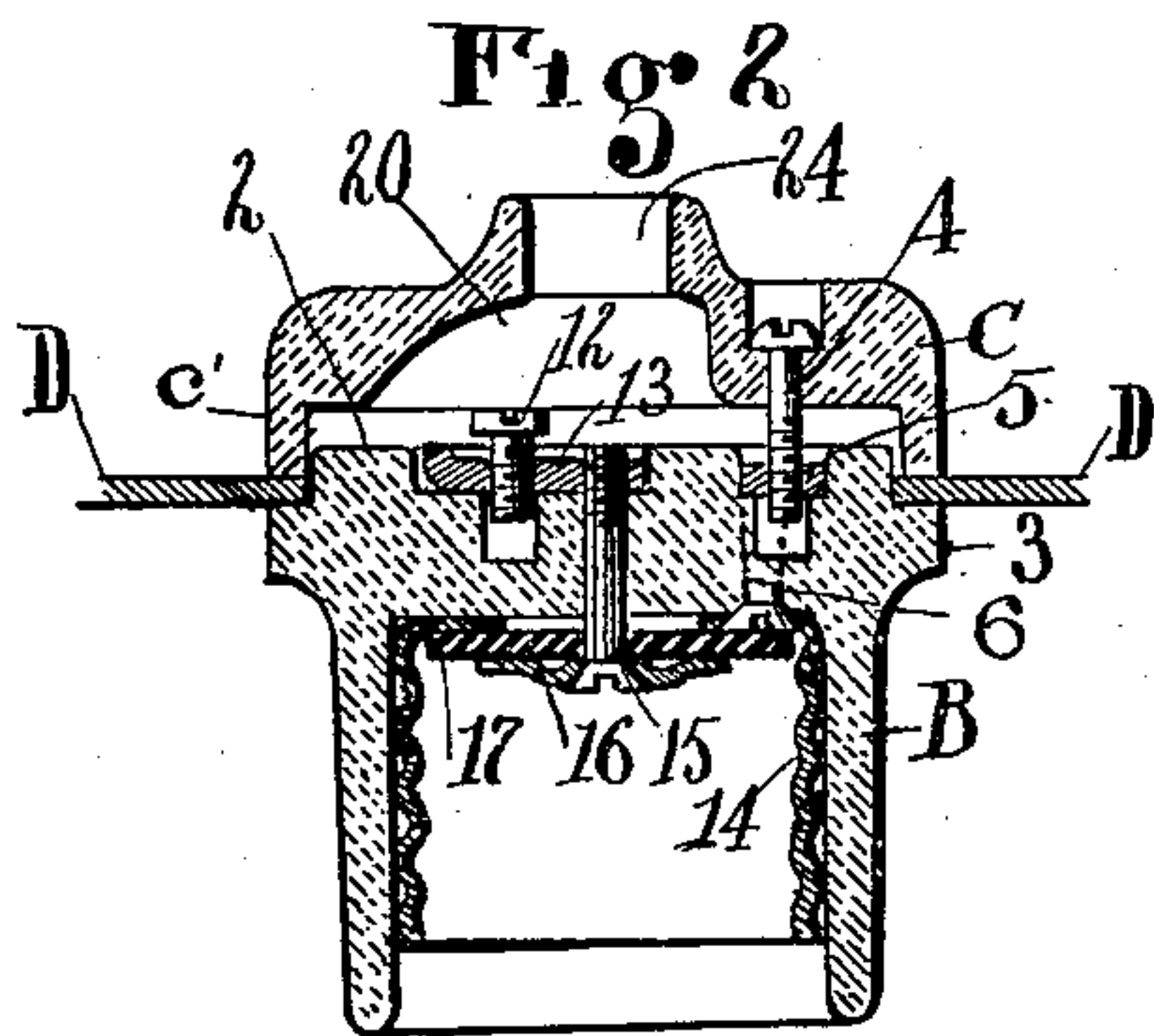
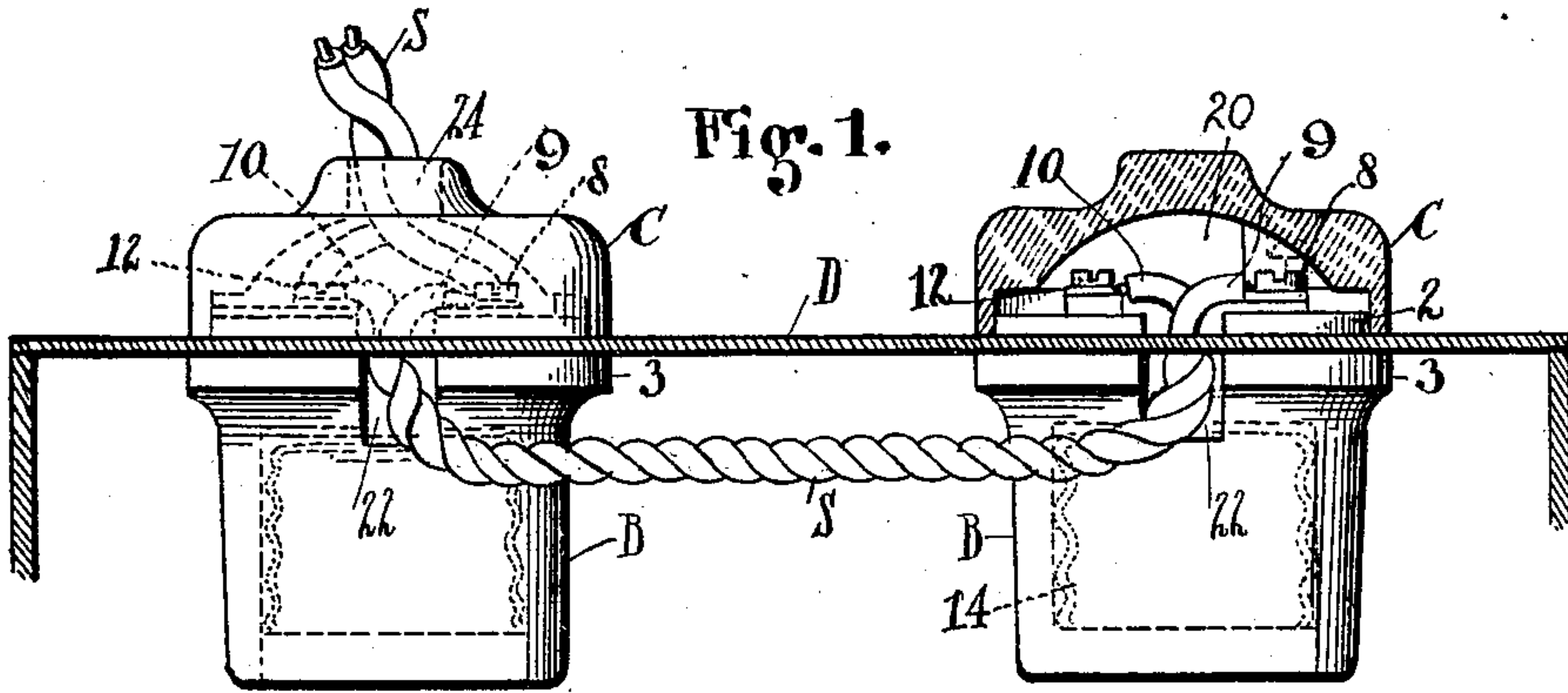


W. C. TREGONING.
LAMP SOCKET.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 20, 1909.

991,761.

Patented May 9, 1911.



ATTEST
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM C. TREGONING, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE TREGONING ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, A CORPORATION.

LAMP-SOCKET.

991,761.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 9, 1911.

Application filed February 20, 1909. Serial No. 479,146.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM C. TREGONING, citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamp-Sockets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in lamp sockets, and is embodied in the construction of socket, substantially as herein shown and described and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of two sockets containing my invention and connected by a conducting cable. Fig. 2 is a central sectional elevation of one of the sockets, and Fig. 3 is a perspective plan view thereof. Fig. 4 is a central sectional elevation at right angles to Fig. 2 of the socket members and intervening wall but without the electrical portions, and Fig. 5 is an inside view of the outer member or cap.

As thus shown the socket consists of two porcelain or equivalent parts, the body or socket proper, B, and the so-called cap or outer member C. These parts are adapted to be variously disposed as conditions may demand, but are shown in this instance as placed upon opposite sides of a comparatively thin wall, plate or the like, indicated by D. Said wall or plate may be part of a magic lantern, show-case, cabinet, or other article and in respect to which the said parts B and C sustain opposed but connected operating relations, substantially as shown. To make such connection one with the other a suitable hole is formed in said supporting wall or plate to receive the inner face portion 2 of the socket and about which is a flange or shoulder 3 adapted to abut against said wall, and said parts are held together by one or more screws 4 engaged through cap C into said socket, or rather into the fixed conducting strip 5 laid therein, which is the same mechanically, and said strip is fastened by a screw 6 from within the socket. Otherwise said piece 5 has a hole 7 at one end for screw 4 and a binding screw 8 for the corresponding wire 9 of strand or cable S. Following this lead, the screw 6 is engaged through the threaded conducting shell 14 within socket B by which the lamp is engaged as usual, thus bringing said lamp into the electric circuit through said screw

6 with wire 9 of strand S. The other or opposite wire 10 is engaged by screw 12 upon inlaid plate 13 on the face of socket B and through which electrical connection is made by the lamp, not shown, with the head of screw 15, or with the conducting washer 16 thereunder, an insulating disk or sheet 17 being interposed beneath said washer 16. As to these details, it may be said that they do not in themselves involve the present invention and are mentioned more particularly to complete the description of the device in which the invention is embodied. Having, therefore, the several parts arranged and operating substantially as shown and described, attention is again called to the relation of parts B and C to wall or plate D, one on each side thereof. Now, as to this disposition of these two parts, it is important to know that not unfrequently it is undesirable, or, in fact, impracticable, to connect two lamps by the strand or cable S on the outside of a wall carrying said parts. This may be so by reason of the shape or construction of the wall between the lamps, or because the lamps are so located upon the wall as to render outside connection really impossible. In other cases appearance or convenience may practically demand an inside arrangement of the wire strand between lamps. Hence the present construction of sockets, which has its outer or cap member fashioned more or less in the shape of a hood with an interior space 20 within which the respective wires 9 and 10 are adapted to be spread and make separate engagement with their respective connections on the face of socket member B, and said member B has one or more inclined slots or recesses 22 across its edge under cap C communicating with said chamber 20 and adapting the strand or cable to be drawn through to the inside of casing, shell or wall D and to make connection with the next lamp from the inside through the corresponding slot 22 therein, as seen at the right in Fig. 1. The outer or cap member of the socket has a central hole 24 for the introduction of the strand or cable S, and thus a single outside exposure of the cable is made and the utmost freedom is afforded to run said cable from lamp to lamp practically regardless of structural differences in the shell, casing, or inclosure within which they are socketed.

Cap C has an inwardly projecting inte-

gral portion *c* on its flange *c'* which is adapted to rest within the slot 22 when the parts are clamped together and whereby the cap is locked against independent rotation on body B, and said portion *c* also protects the cable S from abrasion and contact with the edge *d* of the round opening of plate D, see Fig. 4.

What I claim is:

1. In sockets for electrical lamps, a two part socket, one part having a chambered space inside and a direct inlet thereto at its center, and the other part being hollow to receive a conducting shell and having an outlet from said space through its side and closed to the hollow interior and adapting conducting wires to pass through the same, and means to unite said parts.

2. A socket for electric lamps consisting of two parts adapted to be clamped together on opposite sides of a supporting wall, and one of said parts provided with a central opening and the other with an inclined slot across its inner edge in communication with said opening and adapted to accommodate a strand of conducting wires.

3. A socket member for electric lamps having an inclined slot across its inner edge and a cap having a central opening and a chamber inside communicating with said

opening and said slot, in combination with a wall against which said parts are oppositely clamped and a strand of electric wires connected in said socket member.

4. A socket for electric lamps having one member provided with a channel across its edge for a strand of electric wires and another member provided with a chamber inside open to said channel and having an opening in its middle, in combination with a wall supporting said members on opposite sides and provided with an opening adapted to seat the first named members therein.

5. A socket for lamps comprising a hollow body adapted to receive the lamp and having terminal connections at the rear thereof and said body having a through opening from side to rear thereof, combined with a plate having an opening through which said body projects, and a cap member to cover the terminal end of said body and means to clamp the said parts upon said plate.

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

WILLIAM C. TREGONING.

Witnesses:

E. M. FISHER,

F. C. MUSSUN.