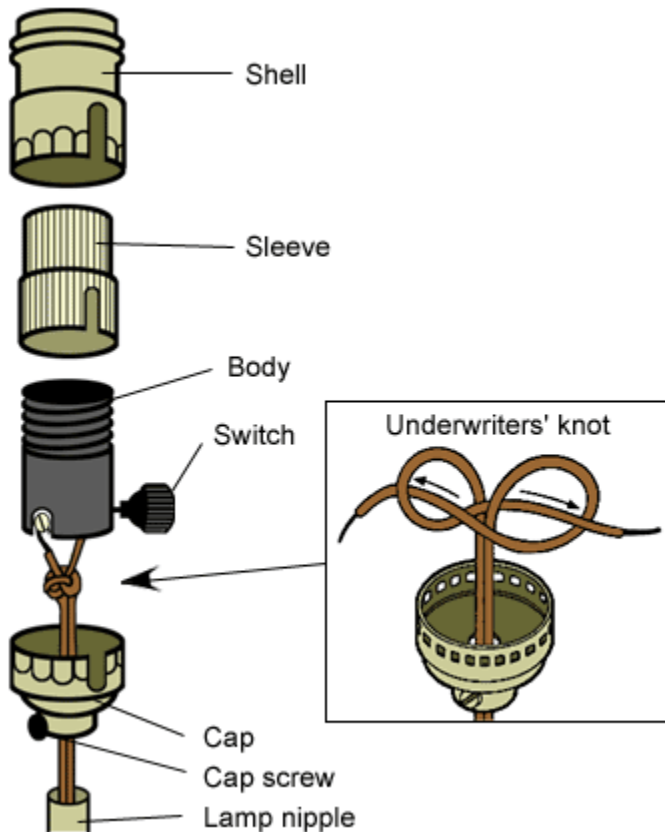


Repairing a Lamp Socket

Though lamps may vary in size and shape, the electrical components and the way they are wired are basically the same. Components consist of a socket(s), plug, cord, and switch. A lamp that does not work usually suffers from one - or more - electrical wiring issues affecting these components. However, problems in these areas have relatively easy remedies.

Replacing the Cord and Socket

1. **Always unplug the lamp and remove the light bulb.**
2. Cut off the old cord a couple of inches below the bottom of the lamp. With electrical tape, attach the new cord to the old one.
3. Loosen the setscrew below the socket cap and unthread the cap from the lamp nipple.
4. Pull the new cord up through the stem of the lamp. Discard the old cord and socket.
5. Slip a new socket cap over the new cord, thread the cap onto the nipple, and tighten the setscrew.
6. Pull the insulated, segmented 2-wire cord apart for 6 - 8 inches and tie the wires in an Underwriters' knot.
7. Strip 1/2 inch of insulation from each wire. Twist the strands together, and fasten the wires to the socket screws: wrap the neutral wire (covered with ridged insulation) in a clockwise direction around the silver screw, and then wrap the "hot" copper wire (covered with smooth insulation) around the brass screw.
8. Pull the knot down into the cap and snap on the socket.
9. Slip the insulating sleeve in place, then slide on the outer shell and position it securely in the cap.
10. Your lamp is now repaired. Replace the bulb, harp, and shade and plug it in!



See next page for socket functions and types

There are a variety of Lampholder Sockets, all of which are designed with primarily one function. That function is to hold various light bulbs & allow them to be illuminated.

MATERIALS

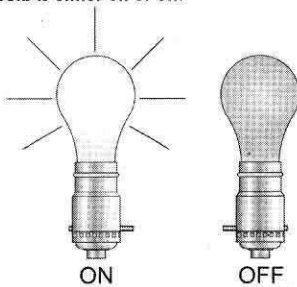
Lampholder Sockets are normally manufactured of either Phenolic Plastic or Porcelain. These materials provide an excellent insulator for the interior metal screw shell, this allows ease of installation & handling. The metal screw base is normally made of aluminum, however, a copper alloy or nickel plating is sometimes used depending on the socket. This screw base is sometimes covered by a brass shell for protection & appearance.

The socket is typically mounted with a bracket, hickey, or leg hickey. Brackets vary by design. A hickey is normally in-line with the socket & can be either fixed or adjustable. An adjustable hickey allows the socket to be raised or lowered on its base. The fixed bracket is normally off-set from the socket & can have a single or double leg.

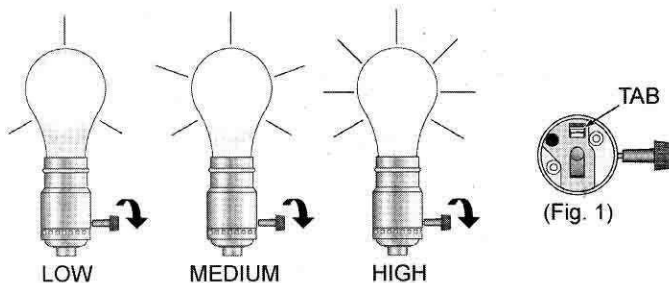
FUNCTION VARIATIONS

As previously discussed a socket is designed to hold and illuminate a bulb. There are several variations to this function.

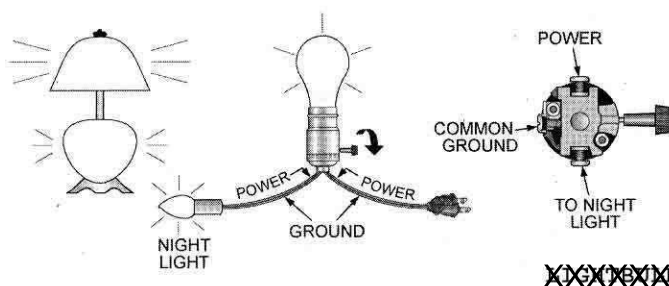
ON-OFF: The bulb is either on or off.



THREE WAY: Designed to illuminate a three position lamp. The bulb illuminates at low, medium, & high intensity. (See Illus.) The lampholder is distinguishable from the on-off holder by virtue of an extra small tab found inside the metal screw base. (Fig. 1)



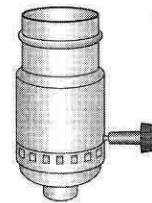
TWO CIRCUIT - THREE TERMINAL: Designed to illuminate two separate bulbs separately or simultaneously. A light with a night light in its base is a good example. Distinguishable by an extra screw terminal on socket.



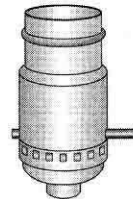
CONTROLS

These lampholder sockets can be activated in various ways.

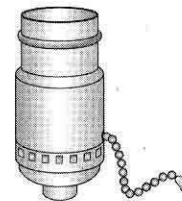
TURN KNOB: Located on the side of the socket & can be rotated in one direction. The turn knob can control on-off and three way depending on the number of positions.



PUSH THRU: Located on the side of the socket & controls on-off.



PULL CHAIN: Located on the side of the socket. A pull chain can control on-off & three way depending on the number of positions.



KEYLESS: Controlled by a remote switch.
(note) 3-way must have extra internal tab.

