



US 20180094779A1

(19) **United States**

(12) **Patent Application Publication**

Roys et al.

(10) **Pub. No.: US 2018/0094779 A1**

(43) **Pub. Date: Apr. 5, 2018**

(54) **ELECTRICAL WALL RECEPTACLE, LED MODULE, AND LAMP SYSTEM**

F21K 9/235 (2006.01)

F21V 23/06 (2006.01)

H01R 27/02 (2006.01)

H01R 13/66 (2006.01)

(71) Applicants: **Curtis Alan Roys**, Fredericksburg, TX (US); **Sidney Howard Norton**, Odessa, TX (US)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC *F21K 9/238* (2016.08); *H05B 33/089*

(2013.01); *F21K 9/235* (2016.08); *F21Y*

2115/10 (2016.08); *H01R 27/02* (2013.01);

H01R 13/665 (2013.01); *F21V 23/06*

(2013.01)

(72) Inventors: **Curtis Alan Roys**, Fredericksburg, TX (US); **Sidney Howard Norton**, Odessa, TX (US)

(21) Appl. No.: **15/724,231**

(57)

ABSTRACT

(22) Filed: **Oct. 3, 2017**

Related U.S. Application Data

(60) Provisional application No. 62/404,160, filed on Oct. 4, 2016.

Publication Classification

(51) **Int. Cl.**

F21K 9/238 (2006.01)

H05B 33/08 (2006.01)

An electrical receptacle that is normally configured to receive AC voltage is configured to provide a low voltage DC instead. An LED bulb without a transformer can be plugged into the appliance and operate on the DC voltage from the wall outlet. An optional circuit interrupter can prevent damage to the LED bulb is it is inadvertently plugged into a source of AC voltage. Any appliance designed to be operated on DC voltage can be plugged into the DC outlet without a transformer. Multiple LEDs can be “piggybacked” onto a base.

