

May 17, 1938.

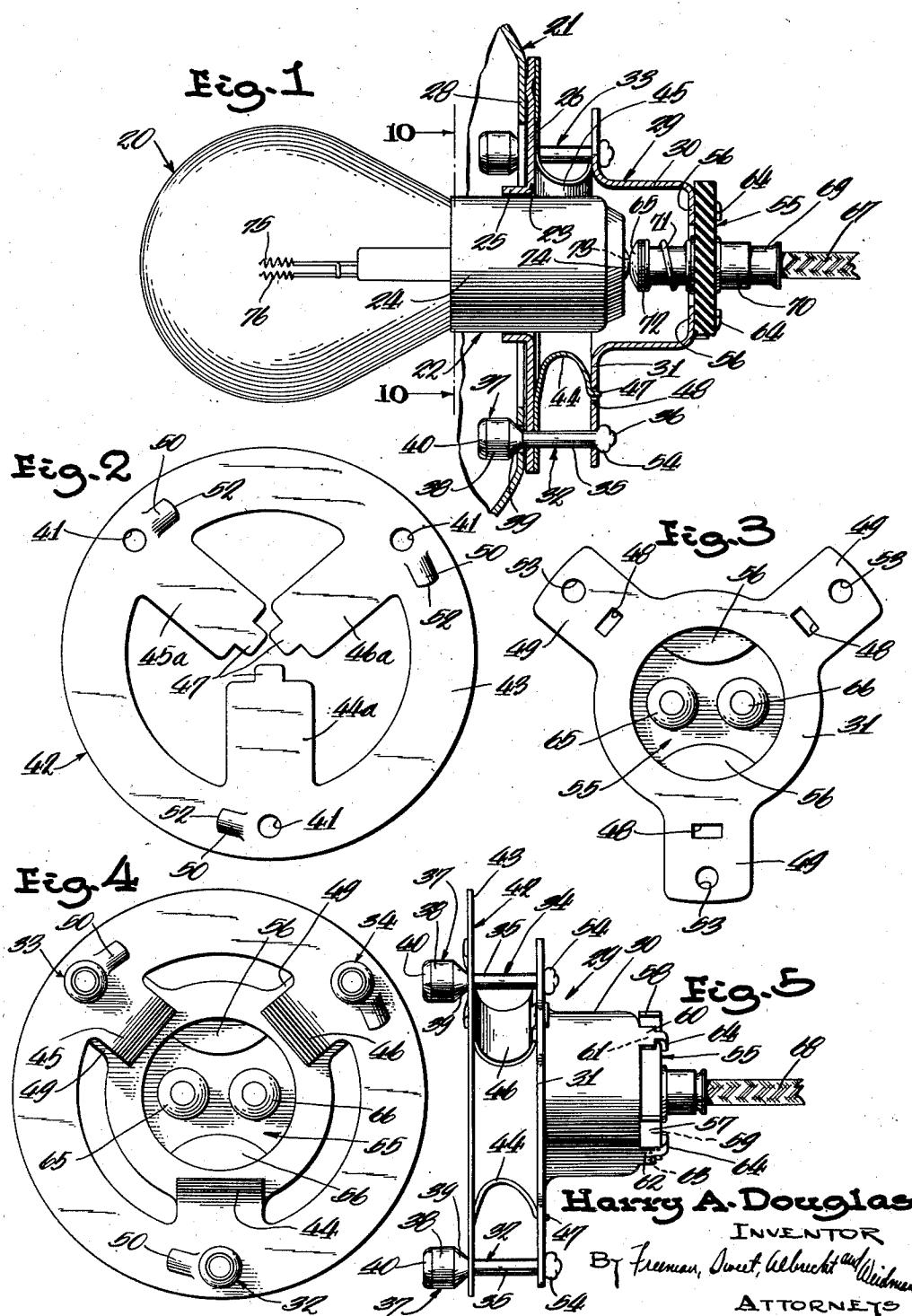
H. A. DOUGLAS

2,117,759

ELECTRIC LIGHTING DEVICE

Filed April 4, 1936

3 Sheets-Sheet 1



May 17, 1938.

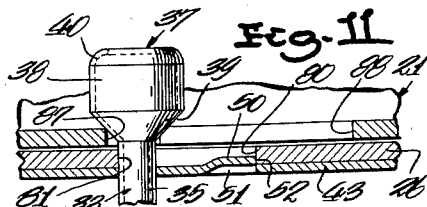
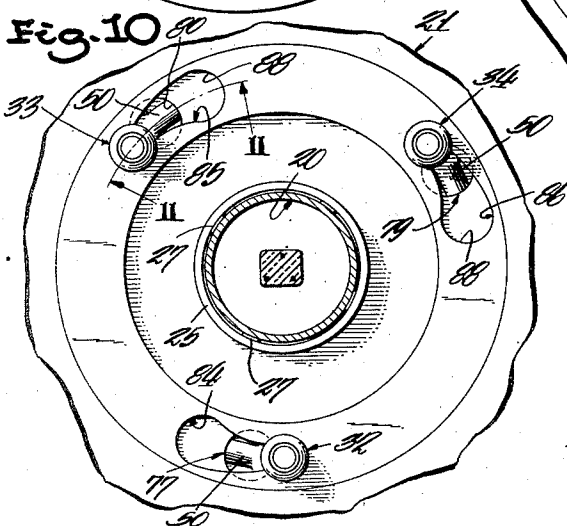
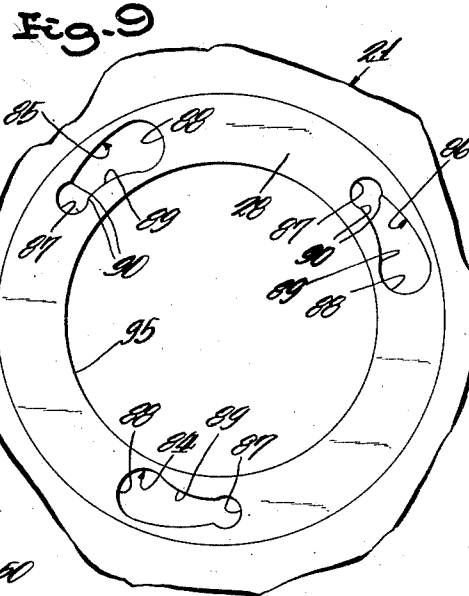
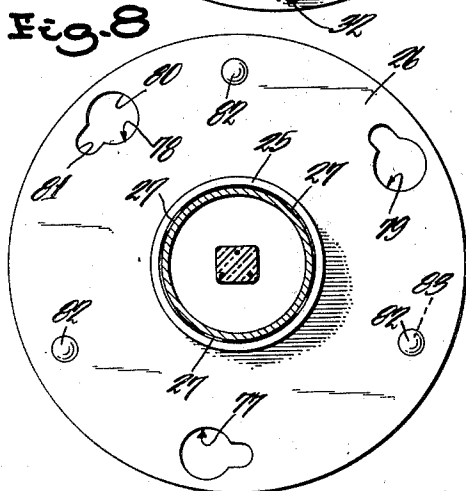
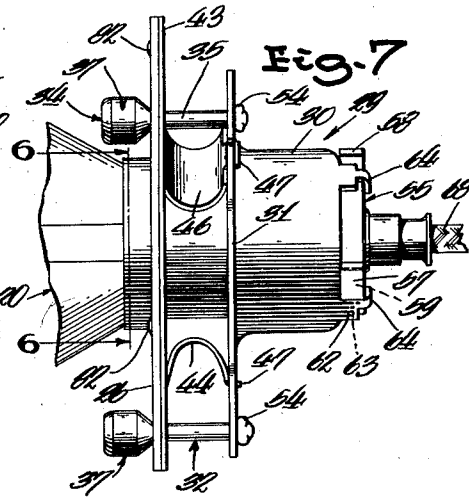
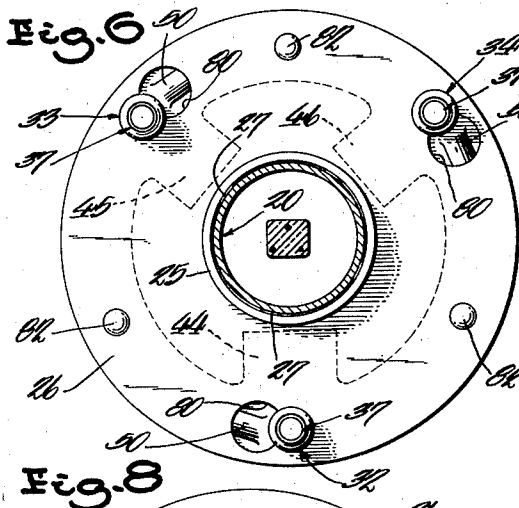
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3 Sheets-Sheet 2



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INVENTOR

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May 17, 1938.

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ELECTRIC LIGHTING DEVICE

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Fig. 12

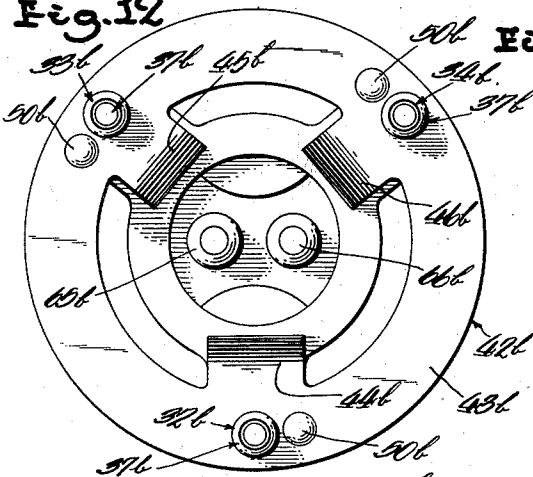


Fig. 13

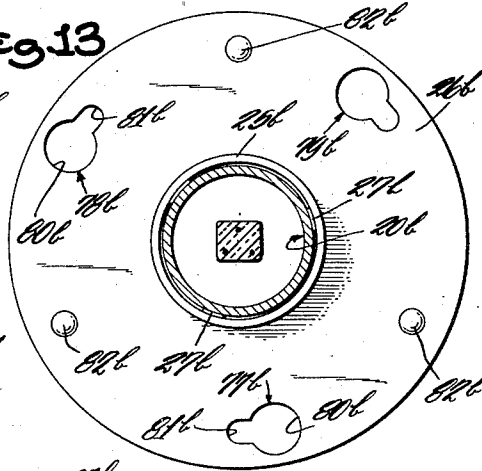
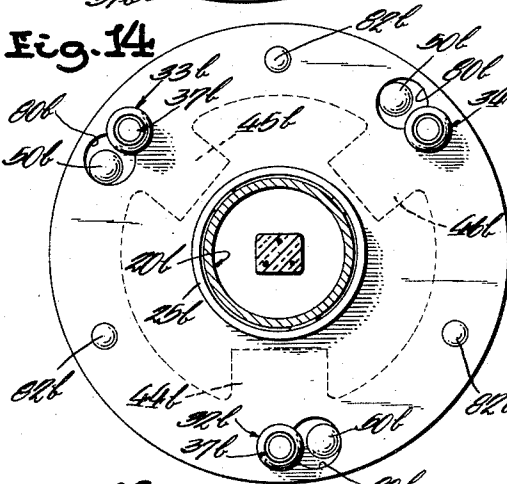


Fig. 14



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,117,759

ELECTRIC LIGHTING DEVICE

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of Indiana

Application April 4, 1936, Serial No. 72,776

8 Claims. (Cl. 240-41)

My invention relates to electric lighting devices, and more particularly to electric lamp units comprising an incandescent electric lamp mounted in a reflector, as for example, in an automobile headlight, and the principal object of my invention is to provide a new and improved lighting device and unit of this type.

In the drawings accompanying this specification, and forming part of this application, I have shown, for purposes of illustration several forms which my invention may assume. In these drawings:

Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view, certain parts being fragmentarily shown, of one embodiment of my invention.

Figures 2 and 3 are front elevations of details.

Figure 4 is a front elevation of a holding means or socket unit, forming part of the embodiment shown in Figure 1.

Figure 5 is a side elevation of the holding means shown in Figure 4.

Figure 6 is a section taken along the line 6-6 of Figure 7, looking in the direction of the arrows.

Figure 7 is a side elevation of a lamp and holding means, assembled, the lamp being fragmentarily shown.

Figure 8 is a sectional view of a lamp, taken on the line 6-6 of Figure 7, the holding means shown in the latter figure being omitted.

Figure 9 is a fragmentary front elevation of a mounting, or reflector, which is used in the embodiment of Figure 1.

Figure 10 is a section taken on the line 10-10 of Figure 1, looking in the direction of the arrows.

Figure 11 is a fragmentary sectional view, enlarged, taken on the line 11-11 of Figure 10, looking in the direction of the arrows.

Figure 12 is a front elevation of another embodiment of a holding means, analogous to the holding means of Figures 4 and 5.

Figure 13 is a sectional front elevation of another embodiment of a lamp.

Figure 14 is a section taken along the line 14-14 of Figure 15, looking in the direction of the arrows.

Figure 15 is a side elevation of a lamp such as shown in Figure 13 and holding means such as shown in Figure 12, assembled, the lamp being fragmentarily shown.

Figure 16 is a front elevation of an assembled lamp and holding means, such as shown in Figure 15, assembled with a reflector such as shown in Figure 9, the lamp being shown in section on a line corresponding to the line 14-14 of Figure 15, and

Figure 17 is a section, enlarged, taken along the line 17-17 of Figure 16, looking in the direction of the arrows.

Referring to Figure 1, the embodiment of my invention here illustrated is shown as including an incandescent electric lamp 20, adapted to be suitably connected to a mounting 21, the mounting being in this instance a reflector fragmentarily shown. The lamp 20 is provided with a base 22, which in this instance includes laterally extending positioning means 23 also forming part of the means for connecting the lamp to the reflector. The base 22 includes a shell 24, and the laterally extending portion of the base comprises a collar 25 surrounding the shell 24, and a radi- ally extending flange 26 on the collar. The collar 25 may be fastened to the base 22 in any suitable manner, as by solder 27 (see Figure 8). The lamp flange 26 is adapted to be seated on the rear face of a flat portion 28 of the reflector 21, and a holding means 29, cooperating with the lamp flange 26, is provided for holding the lamp 20 assembled with the holding means 29 and with the reflector 21, as will more fully appear. By the term rearwardly, or rear, is meant in a direction away from the light source of the lamp 20, frontwardly, and front, of course, having the opposite significance.

The holding means 29 comprises a shell 30, desirably of generally cylindrical form, which may be seamless, and desirably formed of sheet metal. At its front end the shell 30 is provided with a generally annular end flange 31, here shown as having projections, which carry a plurality of concentrically arranged unequally circumferentially spaced connector pins 32, 33, 34, desirably three, which may be hollow. These connector pins 32, 33, 34 are all identical, and therefore a detailed description of one of them will serve for all. Each connector pin is here shown as having a cylindrical shank 35, which is closed at its free end 36, and, before assembly in the holding means 29, is of uniform cross-section. At the front end the pins are provided with heads 37 having a cylindrical portion 38, the cylindrical portion being joined to the shank 35 by a frusto-conical portion 39. The free end of the head 37 is here shown as provided with a rounded margin 40.

The shanks 35 of the pins 32, 33, 34 are snugly but slidably disposed through apertures 41 in a biasing means 42 of sheet metal. The biasing means 42 is shown in Figure 2, developed in a plane, as it appears before it is completely formed and assembled as a part of the holding means 29. The biasing means 42 includes an annular part

43 having radially inwardly extending projections 44a, 45a, 46a, here shown as provided with narrowed free ends to form tongues 47, for co-operation with three rectangular apertures 48 here shown as disposed in three radial projections 49 on the generally annular flange 31.

The biasing means 42 is provided with three frontwardly axially extending projections or detents 50, here shown as of generally arch-shaped radial cross-section and conveniently formed by making depressions 51 in the opposite face of the biasing means. The free end 52 of each detent 50 is struck or cut free from the general plane of the annular portion 43, and this free end 52 thus projects a predetermined amount above the front face of the portion 43. These detents 50 are here shown as concyclic with the apertures 41, and spaced clockwise from these apertures a predetermined amount.

The projections 49 on the flange 31 are provided with apertures 53, here shown as in radial alignment with the apertures 48, adapted to snugly but slidably receive the shanks 35 of the connector pins 32, 33, 34. The set of apertures, 53, and the set of apertures 41 in the biasing means 42, are adapted to be aligned with each other. In order to assemble the biasing means 42 with the flange 31, the radially inwardly extending projections 44a, 45a, 46a, as shown in Figure 2, are bent radially outwardly to form spring loops 44, 45, 46, and the tongues 47 are bent rearwardly in a generally axial direction. The biasing means 42 is then so related to the flange 31 that the set of apertures 41 is in alignment with the set of apertures 53. The tongues 47 may then be inserted in the apertures 48. The connector pins 32, 33, 34 may then be passed through the aligned sets of apertures 41 and 53, to the position shown in Figure 5, in which the small ends of the frusto-conical portions 39 are in abutment with the margins of the apertures 41 in the annular portion 43 of the biasing means, and the annular portion 43 has been moved somewhat toward the front face of the flange 31 to put the biasing means 42 under a predetermined stress. The free ends of the connector pins 32, 33, 34 are then transversely locally squeezed or swedged to form laterally extending projections 54 which are adapted to engage the rear face of the flange 31, under the bias of the biasing means 42. The holding means 29 then has the appearance as shown in Figures 4 and 5.

The holding means 29 serves also to carry an insulating member 55, an outside diameter of which is approximately equal to the inside diameter of the shell 30, adapted to abut diametrically opposite segmental flanges 56 extending radially inwardly from the rear end of the shell 30. The insulating member 55 is further provided with a plurality of circumferentially spaced radial projections, in this instance three, two of which 57, 58, may be seen in Figure 5, for example, and a third of which, 59, is located at the other side of the member 55, analogously to the projection 57. On opposite circumferential sides of the projection 58 are disposed two rearwardly extending projections 60, 61 on the shell 30. Immediately below the projections 57, 59, as viewed in Figure 5, the shell 30 is provided with the respective rearward projections 62, 63. The space between the projections 62, 63 is less than the space between the projections 60, 61. The projections 60, 61, 62, 63, and the projections 57, 58, 59 may be arranged in any other suitable manner, so that the insulating

member 55 and the shell 30 may be assembled in but one relative rotative relation. In order to hold the insulating member 55 to the shell 30, the projections 60, 61, 62, 63 are provided with fingers 64, which may be clinched radially inwardly over the rear face of the insulating member 55.

The insulating member 55 is adapted to carry contacts 65, 66, these contacts being desirably formed as enlarged heads on shanks fitted over and swedged to the ends of conductors 67, 68 respectively. The conductors 67, 68 are disposed in sleeves 69, the sleeves being slidable within bushings 70, which are fixedly mounted, in any suitable manner, as by beading, through the insulating member 55. Springs 71 surround the sleeves 69 between the bushings and flanges 72 on the front ends of the sleeves, abutting the contacts 65, 66.

The contacts 65, 66 are adapted to make contact respectively with a pair of contacts 73, 74 on the base of the incandescent lamp 20. The contact 73, directly behind the contact 74 in Figure 1, is the contact which engages the spring pressed contact 65, visible in that figure. The provision of the plurality of contacts on the lamp base enables the use of a multiple filament lamp, the lamp being here shown as provided with two filaments 75, 76, one of which, 75, may desirably have its lighting center at some predetermined point with respect to the reflector, as for example the focus, and the other of which, 76, may be displaced from the filament 75 and may be used for providing dim light or so-called tilted light. The filaments 75, 76 have their terminals connected in a well known manner to the lamp base 22 and to the contacts 73, 74 on the lamp base. The passage of current to either one or both of the filaments 75, 76 may be controlled in any suitable manner by switching means (not shown) interposed in the conductors 67, 68.

The lamp flange 26, as shown in Figure 8, may be of circular outline, and, for cooperation with the connector pins 32, 33, 34, the lamp flange is provided with a plurality of compound apertures 77, 78, 79 unequally spaced to correspond to the unequal spacing of the connector pins. Each compound aperture comprises a set of two apertures, and since all of the apertures are identical, but one of them will be described. The aperture 78, for example, comprises a larger or entrance portion 80, generally circular and adapted to pass a head 37 of a connector pin, and a smaller or seat portion 81 extending circumferentially counterclockwise (as viewed in Figure 8) from the entrance portion 80 and having an arcuate end of such size as to snugly fit a shank 35 of a connector pin. Here shown as concyclic with and circumferentially between the compound apertures 77, 78, 79, the lamp flange 26 is provided with desirably three axially frontwardly extending projections 82, conveniently formed by forming depressions 83 in the rear face of the flange.

For cooperation with the connector pins 32, 33, 34 the flat portion 28 of the reflector is provided with three circumferentially spaced compound apertures 84, 85, 86, unequally spaced to correspond to the unequal spacing of the connector pins. The compound apertures 84, 85, 86 are disposed concentric with respect to a central aperture 95 in the flat portion 28, this aperture being large enough to pass the bulb of the lamp 20. Each compound aperture 84, 85, 75

86 comprises an arcuate smaller or seat portion 87, and an arcuate larger or entrance portion 88, circumferentially spaced clockwise (as viewed in Figure 9) from the seat portion 87, the seat and entrance aperture portions being joined by a connecting portion 89 tapering from the entrance portion 88 to the seat portion 87. The margins of the connecting portion 89 are, in this instance, arcuate and generally tangent to the entrance portion 88, while the junction between the connecting portion 89 and the seat portion 87 is narrower than the diameter of the circle defined by the seat portion, thus forming humps 90 at the junction.

The procedure in assembling the lamp 20 with the holding means 29 is as follows. The heads 37 of the connector pins 32, 33, 34 are brought into registry with the entrance portions 80 of the compound apertures 77, 78, 79 in the lamp flange 26 and the heads and flange are moved axially with respect to each other, against the bias of the contacts 65, 66, so that the heads 37 pass through the entrance portions 80, whereupon the rear face of the flange 26 comes into abutment with the front face of the annular portion 43 of the biasing means. The biasing means 42 is slightly stressed and the holding means 29 and the lamp 20 are now turned about their axes in such direction relatively to each other that the small ends of the frustro-conical portions 39 of the connector pins 32, 33, 34 will become seated on the margins of the seats 81 of the compound apertures 77, 78, 79, whereupon the detents 50 will snap frontwardly off of the trailing margins of the entrance portions 80. The lamp 20 and holding means 29 are now completely assembled and have the position shown in Figures 6 and 7.

The assembled lamp, 20, and holding means, 29, now constitute a unit which is adapted to be in turn assembled with the reflector 21, as follows. The unitary lamp and holding means, shown assembled as a unit in Figures 6 and 7, are brought into axial alignment with the apertures 95 in the reflector 21, with the bulb of the lamp 20 facing the rear of the reflector, the bulb of the lamp is passed through the reflector aperture 95, and the unit is rotationally so positioned that the heads 37 of the connector pins 32, 33, 34 are in registry with the entrance portions 88 of the compound apertures 84, 85, 86 of the reflector. The unitary lamp and holding means are then moved frontwardly until the axial projections 82 of the lamp flange 26 engage the rear face of the flat portion 28 of the reflector. The unitary lamp and holding means are then turned clockwise, as viewed from the rear of the reflector, the frustro-conical portions 39 of the connector pins 32, 33, 34 thereby engaging the margins of the tapered portions 89 of the compound apertures 84, 85, 86. Further clockwise movement causes the connector pins 32, 33, 34 to be pulled frontwardly, by reason of the cam action as between the frustro-conical portions 39 and the tapered aperture portions 89, until the frustro-conical portions pass the humps 90 and snap into the seat portions 87. The position of the parts is then as shown in Figures 1, 10, and 11.

It will be evident that the biasing means 42 biases the shell 30 and the connector pins 32, 33, 34 rearwardly and consequently the heads 37 are pressed into the seats 87, while at the same time the biasing means 42 presses the flange 26 forwardly thereby pressing the axial projections 82

firmly against the flat portion 28 of the reflector. Since the lamp flange 26 is accurately pre-positioned with respect to its distance from the filaments 75, 76, and the direction of the plane of the flange 26 is pre-positioned with respect to the axis of the lamp 20, and furthermore, since the seats 87, in cooperation with the connector pins 32, 33, 34 accurately determine the position of the lamp 20 about its axis with respect to the reflector 21, the filament 75, and also the auxiliary filament 76, will be positioned at the desired places with respect to the reflector.

The flange 26 may be pre-positioned by assembling the lamp with the positioning means 23 and placing the positioning means 23 on a standard with the shell 24 within the collar 25 and then adjusting the lamp until the lighting center of the desired filament thereof is in a predetermined position, whereupon the collar 25 is soldered to the shell 24. The position of other filaments of the lamp may be likewise simultaneously predetermined.

It will be noted that, since the axial projections 82 are unequally circumferentially spaced, and the spring loops 44, 45, 46 are similarly unequally spaced, the projections 82 might be pressed against the flat portion 28 of the reflector with undesirably unequal force if the spring loops were of equal strength. This inequality may desirably be equalized making the spring loops 45, 46 each of less width, and therefore of less strength, than that of the spring loop 44.

When it is desired to disconnect a lamp 20 from the reflector 21, the lamp 20 and holding means 29 are turned as a unit with respect to the reflector until the heads 37 are brought into registry with the entrance apertures 88, whereupon the lamp 20 and holding means 29 may be removed as unit by axial movement with respect to the reflector.

The lamp 20 may be removed from the holding means 29 by first disengaging the detents 50 and then turning the lamp about its axis in a counter clockwise direction, as viewed in Figure 6, until the heads 37 register with the entrance portions 80, thereby permitting disengagement of the lamp, as will be evident.

Referring now to the embodiment shown in Figures 12 through 17. In this embodiment a holding means 29b includes a shell 30b having a flange 31b which carries connector pins 32b, 33b, 34b. The shell 30b is also shown as carrying an insulating member 55b, which in turn carries contacts 65b, 66b connected to conductors 67b, 68b. The foregoing parts are constructed and arranged exactly as are the corresponding parts of the holding means 29 of the embodiment of Figure 1. The holding means 29b also includes a biasing means 42b which is constructed and arranged identically with the biasing means 42 with the exception that the annular portion 43b of the biasing means 42b is provided with a different form of frontwardly extending projections or detents, 50b. The detents 50b may be of the same form as the detents 50 of the embodiment of Figure 1, but are here shown as of generally dome-shape, conveniently formed by making indentations 51b in the rear face of the annular portion 43b. Moreover, instead of the detents 50b being spaced clockwise from apertures 41b (through which the shanks 35b of the connector pins 32b, 33b, 34b are disposed; see Figure 17) they are disposed on the counter clockwise side of the apertures 41b.

Cooperable with the holding means 29b is a 75

lamp 20b which, with the exception of the compound apertures in its flange 26b, is identical with the lamp 20 of the embodiment of Figure 1. The flange 26b has compound apertures 77b, 78b, 79b, each aperture comprising a seat portion 81b and an entrance portion 80b. These compound apertures are designed for cooperation with the connector pins 32b, 33b, 34b in a manner similar to that already described in connection with the embodiment of Figure 1, with the exception that the seat portions 81b of these compound apertures extend, circumferentially from the respective margins of the entrance portions 80b in a clockwise direction, instead of in a counterclockwise direction as is the case with the compound apertures in the lamp flange 26.

The lamp 20b may be assembled with the holding means 29b in the manner already described in connection with the lamp 20 and holding means 29, with the exception that in assembling the flange 26b with the heads 37b of the connector pins, the flange 26b is turned in a counterclockwise direction, as viewed in Figure 13, after the entrance portions 80b of the compound apertures 77b, 78b, 79b have been passed over the heads 37b of the connector pins 32b, 33b, 34b. The assembled lamp and holding means then has the appearance as shown in front elevation in Figure 14, and in side elevation in Figure 15, in which the detents 50b have snapped frontwardly off of the trailing margins of the entrance portions 80b. The shanks 35b of the connector pins are, in this position of the parts, snugly positioned in the seat portions 81b, and the small ends of the frusto-conical portions 39b of the connector pins are seated on the margins of the seat portions 81b, similarly to the mode of assembly and operation, already described in connection with the embodiment of Figure 1, and particularly in connection with Figures 6, 7, and 8.

The assembled lamp and holding means, as shown in Figures 14 and 15 may now be assembled with a reflector 21b. The reflector 21b is here shown as identical with the reflector 21, shown in detail in Figure 9, and is accordingly provided with compound apertures 84b, 85b, 86b, identical with the apertures 84, 85, 86, though that is not essential. As in the case of the embodiment of Figure 1, the assembled lamp and holding means may be assembled with the reflector 21b by passing the bulb of the lamp 20b, at the rear of the reflector, through the reflector aperture 95b, the heads 37b of the connector pins 32b, 33b, 34b being passed through the entrance portions of the compound apertures 84b, 85b, 86b, and then the assembled lamp and holding means rotated in a clockwise direction, as viewed from the rear of the reflector, until the frusto-conical portions 39b snap into the seat portions 87b of the compound apertures, as already described in connection with the embodiment of Figure 1, the parts then assuming the position shown in Figures 16 and 17. It will be evident from the foregoing that the compound apertures 84b, 85b, 86b could be so formed that the entrance portions would be on the counterclockwise side of the seat portions 87b. Furthermore, it will be clear that what has been stated in connection with the embodiment of Figures 1 through 11 with regard to the accurate positioning of the lamp with respect to the parts associated and assembled therewith also applies to the embodiment of Figures 12 through 17.

From the foregoing it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that the illustrated embodiments

of my invention provide new and improved electric lighting devices and units, readily and conveniently constructed and assembled, and accordingly, each accomplishes the principal object of my invention. On the other hand, it also will be obvious to those skilled in the art that the illustrated embodiments of my invention may be variously changed and modified, or features thereof, singly or collectively, embodied in other combinations than those illustrated, without departing from the spirit of my invention, or sacrificing all of the advantages thereof, and that accordingly, the disclosure herein is illustrative only, and my invention is not limited thereto.

I claim:

1. In combination: an incandescent electric lamp having a base provided with a lateral extension; said extension having a plurality of circumferentially spaced bayonet apertures, said apertures including larger portions and smaller recess portions extending circumferentially into corresponding margins of said larger portions, said recess portions having radially outer and inner margins of continuous contour form; a holding unit having headed connector portions having shanks disposed through the circumferential ends of said recess portions; said holding unit including detent means, cooperable with a margin of at least one of said larger portions, so constructed and arranged that said lamp and said holding unit are releasably held against relative rotation; and a mounting, abutted by said lateral extension, having apertures constructed and arranged to make bayonet connection with said headed connector portions.

2. In combination: an incandescent electric lamp having a lateral extension unitary with the base of said lamp; said lamp being provided with contact means; said lamp extension having a plurality of circumferentially spaced apertures; holding means including connector portions extending through said apertures, and including contact means cooperable with said lamp contact means, said holding means being constructed and arranged to hold said contact means in engagement with each other; and said holding means and said lateral extension on said lamp comprising cooperating means constructed and arranged to releasably latch said lamp and holding means against relative rotation.

3. In combination: an incandescent electric lamp having a base; mounting means for said lamp; holding means for holding said lamp assembled with said mounting means; said lamp and said holding means including cooperating connecting means comprising a lateral extension on and unitary with said base, said lateral extension being provided with a plurality of circumferentially spaced apertures, said connecting means comprising also a plurality of connector portions, on said holding means, extending through said apertures; said connecting means being so constructed and arranged that said connected lamp and holding means constitute a unit rotatable about the axis of said lamp with respect to said mounting; and said mounting means and said unit including connecting means, comprising said connector portions, so constructed and arranged that said unit is detachably connected to said mounting through the intermediation of said connector portions.

4. In combination: a mounting; an incandescent electric lamp having a base provided with a lateral extension abutting said mounting at one side of said mounting and having its fila-

ment disposed at the other side thereof; said lateral extension having a plurality of apertures; holding means, including connector portions extending through said apertures, constructed and arranged to hold said lateral extension in abutment with said mounting through the intermediation of said connector portions; said lateral extension and said holding means and said mounting being so constructed and arranged that said lamp is first connectable to said holding means by cooperative engagement of said connector portions with said apertures and then said connected lamp and holding means are connectable as a unit to said mounting.

5. In combination: an incandescent electric lamp having a base; mounting means for said lamp, having an aperture through which the bulb of said lamp is insertable; holding means for holding said lamp assembled with said mounting means; said lamp and said holding means including cooperating connecting means comprising a lateral extension on and unitary with said base, said lateral extension being provided with a plurality of circumferentially spaced apertures, said connecting means comprising also a plurality of connector portions, on said holding means, extending through said apertures; said connecting means being so constructed and arranged that said connected lamp and holding means constitute a unit rotatable about the axis of said lamp with respect to said mounting; said lateral extension abutting that side of said mounting means opposite from the side facing the bulb of said lamp; and said mounting means and said connector portions being so constructed and arranged that said unit is detachably connected to said mounting.

6. In combination: an incandescent electric lamp having a base; mounting means for said lamp; holding means for holding said lamp assembled with said mounting means; said lamp and said holding means including cooperating connecting means comprising a lateral extension on and unitary with said base, said lateral extension being provided with a plurality of circumferentially spaced apertures, said connecting means comprising also a plurality of connector portions, on said holding means, extending through said apertures; said connecting means being so constructed and arranged that said connected lamp and holding means constitute a unit rotatable about the axis of said lamp with respect to said mounting; and said mounting means and said unit including bayonet connection means, said bayonet connection means comprising a plurality of circumferentially spaced aper-

tures in said mounting means with which said connector portions are cooperable and being so constructed and arranged that said unit is detachably connected to said mounting means, through the intermediation of said connector portions and said bayonet apertures, by rotation of said unit about the axis of said lamp relatively to said mounting means.

7. In combination: an incandescent electric lamp having a base; mounting means for said lamp, having an aperture through which the bulb of said lamp is insertable; holding means for holding said lamp assembled with said mounting means; said lamp and said holding means including cooperating connecting means comprising a lateral extension on and unitary with said base, said lateral extension being provided with a plurality of circumferentially spaced apertures, said connecting means comprising also a plurality of connector portions, on said holding means, extending through said apertures; said connecting means being so constructed and arranged that said connected lamp and holding means constitute a unit rotatable about the axis of said lamp with respect to said mounting; said lateral extension abutting that side of said mounting means opposite from the side facing the bulb of said lamp; and said mounting means and said unit including bayonet connection means, said bayonet connection means comprising a plurality of circumferentially spaced apertures in said mounting means with which said connector portions are cooperable and being so constructed and arranged that said unit is detachably connected to said mounting means, through the intermediation of said connector portions and said bayonet apertures, by rotation of said unit about the axis of said lamp relatively to said mounting means.

8. In combination: a mounting; an incandescent lamp having a bulb disposed at one side of said mounting; said bulb being provided with a base having a lateral extension in abutment with said mounting at the other side of said mounting; said mounting having an aperture of sufficient size to permit passage of said bulb, and said lateral extension abutting said mounting radially outside of said aperture; said lateral extension having a plurality of apertures and said mounting having a plurality of apertures registering with said apertures in said lateral extension; and holding means, including connector portions extending through said registering apertures, constructed and arranged to hold said lateral extension in abutment with said mounting.

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