

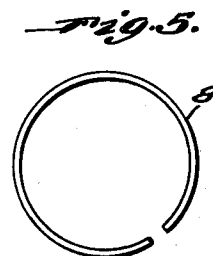
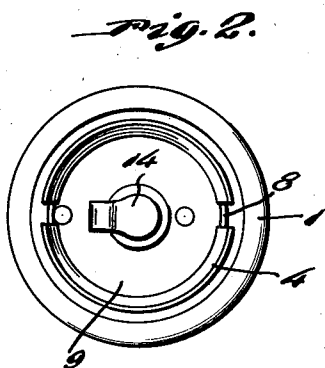
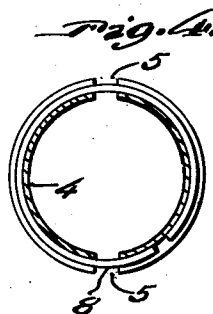
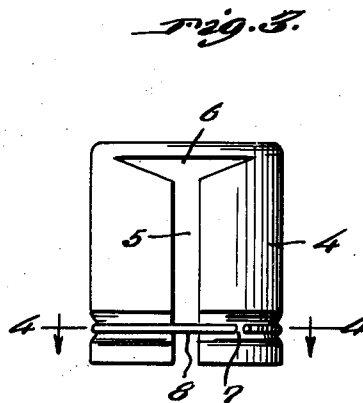
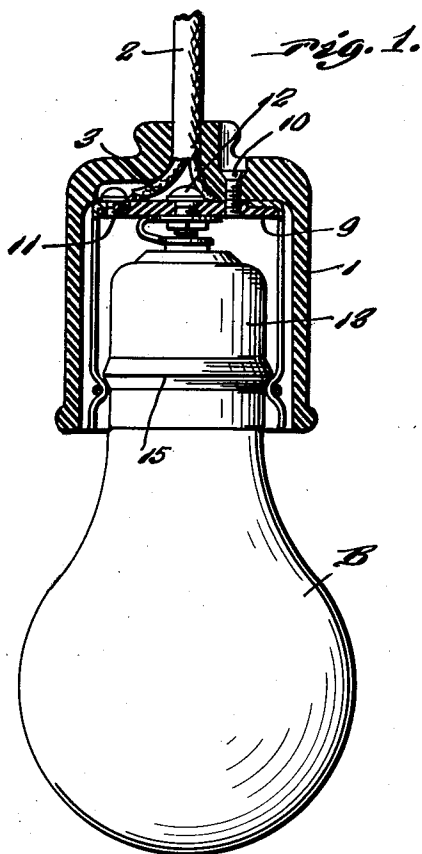
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ELECTRIC BULB AND SOCKET

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ELECTRIC BULB AND SOCKET

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1 Claim. (Cl. 173—328)

This invention relates to an electric bulb and socket, the general object of the invention being to provide a socket and bulb so constructed and arranged that the bulb can be pressed into the socket without screwing it into the socket, and pulled from the socket, thus eliminating the screw threads in sockets and on the caps of bulbs as now constructed so that the bulbs can be quickly put in the sockets and removed therefrom.

This invention also consists in certain other features of construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts to be hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawing and specifically pointed out in the appended claim.

In describing the invention in detail, reference will be had to the accompanying drawing wherein like characters denote like or corresponding parts throughout the several views, and in which:

Figure 1 is a sectional view of a socket constructed in accordance with this invention and showing a bulb in elevation made in accordance with this invention.

Figure 2 is a view looking into the socket.

Figure 3 is a view of the inner split shell of the socket.

Figure 4 is a section on the line 4—4 of Figure 3.

Figure 5 is a view of the spring ring.

In these views the numeral 1 indicates the body of the socket which is formed of non-conducting material with one end open and the other end closed except for a centrally arranged hole for receiving the cord 2 of the conductors 3. A metal shell 4 is located in the member 1 and this shell 4 is of cylindrical shape and formed of one piece of metal with an opening in its top and of less diameter than the shell and with the sides of the shell having the slots 5 therein which have enlarged upper ends as shown at 6. A groove 7 is formed in the shell adjacent its lower end and a split spring ring 8 is adapted to fit in this groove. A plate 9 of non-conducting material has a reduced upper portion which fits in the opening in the top of the shell with the large part of the disk fitting in the upper part of the shell and a screw 10 passes through a hole in the top of the member 1 into this disk for detachably holding the shell and the disk 9 in the member 1. A contact screw 11 passes through a part of the disk and through an upper portion of the shell and serves as a terminal for one of conductors 3 while the other conductor is connected to a central contact or terminal 12 which passes through the center of the disk.

The bulb B has a metal cap 13 connected with its upper portion for fitting in the shell and the central contact of the cap is engaged by a bent

spring member 14 carried by the central contact 12. A rib 15 of annular formation is formed on the cap 13 and this rib is preferably of V-shape in cross section so as to provide a sloping lower wall for engagement by the bent end portion of the shell formed by the groove 7 and the spring ring 8 helps to hold the parts of the shell in engagement with the bead so as to firmly hold the bulb in the socket but permitting the bulb to be readily withdrawn from the socket by downward movement of the bulb and by pushing the cap 13 of the bulb into the socket the rib will readily pass the grooved part 7.

Thus the bulb can be easily and quickly placed in the socket or withdrawn therefrom. If desired the ring 8 can be omitted but if the ring is omitted then the two halves of the shell must be of sufficient resiliency to cause the grooved part of the shell to firmly engage the bead when the bulb is in the position shown in Figure 1.

By making the shell of the proper size the socket can be used with ordinary light bulbs as the screw threads in the cap of the bulb will be held by the resilient socket.

It is thought from the foregoing description that the advantages and novel features of the invention will be readily apparent.

It is to be understood that changes may be made in the construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts provided that such changes fall within the scope of the appended claim.

Having described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

A socket for an electric light bulb comprising an outer cup-like member of insulation material having open and closed ends, respectively, an inner substantially cylindrical shell of resilient conductive material having an open outer end and an intumed flange extending around its inner end, said shell having a pair of diametrically opposed longitudinally extending slots therein dividing the shell into half-sections adapted to be spread apart, said slots having transversely enlarged inner ends facilitating spreading of said sections, and said shell having an internal bead extending around its outer end for snap action engagement with a beaded bulb shank shoved into the shell, said bead forming an external groove in the outer end of the shell, a split resilient ring fitting in said groove for opposing spreading of the sections of the shell, and means to secure the shell in said member comprising a disc of insulation fitting in the inner end of the shell against said flange and into the latter, and a screw extending through the closed end of the outer member into said disc.

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