

(No Model.)

L. R. PECK.
INCANDESCENT LAMP SOCKET.

No. 527,285.

Patented Oct. 9, 1894.

Fig. 1.

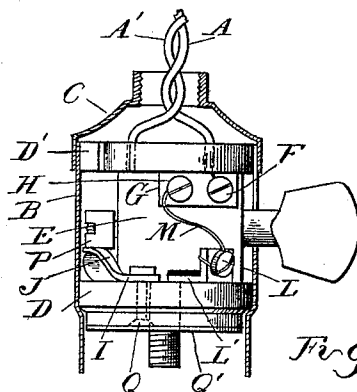


Fig. 2.

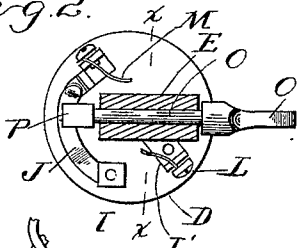


Fig. 3.

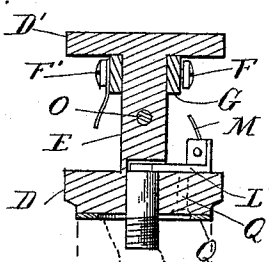


Fig. 4.

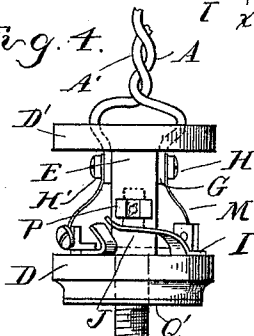
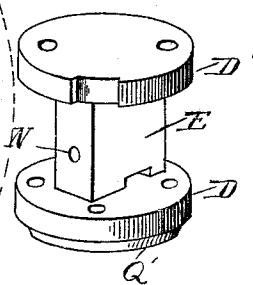


Fig. 5.



Witnesses
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By

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LUKE R. PECK, OF ST. JOHN'S, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
ROBERT G. STEEL, OF SAME PLACE.

INCANDESCENT-LAMP SOCKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 527,285, dated October 9, 1894.

Application filed April 10, 1894. Serial No. 507,015. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LUKE R. PECK, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. John's, in the county of Clinton and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Incandescent-Lamp Sockets, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

10 The invention consists in the peculiar construction of a lamp socket: first, in the construction of the switch block or body, having a wall or diaphragm, upon opposite sides of which the terminals are adapted to be secured, so that in working about the socket, 15 inserting the binding screws, &c., with tools or other metal instruments the short circuiting of the current is prevented; second, in arranging, on this switch block or body, fusible strips forming a part of the circuit, whereby the short circuiting of the current will burn out but a single lamp, and further in the peculiar construction, arrangement and combination of the various parts, all as 25 more fully hereinafter described.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of a lamp socket embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a central, horizontal section thereof. Fig. 3 is a vertical section on 30 line *x x* Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is an elevation of the body or switch block detached with the connections thereon. Fig. 5 is a detached perspective view of the body without the connections.

35 A A' are the conductor wires.

B is the usual casing for the socket, and C is the cap thereof.

40 The body or what I call the switch block consists of a suitable head or heads adapted to fit within the casing and the dividing wall or diaphragm, upon opposite sides of which are the terminals.

45 The construction which I illustrate consists of two disks D D' and a central wall or diaphragm E. I have shown this body as made from a single piece of porcelain, or other suitable insulating material, the disks and diaphragm made in one piece, but this is not essential, as but one head or disk may be 50 used, and the disks and diaphragm may be made in separate pieces adapted to be assembled

together in any desired manner. The construction I have shown however, I deem the most desirable as it combines strength and cheapness.

55 The conductor wires A A' lead through openings in the disk D' to the binding posts F F' which are secured either to the upper disk or to the top of the diaphragm on opposite sides thereof. These binding posts are 60 connected by plates G with the binding posts H H', likewise at the top of the diaphragm or upon the upper disk.

I are metallic plates or strips secured upon the lower disk and having suitable spring 65 arms J, forming contacts for opening and closing the circuit. These spring arms extend across the end of the central division wall or diaphragm, which at that side is cut away to permit of such extension as plainly 70 shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

L are binding posts on the strips L' which connect with the central contact L² as shown in Fig. 3.

M are fusible strips or wires connecting 75 the binding posts H H' with the binding posts L on opposite sides of the diaphragm.

It is evident that in operating on the screws forming the binding posts, if the screw driver of the operator should slip it will strike 80 against the diaphragm and thereby prevent connection with the terminal on the opposite side thereof, which would short-circuit the current. Thus, I prevent possibility of such accidents.

85 N is a bearing formed in the diaphragm E and through which the shaft O of the switch is journaled. This shaft is provided at one end with a suitable finger piece O' and at the other end with the cam P for actuating the 90 spring contacts. Connection is made from the switch to the lamp, through the screw Q and ring Q'.

My construction entails practically no additional expense over the cost of manufacturing the usual sockets, while presenting the 95 advantages mentioned.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In a lamp socket, the combination with the casing, of an insulated switch block secured in the casing consisting of upper and 100 lower apertured disks and a vertical dia-

phragm connecting the disks, binding posts secured on opposite sides of the diaphragm, binding posts secured on the lower disk, a plate on the lower disk, a spring arm on the plate, means for engaging the spring arm with one of the binding posts, and fusible connections between the binding posts on the disk and diaphragm, substantially as described.

- 10 2. In a lamp socket, the combination with the casing, of an insulated switch block secured in the casing consisting of upper and lower apertured disks and a vertical diaphragm connecting the disks having a lateral aperture therein, binding posts secured on opposite sides of the diaphragm, binding

posts secured on the lower disk, connections between the binding posts on the diaphragm and disk, a plate on the lower disk, a spring arm on the plate, and a shaft passing through the lateral aperture in the diaphragm having a projection on its end adapted to engage the spring arm of the plate for forcing the same against one of the binding posts, substantially as described.

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

LUKE R. PECK.

Witnesses:

JAMES WHITEMORE,
O. F. BARTHEL.