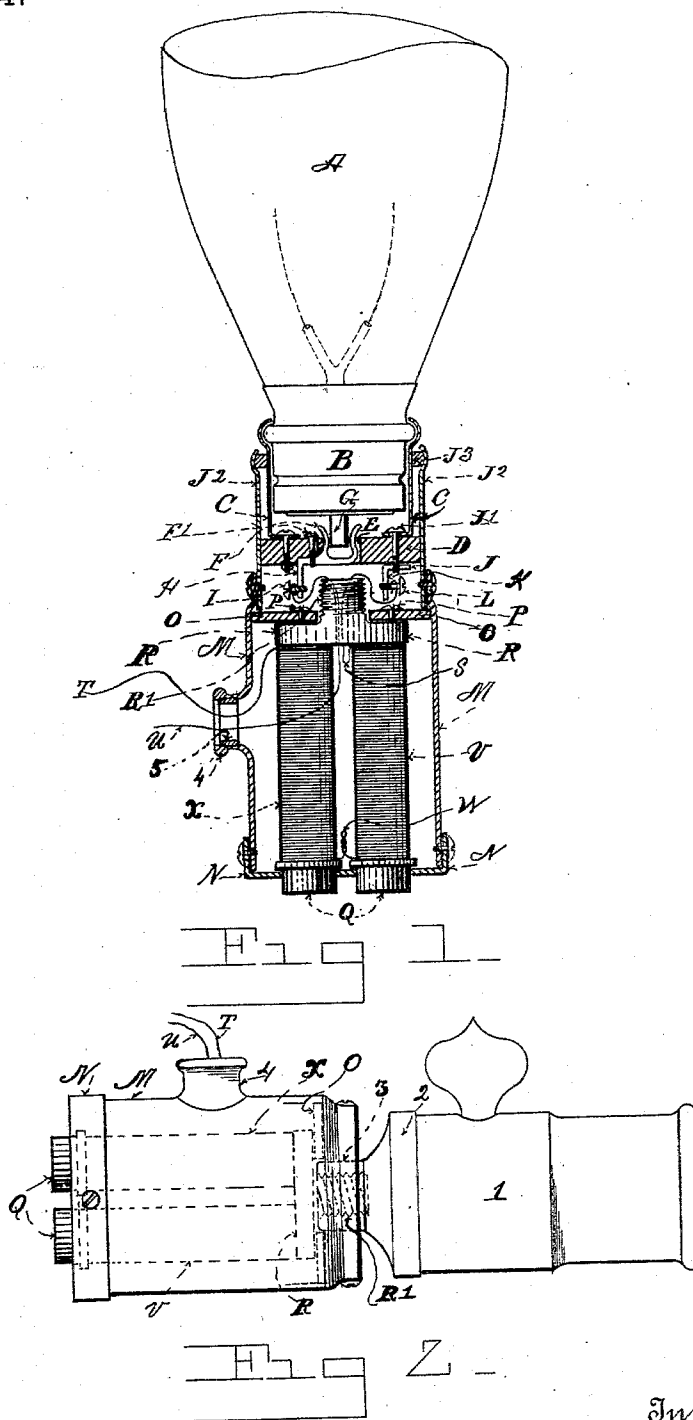


(No Model.)

M. H. COLLOM.
MAGNETIC ELECTRIC LAMP HOLDER.

No. 551,364.

Patented Dec. 17, 1895.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARTIN H. COLLOM, OF DENVER, COLORADO.

MAGNETIC ELECTRIC-LAMP HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 551,364, dated December 17, 1895.

Application filed June 12, 1895. Serial No. 552,533. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARTIN H. COLLOM, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Denver, in the county of Arapahoe and State of Colorado, have invented a certain new and useful device which I call a Magnetic Incandescent-Electric-Light Holder for Magnetic Surfaces; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improved device for suspending incandescent electric-light lamps to metallic surfaces, and the objects of my invention are, first, to arrange in the sockets of incandescent electric lamps or to secure to their sockets in any convenient manner a magnet which is connected in circuit and provided with exposed polar surfaces arranged so as to be placed in contact with magnetic surfaces from which the light is suspended by magnetic attraction.

My invention is especially adaptable for use in basements of buildings containing machinery plants, in bank-vaults and around steam-boat, pumping and elevator machinery, &c., undergoing repairs, as it enables incandescent electric lamps to be suspended from any magnetic portion of a machine bed or parts, or from nail-heads, iron girders, iron rods, &c. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated and described in the accompanying drawings and specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a sectional elevation through the center of an incandescent-light socket embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents a longitudinal elevation of an incandescent-light socket illustrating the independent application of my invention to a complete socket.

Referring to Fig. 1, A designates a fragment of the lamp. B represents the plug thereof. C designates the lamp-plug-engaging ring of the socket, which is secured to an insulated base D. A central aperture through this base contains a conducting-piece F secured thereto by the screw F'. The piece

F is formed at one end to contact with the depending pin G of the plug. It also has a depending end H, which is provided with a binding-screw I. A second conducting-piece J is secured to the base by a screw J'. This is also provided with a depending end K which carries a binding-screw L.

J² designates the outer shell of the socket which bears against the engaging-ring C through the medium of the insulated ring J³. To the lower end of the outer shell J², I secure a casing M, or I may form a casing integral with the outer shell. I also secure a cap N over its lower end. Transversely across the casing, adjacent to the lower end of the outer shell J², I secure in any convenient manner a ring O of non-conductive material which is provided with an aperture through its center. To this ring I secure by screws P a magnet, the cores Q of which extend through the cap N a short distance.

On bridge R of the magnet I form a hollow hub R', which I thread exteriorly to fit the pitch of threads in the ends of sockets adapted to be connected to chandeliers and electric-light fixtures which have threaded-tube connecting ends. I connect the negative circuit-wire T to the magnet and carry its terminal end S up through the hollow hub and secure it to the depending end H of the conducting-piece J with its binding-screw I'. The positive-circuit wire U, I carry up through the hollow hub. I connect it to the depending arm H of the conducting-piece F with its binding-screw. The circuit is thus complete through the lamp by wire U and through the magnet by wire T and arm V of the magnet, through the wire W to the arm X of magnet and out through negative wire T.

To apply my magnet to any socket during the course of its manufacture it simply requires that the casing be secured to a portion of the outer shell of the socket or the employment of a casing in which J² and M are made integral, in which case it is only necessary to remove the outer shell of any socket and substitute the casing M for it.

In Fig. 2 I illustrate the casing M and magnet secured by the threaded hub 3 to the end of the outer shell of a socket 1. The cap 2 of this socket 1 is provided with a hollow interiorly-threaded hub 3, adapted to fit the pipes

of chandeliers in which the hub R' of the magnet screws, and thereby secures the magnet and casing to the socket. I form on the casing M a projecting hollow hub 4 through which the wires pass into the casing to the magnet and lamp and I secure a non-conductive ring 5 to the interior surface of this hub adapting it to hold the circuit-wire from contact with said casing.

My invention is simple and inexpensive. I have illustrated the magnet connected in direct circuit or in series, but it might be preferable in some cases to run the wires direct to the lamp and shunt a portion of the current to the magnet.

While I illustrate and describe a particular arrangement and construction of the various elements which enter into the construction of the lamp and magnet I do not wish to be limited to them, but claim the right to use any and all arrangements by which an incandescent light can be attached through the medium of a magnet to magnetic surfaces.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination with the lamp of the socket and the magnet having exposed magnetic pole surfaces.
2. The combination of the lamp and means for connecting it in circuit, of the casing M having the hub 4, the magnet P' having exposed pole pieces, the non-conducting rings O and the cap N.
3. The combination with an incandescent electric light and socket of a magnet in cir-

cuit either forming a part of or connected to said socket, and having exposed pole surfaces adapted to contact with magnetic surfaces.

4. The combination with an incandescent electric light socket of a magnet in circuit therewith having magnetic exposed surfaces, and means for securing said magnet to said socket and for incasing the same.

5. The combination with the lamp and socket of a magnetic device in circuit therewith and adapted to magnetically suspend incandescent electric lights from magnetic surfaces.

6. The combination of the lamp, the socket and an electro magnet in circuit having its pole or poles exposed and adapted to contact with magnetic surfaces whereby said lamp and socket may be placed in contact with and by means of magnetic attraction may be adjustably and removably suspended from magnetic surfaces.

7. In a magnetic device for temporarily suspending incandescent electric lights from magnetic surfaces, the lamp socket, a magnet secured thereto in circuit therewith having exposed polar surfaces, a casing inclosing said magnet and secured to said socket and end cap secured to said casing through which the exposed polar surface extends.

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

MARTIN H. COLLOM.

Witnesses:

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