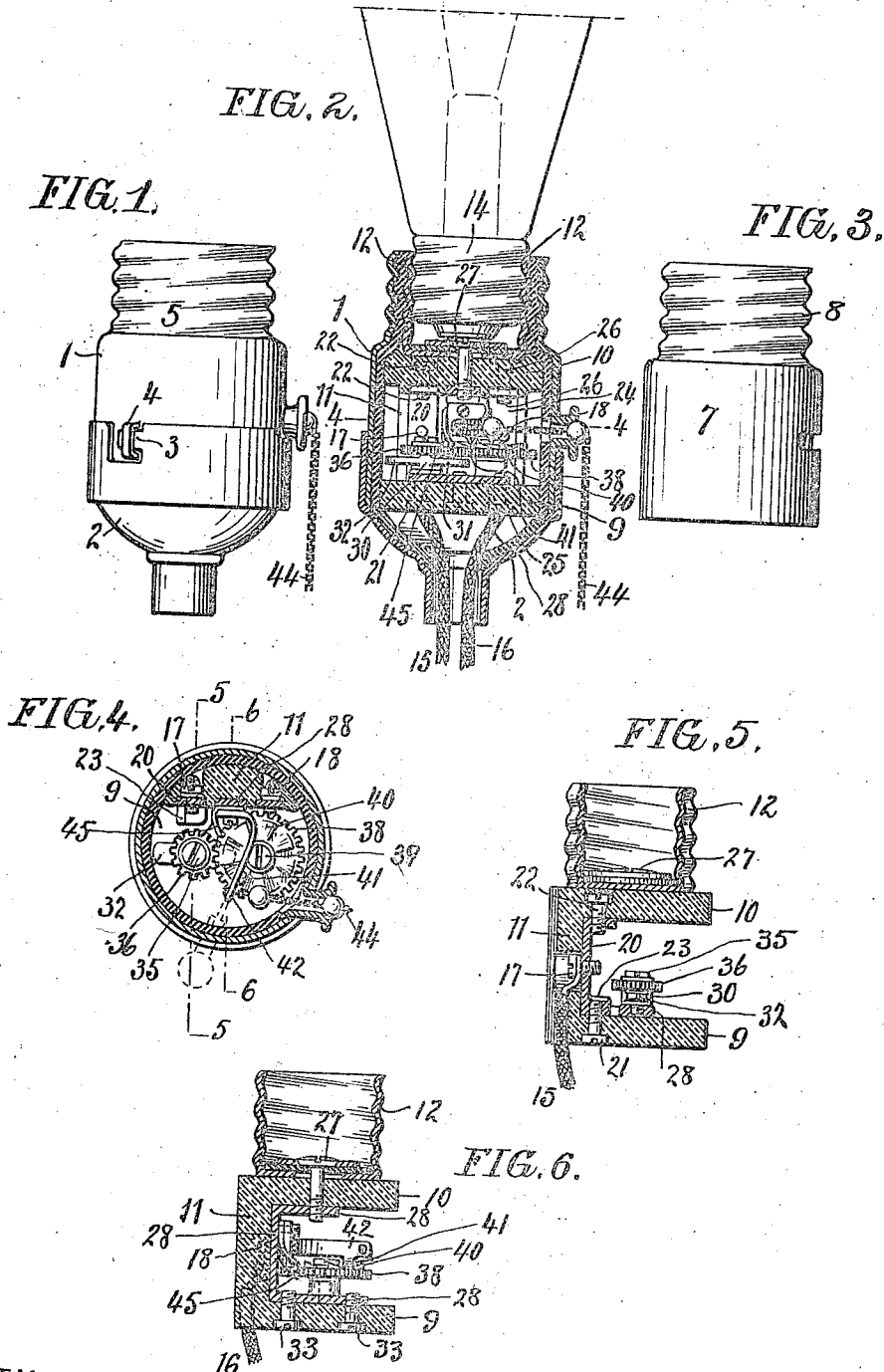


W. S. McLEWEE.
ELECTRIC LAMP SOCKET.
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948,670.

Patented Feb. 8, 1910.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ELECTRIC-LAMP SOCKET.

948,670.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 8, 1910.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM S. McLEWEE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Yardley, in the county of Bucks and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Electric-Lamp Sockets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to lamp sockets having a circuit-breaker or switch for breaking or completing the lamp circuit.

The object of my invention is to simplify the construction of the socket and particularly the switch mechanism and to construct the same so that the parts forming the complete socket may be readily assembled.

A further object of my invention is to form the porcelain barrel in one piece having upper and lower disks and a connecting member, so that the complete switch mechanism after being assembled may be inserted and secured between the disks of the barrel.

A further object of my invention is to construct the lamp socket so that the switch may be operated either by a pull-chain or a lever.

Referring to the drawing: Figure 1 is a side elevation of the lamp socket; Fig. 2. is a vertical section of Fig. 1. showing a lamp inserted in the socket; Fig. 3, is a side elevation of the insulating shell forming part of the lamp socket; Fig. 4. is a horizontal section on line 4—4 Fig. 2; Fig. 5. is a vertical section on line 5—5 Fig. 4; and, Fig. 6, is a vertical section on line 6—6 Fig. 4.

In the drawings 1 represents the outer casing of the lamp socket, having a cap 2 which slips over the same and is secured by the tongue 3, adapted to enter a staple 4 on the casing 1. The outer casing 1 has a threaded portion 5, and the insulating shell 7 fits inside of the outer casing 1. Said shell 7 is provided with a screw-threaded portion 8 corresponding to the screw-threaded portion of the outer casing 1.

The porcelain barrel consists of the lower disk 9, the upper disk 10 and a connecting member 11. Secured to the said upper disk 10 is the metal lamp sleeve 12, into which the lamp 14 is screwed. The insulating shell 7 screws over the said metal lamp sleeve 12 and the outer casing 1 screws over the insu-

lating shell, thus all the parts are rigidly held together, and may readily be assembled.

The line wires 15 and 16 pass through the cap 2 and are attached to the binding screws 17 and 18 respectively, which latter are the points of connection for the electric circuit from the source of supply. The binding screw 17 is located on the metal post 20, which is secured between the disks 9 and 10, by the screws 21 and 22, Figs. 4 and 5, the said post 20 is separated from all the other parts and forms one of the points of contact for the rotatable member of the switch proper. The said binding screw 18 is on the metal post 24, Figs. 2 and 4, which is held between the disks 9 and 10, by screws 25 and 26.

The upper screw 26 makes contact with the metal lamp sleeve 12 and carries the current to the lamp. The current then returns from the lamp through the central screw 27, which enters the metal bearing 28, carrying the rotatable member of the switch. The switch consists of the said bearing 28, secured between the disks 9 and 10 of the porcelain barrel by screws 33 and 27, Fig. 6. Upon the lower portion of said bearing 28 is loosely mounted the rotatable member 30, having arms 31 and 32. One of said arms is adapted to make contact with the contact surface 23 of the post 20 and thus completes the circuit. When the rotatable member 30 is turned so that its arms do not contact with the post 20 the circuit is broken.

The rotatable member 30 is mounted on the bearing 28 by means of the screw 35. A gear-wheel 36 is rigidly secured to the rotatable member 30, which meshes with a larger gear-wheel 38, also rotatably mounted on the bearing 28, by means of the screw 39. The latter gear-wheel 38 is provided upon its upper surface with radial projections or teeth 40, which are engaged by a finger 41, on the spring-arm 42, secured to the upright of the bearing 28. By means of the spring-arm 42 the larger gear-wheel is rotated. The spring-arm is moved by means of the chain 44, or by the lever shown in dotted lines, Fig. 4. When the spring-arm 42 is released it will resume its normal position, as shown in Fig. 4, and the finger 41, on said arm, will draw back over the radial projections 40 on the gear-wheel.

The chain 44 is provided with insulated balls which act as stops to limit the movement of the chain and the spring-arm, so that the gear-wheel 38 will only be rotated sufficiently to cause the rotatable member 30 to make one quarter turn. One movement of the spring-arm will turn the rotatable member and complete the circuit and a second movement of said spring-arm will turn the rotatable member sufficiently to break the circuit.

A spring-pawl 45 is secured between the base-plate 43 of the spring-arm 42 and the upright of the bearing 28. Said spring-pawl engages the teeth on the periphery of the larger gear-wheel 38 and prevents it from turning in the wrong direction.

By constructing the lamp socket in this manner the different parts of the switch may be assembled before the bearing 28 is placed in the porcelain barrel which greatly simplifies the manufacture of the lamp socket. Great advantage is also derived from having the insulated shell 7 and the outer metal casing provided with threaded portions which allow them to be readily screwed over the metal lamp sleeve 12.

Having thus described my invention I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent.

1. In an electric lamp socket, the combination of a barrel of insulating material, a post having a contact surface, a rotatable member having an arm adapted to contact with the latter, a bearing in which said rotatable member is mounted, a wheel to turn said

rotatable member, said wheel having projections on the same, a lever to engage said projections and means for operating said lever.

2. In an electric lamp socket, the combination of a barrel of insulating material, a post having a contact surface, a rotatable member having an arm adapted to contact with the latter, a bearing in which said rotatable member is mounted, a wheel in said rotatable member, a larger wheel meshing with said first mentioned wheel, a lever pivotally mounted at one end in said barrel and a projection on said lever adapted to engage said larger wheel and rotate the same.

3. In an electric lamp socket, the combination of a barrel of insulating material, a post having a contact surface, a rotatable member having arms adapted to contact with said contact surface, a bearing in which said rotatable member is mounted, a gear wheel on said rotatable member, a gear-wheel meshing with said first mentioned gear-wheel, projections on said last mentioned gear-wheel, a lever to engage said projections upon said last mentioned gear-wheel, means for moving said lever to rotate said latter gear-wheel and a spring to hold said lever in its normal position.

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

WILLIAM S. McLEWEE.

Witnesses:

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