March 21, 1939. H. A. DOUGLAS 2,151,089

ELECTRIC LAMP AND SOCKET CONSTRUCTION

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Fig. 1

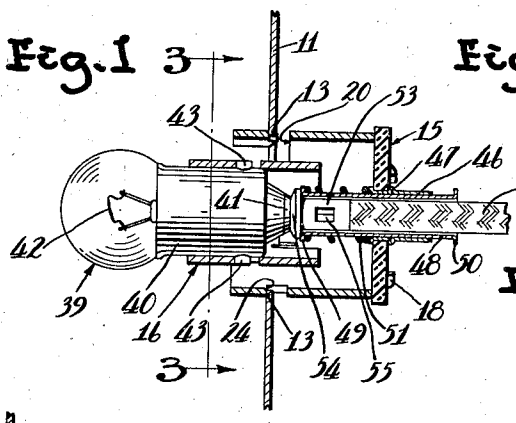


Fig. 3

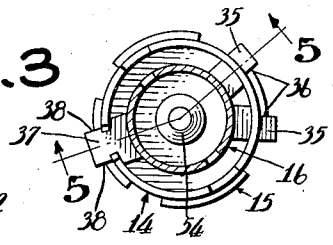


Fig. 4

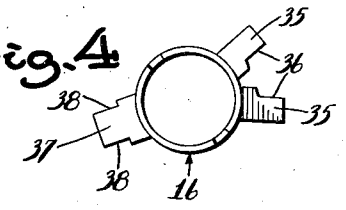


Fig. 2

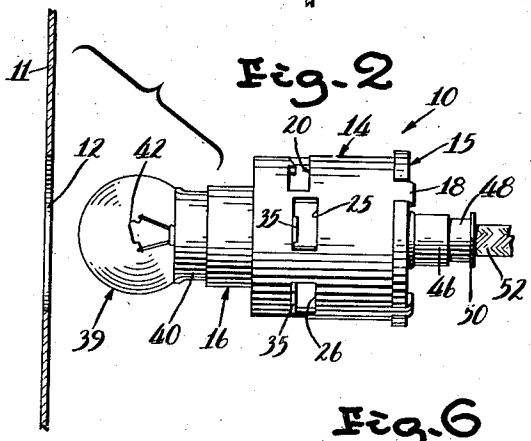


Fig. 5

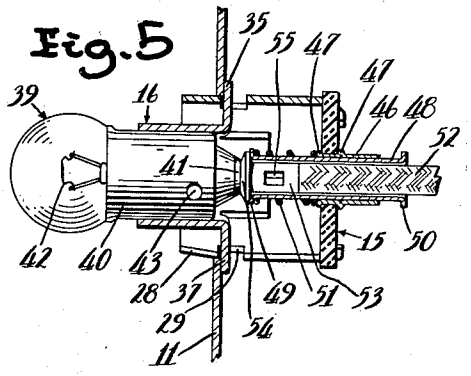
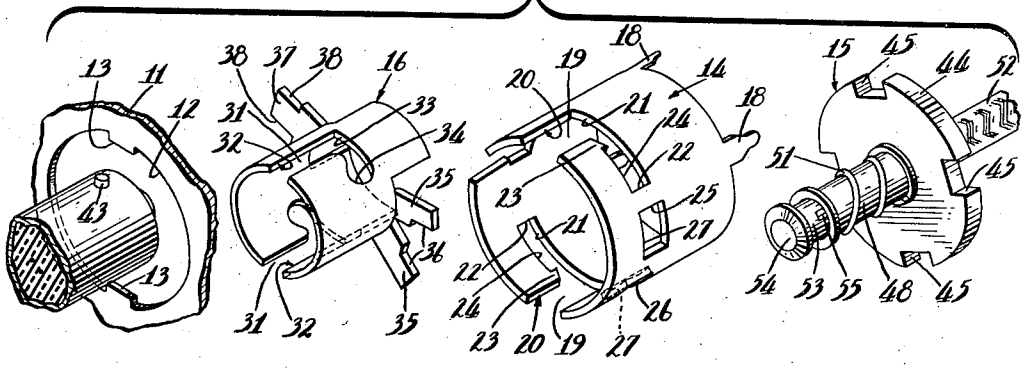


Fig. 6



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Fig. 7

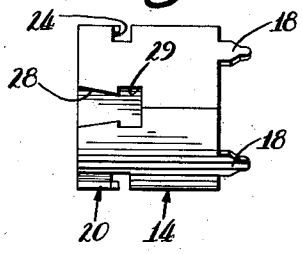


Fig. 8

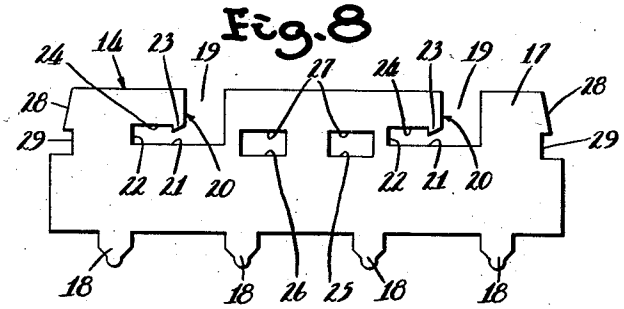


Fig. 9

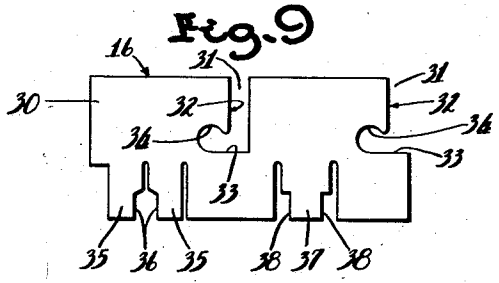


Fig. 10

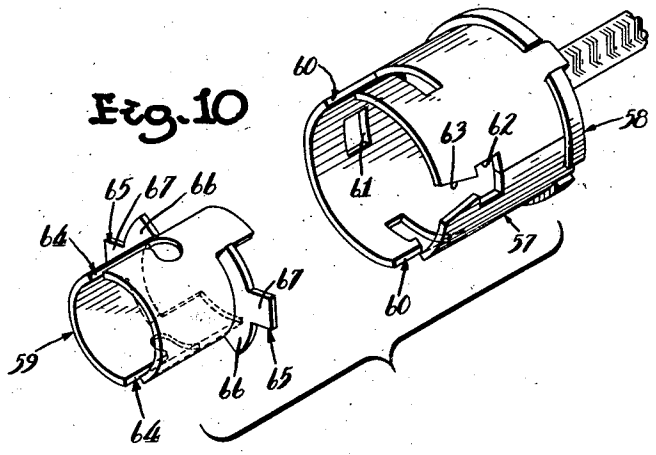
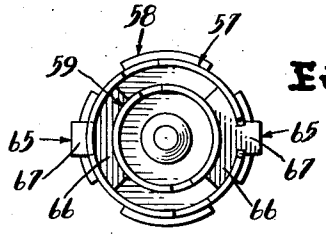


Fig. 11



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Fig. 12

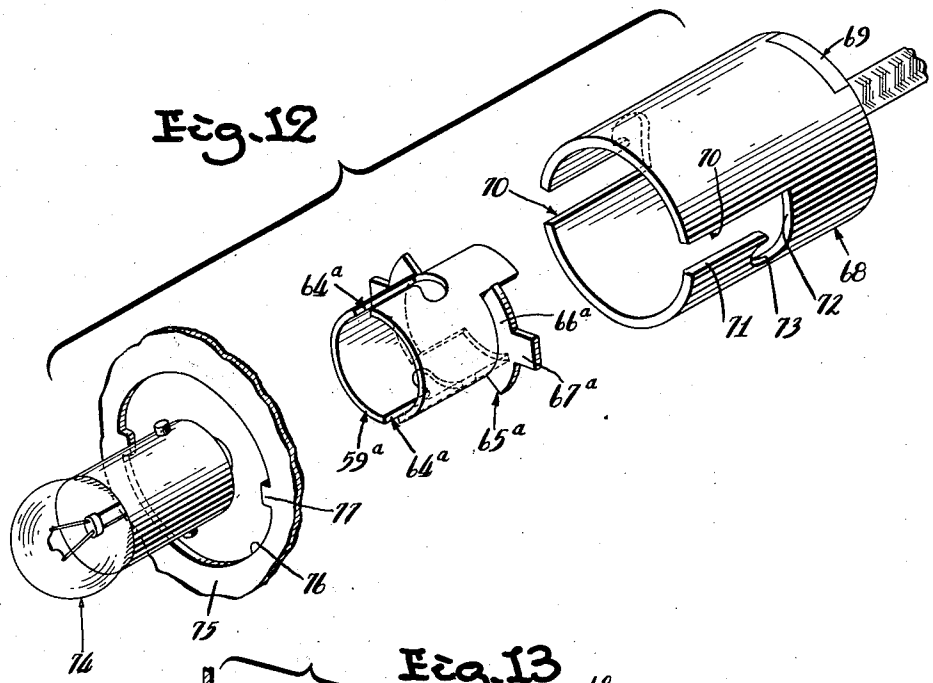


Fig. 13

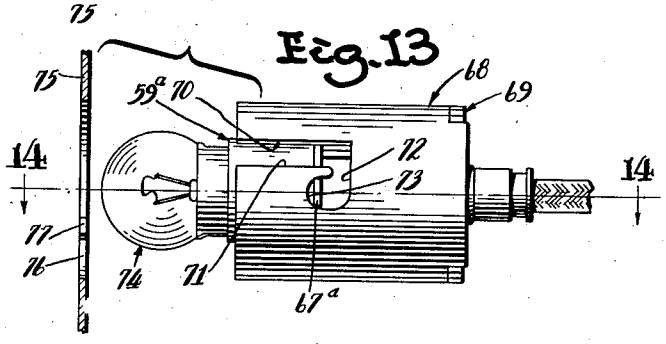
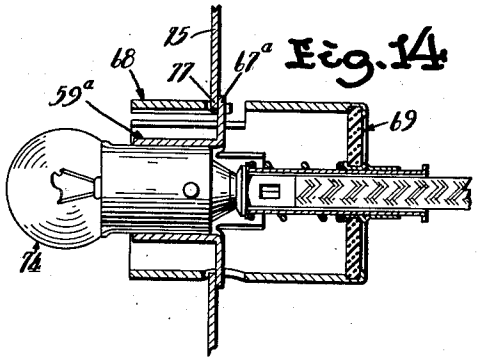


Fig. 14



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2,151,089

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,151,089

ELECTRIC LAMP AND SOCKET CONSTRUCTION

Harry A. Douglas, Bronson, Mich., assignor to Kingston Products Corporation, a corporation of Indiana

Application November 22, 1935, Serial No. 51,070

12 Claims. (Cl. 173—339)

My invention relates to electric lamp and socket constructions, and more particularly to such constructions in which a lamp and socket means may be readily assembled with a mounting means, and the principal object of my invention is to provide a new and improved construction of this type.

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

Figure 1 is a central longitudinal section taken through an embodiment of my invention, some of the parts being shown in elevation,

Figure 2 is an elevational view of the lamp and socket construction shown in Figure 1, this construction being shown ready for assembly with a mounting, the latter being shown in section,

Figure 3 is a transverse section corresponding to the line 3—3 of Figure 1, the lamp having been omitted,

Figure 4 is a plan view of a detail,

Figure 5 is a longitudinal section corresponding to the line 5—5 of Figure 3, the lamp having been added,

Figure 6 is a fragmentary perspective view of the embodiment shown in Figures 1 through 5, the parts thereof being shown in disassembled relation,

Figure 7 is an elevational view of the socket body,

Figure 8 is a development of the socket body,

Figure 9 is a development of the retaining member,

Figure 10 is a disassembled perspective view of another embodiment of my invention,

Figure 11 is an assembled plan view of the parts shown in Figure 10,

Figure 12 is a disassembled perspective view of another embodiment of my invention, parts being shown fragmentarily,

Figure 13 is an elevational view of the lamp and socket construction shown in Figure 12, ready for assembly with a mounting, the latter being shown in section, and

Figure 14 is a sectional view corresponding to the line 14—14 of Figure 13, but showing the lamp and socket construction assembled with the mounting.

Referring to Figures 1 through 9, the embodiment of the invention therein disclosed comprises a lamp and socket construction 10, readily assembled with or detachable from a mounting means 11. It will be obvious that the lamp and socket construction may cooperate with any type of mounting, as for instance a headlight or a reflector thereof, or an instrument panel of an automotive vehicle or radio apparatus. The lamp and socket construction 10 is readily assembled with or detachable from the mounting means 11 from one side thereof, as suggested in Figure 2 of the drawings.

The mounting means 11 is provided with an aperture 12, formed with diametrically opposed projections 13 extending inwardly from the marginal surface of the aperture 12.

The lamp and socket construction comprises a socket body 14, provided with an insulating contact carrier 15, and a lamp receiving and/or retaining member 16.

As shown in development in Figure 8, the socket body 14 is preferably formed from an elongated flat piece of relatively resilient sheet metal 17, having one longitudinal margin formed with projecting fingers 18, adapted to engage portions of the insulating contact carrier 15, and the fingers 18 may be spaced equidistantly with respect to each other, as shown, or the fingers may be spaced unequally so as to provide a predetermined assembly relation with the contact carrier 15.

Communicating with the opposite longitudinal margin of the socket body 14 are slots 19, which when the socket body has been suitably formed, provide axially extending entrances for a pair of diametrically opposed bayonet-joint sockets 20. The entrance slots 19 communicate and merge with circumferentially extending slots 21 (Figure 6) of greater extent than the width of the entrance slots 19, and each slot 21 merges with a portion 22 extending axially toward the margin of the socket body which communicates with the entrance slots 19, but the portions 22 are of less axial extent than the slots 19. The slot portions 19 and 22 have a tongue 23 between them, the tongue 23 having its inwardly directed margin tapering to provide an opening of increased size. The tongue 23, with the opposed wall of the portion 22, forms a bayonet seat having at its bottom the margin 24 of the portion 22.

The socket body is further formed with a pair of circumferentially elongated slots 25, 26, each slot having one circumferentially extending margin 27 disposed in a transverse plane substantially coinciding with a plane including the bottom margins 24 of the bayonet-joint sockets 20.

Each transverse margin of the flat piece of sheet metal 17 (Figure 8) is notched, so that when the sheet metal 17 is shaped to form the

cylindrical socket body 14, the notches cooperate to form an entrance slot 28 extending in the same direction as that of the slots 19 of the bayonet-joint sockets 20, the entrance slot 28 communicating with a circumferentially elongated slot 29 disposed in circumferential alignment with the slots 25, 26, but being of a slightly less circumferential extent. The entrance slot 28 has its margins tapered, and these margins converge toward the elongated slot 29. It will be appreciated that a part of the entrance slot 28 and a part of the elongated slot 29 are formed in each transverse margin of the flat piece of sheet metal, the unnotched portions of the transverse margins, when the socket body is properly shaped, being disposed in adjacent relation.

The retaining member 16 is preferably formed of an elongated flat piece of relatively resilient sheet metal 30, as shown in development in Figure 9. The flat piece 30 is suitably formed and shaped to provide a tubular receiving means for the base of an electric lamp. Extending transversely inwardly from one longitudinal margin of the piece 30 are two slots 31, forming entrance slots for a pair of bayonet-joint sockets 32, each of the slots 31 communicating with a longitudinally extending slot 33, terminating in a bayonet-joint seat 34. As best shown in Figure 9, a portion of one transverse margin of the piece 30 is notched to provide part of the outline of the slots 31, 33, and the seat 34, the opposite transverse margin, when the piece 30 is shaped to tubular form, cooperating to provide the remaining part of the outline and forming the completed bayonet-joint socket 32.

The opposite longitudinal margin of the flat piece 30 is recessed to provide a plurality of fingers, two fingers 35 being formed adjacent the unnotched transverse margin of the piece 30, the fingers 35 being spaced apart a slight distance, and the adjoining margins of the fingers are notched adjacent the extremities of the fingers 35, as shown at 36. A third finger 37 is formed a substantial distance from the fingers 35, 35, this finger 37 being notched on both parallel margins adjacent the extremity of the finger, as shown at 38. The sheet metal piece 30 may be completely formed in a single forming operation, and the piece 30 is then shaped to tubular form, as best shown in Figure 6. In this shape, the bayonet-joint sockets 32, 32 are diametrically opposed, with the slots 31 extending axially, and the slots 33 extending circumferentially. The fingers 35, 35, and 37 are bent outwardly to form radial extensions of the tubular portion of the retaining member 16. As best shown in Figure 4, the finger 37 is disposed generally diametrically opposite to the fingers 35, 35.

Adapted to cooperate with the retaining member 16 is an electric lamp 39, having a base portion 40, provided with an axial contact 41 connected to one end of the filament 42, the other end of the filament being suitably connected to the metallic shell of the base portion 40, as is well understood in the art. Extending radially from the base portion, is a pair of diametrically opposed bayonet pins 43 for cooperation with the bayonet-joint sockets 32 of the retaining means 16. If desired, the open end of the retaining means which receives the base portion 40 of the electric lamp 39 may be slightly distorted so that the inner surface of the opening frictionally engages the outer surface of the base portion 40.

The contact carrier 15 comprises an insulating disk 44, here shown to be formed with four equidistantly spaced notches 45 adapted to cooperate with the tongues 18 to assemble the contact carrier 15 with respect to the socket body 14. Disposed through an opening located centrally with respect to the disk 44, and extending axially to the right of the disk, as viewed in Figures 1, 2, and 5, is a bushing 46, fixed to the insulating disk 44 by means of beads 47 disposed on opposite sides of the disk. Slidable within the bushing 46 is a sleeve 48 of greater length than the bushing 46 and provided at its ends with flanges 49 and 50. The flange 49 serves as an abutment for one end of a helical coil spring 51 disposed about the sleeve 48, and at its other end the spring 51 abuts the bead 47 formed on the adjacent end of the bushing 46. The flange 50 is not formed until the helical spring 51 has been disposed about the sleeve 48, and the sleeve 48 has been inserted through the bushing 46, the flange 50, after being formed, serves as an abutment cooperating with the adjacent bead 47 on the bushing 46 to limit inward movement of the sleeve 48. Disposed through the sleeve 48 is a conductor 52, having at its end a contact 53 which is enlarged, as shown at 54, to abut the flange 49 on the sleeve 48, the contact 53 being adapted to cooperate with the contact 41 on the electric lamp 39. The contact 53 may be swedged to the bared end of the conductor 52, as indicated by the swedge indentations 55. It will be obvious that another contact assembly similar to that described may be added to the disk 44, in the event that the electric lamp used is of the double contact type. In this latter case, it would be preferable to space apart the tongues 18 unequally with respect to each other, and also space apart the notches 45 accordingly, to provide for pre-registering of the contact carrier with the socket body 14.

To assemble the socket construction, the assembled contact carrier 15 is brought into abutting relation with respect to the adjacent end of the socket body 14, with the notches 45 in the insulating disk 44 properly aligned with the tongues 18. When this positioning has been effected, the extremities of the tongues 18 are bent over the outer surface of the disk 44 to thereby firmly hold the contact carrier assembled with the socket body 14.

The radially extending fingers 35, 35 of the retaining member 16 are then interposed within the slots 25, 26 formed in the socket body 14, and the finger 37 of the retaining member 16 is positioned in the opening provided by the largest part of the tapered slot 28, formed in the adjacent margins of the socket body 14. The retaining member 16 is provided with recessed portions to permit the necessary tilting of the retaining member when it is positioned as just described, the recessed portions being formed by the space left when the fingers 35, 35, and 37 are bent to radial position. Pressure on the finger 37, in an axial direction with respect to the socket body 14, will cause the finger 37 to cam apart the split margins of the socket body 14, and continued pressure will cause the finger 37 to snap into the slot 29. Because of the resilient nature of the metal comprising the socket body 14, the adjacent unnotched margins thereof will spring back to substantially abutting relation, thereby locking the finger 37 in the slot 29, the finger 37 being snugly received by the axially extending walls of the slot 29. As best

shown in Figure 3, the notched portions 36, 36, and 38 respectively of the fingers 35, 35, and 37, abut the inner surface of the socket body 14 to hold the retaining member 16 in loose concentric relation with the socket body 14, and the extremities of the fingers 35, 35, and 37 project beyond the outline of the socket body 14.

The electric lamp 39 is then inserted within the open end of the retaining member, with the bayonet pins 43 in alignment with the entrance slots 31 of the bayonet-joint sockets 32, and the contact 41 on the electric lamp 39 abutting the contact 53 carried by the contact carrier 15. Insertion of the lamp base portion 40 is continued, against the urging of the helical spring 51, until the bayonet pins 43 abut the circumferentially extending slots 33, and the lamp is then rotated to place each bayonet pin 43 in the respective seat 34 provided by the bayonet-joint sockets 32 in the retaining member 16. The spring 51 is operable to yieldably maintain the bayonet pins 43 of the electric lamp 39 in engagement with the seats 34 of the bayonet-joint sockets 32, and the urging force of the spring 51 is transmitted through the medium of the bayonet-joint connection to cause the radially extending arms 35, 35, and 37 to be firmly but yieldably moved into engagement with the surfaces 27 of the slots 25, 26, and the surface of the slot 29 which is disposed in the plane including the surfaces 27. In this manner, the retaining member 16 is firmly but yieldably held in concentric relation with respect to the socket body 14.

The electric lamp and socket construction 10 may now be assembled as a unit with the mounting means 11, and from either side of the mounting means. This assembly is effected by inserting the socket body 14 into the aperture 12 in the mounting means 11, with the projections 13 of the aperture 12 in alignment with the entrance slots 19 of the bayonet-joint sockets 20. Relative axial movement between the mounting means 11 and the socket body 14 will cause the projections to traverse the entrance slots 19 until the adjacent portion of the right hand surface (Figure 2) of the mounting means reaches a transverse plane including the bottoms 24 of the bayonet-joint sockets 20, whereupon the parts of the radial arms 35, 35, and 37 extending beyond the outline of the socket body 14 will engage the adjacent surface of the mounting means 11. Continued inserting movement will cause the adjacent surface of the mounting means to move the extensions of the arms 35, 35, and 37 to the right, as viewed in Figures 1, 2, and 5, to cause the retaining member 16, and the electric lamp 39 carried thereby, to further compress the spring 51, until the radially extending arms 35, 35, and 37 abut the right hand margin (Figure 5) of the slots 25, 26, and 29, and relative rotative movement between the mounting means 11 and the electric lamp and socket construction 10 will cause the projections 13 formed on the mounting means 11 to traverse the circumferentially extending slots 21 and snap behind the shoulders formed by the tongues 23 and into engagement with the margin 24 of the portions 22. It will be obvious that the lamp and socket construction may be disassembled with respect to the mounting means by a reversal of the assembly procedure just described.

Referring to Figures 10 and 11, the embodiment therein disclosed comprises a socket body 57, a contact carrier 58, similar in all respects to the contact carrier 15, and a retaining member 59.

The socket body 57 is provided with bayonet-joint sockets 60, similar to the bayonet-joint sockets 20 of the socket body 14. In this instance only one circumferentially extending slot 61, similar to the slots 25, 26 of the body 14 is provided, and diametrically opposite the slot 61 is a slot 62, which is similar to the slot 29 of the body 14, the slot 62 being formed with an entrance slot 63 having its margins diverging towards the open end of the socket body 57. The socket body 57 may be secured to the contact carrier 58 by means of clinched over fingers. As before, the socket body 57 may be formed, from a sheet of metal, the slots 62, 63 being formed in part in each of the abutting margins of the body 57.

The retaining member 59 is provided with bayonet-joint sockets 64 similar to the bayonet-joint sockets 32 of the retaining member 16, but in this instance, the member 59 is provided with two diametrically opposed radially projecting fingers 65 formed, as before, by striking radially outwardly portions of the body of the retaining member 59. Each of the fingers 65 is provided with an arcuate portion 66 of substantial circumferential extent, and each arcuate portion is formed with a reduced integral rectilinear part 67. As best shown in Figure 11, the arcuate portions 66 are preferably concentric with the tubular body of the retaining member 59.

To assemble the retaining member 59 with the socket body 57, the rectilinear part 67 of one of the fingers 65 is inserted into the slot 61, and the other finger 65 is positioned in the tapered opening 63 leading to the slot 62. Pressure on the last mentioned finger 65 will cause the split margins of the socket body 57 to be cammed apart and continued pressure will cause the finger 65 to snap into the slot 62, the unnotched margins adjacent the split springing back to substantially abutting relation to lock the finger 65 in the slot 62. The arcuate terminal margins of the portions 66 of the fingers 65 abut a substantial circumferential part of the inner surface of the socket body 57, and the extremity of the rectilinear part 67 of each of the fingers 65 projects beyond the outline of the socket body 57.

An electric lamp, similar to the electric lamp 39, may be assembled with the retaining member 59, by properly positioning the bayonet pins on the electric lamp within the bayonet-joint sockets 64. As before, the electric lamp through a helical spring similar to the helical spring 51, will firmly but yieldably hold the retaining member in concentric relation with the socket body. The assembled lamp and socket construction may then be operatively positioned with respect to a mounting similar to the mounting 11, and in a manner described in connection with the embodiment shown in Figures 1 through 9.

Referring to Figures 12 through 14, the embodiment of the invention therein disclosed comprises a socket body 68, which may be of standard specifications, and which carries a contact carrier 69, in any suitable manner, a preferred manner being shown in Figure 14, wherein the socket body is provided with axially projecting fingers of reduced thickness which are bent over corresponding cut-out portions formed in the contact carrier 69. The socket body 68 is provided with the usual diametrically opposed bayonet-joint sockets 70, each comprising an entrance slot 71 a circumferential slot 72, and a seat 73.

A lamp retaining member is provided, and as

best shown in Figure 12, this member is in all respects similar to the retaining member described in connection with the embodiment shown in Figures 10 and 11, and therefore the same reference numbers will denote like parts, the numbers relating to the retaining member of the embodiment shown in Figures 12 through 14 being supplemented by the subscript "*a*".

Also, an electric lamp **74**, similar to the lamp **39** is provided, and a mounting **75**, having an aperture **76** and projecting lugs **77**, is also provided, the mounting **75** being similar to the mounting **11** of the embodiment shown in Figures 1 through 9.

The electric lamp **74**, the lamp retaining member **59**[a], and the socket body **68**, may be assembled as a unit, as shown in Figure 13, by inserting the rectilinear parts **67**[a] of the fingers **65**[a] in the respective entrance slots **71**, and causing the parts **67**[a] to traverse the entrance slots **71** and the circumferential slots **72**, the rectilinear parts **67**[a] finally being positioned within the bayonet-joint seats **73**. As best shown in Figure 14, the extremity of each rectilinear part **67**[a] projects beyond the outline of the socket body **68**. The base of the electric lamp **74** may then be inserted within the open end of the retaining member **59**[a], the bayonet pins carried thereby being aligned with the entrance slots of the bayonet-joint sockets **64**[a] in the retaining member **59**[a], and the lamp is properly manipulated to position the bayonet pins within the seat of the bayonet-joint socket **64**[a]. The lamp contact abuts a contact formed as part of a contact assembly carried by the contact carrier **69**, the contact assembly being similar to that described in connection with the embodiment shown in Figures 1 through 9. It will be evident that a plurality of contact assemblies may be used instead of the one shown in Figure 14. The helical spring of the contact assembly, as before, yieldably urges the extremity of each of the rectilinear parts **67**[a] of the fingers **65**[a] into engagement with the seats **73** formed by the bayonet-joint sockets **70**.

The assembled lamp and socket unit may then be assembled from either side of the mounting **75**, by aligning the entrance slots **71** of the socket body **68** with the projections **77** of the mounting **75**, and moving the socket body axially towards the mounting. At a point during this axial movement, the rear surface (Figure 13) of the mounting **75** adjacent the margin of the aperture **76** will abut the extremity of each of the rectilinear parts **67**[a], and further axial movement will cause the parts **67**[a] to be moved axially from the bayonet-joint seats **73** until the projections **77** formed in the margin of the aperture **76** will clear the tongues of the bayonet-joint sockets **70**, whereupon relative rotative movement between the mounting **75** and the lamp and socket assembly will cause the projections to snap into the bayonet-joint seats **73**, and the extremities of the parts **67**[a] will be urged to abutting relation with the projections **77**, the parts **67**[a] also being held against rotative movement by the tongues of the bayonet-joint seats **70**.

It will be apparent that this invention provides a lamp and socket construction adapted to be assembled as a unit from one side of a mounting means. Also, a lamp retainer is provided that is concentrically placed with respect to the socket body, and therefore pre-registered with respect to the mounting means, and a single yieldable means is provided to hold the electric lamp in position, in addition to holding the retainer means in substantially rigid concentric relation with the socket body, and also holding the socket body assembled with the mounting means.

From the foregoing it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that the illustrated embodiment of my invention provides a new and improved electric lamp and socket construction, economical in construction and assembly, and accordingly accomplishes at least the principal object of my invention. It further will be obvious to those skilled in the art that the illustrated embodiment of my invention may be variously changed and modified 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. An electric lamp socket construction, comprising: a tubular socket body, having a plurality of circumferentially located recesses; and means for retaining the electric lamp, having a plurality of radially projecting means, each having a reduced extremity providing a shoulder, said projecting means being so constructed and arranged that when said retaining means is assembled with said socket body, said shoulders engage the inner surface of said tubular body to position said receiving means radially, and the reduced extremities engage within the respective recesses to position said receiving means axially.

2. An electric lamp construction, comprising: a mounting, having an aperture; a socket body, extending through said aperture, and having a portion abutting one surface of said mounting; means for retaining an electric lamp, carried by said socket body, and having a portion projecting exteriorly of said body abutting the opposite surface of said mounting; and resilient means for yieldably holding said socket body portion and said retaining means portion in abutment with the opposite surfaces of said mounting.

3. An electric lamp construction, comprising: a mounting, having an aperture; a tubular socket body, extending through said aperture, and having a portion abutting one surface of said mounting, said socket body having at least one circumferential recess; tubular means for retaining an electric lamp, said tubular means being disposed within said tubular socket body, and having at least one projection extending through said circumferential recess and abutting the opposite surface of said mounting; and resilient means, for yieldably holding said socket body portion and said retaining means portion in abutment with the opposite surfaces of said mounting.

4. An electric lamp construction, comprising: a mounting, having an aperture; a tubular socket body, extending through said aperture, and having a portion abutting one surface of said mounting, said socket body having spaced circumferential recesses; tubular means for retaining an electric lamp, said tubular means being disposed within said tubular body in spaced relation, and having spaced radial arms extending through the recesses in said socket body and beyond the outline of said socket body, said arms having shoulders abutting the inner surface of said socket body, and the extremities of said arms abutting the opposite surface of said mounting; and resilient means for yieldably holding said socket body portion and the extremities of said arms in abutment with the opposite surfaces of said mounting.

5. An electric lamp construction, comprising:

a mounting, having an aperture provided with a projection on its margin; a tubular socket body, extending through said aperture, and having a bayonet slot engaging said aperture projection to assemble said socket body with said mounting, said socket body also having spaced circumferential recesses; an electric lamp; tubular means for retaining said electric lamp, said tubular means being disposed within said tubular body in spaced relation, and having spaced radial arms extending through the recesses in said socket body and beyond the outline of said socket body, said arms having shoulders abutting the inner surface of said socket body, and the extremities of said arms abutting one side of said mounting; contact means, reciprocably carried by said socket body, and being engageable with a contact formed on said electric lamp; and spring means, for urging said contact means into engagement with said lamp contact, said spring means being constructed and arranged to yieldably urge said arms into abutment with said side of said mounting, and also yieldably hold said mounting aperture projection seated in said bayonet slot.

6. An electric lamp construction, comprising: a mounting, having an aperture; tubular socket means, having spaced circumferential recesses; an electric lamp; tubular means, for releasably holding said electric lamp, disposed within said socket means in spaced relation, and having radial arms extending through said socket recesses and beyond the outline of said socket means; said socket means, said retaining means, and said electric lamp being insertable, as a unit, through said mounting aperture from one side of said mounting to a predetermined position whereby said extending arms abut said side of said mounting; connection means, in part carried by said socket means and in part carried by said mounting, so constructed and arranged as to releasably hold said socket means assembled in said predetermined position with said mounting means; and resilient means, for yieldably opposing disengagement of said connection means.

7. An electric lamp socket construction, comprising: an axially-split resilient tubular socket body, having a plurality of circumferential apertures, one of said apertures being formed by having parts disposed on opposite sides of said axial split; and lamp retaining means, disposed within said socket body, having portions cooperable with respective apertures, said retaining means being assemblable with said socket body by tilting said retaining means so that all but one of said portions engage within recesses spaced from said axial split, said one portion being engageable with marginal surfaces of said axial split and operable to forcibly spread the adjacent margins of said split to provide space whereby relative movement of said portion with respect to said socket body will dispose and lock said portion within said recess.

8. An electric lamp construction, comprising: a mounting, having an aperture; a tubular socket body, extending through said aperture, and having a portion abutting one surface of said mounting, said socket body having at least one recess formed in its defining wall; lamp retaining means, having at least one projection seating in said defining wall recess, to hold said retaining means and said socket body in assembled relation, said projection abutting the opposite surface of said mounting; and resilient means, yieldably holding said socket body portion and said retaining means portion in abutment with the opposite surfaces of said mounting.

9. An electric lamp construction, comprising: a mounting, having an aperture; a tubular socket body, extending through said aperture, and having a portion abutting one surface of said mounting, said socket body having at least one recess formed in its defining wall; lamp retaining means, having at least one projection seating in said defining wall recess, to hold said retaining means and said socket body in assembled relation, said projection abutting the opposite surface of said mounting; an electric lamp, detachably carried by said retaining means; a base, carried by said socket means; contact means, insulatably and reciprocably carried by said base; resilient means, pressing said reciprocable contact means into engagement with the contact means carried by the base of said lamp, the urging force of said resilient means being transmitted through said retaining means, urging said socket body portion and said retaining means portion to abut the opposite surfaces of said mounting.

10. An electric lamp construction, comprising: a mounting, having an aperture formed with marginal projections extending inwardly of said aperture; a tubular socket body, extending through said aperture, and having spaced bayonet slots receiving said marginal projections, a part of said socket body overlying one surface of said mounting; lamp retaining means, disposed within said tubular body, and having projections seating on the seats of said bayonet slots, said retaining means projections overlying the opposite surface of said mounting; and resilient means, so constructed and arranged that its urging force presses said socket body part and said retaining means projections against the opposite surfaces of said mounting.

11. An electric lamp construction, comprising: a mounting, having an aperture, certain spaced portions of the margins of said aperture extending inwardly of said aperture; a tubular socket body, extending through said aperture, and having spaced bayonet slots receiving said marginal projections, a part of said socket body overlying one surface of said mounting; lamp retaining means, disposed within said tubular body, and having projections seating on the seats of said bayonet slots, said retaining means projections overlying the opposite surface of said mounting; an electric lamp, carried by said retaining means; movable contact means, carried by said socket body; and a single resilient means, so constructed and arranged that its urging force presses said socket body part and said retaining means projections against the opposite surfaces of said mounting, and also presses said movable contact means into engagement with the contact means carried by the base of said lamp.

12. An electric lamp construction, comprising: a tubular socket body, adapted to be supported on a mounting, and having at least two recesses in its defining wall; contact means, insulatably carried by said socket body, and mounted for reciprocable movement axially of said socket body; a tubular adapter socket, of a size to fit within said socket body in spaced relation with respect to the inner peripheral surface of said socket body, and having means for receiving an electric lamp, said adapter socket having at least two radially extending portions, each comprising a part adapted to seat in a respective recess formed

in said socket body, holding said adapter socket to limited axial movement with respect to said socket body, and a part contacting the inner peripheral surface of said socket body and constructed and arranged to maintain said socket body and said adapter socket in radially spaced relation; and a single resilient means, constructed and arranged to urge said reciprocable contact means into engagement with the contact means carried by the lamp base, and to also urge said adapter socket to position in one of its limits of axial movement.

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