

E. F. A. SOLEAU.
INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LAMP FITTING.

No. 564,723.

Patented July 28, 1896.

FIG. 1.

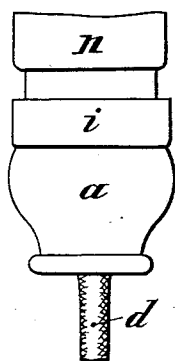


FIG. 2.

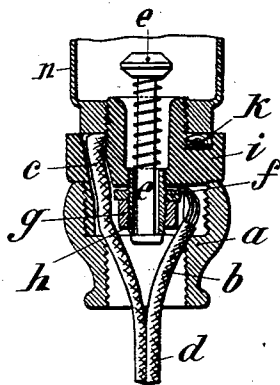


FIG. 3.

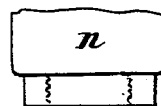


FIG. 3^a

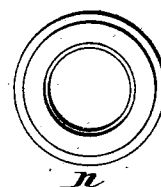


FIG. 4.

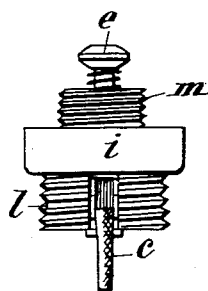


FIG. 4^a

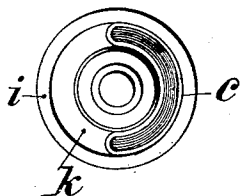
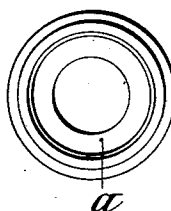


FIG. 5.



FIG. 5^a



Witnesses.
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FIG. 7.

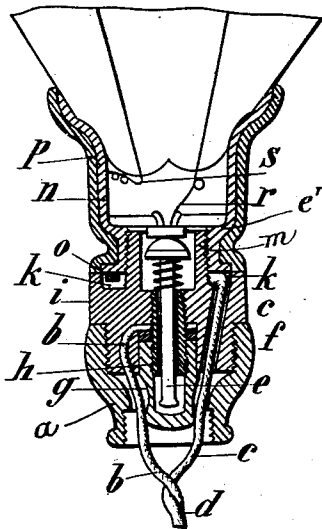


FIG. 6.

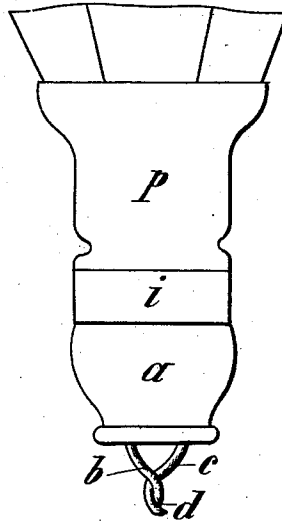


FIG. 9.

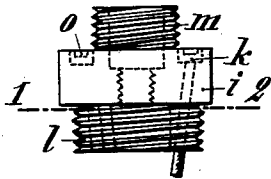


FIG. 8.

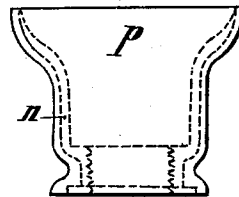


FIG. 12.

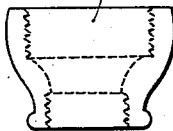


FIG. 8^a.

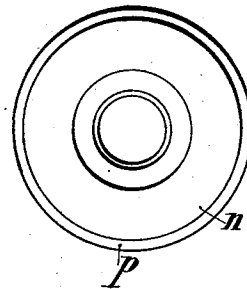


FIG. 10.

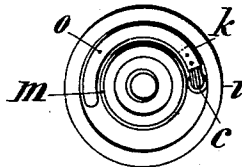


FIG. 12^a.

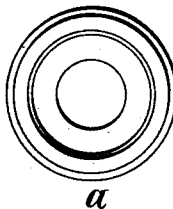
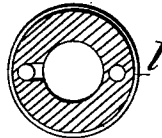


FIG. 11.



Witnesses.
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(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

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FIG. 13.

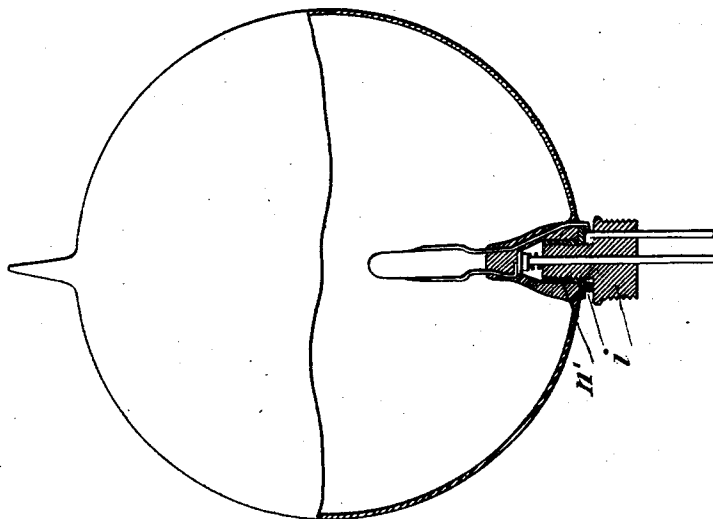


FIG. 14.

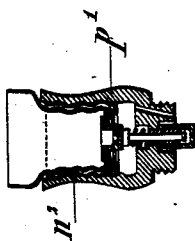
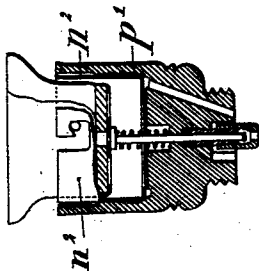


FIG. 15.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EUGÈNE FRANÇOIS ALEXANDRE SOLEAU, OF PARIS, FRANCE.

INCANDESCENT-ELECTRIC-LAMP FITTING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 564,723, dated July 28, 1896.

Application filed March 19, 1896. Serial No. 583,879. (No model.) Patented in France August 3, 1893, No. 231,957; in Belgium February 5, 1894, No. 108,408; in England February 8, 1894, No. 2,800, and in Germany February 14, 1894, No. 77,362.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EUGÈNE FRANÇOIS ALEXANDRE SOLEAU, of the city of Paris, France, have invented Improvements in Incandescent - Electric - Lamp Fittings, (for which I have obtained Letters Patent in France for fifteen years, dated August 3, 1893, No. 231,957; in Belgium for fifteen years, dated February 5, 1894, No. 108,408; in Germany for fifteen years, dated February 14, 1894, No. 77,362, and in England for fourteen years, dated February 8, 1894, No. 2,800,) of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Incandescent electric lamps are generally mounted by means of a metal collar fitting in a holder or socket placed in circuit, and whether the connection be made by means of a bayonet, friction, or screw joint the length and size of the parts are inconveniently great when the lamp has to be mounted upon an electrolier or other ornamental fitting.

The object of this invention is to obviate this objection by so connecting the conductors to the holder as to permit of reducing the length of the latter to a minimum.

The improvement consists, essentially, in the construction and arrangement herein-after set forth and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, in which Figure 1 is an elevation, and Fig. 2 a central vertical section, showing the connections. Fig. 3 is an elevation, and Fig. 3^a a plan, of part of the socket. Fig. 4 is an elevation, and Fig. 4^a a plan, of the insulating-piece. Fig. 5 is an elevation, and Fig. 5^a a plan, of the end piece or nipple through which the wires first pass. Figs. 6 to 12 represent a modification, Fig. 6 being an elevation and Fig. 7 a vertical section of same. Fig. 8 is an elevation, and Fig. 8^a a plan, of the lamp socket or collar. Fig. 9 is an elevation, Fig. 10 a plan, and Fig. 11 a horizontal section on line 1 2 of Fig. 9, of the insulating-piece. Fig. 12 is an elevation, and Fig. 12^a a plan, of the end piece. Figs. 13, 14, and 15 show somewhat different dispositions of my improved device.

The same letters of reference indicate the same parts in all the figures.

In the drawings, *a* is the end piece or nipple, which may be of any form desired and through which pass the branch leads or conductors *b* and *c*, one of which, *b*, for example, is connected to a spring-pressed stem *e* by means of a washer *f* and nut *g*, screwing upon a screw-threaded metal bush *h*, fixed in an insulating-piece *i*, and in which the stem *e* is free to slide, while the other, *c*, passes through the insulating-piece *i* and is received in a groove *k* in the upper side thereof. The insulating-piece *i* has screw-threaded portions *l m* (see Fig. 4) for connection with the end piece *a* and the socket *n*, respectively. The latter, when screwed home, makes contact with the wire *c* and binds it in place. The socket *n*, of which only the lower portion is shown, has a suitable bayonet, screw, or other joint for connection with the lamp-collar.

When the lamp is fitted in the socket, one of its leading-in wires is in electrical connection with *b* through the central stem *e*, while the other is in communication with *c* through the lamp-collar and the socket *n*. The central spring-pressed stem *e* enables the lamp to be turned round without breaking the contact with *b*, even when the parts are connected by screw-joints.

In Figs. 6 to 12 the wire *c* is secured in the annular groove *k* of the insulating-piece *i* by a semicircular spring *o*, upon which bears either the lower end of the socket *n*, as shown, or the collar of the lamp. A nut *g*, of insulating material, is screwed on the bush *h*. The socket may be dispensed with by providing the lamp-collar with a female screw *n'*, screwing directly upon the insulating-piece *i*, as shown in Fig. 13. The one leading-in wire *r*, Fig. 7, of the lamp communicates with the conductor *b* through the central stem *e*, while the other wire, *s*, is in communication with the conductor *c* through the spring *o*, the lamp-collar, and socket *n*. As in the former case, the central spring-pressed stem *e* and the semicircular spring *o* allow the lamp to be turned round without breaking contact with the wires *b c*. The socket, or the collar, if no socket be used, may be covered exteriorly with an insulating-sleeve *p*.

The insulating-pieces *i p* may be made of

one piece p' , (see Figs. 14 and 15,) in which is screwed the socket n^2 of the lamp-collar. This collar may be fitted into the socket either by screwing, Fig. 14, or by means of a bayonet connection, Fig. 15. The leading-in wire c is thus secured vertically or horizontally between the insulating-piece p' and the socket n^2 of the lamp-collar.

In some cases the socket n^2 may be dispensed with and replaced by the end of the conducting-wire c .

It is to be understood that the dimensions and forms of the various parts constituting my improved system of mounting lamps may be varied, as also the materials employed in their manufacture, without departing from the nature of the invention.

I claim—

1. The herein-described incandescent-lamp fitting comprising an insulating-piece i provided with a nipple m with which the said insulating-piece i forms a shoulder, a conductor laid upon the shoulder and surrounding the nipple, a central spring-pressed contact e and a translating device provided with a contact for engaging the central spring-pressed contact, and an interiorly-threaded contact e' for screwing upon the nipple and

clamping the conductor between itself and the insulating-piece i , substantially as described.

2. The herein-described holder for incandescent lamps, comprising an insulating-piece i provided with an annular groove k and a central spring-pressed stem e combined with a conductor laid in the groove and means for engaging the lamp-socket to bind the conductor in the groove by contact of a portion of the lamp-socket therewith.

3. The herein-described holder for incandescent lamps comprising an annularly-grooved insulating-piece i and central spring-pressed contact e , a curved spring o located in the annular groove, a conductor in the said groove and means for engaging an incandescent-lamp socket with the insulating-piece i and spring o , thereby clamping the conductor between the spring o and the insulating-piece.

The foregoing specification of my improvements in incandescent-electric-lamp fittings signed by me this 28th day of February, 1896.

EUGÈNE FRANÇOIS ALEXANDRE SOLEAU.

Witnesses:

CLYDE SHROPSHIRE,
ALBERT MOREAU.