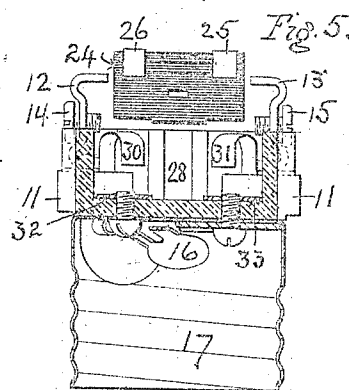
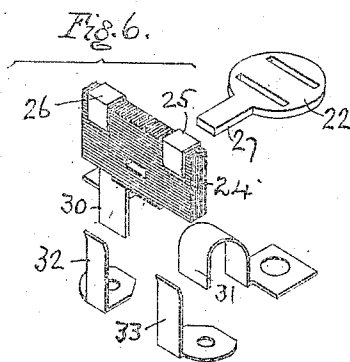
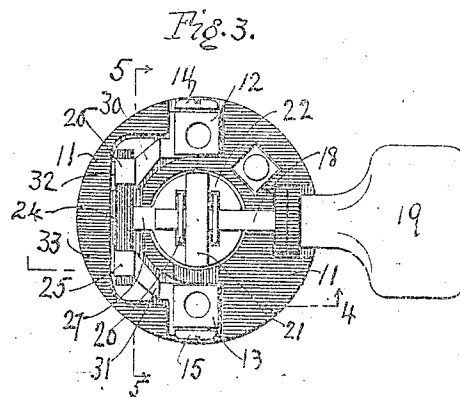
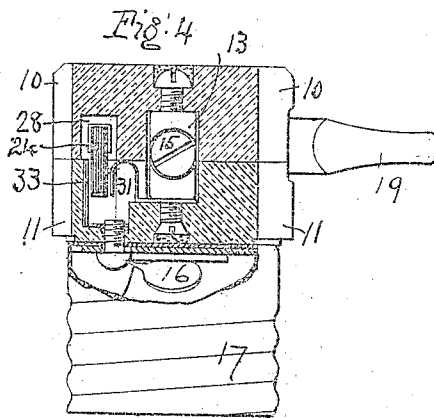
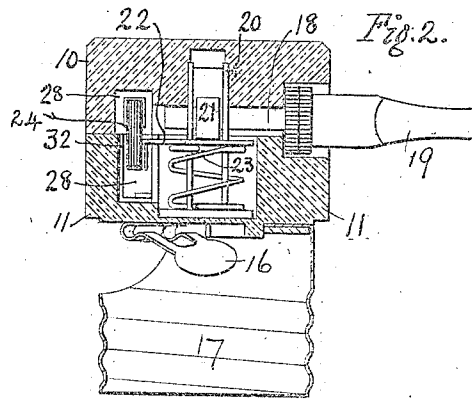
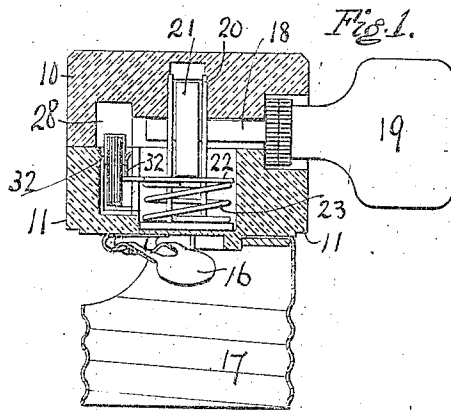


F. E. SEELEY.  
ELECTRIC LAMP SOCKET.  
APPLICATION FILED APR. 4, 1910.

1,006,884.

Patented Oct. 24, 1911.



Witnesses:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK E. SEELEY, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE BRYANT ELECTRIC COMPANY, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT, A CORPORATION OF CONNECTICUT.

## ELECTRIC-LAMP SOCKET.

1,006,884.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 24, 1911.

Application filed April 4, 1910. Serial No. 553,266.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FRANK E. SEELEY, a citizen of the United States of America, residing in the city of Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield, in the State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Electric-Lamp Sockets, of which the following is a specification.

The main object of my invention is to construct an efficient electric lamp socket with a switch mechanism which will give a quadruple break of the circuit on turning the key to shut off the current, that is, there will be a double break of the circuit in each of the two poles or branches.

A further feature of my invention consists in so constructing the socket that at the same time the key spindle will be "dead", that is, not included in the electric circuit.

In the accompanying drawings Figure 1 is a vertical section through a socket embodying my invention, the line of section being on the axis of the spindle, and the switch in this view being shown in the closed position; Fig. 2 is a similar view, showing the switch open; Fig. 3 is a plan view of the lower porcelain block, the upper block having been removed and the parts being in the positions shown in Fig. 2; Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4-4, Fig. 3; Fig. 5 is a section on the line 5-5, Fig. 3; Fig. 6 is a perspective view.

I prefer to construct the insulating body of the socket of two blocks 10 and 11, united together by brackets 12 and 13, which are inclosed in recesses in the juxtaposed faces of the blocks and carry binding screws 14, 15 for the conductor wires, while the lamp terminals (central contact 16, screw shell 17) are mounted on the underside of the block, all substantially as set forth in the Perkins socket patent 626,927. As in said patent, I may use as a part of my switch mechanism, a key spindle 18 with handle 19, and turning in bearings in a metal frame 20 (Figs. 1, 2 and 3); and within the frame is a cam block 21, having a lost motion connection with the key spindle; this cam block acts upon a plate 22, guided on the frame and normally pressed upward against the cam block by a spiral spring 23 (Figs. 1 and 2) around the frame 20 in a central well in the lower block 11. In this socket, however, the cam performs only the mechanical function of actuating the plate 22 against

the pressure of the spring 23, and forms no part of the electrical circuit, so that the key spindle 18 is "dead".

To the plate 22 is secured in any suitable way a switch plate 24, consisting in the present instance of a plate of hard fiber or other insulating material having secured to its upper edge two conducting strips 25 and 26, (Figs. 3, 5 and 6), extending downwardly a short distance on opposite faces of the insulating strip. In the present instance I have shown this switch plate 24 as secured to a projecting arm 27 on the plate 22, Fig. 6, by passing said arm into an opening formed in the insulating body of the plate 24, so that the latter will rise and fall with the plate 22 as actuated by the spring 23 and cam 21.

The juxtaposed faces of the two blocks are recessed to form a chamber 28, in which the switch blade may reciprocate. The recesses in which the wire terminal brackets 12 and 13 are housed open into the opposite ends of this chamber 28, Fig. 3. In electrical connection with the terminal bracket 12 is a spring contact 30 whose free end reaches over into the chamber 28, in position to make contact with the plate 26 on the side of the switch plate 24, next the cam 21, when the latter has been turned to depress the switch plate as shown in Fig. 1. Similarly there is connected with the terminal bracket 13 a spring contact 31 to make contact with the conducting plate 25 on the switch plate. In the same chamber 28, but on the opposite side of the switch plate 24 from the contacts 30 and 31 are two contacts 32 and 33, corresponding with, but spaced from the contacts 30 and 31. The contact 32 is in electrical connection with the central contact 16, while the contact 33 is in electrical connection with the screw shell 17, Figs. 5 and 6. The upper free ends of the plates 32 and 33 are in positions to contact with the plates 26 and 25 respectively, when the switch plate is depressed, to close the circuit. When the key spindle 18 is turned toward the position shown in Fig. 2 from the closed circuit position, Fig. 1, the spring 23 will cause the switch blade 24 to be raised with a quick movement and will cause the circuit to be broken at four points, namely, at the plate 26 on one side with the contact 30 and on the other side with the contact 32, and at the same time at plate 25 on one side with plate

4. and on the other side with plate 33, Figs. 2, 4 and 6. When the circuit is thus broken the insulating body of the switch plate stands between the contacts 30 and 31 on one side and the contacts 32 and 33 on the other.

I claim as my invention—

1. An electric lamp socket, comprising an insulating body with a switch chamber and with wire terminals and lamp terminals, two spaced contacts in each branch of the circuit, in the switch chamber, a movable switch plate carrying contacts on its opposite faces, and a key spindle and a spring to actuate said switch plate to make and break the circuit at both said spaced contacts on each branch.

2. An electric lamp socket, comprising an insulating body with a switch chamber and with wire terminals and lamp terminals, two spaced contacts in each branch of the circuit in the switch chamber, an insulating switch plate carrying contacts on its opposite faces,

a plate supporting the insulating switch plate, and a key spindle, cam and a spring to actuate the supporting plate.

3. An electric lamp socket, comprising an insulating body with a switch chamber and with lamp terminals, wire terminal brackets in recesses at the opposite sides of the insulating body, contacts in connection with the respective brackets, corresponding but spaced contacts in connection with the lamp terminals, a switch plate having contacts on its opposite faces to make and break the circuit in both branches and a key spindle, cam and spring to actuate the switch plate.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FRANK E. SEELEY.

Witnesses:

A. H. JONES,  
L. B. WHEELER.