April 30, 1929. D. D. GORDON 1,711,266

SWITCH CONTROLLED CANDLE SOCKET

Filed April 11, 1927. 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

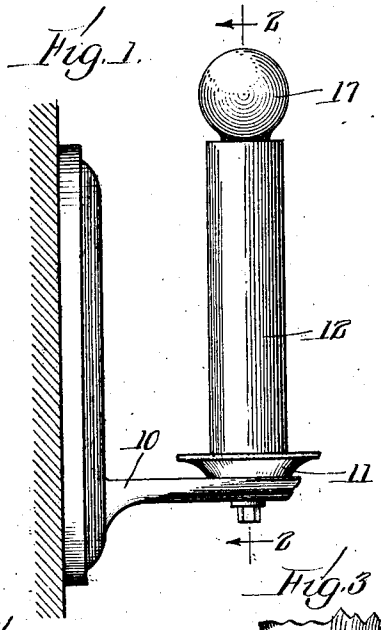


Fig. 2.

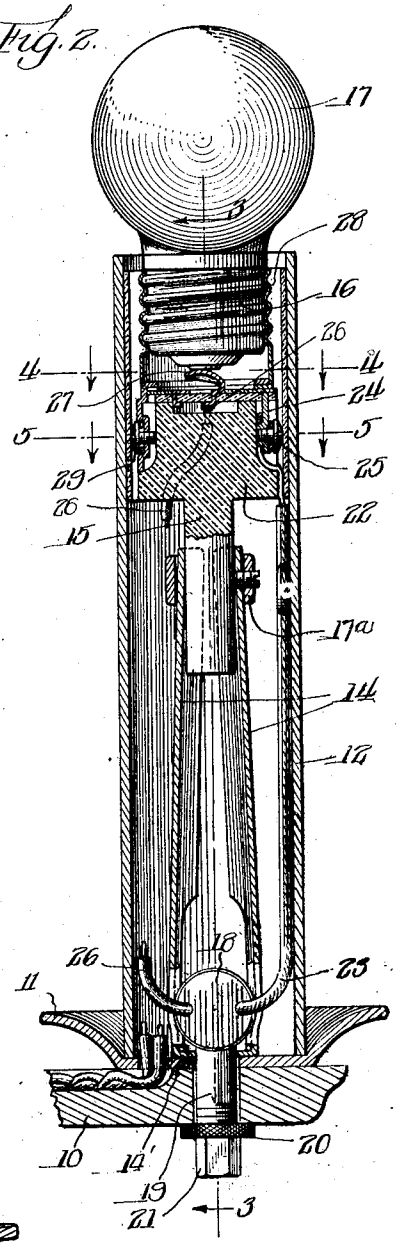


Fig. 3.

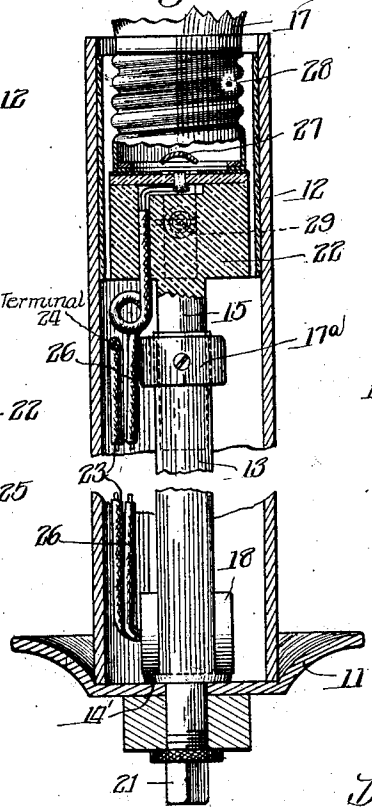


Fig. 4.

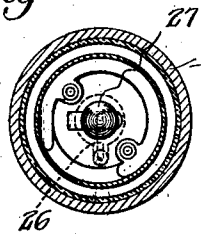
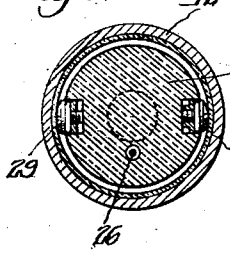


Fig. 5.



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April 30, 1929. D. D. GORDON 1,711,266

SWITCH CONTROLLED CANDLE SOCKET

Filed April 11, 1927 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 6.

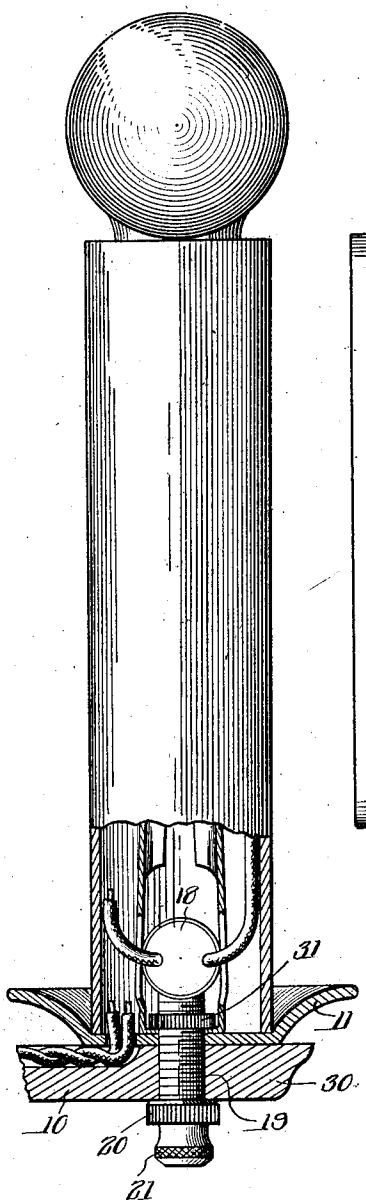


Fig. 7.

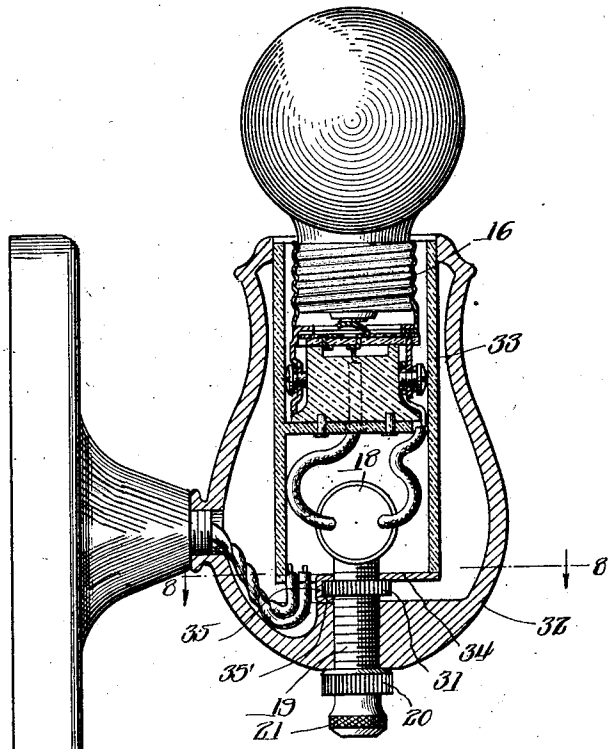
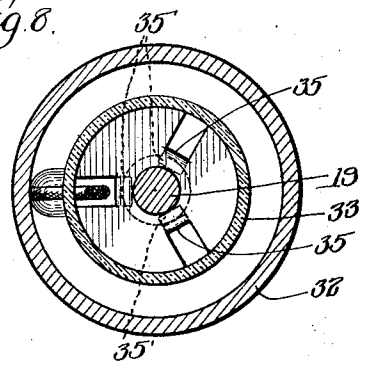


Fig. 8.



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Patented Apr. 30, 1929. 1,711,266

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SWITCH-CONTROLLED CANDLE SOCKET.

Application filed April 11, 1927. Serial No. 182,740.

The present invention relates to switch-controlled candle sockets.

More particularly the present invention relates to electric devices employing sleeve-like members which simulate candles more or less closely. It is frequently desirable to incorporate a switching mechanism with candle socket mountings, and the present invention relates to structures employing such switching mechanism.

An object of the present invention is to provide a candle socket in which the socket holding the electric lamp may be positioned at any desired distance, within limits, from the rigid part of the fixture, which candle socket employs a switching mechanism so disposed that the operating portions of said switching mechanism are unobstrusive in appearance.

A further object is to provide a candle socket mounting employing clamping means for adjustably holding a lamp socket and also for clamping a switching mechanism.

A further object is to provide a candle socket mounting providing adjustability in the position of the lamp socket and providing switching mechanism which presents no obstrusive parts.

A further object is to provide a switch-controlled electric fixture in which the position of the switching mechanism may be adjusted to compensate for differences which occur in the chandeliers, wall brackets or other holding means for an electric socket.

Further objects will appear as the description proceeds.

Referring to the drawings—

Figure 1 is a view in side elevation of a wall bracket employing a candle socket embodying the principles of the present invention;

Figure 2 is a sectional view on an enlarged scale taken along the plane indicated by the arrows 2—2 of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a sectional view taken along the plane indicated by the arrows 3—3 of Figure 2;

Figure 4 is a sectional view taken along the plane indicated by the arrows 4—4 of Figure 2;

Figure 5 is a sectional view taken along the plane indicated by the arrows 5—5 of Figure 2;

Figure 6 is a view similar to Figure 2 but illustrating means for providing adjustment of the switching mechanism relative to the wall bracket;

Figure 7 is a view illustrating a wall bracket which omits means for adjusting the lamp socket relative to the wall bracket but provides means for adjusting the switching mechanism relative to the wall bracket; and

Figure 8 is a sectional view taken along the plane indicated by the arrows 8—8 of Figure 7.

The numeral 10 indicates a wall bracket, including the cup 11, which forms the receptacle for a sleeve member 12, which may simulate a candle more or less closely.

The numeral 13 indicates a clamping member including the two upstanding gripping members 14—14 and the intermediate member 14′. Said intermediate member 14′ is adapted to rest upon the bottom of the cup 11, and the gripping members 14—14 are adapted to grip the shank 15 of the lamp socket 16, which lamp socket is adapted to receive the electric lamp 17.

The clamping member 13 is preferably formed of sheet metal, and the gripping members 14—14 thereof are rounded, at least at their gripping portions, whereby to have a cross-sectional form of arcs of a circle. A gripping sleeve 17ª cooperating with tapering portions of the members 14—14 serves to hold said members 14—14 in gripping relationship with the shank 15. The portions of the gripping members 14—14 adjacent to the intermediate member 15 are shaped to receive and grip the switching member 18. The details of the switching member 18 form no part of the present invention and therefore need not be described in detail. Said switching member 18 includes the screw-threaded stud 19, which is adapted to extend through a portion of the bracket 10 and receive the nut 20 for holding the switching member 18 in its seat within the clamping member 13 and for holding the switching mechanism and clamping member 13 rigidly in position relative to the bracket 10.

The stud 19 contains a rotatable shaft (not shown) which may be operated by the turn-button 21, which, as will be noted from Figures 1, 2 and 3, is disposed in a convenient, though unobtrusive, position relative to the wall bracket 10.

The lamp socket 16 is mounted upon an in-

sulating member 22, which includes the shank 15 above referred to. It is preferable in practice to supply the lamp socket 16 and its supporting member 22 as a unit with the switching member 18 and its screw-threaded stud 19, the terminals of the switching member 18 being permanently connected to corresponding terminals of the lamp socket 16 by means of flexible wires, which permit the positioning of said lamp socket 16 at variable distances from said switching member 18.

By reference to Figures 2 and 3 it will be noted that the wire 23 is connected to one terminal of the switching member 18, the other extremity of said wire 23 being connected to a terminal member 24, which terminal member carries the binding post 25 adapted to be connected to one wire of an electric house wiring circuit. Said terminal member 24 is insulated from the electrical conducting parts of the socket 16. The wire 26 is connected to the other terminal of the switching member 18, the other extremity of said wire 26 being connected to the center terminal 27, which is positioned to contact with the center contact of the usual form of electric lamp.

The shell portion 28 of the socket 16 has electrically connected thereto the binding post 29, which is adapted to be connected to the opposite side of the house wiring system from that connected to the binding post 25.

By reason of the gripping relationship between the gripping members 14—14 of the clamping member 13 and the shank 15 of the socket member 16, said socket member 16 may be readily adjusted in an axial direction in a manner which will be understood without further explanation. The gripping members 14—14 of the clamping member 13 will hold said socket member rigidly in an adjusted position. The clamping member 13 not only holds the shank 15 of the socket member 16, but may also grip the switching member 18, holding said switching member in a position such that the operating button 21 thereof will be disposed in a position which is unobtrusive and at the same time convenient.

Referring now to the structure illustrated in Figure 6, it will be noted that means are provided for adjusting the switching member 18 relative to the bracket 10. In practice, the portion 30 of the bracket 10, which is apertured to receive the screw-threaded stud 19, will vary in thickness. According to the structure illustrated in Figure 6, a stud 19 is provided of sufficient length to accommodate the grestest thickness of the portion 30 which will be encountered in practice, together with the thickness of the parts associated therewith, as for example the cup 11 and the intermediate member 15 of the clamping member 13. Said screw-threaded stud 19 is provided with a nut 31, in addition to the nut 20, which nut 31 cooperates with the nut 20 in clamping the screw-threaded stud 19 securely in position.

Referring now to Figure 7, a slightly different form of electric fixture is illustrated, in which an ornamental member 32 houses the switching member 18, the lamp socket 16 and their associated parts. In the structures shown in Figures 7 and 8 the lamp socket 16 is carried by the supporting member 33, which supporting member takes the form of a sleeve. The base of said sleeve 33 is provided with a member 34, which may be of metal and is provided with the downstruck fingers 35, three of which are provided according to the embodiment illustrated in Figures 7 and 8. Said downstruck fingers 35 have the inwardly turned end portions 35′—35′, and, in cooperation with the base member 34, form a housing for the nut 31 mounted upon the screw-threaded stud 19. By adjustment of the nut 31 within the housing provided by the fingers 35, said stud may be clamped within the base portion of the member 32 without having any portion of the screw-threaded stud 19 visible.

Though a preferred embodiment of the present invention has been described in detail, many modifications will occur to those skilled in the art. It is intended to cover all such modifications that fall within the scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed is—

1. A candle socket mounting comprising a supporting member, a clamping member supported thereby and having a pair of gripping portions, a lamp socket having a shank gripped by said gripping portions, and a switching member for said lamp socket also gripped by said gripping portions.

2. A candle socket mounting comprising a supporting member, a clamping member supported thereby and having a pair of gripping portions, a lamp socket having a shank gripped by said gripping portions, and a switching member for said lamp socket gripped by said gripping portions, said switching member being provided with means for holding said clamping member and said switching member in rigid relationship with said supporting member.

3. A candle socket mounting comprising a supporting member, a clamping member supported thereby and having a pair of gripping portions, a lamp socket having a shank gripped by said gripping portions, and a switching member for said lamp socket gripped by said gripping portions, said switching means being provided with a screw-threaded stud and a nut cooperating with said supporting member for holding said clamping member and said switching member in rigid relationship with said supporting member.

4. A candle socket mounting comprising a supporting member, a clamping member sup-

ported thereby and having a pair of gripping portions, a lamp socket having a shank gripped by said gripping portions, and a switching member for said lamp socket gripped by said gripping portions, said switching means being provided with a screw-threaded stud and a nut cooperating with said supporting member for holding said clamping member and said switching member in rigid relationship with said supporting member, and an operating member for said switching member carried by said stud.

5. A candle socket comprising, in combination, a lamp socket including a shank and having terminals, a clamping member adapted to clamp said shank at different regions throughout the length of said shank, a switching member having two flexible wires directly connected to said terminals of said lamp socket, said switching member being clamped within said clamping member.

6. A candle socket comprising, in combination, a lamp socket, including a shank having terminals, a clamping member adapted to clamp said shank at different regions throughout the length of said shank, a switching member having two flexible wires directly connected to said terminals of said lamp socket, said switching member being clamped within said clamping member, said switching member being provided with a screw-threaded stud and holding means for holding said clamping member and said switching member rigidly upon a suitable support.

7. A candle socket mounting comprising a supporting member, a clamping member supported thereby and having a pair of gripping portions, a lamp socket having a shank gripped by said gripping portions, and a switching member for said lamp socket gripped by said gripping portions, said switching member being provided with a screw-threaded stud and a pair of nuts on said stud clamping said clamping member in rigid relationship with said supporting member and clamping said switching member in adjusted rigid relationship with said supporting member.

8. A candle socket mounting comprising a supporting member, a clamping member supported thereby and having a pair of gripping portions, a lamp socket having a shank gripped by said gripping portions, and a switching member for said lamp socket gripped by said gripping portions, said switching means being provided with a screw-threaded stud and nuts upon said stud clamping said clamping member in rigid relationship with said supporting member and clamping said switching member in adjusted rigid relationship with said supporting member.

Signed at Chicago, Illinois, this 2nd day of April, 1927.

DAVID D. GORDON.