

J. O. HEBBLE & F. H. HUMPHREVILL.

ELECTRIC LAMP LOCK.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 2, 1914.

1,162,355.

Patented Nov. 30 1915.

FIG. 1.

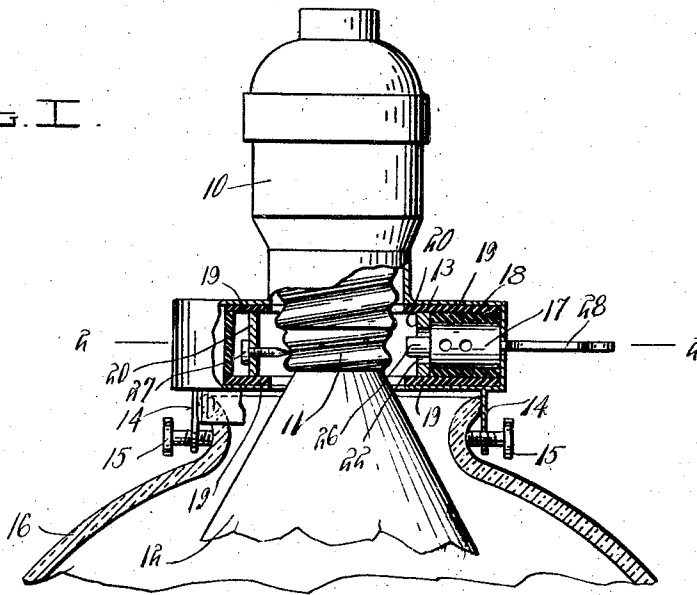


FIG. 2.

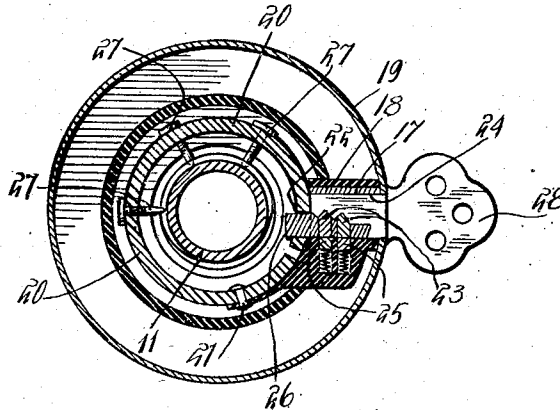
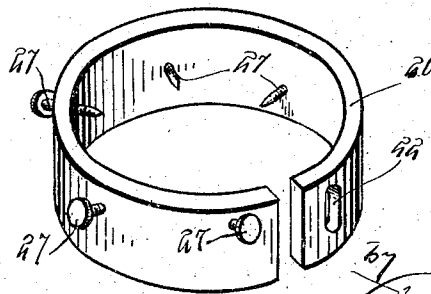


FIG. 3.



Witnesses
J. L. Simpson.
Harry M. Test.

Inventors
J. O. Hebble.
F. H. Humphrevill.

Charles Chandler
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB O. HEBBLE, OF LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA, AND FRANK H. HUMPHREVILLE,
OF ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY; SAID HEBBLE ASSIGNOR TO SAID HUMPHRE-
VILLE.

ELECTRIC-LAMP LOCK.

1,162,355.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 30, 1915.

Application filed November 2, 1914. Serial No. 869,859.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JACOB O. HEBBLE and FRANK H. HUMPHREVILLE, citizens of the United States, residing at Lancaster and Atlantic City, respectively, in the counties of Lancaster and Atlantic, States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Electric-Lamp Locks; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to improvements in electric lamp sockets, and particularly to locking devices for preventing removal of lamps therefrom.

One object of the invention is to provide a simple device of this character whereby the electric lamp can be locked in the socket so that the same can not be removed for the purpose of using current with electrical appliances.

Another object is to provide a device of this character which is simple in construction, easy of operation and which is effective in its use to hold the lamp against rotation in the socket.

Other objects and advantages will be apparent from the following description when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, and in which:—

Figure 1 is an elevation of a lamp socket and lamp with our locking device shown applied thereto, parts of the socket being broken away, Fig. 2 is a horizontal sectional view on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the locking ring removed.

Referring particularly to the accompanying drawing, 10 represents the ordinary lamp socket into which is secured the stem 11 of the lamp 12. Surrounding the lower portion of the socket is a casing 13, the lower portion of which is provided with a depending flange 14 and set screws 15 for screwing the globe or shade 16 therein. In one side of the casing is disposed the barrel 17 of a lock, a casing 17 being disposed around said barrel. Above and below the casing 18 are the insulated disks 19 between which disks is disposed an open spring ring 20. One end of this ring is secured to the casing 18, as shown at 21, while the other end is disposed opposite the inner

end of the barrel 17 where it is formed with a vertical elongated slot 22. The barrel carries a pair of pins 23 which extend inwardly of a flat bar 24 formed longitudinally through the barrel. In the casing 18 are mounted spring-pressed pins 25 which normally engage against the inner ends of the pins 23 when the device is in normal interlocked position. The inner end of the barrel 17 is provided with an eccentrically disposed lock 26 which engages through the before-mentioned slot 22 of the ring 20. The ring 20 is disposed therethrough, the inwardly extending radial screws 27, the inner ends of which are pointed and arranged to bite into the stem 11 of the lamp. It will be noted that these pins are arranged in a separate line around the ring so that they follow the line of the screw of the stem 11.

A key 28 is arranged to be inserted in the bore of the barrel and is of such formation that when properly inserted it will move the pins 23 and cause them to force the pins 25 within the casing so that their outer ends are in the line of travel of the periphery of the barrel, thus permitting the barrel to be turned. When the barrel is turned in one direction, the eccentric lug 26 moves the attached end of the ring 20 and forces the same to expand, thus releasing the screws 27 from the stem 11 and permitting the lamp to be readily unscrewed. When the key is turned in the opposite direction, the lug will draw the attached end of the ring toward the other end of the ring and force the pointed ends of the screws 27 to bite into the stem 11. The lamp is then firmly held against rotation.

From the foregoing it will be seen that we have provided a novel and efficient lock for an electric lamp and one which can be readily applied to the ordinary lamp socket without any great labor and at comparatively small additional cost.

What is claimed is:

1. A lock for an electric lamp comprising, in combination with the socket and threaded stem of a lamp, a casing carried concentrically on the socket, a flexible ring mounted in the casing and surrounding the said threaded stem, biting elements mounted on the flexible ring, a lock casing mounted in the first-named casing, and means in the lock casing engaging with the other

end of the flexible ring whereby the ring can be moved into and out of embracing relation with the lamp stem.

2. The combination with a socket and the
5 threaded stem of an electric lamp, of a casing mounted on the socket, a ring disposed within the casing and surrounding the stem of the lamp, sharpened elements carried by
10 the ring for biting engagement with the stem, one end of the ring being anchored to the casing, the other end of the ring having a transversely disposed elongated slot,

and a key actuated rotary cam mounted in the casing and engaging in the said slot of the ring for expanding and contracting the ring.

In testimony whereof, we affix our signatures, in the presence of two witnesses.

JACOB O. HEBBLE.
FRANK H. HUMPHREVILLE.

Witnesses:

C. REESE FABY,
H. M. MUSSER.