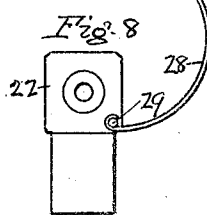
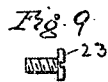
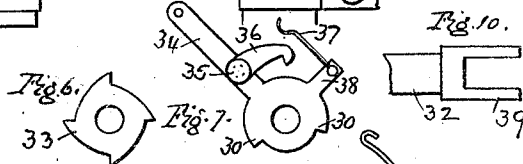
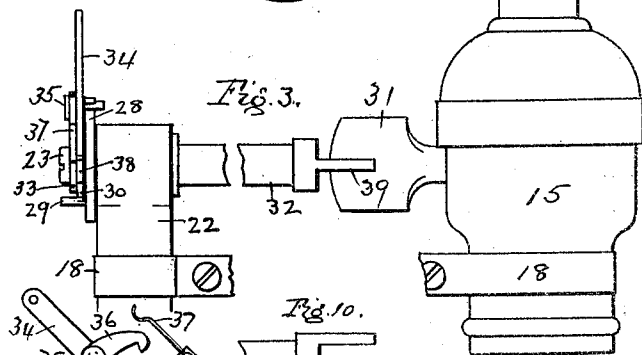
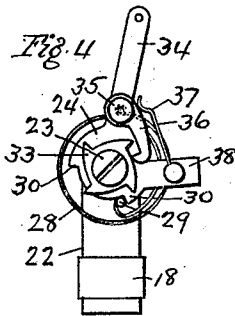
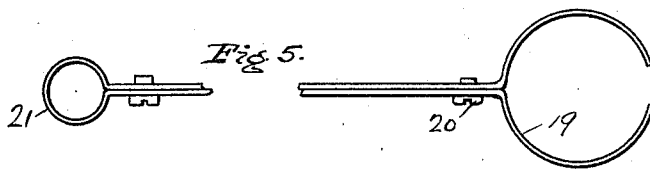


**1,032,206.**



BY  
*Howard and Howard*  
ATTORNEYS

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM HAAS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO EUGENE I. HANSON,  
OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## ELECTRIC-LAMP-SOCKET ATTACHMENT.

1,032,206.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 9, 1912.

Application filed December 15, 1911. Serial No. 665,986.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM HAAS, a citizen of the United States of America, residing in the borough of Manhattan, in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a certain new and Improved Electric-Lamp-Socket Attachment, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to an attachment for operating electric lamp socket switches, and particularly to a device of this character adapted to be carried by a standard electric lamp socket of the thin key or pull chain type, the object of my invention being to provide an inexpensive and efficient attachment which will enable the operator to actuate the socket switch mechanism without inconvenience from or interference with the usual reflector or globe surrounding the lamp bulb.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of an electric pull socket, having my attachment applied thereto in one form; Fig. 2 is a plan view of a portion of the attachment; Fig. 3 is a side elevation of a modified form of the attachment; Fig. 4 is an end view of this form of attachment; Fig. 5 is a plan of portion of the supporting bar; Figs. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 are side elevations of details.

In the form shown in Fig. 1, my improved attachment is mounted upon a pull socket 15, which carries a reflector or shade 16 at its lamp-receiving end. The socket chain 17, under ordinary circumstances, lies against the upper portion of the shade, with its loose end dangling over the edge of the latter. This is not only unsightly, but is apt to cause injury to the shade through variations in temperature and other causes. To operate this pull chain, I provide an arm 18, preferably of bent sheet metal and open at one end to form a ring 19, which embraces the socket shell and is clamped thereto by the screw 20 passing through both portions of the bent metal strip which forms the arm. At its outer end the arm is formed into a loop 21, which embraces a post 22, at the upper end of which I provide a pivot pin 23. On this pivot I mount an oscillating bell crank lever 24, one arm 25 of the lever being shaped at its end to grip a ball of the chain 17, while the other arm, 26, has attached to its outer end the pull cord 27 which hangs down clear of the shade 16 and within easy

reach of the operator. A coil spring 28 is carried by the post, one end being fastened to the pin 29, while the other end is secured to the bell crank lever 24. Upon pulling down the arm 26 of the bell crank lever by the pull cord 27, the arm 25 is swung through an arc of sufficient length to operate the switch mechanism controlled by the chain 17, and the lamp circuit is thereby switched on or off in the customary manner. The extent of oscillation of the arm 25 is limited by the pin 29, which acts as a stop against which the shoulders 30 on the bell crank lever impinge. While the usual switch mechanism within the socket contains a return spring, the latter is normally of sufficient strength only to properly handle the customary short length of chain 17. Consequently the additional effort put upon this spring to oscillate a lever and pull cord would ordinarily either render the spring inoperative or cause the spring to rapidly deteriorate and render the mechanism worthless. The function of the spring 29, therefore, is to relieve the socket switch spring from the additional weight of the lever 24, and pull cord 27, serving in and of itself to return these to their normal position, in position for a new actuation of the switch mechanism, as illustrated in Fig. 1.

In some cases, a key socket is preferred to a pull socket, and for this reason I have shown my invention in a modified form adapted to actuate the usual switch key 31, Fig. 3. In this case, I provide a rod 32 with forked end 39 adapted at one end to embrace the thumb key 31, while the opposite end passes through the post 22, and carries a four-tooth ratchet 33. Oscillating on this rod 32, I mount the pull-lever 34 which is pivoted at 35, a pawl 36, which engages the ratchet 33 and is pressed into contact therewith by the pawl spring 37 mounted on the arm 38. The spring 28 is secured, in the same manner as in Fig. 1, to the pin 29 at one end and to the oscillating lever 34 at the other end and serves to return the same to initial operating position, while the shoulders 30 limit the extent of oscillation of the lever in both directions.

The chief advantage of the present construction over devices of the prior art designed for like utility lies in the provision of the supplemental spring 28 which takes up the weight of the oscillating lever and

pull cord 27. But it may be pointed out also that the prior art devices, for the purpose of minimizing the additional effort which they impose upon the socket switch spring, have been made so light as to be flimsy and mechanically unsuited for their purpose. By the provision of the supplemental spring 28 which relieves the socket switch spring of any unusual work, it is possible to make the arm 18 and its related parts of sufficient strength to afford a rigid support mechanically fitted to the function which it is intended to perform.

I claim as my invention:—

1. An attachment for electric lamp sockets comprising a supporting arm, means for securing the same at one end to the lamp socket, a post secured at the other end of said arm, an oscillating lever pivoted on said post, and means moving with said arm in one direction for engaging and operating the socket switch actuating means, together with a spring controlling the position of said lever.

2. A switch operating attachment for electric lamp sockets provided with shades, comprising an independent horizontal supporting arm, readily mounted on the socket shell, an upright at the outer end of said arm, said upright being transversely perforated to receive either the axis of an oscillating rock lever, or the end of a rotary connecting arm, together with an actuating lever carried by said upright and a return spring engaging said lever, for the purpose described.

3. A switch operating attachment for vertically installed electric lamp sockets, provided with shades, comprising an independent, horizontal supporting arm readily mounted on the lamp shell, an oscillating lever pivoted at the outer end of said arm and spaced horizontally from the lamp socket and its switch operating means in normal position, a pull member depending from the free end of said lever beyond the edge of the lamp shade, a spring tending to return said lever to position after actuation and an operative connection from said lever to said socket switch operating means, substantially as described.

4. In combination with a vertically supported lamp socket and shade, a socket switch operating attachment detachably mounted on said socket and comprising a horizontally extended arm reaching to the outer edge of the shade, an oscillating lever pivoted at the outer end of said arm, an operating connection between the same and the socket switch operating means, a pull cord attached to the free end of said lever and hanging clear of the shade for moving said lever in one direction and a spring for returning said lever to position after actuation, substantially as described.

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

WILLIAM HAAS.

Witnesses:

WALTER ABBE,  
L. H. GROTE.