

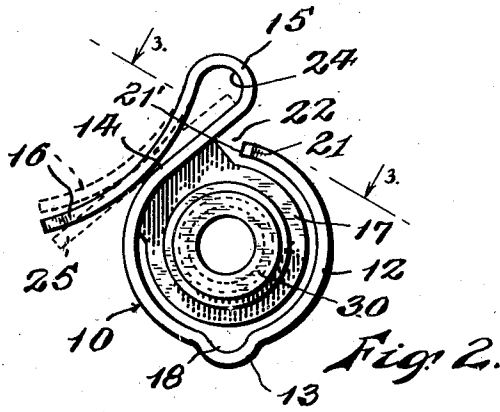
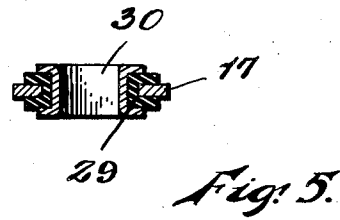
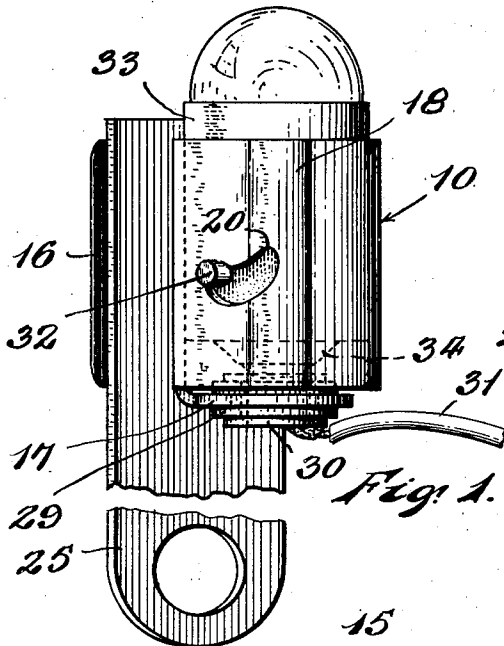
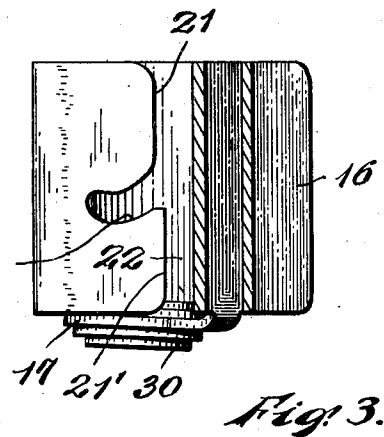
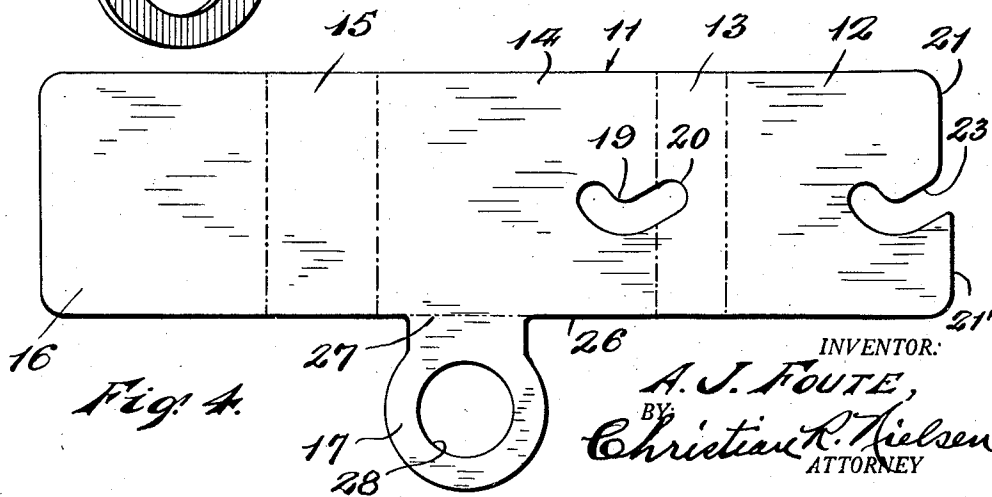
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BAYONET TYPE LAMP SOCKET

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BAYONET TYPE LAMP SOCKET

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4 Claims. (Cl. 173—328)

This invention relates to lamp sockets of the bayonet type and it consists in the constructions, arrangements, and combinations herein described and claimed.

It is the cardinal purpose of the invention to provide a combined socket and bracket from a single sheet of metal.

It is also an important object of the invention to provide a socket having the characteristic that when a bulb is inserted therein, the resilience of a portion of the metal of the shell is tensioned, effecting a firm electrical contact with the bulb.

It is a still further object of the invention to provide a combined socket and bracket of extreme simplicity, which may be manufactured at a low cost and which will be durable in use.

Additional objects, advantages and features of invention will be apparent from the following description considered in conjunction with the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this application, wherein

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the socket and bracket applied to a support or bus bar.

Figure 2 is a top plan view.

Figure 3 is a cross section on the line 3—3 of Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a plan view of the blank for the socket and bracket.

Figure 5 is a cross section through the center contact of the socket.

There is illustrated a socket generally indicated at 10, which as may be seen in Figure 4, is formed from a single blank of metal 11, comprising portions 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17.

The portions 12 and 14 are bent into cylindrical formation of a size to snugly receive the base portion of a light bulb, and the portion 13 is outwardly pressed to form a channel 18, the channel extending longitudinally of the socket 10. Medially of the portion 14 of the blank a bayonet slot 19 is formed, one terminal 20 of which opens upon the channel 18.

It should be noted that the upper part of the portion 12 has its vertical edge 21 spaced inwardly of the edge 21' and when the blank is shaped, the edges 21—21' stop short of the portion 14 of the blank, thus providing an entrance slot 22; and by reason of the fact that the edge 21' extends beyond the edge 21, the former will project somewhat into the slot 22, and act to shunt a pin of the lamp base into the open-ended bayonet slot 23, as will be understood, as the description proceeds.

The portions 15 and 16 of the blank are bent

into the form of a clip and this is accomplished by bending the portion 15 into a loop 24, and bending the portion 16 into a slight arc so as to lie closely spaced to the portion 14. The loop 24 provides resilience to the portion 16, permitting it to be sprung as indicated by dotted lines in Figure 2, allowing the entrance of a support or bus bar 25.

In order to provide a central contact for the socket, the lower edge 26 of the portion 14 has integrally connected therewith the disk-like member 17. The disk member 17 will be bent on the line 27 to such degree that it lies in a plane upwardly inclined with respect to the edge 26. The disk is centrally apertured as at 28, and seated therein is an insulator bushing 29, secured by a metallic eyelet 30, the upper flange of which affords electrical connection with central contact of a bulb and the lower flange providing connection for a current supply line 31.

As will be seen from Figure 2, the channel 18 and the slot 22 are positioned diametrically opposite one another so as to receive respective pins 32 of a lamp base 33, and in applying a bulb to the socket, the pins 32 of the base are presented into the channel 18, and slot 22 and forced inwardly toward the disk member 17. This movement is continued until the pin in the slot 22 encounters the edge 21' when further downward and slight rotative movement of the bulb will cause the pins to enter the bayonet slots 19 and 20. The base contact of the bulb now presses upon the upwardly inclined disk member 17, forcing it to assume a right angular relation with regard to the socket, thereby tending to expand the shell out of its normal position until the bulb is seated within the socket. As soon as the bulb is fully seated, the shell will contract, tending to assume its normal position, to grip the base of the bulb. It will be understood that the disk member 17 assumes a substantially horizontal position, and thus the shell is tensioned circumferentially to grip the bulb. It will thus be seen that the disk and shell firmly grip the bulb establishing a proper electrical contact.

While I have shown and described a preferred construction, this is by way of illustration only, and I consider as my own all such modifications in structure as fairly fall within the scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. An electric socket comprising a cylindrical shell having a free longitudinal edge, a disk-like member at one end and integral with the shell, said disc-like member having a contact, said disc-

like member normally extended in an upwardly inclined plane with respect to the adjacent edge of the shell and said shell having slots for reception of pins of a lamp bulb base for securement of the lamp bulb therein.

2. An electric socket comprising a cylindrical shell having separable longitudinal edges, a disc-like member integrally connected with a horizontal edge of the shell and having a centrally disposed contact member, the disc-like member normally extended in an upwardly inclined plane with respect to the adjacent edge of the shell, said shell having slots for reception of pins of a lamp bulb base for securement of the lamp bulb therein, said slots being positioned so as to move said disc-like member to approximately horizontal position and tension, said shell upon engagement of the bulb within the shell.

3. An electric socket comprising a cylindrical shell having separable longitudinal edges and opposed bayonet slots, a disc-like member having an electrical contact, said disc member being integrally connected with a horizontal edge of the shell and disposed centrally thereof, the disc-like member normally extending in an inclined

plane with respect to the adjoined edge of the shell whereby said disc-like member will be sprung to a substantially horizontal position by engagement of the base contact of a bulb with the contact of the disc-like member, with consequent circumferential flexing of the walls of the shell.

4. An electric socket and bracket formed from a single blank of resilient metal comprising a cylindrical shell having adjacent separable longitudinal edges, one of the said edges having a bayonet slot opening thereupon, a longitudinally extended channel formed in the shell, a second bayonet slot in the shell in opposed relation to the first named bayonet slot, said second named slot opening upon the channel, a disc-like member integrally connected with the horizontal lower edge of the shell and having an electrical contact disposed centrally thereof, the disc-like member normally extended in an upwardly inclined plane with respect to the adjoined edge of the shell, 20 and the other edge of the shell being reversely bent upon itself and closely spaced to the body of the shell.

ALBERT J. FOUTE. 25