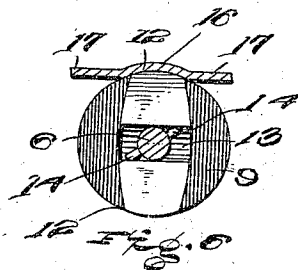
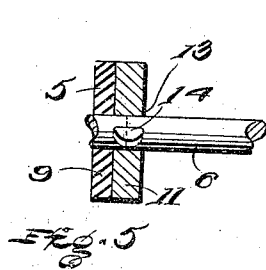
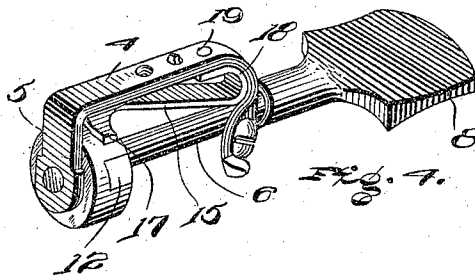
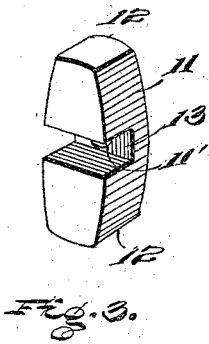
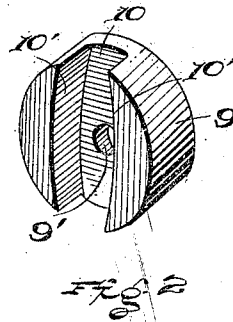
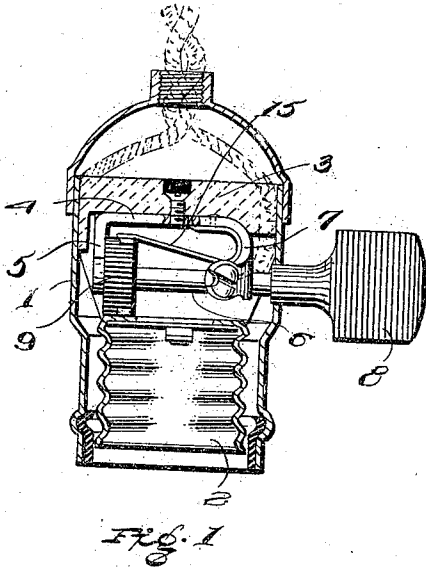


T. E. HAMBY,
ELECTRIC LIGHT SOCKET.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 14, 1911.

996,408.

Patented June 27, 1911.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEODORE E. HAMBY, OF ROCKWOOD, TENNESSEE.

ELECTRIC-LIGHT SOCKET.

996,408.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 27, 1911.

Application filed February 14, 1911. Serial No. 608,509.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODORE E. HAMBY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rockwood, in the county of Roane and State of Tennessee, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Electric-Light Sockets, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

10 This invention relates to electric switches and has special reference to switches for incandescent lamp sockets.

The invention has for its object to provide an improved electric switch for incandescent lamp sockets so constructed and arranged that in the operation of the contact maker there will be no jar such as is ordinarily the case in the snap action of a switch so that destruction or breaking of delicate 20 or fine filaments will be avoided.

The invention further has for its object in addition to the above noted features to avoid shock to the filament and to provide a contact maker that will operate smoothly 25 without any jar and thereby increase the life of delicate bulbs and filaments used in certain types of incandescent lamps.

The invention further has for its object to provide an improved switch for incandescent lamp sockets of the kind referred to which may be applied to any form of socket to be used.

Referring to the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a view in vertical section of an incandescent lamp socket provided with a snap switch constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is an enlarged detail view in perspective of a portion of the contact maker. Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail 40 view of another portion of the contact maker which is employed with the device shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail view in perspective of a snap switch constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 5 is a detail view of a portion of the snap switch in cross section, with a portion of the shaft attached thereto. Fig. 6 is an end view of the contact maker, and a portion of the snap switch, the shaft being shown in cross 50 section.

1 indicates an incandescent lamp socket having a screw threaded socket portion 2 for attaching an incandescent lamp bulb thereto.

55 3 indicates the filling of the lamp socket to which is secured a metallic strip 4 having

one end 5 bent down and forming a bearing for one end of the switch shaft 6, which extends through and is supported in the curved end 7 of the bar 4, the shaft 6 being 60 provided with the usual insulated handle 8.

The contact maker consists of a piece of insulating material 9 which is preferably of a somewhat oval shape, that is to say, has its sides bulging so that the piece 9 is slightly oblong in length, the latter being formed 65 with a transverse recess 10; preferably formed with curved vertical sides 10' in which is seated a metallic piece 12 conforming in shape to the recess 10, and having its 70 sides curved to fit in the curved sides 10' of the piece 9, the ends 12 of the metallic piece 11 being flush with and conforming to the open ends of the recess 10, and forming a continuation of the curved surface 75 of the piece 9. Each of the pieces 9 and 11 is formed with holes 9' and 11' which are in alinement with each other, and through which extends the shaft 6, the piece 11 being formed midway between its ends with a 80 lateral opening 13, extending transversely through the piece 11 and in said opening 13 are located projections 14 on the shaft 6.

It will be seen that by means of this construction, more particularly shown in Fig. 85 6, there will be a lost motion of the shaft 6 in the movement of the projections 14 in the recess 13, and with the contact maker is operated at the end of the throw of the shaft by the engagement of the projections 90 14 with the upper and lower walls of the recess 13. 15 indicates a spring strip having its outer end preferably formed with a transverse head, the middle portion 16 of which is curved to conform to the curvature 95 of the piece 9 and the ends of the metallic piece 11 and having the lateral projections 17 whereby when the projections 14 act upon the piece 11 one end of the latter will drop smoothly into engagement with the curved 100 portion 16 of the end of the spring 15. The spring 15 is mounted in any suitable manner upon the bar 4 and as here shown preferably by having a curved portion 18 fitting snugly into the curved end 7 of the bar 4, 105 the end of the spring strip 15 being riveted as at 19 to the bar 4. It will be seen that by this latter connection of the spring 15 with the bar 4 a resilient movement will be given to the spring 15 in the operation of 110 the contact maker.

It will be seen that by means of this con-

struction, the contact maker will roll smoothly on the screw threaded socket 2 and that the action of the spring with the contacts 12 will be very gentle and smooth, and that the snap action of the switches of incandescent lamp sockets wherein an oblong contact maker is employed is avoided.

Having described the invention, what I claim is:—

10 1. In an incandescent lamp socket of the kind described, a rotary switch shaft, an oval piece of insulating material mounted on said switch shaft, and provided with contacts, and a conducting spring having one
15 end bearing on the periphery of said oval piece and adapted to contact with said contacts thereon.

2. In an incandescent lamp socket of the kind described, a rotary switch shaft, a piece
20 of insulating material mounted thereon having its periphery formed with bulging sides, and with a transverse recess in said piece, a metallic conducting block mounted in said recess with its ends flush with the periphery
25 of said piece, and a conducting spring having one end bearing on the periphery of said insulating piece, and adapted to contact with the ends of said metallic conducting piece.

30 3. In an incandescent lamp socket of the kind described, a rotary switch, a circular piece of insulating material slightly oblong in length and mounted on said shaft, said
35 piece having a transverse recess, a metallic conducting piece mounted in said recess with its ends flush with the periphery of said insulating piece, and a conducting spring hav-

ing one end bearing on the periphery of said insulating piece, and adapted to contact with the ends of said metallic conducting
40 piece.

4. In an incandescent lamp socket of the kind described, a rotary switch shaft, a circular piece of insulating material having
45 an oblong recess, a metallic conducting block located in said recess and having its ends flush with the periphery of said insulating piece, said piece and block being mounted on said rotary shaft, and a conducting spring
50 having one end curved and mounted in a support, and its other end bearing against the periphery of said insulating piece, and adapted to contact with the ends of said metallic conducting block.

5. In an incandescent lamp socket of the kind described, a rotary switch shaft, a
55 slightly oblong curved piece of insulating material having an oblong recess, a metallic conducting block mounted in said recess, said block and piece being mounted on said
60 rotary shaft, and bearing against one end of the threaded lamp socket, the ends of said metallic conducting block forming contacts and a conducting spring having one end
65 bearing on the periphery of said piece of insulating material and adapted to contact with the ends of said conducting block.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

THEODORE E. HAMBY.

Witnesses:

ROBERT H. THOMPSON,
J. N. BAKER.