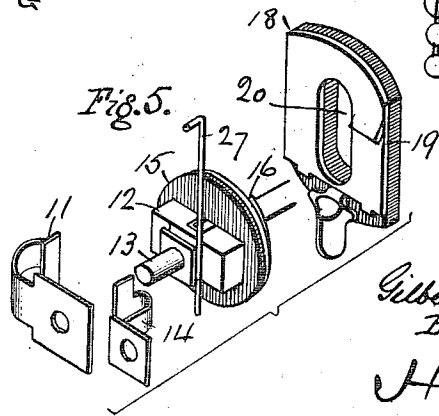
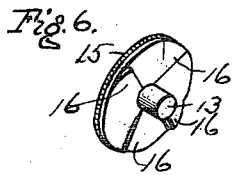
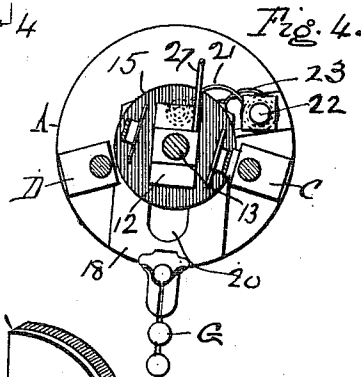
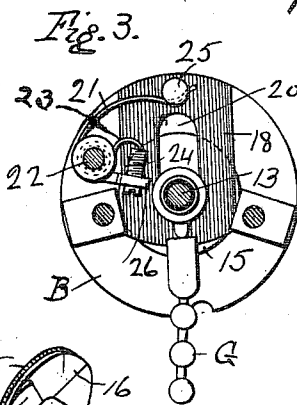
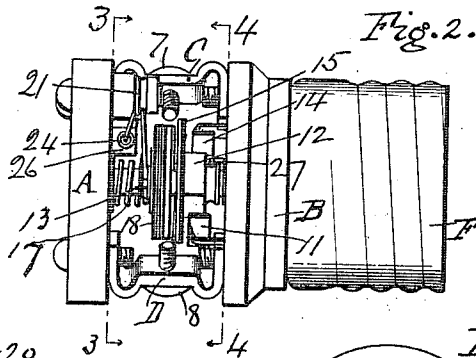
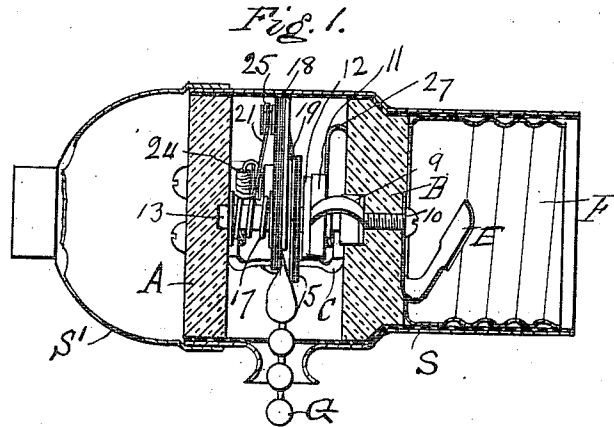


G. W. GOODRIDGE.
PULL SOCKET FOR ELECTRIC LAMPS.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 30, 1908.

979,475.

Patented Dec. 27, 1910.



WITNESSES
Matt A. ...
M. E. Keir

INVENTOR
Gilbert W. Goodridge
BY
Howson and Howson

ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GILBERT W. GOODRIDGE, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE BRYANT ELECTRIC COMPANY, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT, A CORPORATION OF CONNECTICUT.

PULL-SOCKET FOR ELECTRIC LAMPS.

979,475.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 27, 1910.

Application filed July 30, 1908. Serial No. 446,200.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GILBERT W. GOODRIDGE, a citizen of the United States of America, residing in the city of Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield, in the State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pull-Sockets for Electric Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to produce an improved construction of pull socket for electric incandescent lamps, and this object I attain by the improvements which I will now describe.

In the accompanying drawings Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of a socket embodying my improvements; Fig. 2 is a side elevation of internal parts of the socket; Fig. 3 is a sectional view on the line 3—3, Fig. 2; Fig. 4 is a sectional view on the line 4—4, Fig. 2; Fig. 5 is a perspective view of certain of the operative parts separated; Fig. 6 is a perspective view of a detail.

The socket body comprises two buttons A and B of porcelain or other suitable insulating material united by two terminal posts C and D carrying binding screws 7 and 8 respectively for the conducting wires. On the porcelain B are mounted the usual lamp receiving terminals E and F, and the whole may be inclosed within any suitable case, such as shell S and cap S'.

The switch mechanism is contained between the two porcelain buttons A and B, and includes an oblong contact block 12 mounted with play as usual upon a central spindle 13 turning in suitable bearings in the buttons A and B. This block 12 revolves between the contact springs 11 and 14, so that in one position of the block, as shown in Fig. 4, contact will be broken, but when turned a quarter turn, as shown in Fig. 5, the block 12 will make contact at its opposite ends with the springs 11, 14 to close the circuit. A spring 27, (Figs. 1, 4 and 5) bears against the squared neck of the block 12. The spring contact 11 is in electrical connection with the central lamp terminal E, Fig. 1, through the securing screw 10. The spring contact 14 is in electrical connection with the post C, while the other post

B is in electrical connection with screw shell lamp terminal F through a securing screw in the usual manner.

My present improvements have reference more particularly to the means for actuating the spindle and switch block 12, which it will be seen provides a double break for the circuit. There is secured to the operating spindle 13 a ratchet disk 15, (Fig. 6) adjacent to the switch block 12 and with an insulating face on the side adjacent to said block. On the other face of the disk are radially arranged four ratchet teeth 16 (Fig. 6). In conjunction with this ratchet disk I provide a transverse slide 18 with a pawl 19 on the face adjacent to the ratchet disk to engage the teeth of the latter. This pawl slide 18, which may have an insulating backing, as indicated in the drawing, has an elongated slot 20 through it for the free passage of the spindle 13 which thus guides the slide. The pawl slide is kept pressed up toward the ratchet disk by a suitable spiral spring 17, Figs. 1 and 2. The pawl slide is held back in its normal position shown in Fig. 3 with the forward end of its slot 20 pressed against the spindle 13 by a spring coiled around a post 22 fixed to the button A, one leg 21 of this spring bearing against a pin 25, Fig. 3, on the slide, while the other leg 23 bears against the cupped end of a screw 24 adjustable in an arm 26 on the post 22.

To the forward end of the pawl slide is attached the end of a suitable operating chain G, Figs. 1, 3 and 4, passing out through an opening in the outer shell. It will be seen that by pulling on this chain the pawl slide 18 will be drawn against the stress of this spring 21, 23 from the position shown in Fig. 3 to the position shown in Fig. 4. In that straight movement of the slide 18, the pawl 19 will come into contact with one of the teeth 16 of the ratchet and give a quarter turn to the ratchet disk 15 and so to the spindle and switch block 12 to make or break the circuit, as the case may be.

I claim as my invention—

1. A pull socket, having lamp-receiving terminals, a switch block and spindle, in combination with a ratchet disk on the spin-

dle, a transverse pawl slide to engage the ratchet teeth, a return spring for the slide and two spring contacts cooperating with the switch block with a double break.

- 5 2. A pull socket having a switch block, and operating spindle in combination with a ratchet disk secured to the spindle with an insulating face adjacent to the switch block and a transverse slotted pawl slide guided

by the spindle to cooperate with the ratchet, 10 substantially as described.

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

GILBERT W. GOODRIDGE.

Witnesses:

WALTER ABBE,

HUBERT HOWSON.