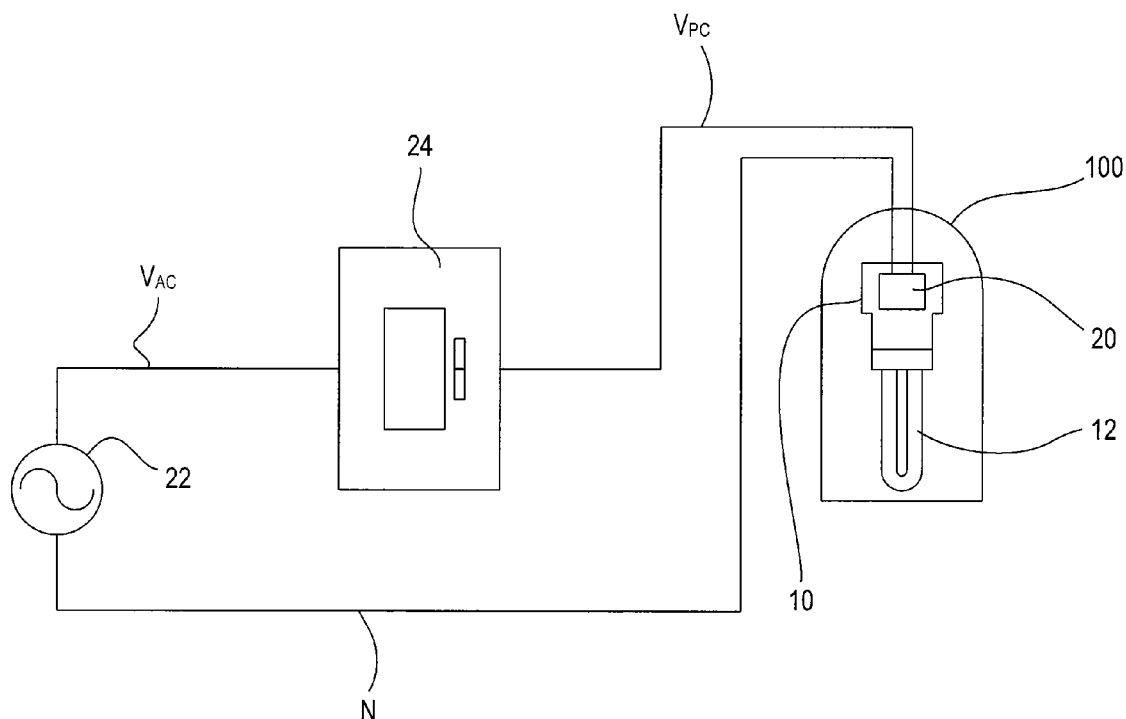




US 20130038237A1

(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication****Newman, JR. et al.**(10) **Pub. No.: US 2013/0038237 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Feb. 14, 2013**(54) **BALLASTED LAMP SOCKET FOR A
COMPACT FLUORESCENT LAMP****Publication Classification**(71) Applicant: **LUTRON ELECTRONICS CO., INC.**,
Coopersburg, PA (US)(51) **Int. Cl.**
H05B 41/24 (2006.01)(52) **U.S. Cl.** **315/246**(72) Inventors: **Robert C. Newman, JR.**, Emmaus, PA
(US); **Mark S. Taipale**, Harleysville, PA
(US)(57) **ABSTRACT**(73) Assignee: **LUTRON ELECTRONICS CO., INC.**,
Coopersburg, PA (US)

A ballasted lamp socket for a gas discharge lamp, such as a compact fluorescent lamp, is adapted to replace an Edison screw-in lamp socket in a ceiling mounted light fixture, or a table or floor lamp. The ballasted lamp socket comprises a lamp-receiving portion adapted to be coupled to the gas discharge lamp, an enclosure mechanically coupled to the lamp-receiving portion, a dimming ballast circuit electrically coupled to the lamp-receiving portion and housed within the enclosure, and first and second electrical connections. The ballast portion is adapted to receive an AC line voltage and to generate a high-frequency AC voltage for driving the gas discharge lamp and controlling the light intensity of the gas discharge lamp between a high-end intensity and a low-end intensity. The first and second electrical connections are operable to receive the AC line voltage and to provide the AC line voltage to the ballast circuit.

(21) Appl. No.: **13/654,901**(22) Filed: **Oct. 18, 2012****Related U.S. Application Data**(62) Division of application No. 11/835,950, filed on Aug.
8, 2007, now Pat. No. 8,313,219.

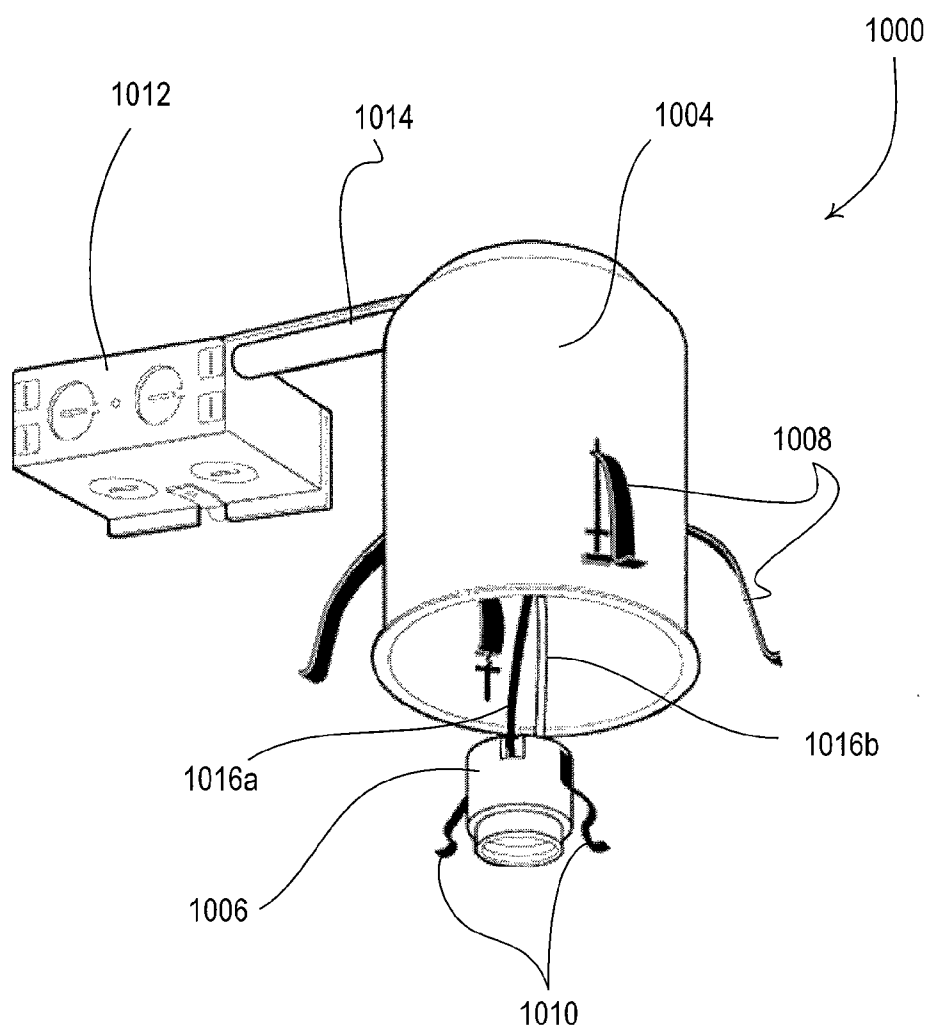


Fig. 1
Prior Art

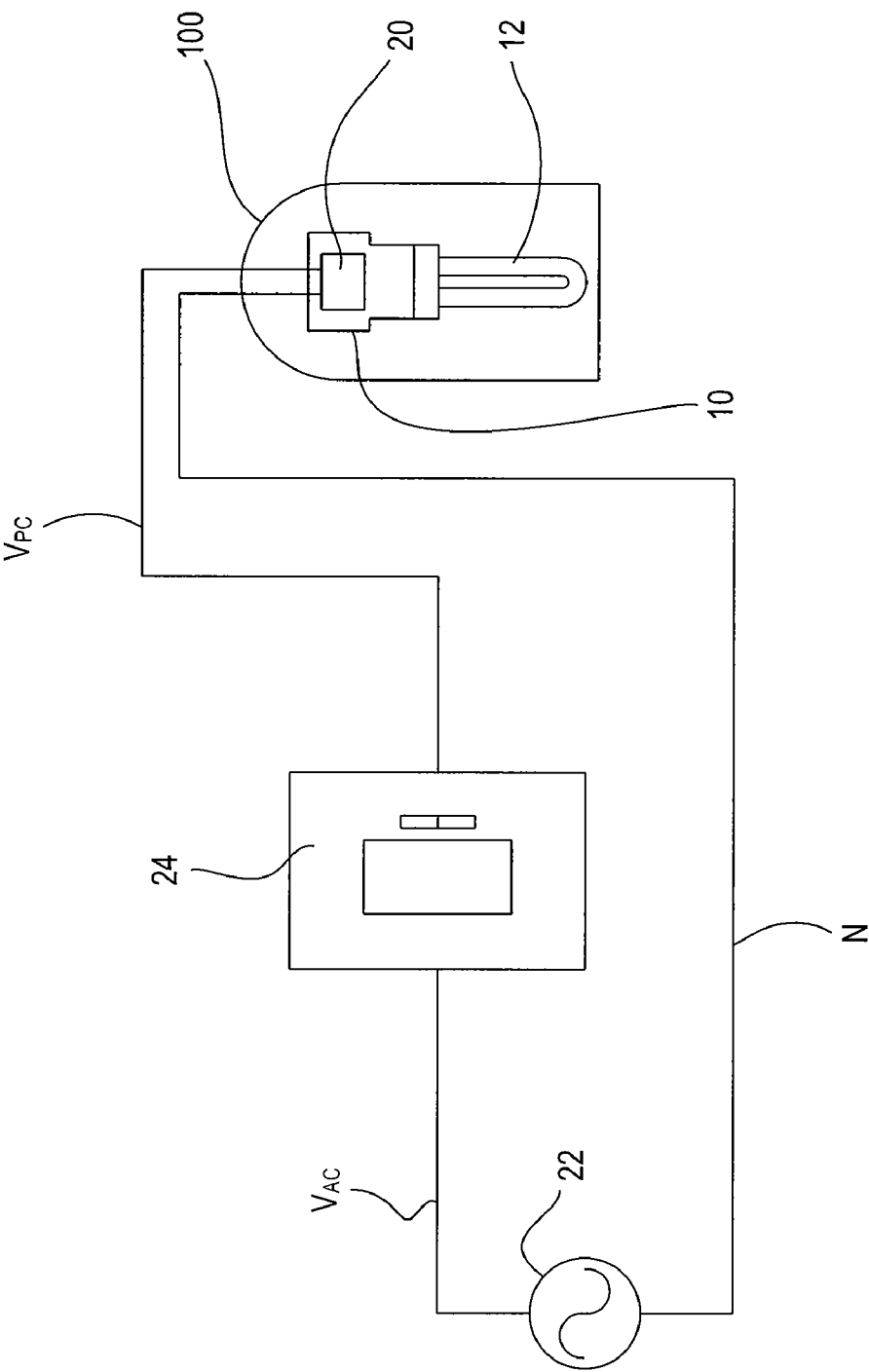


Fig. 2

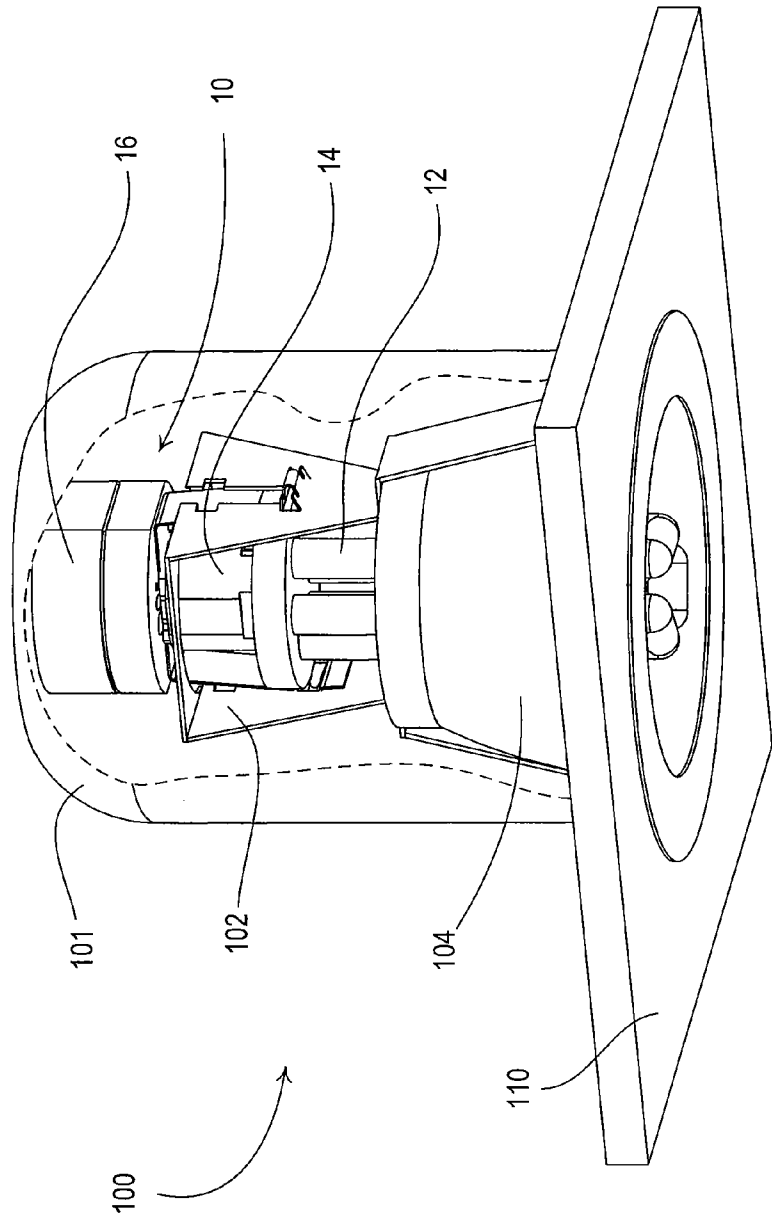


Fig. 3

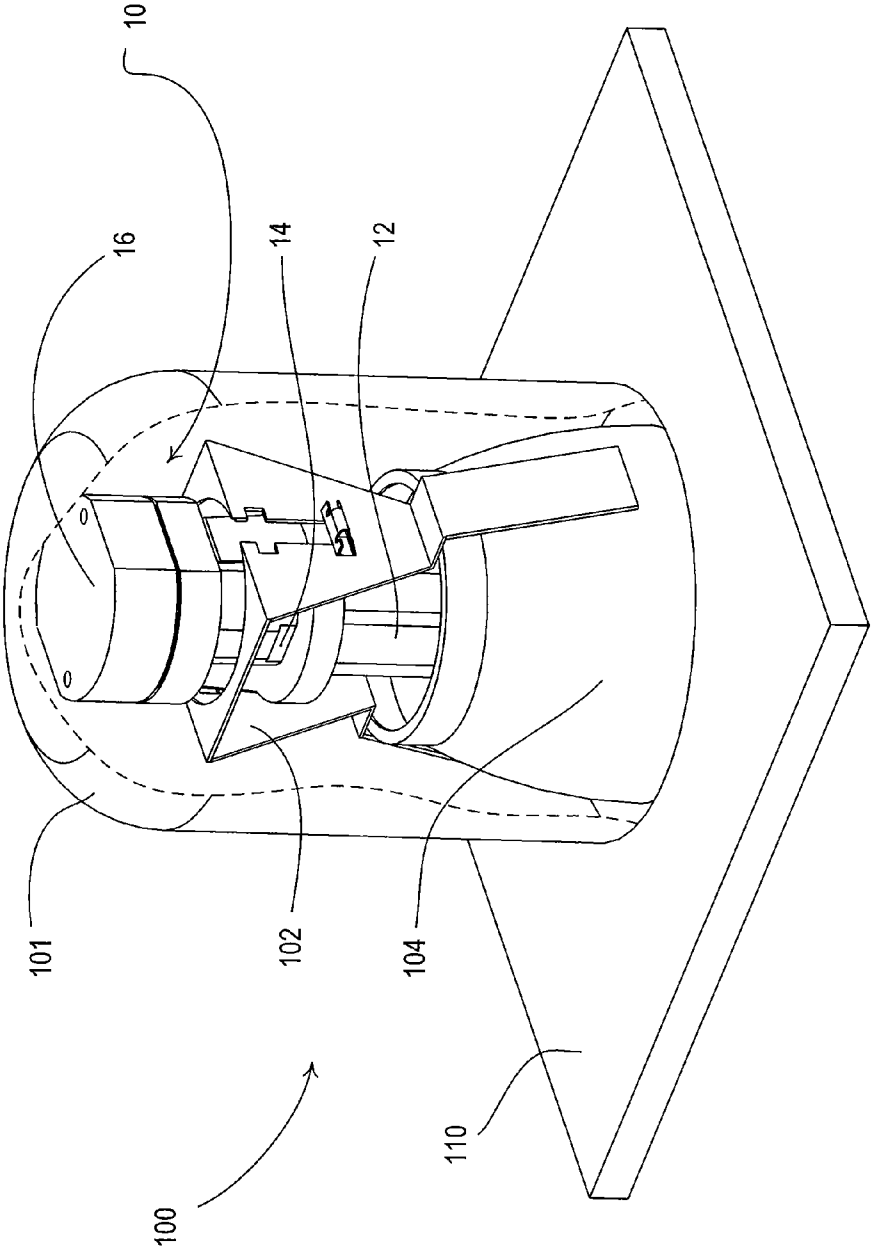


Fig. 4

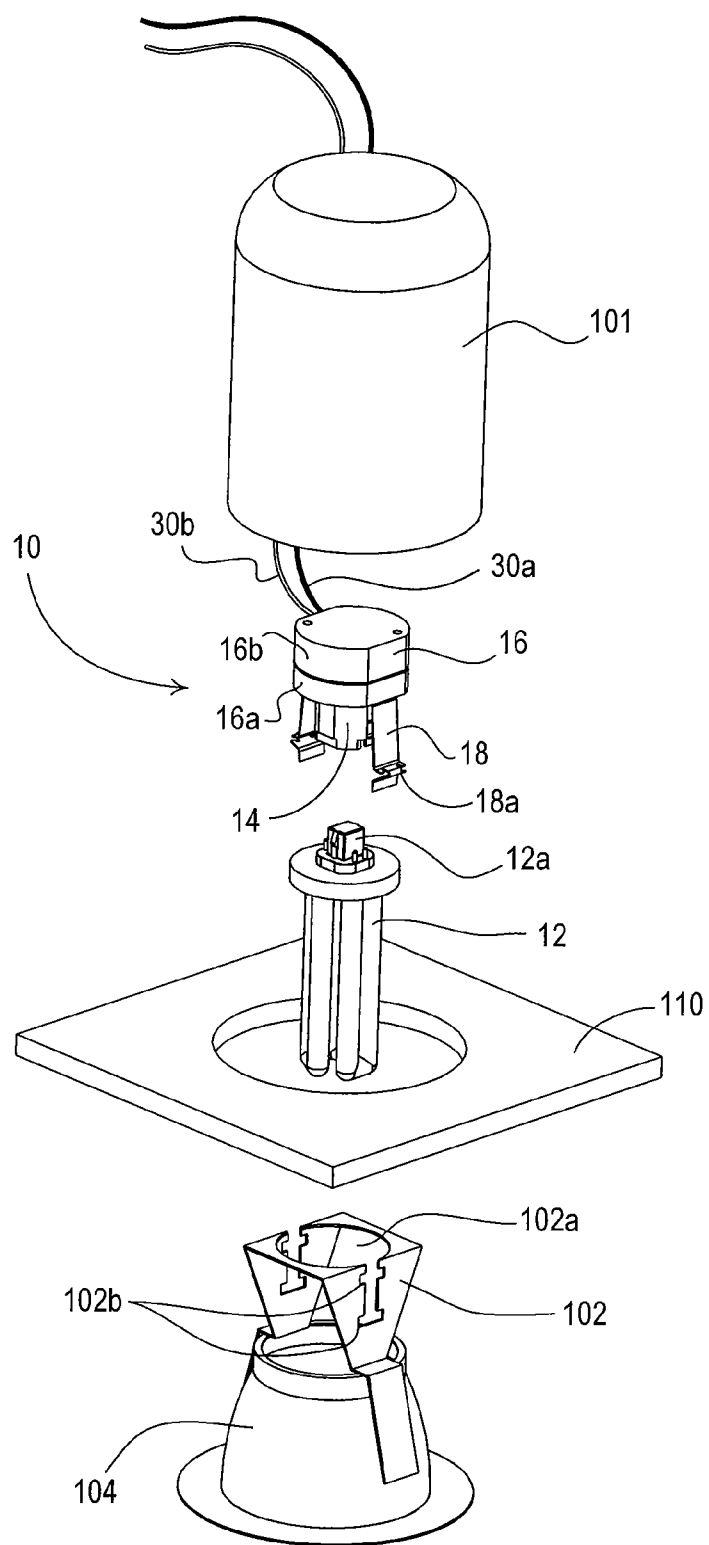


Fig. 5

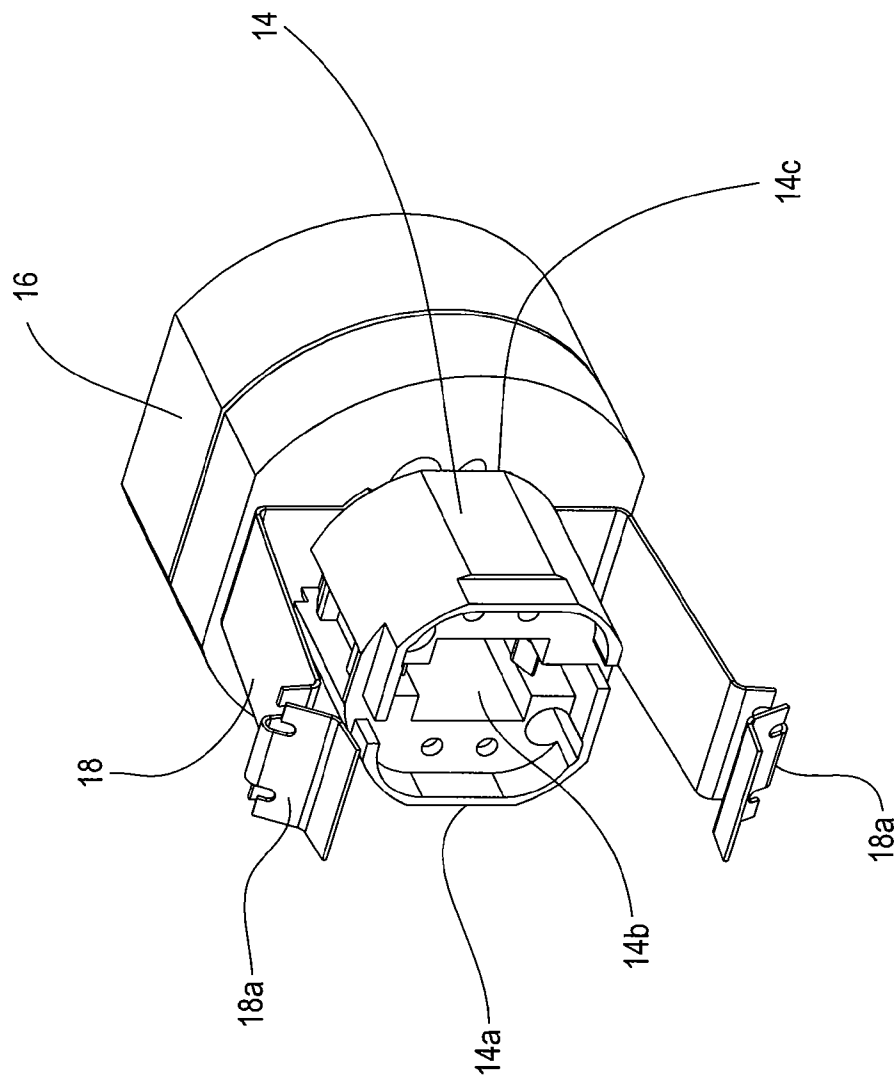


Fig. 6

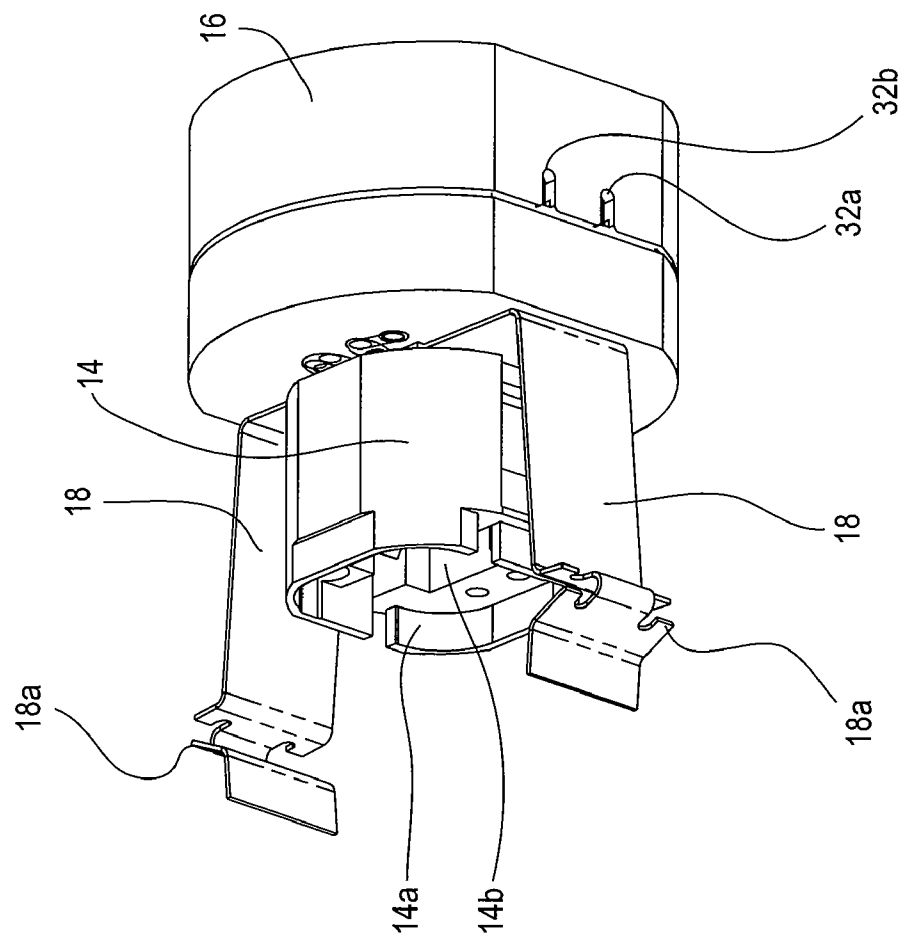


Fig. 7

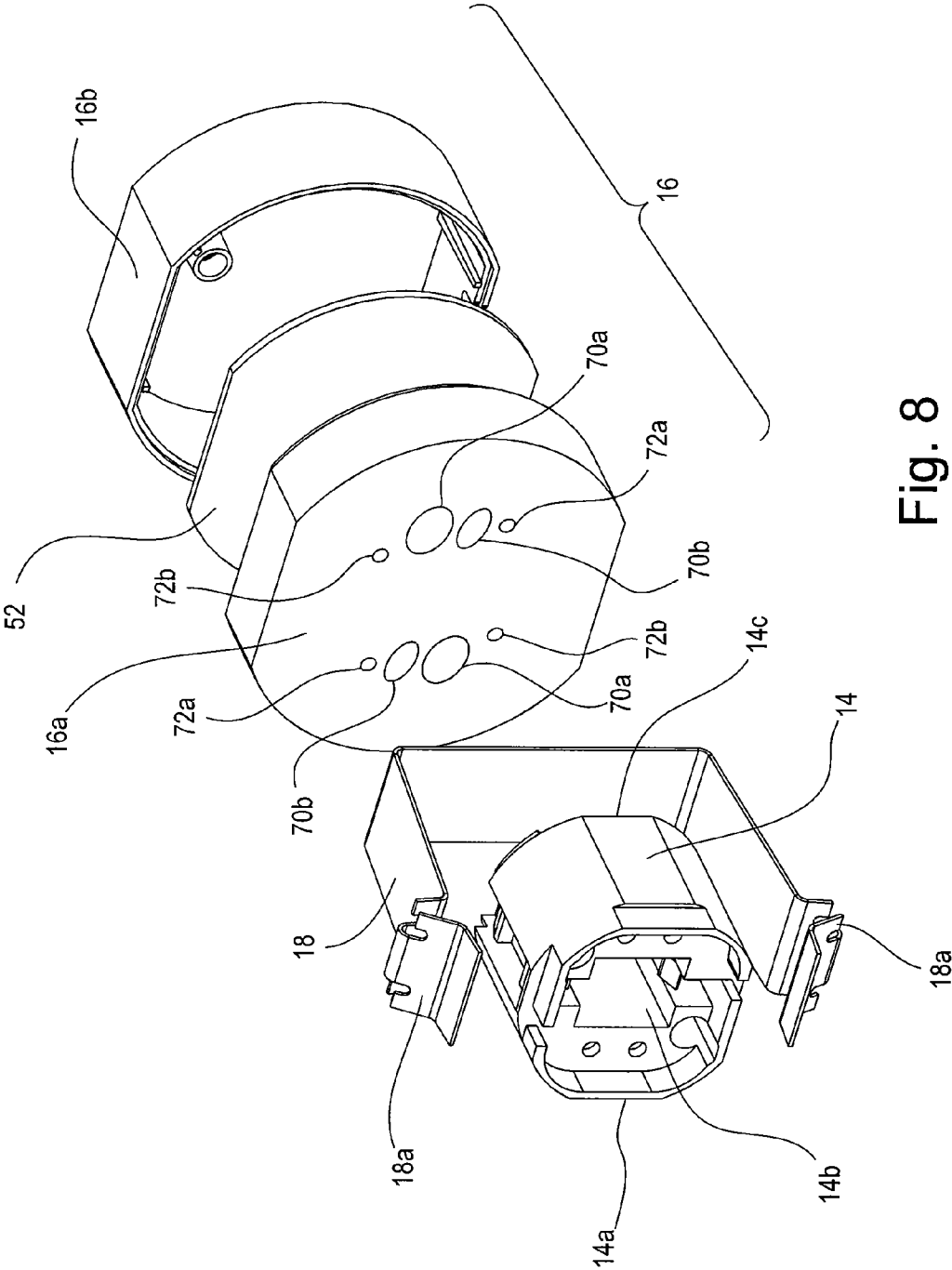


Fig. 8

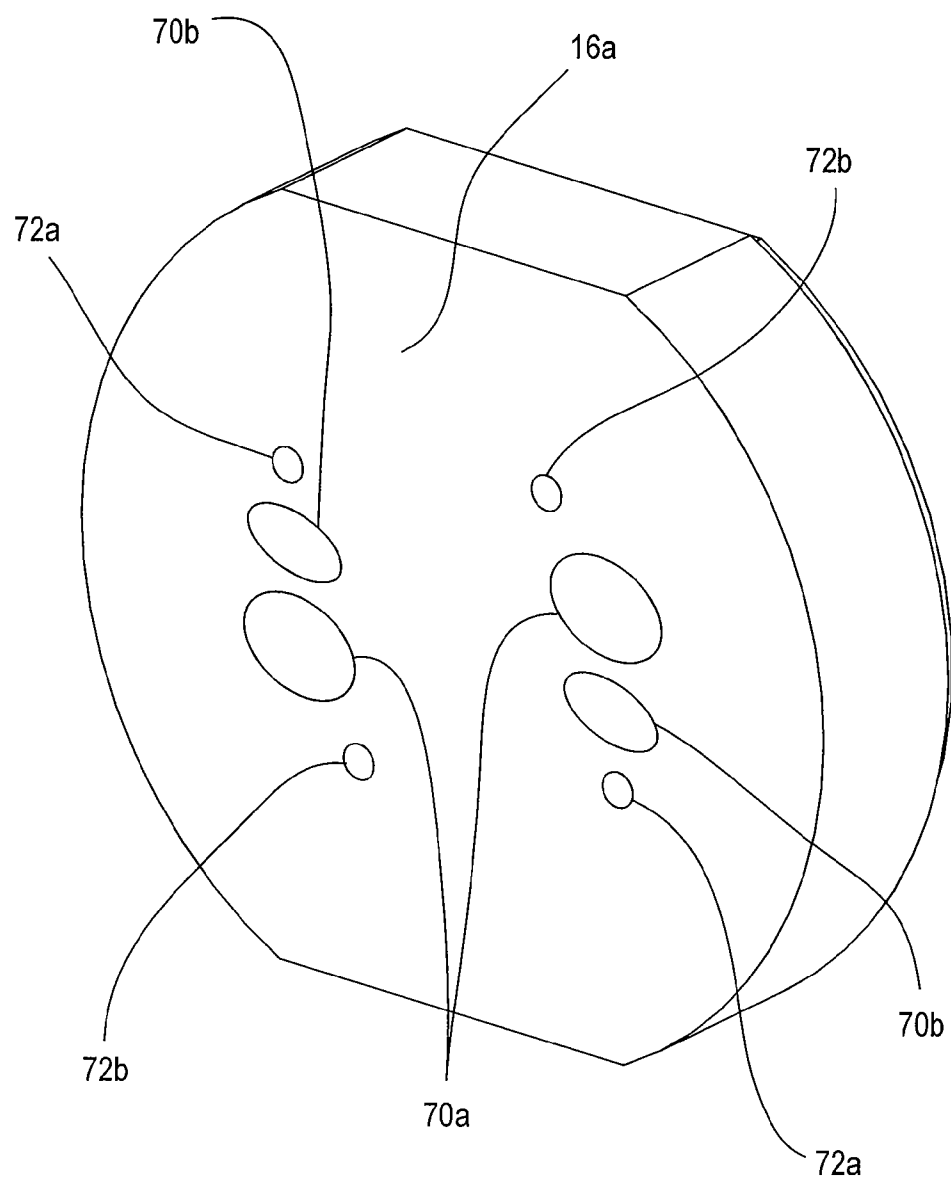


Fig. 9

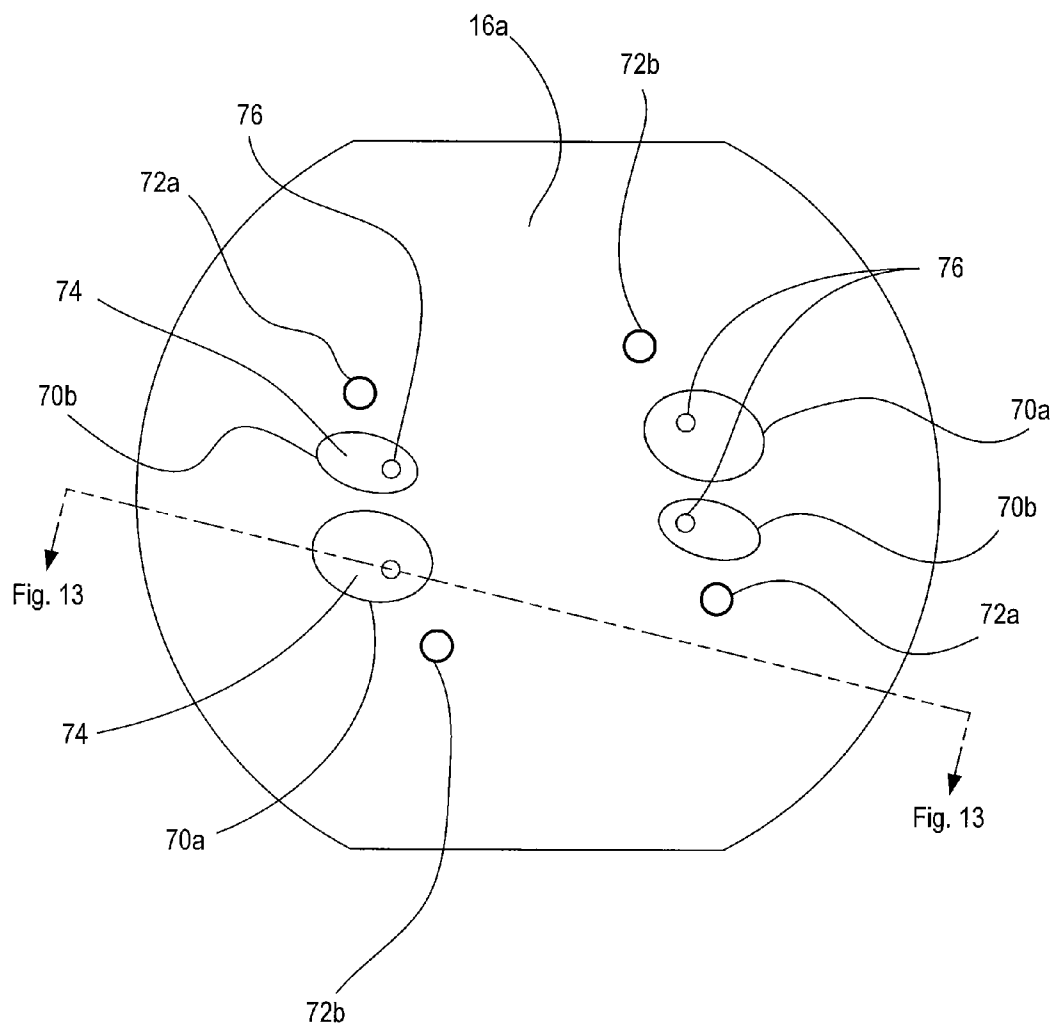


Fig. 10

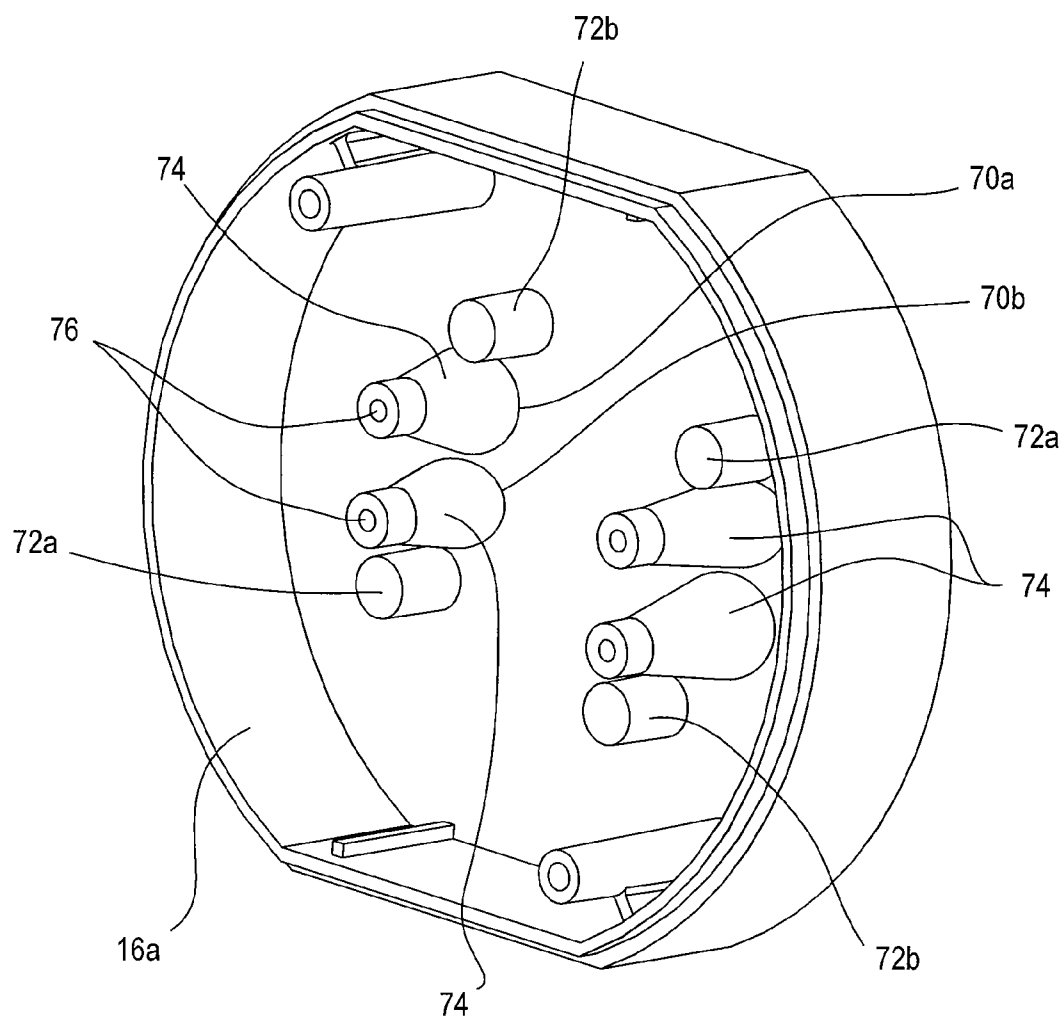


Fig. 11

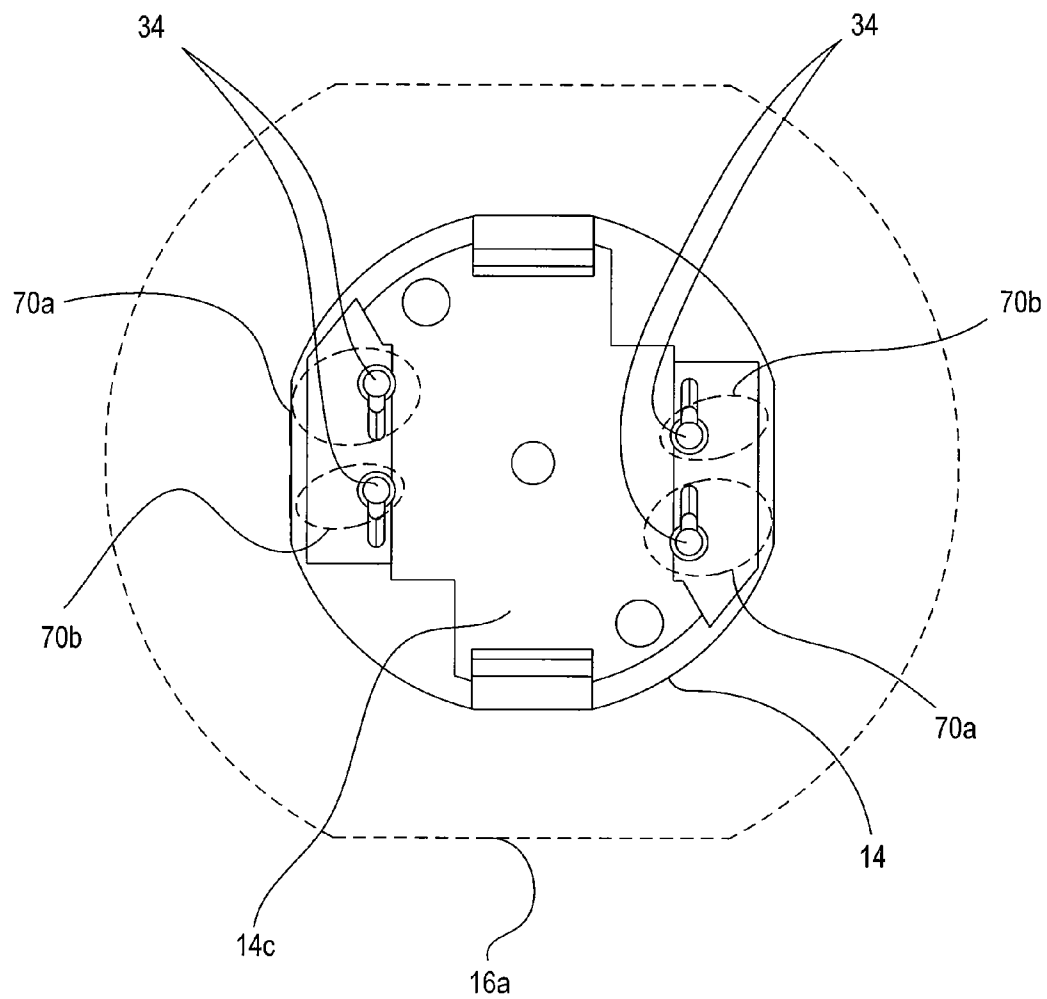


Fig. 12A

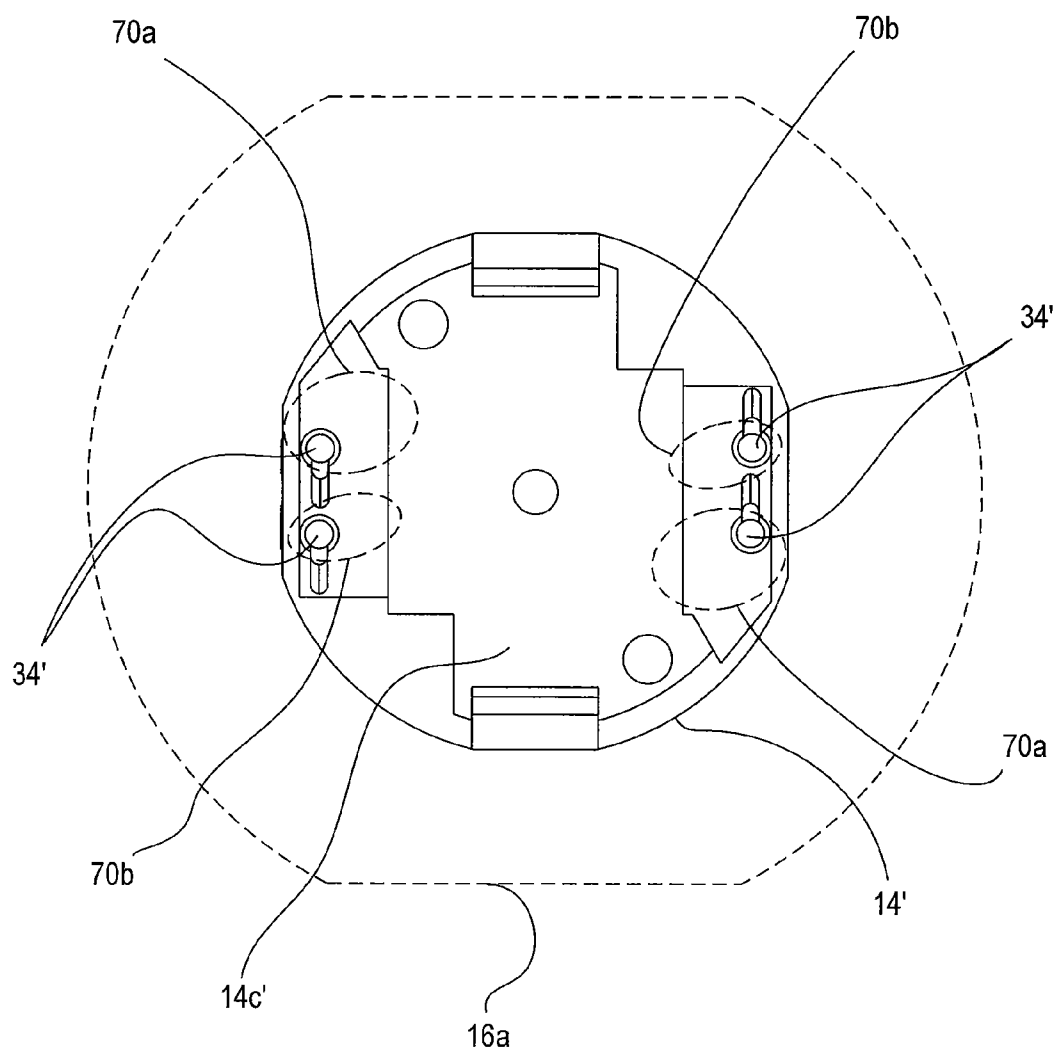


Fig. 12B

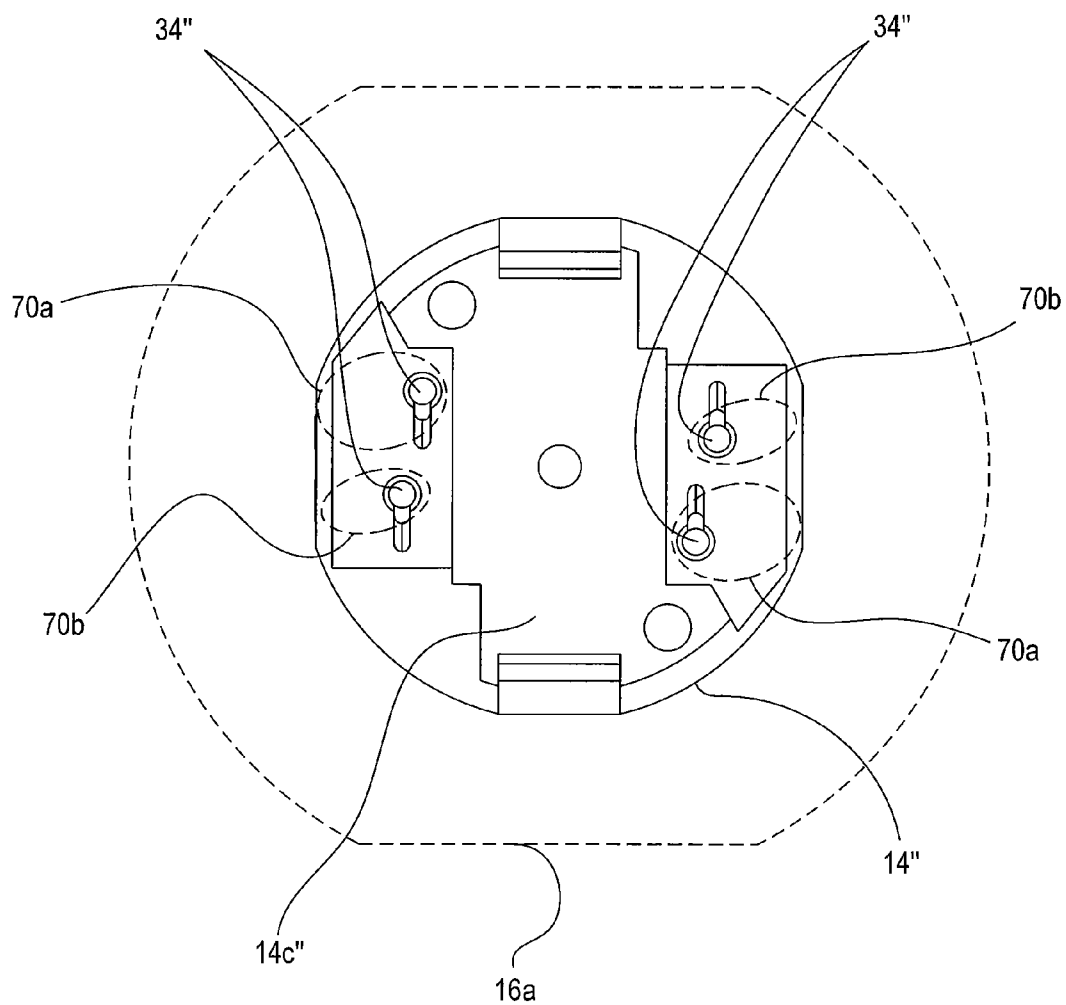


Fig. 12C

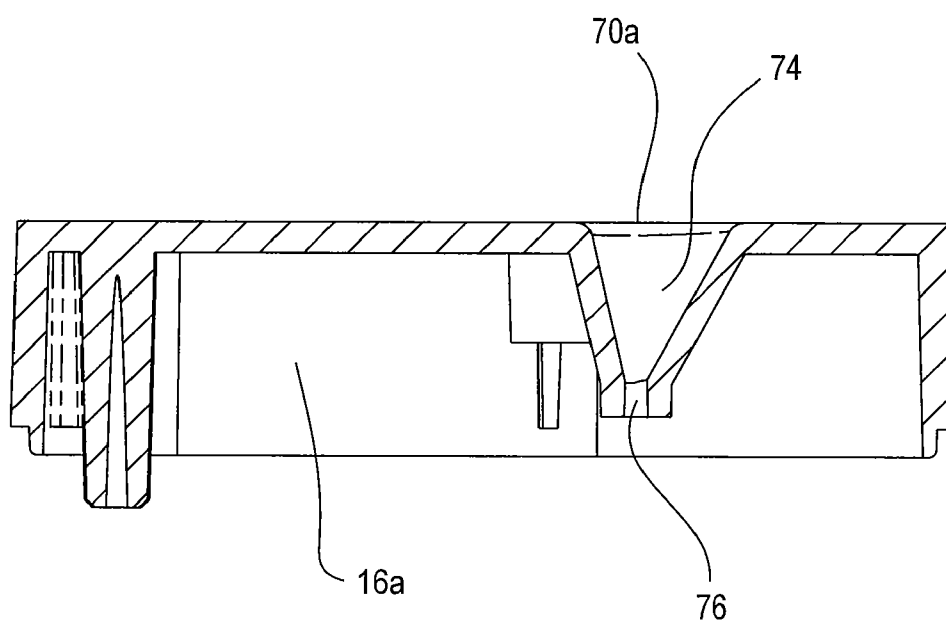


Fig. 13

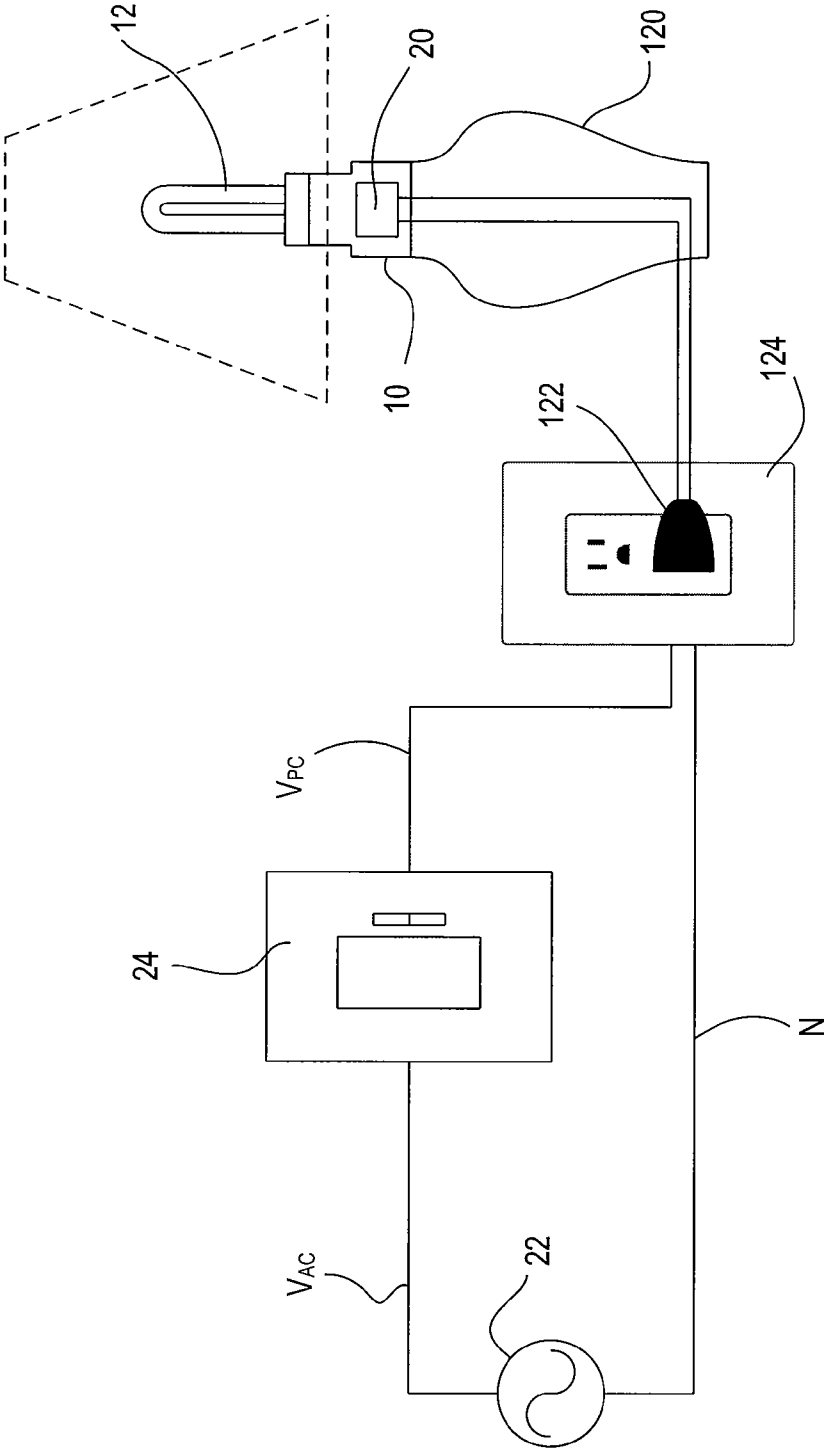


Fig. 14

BALLASTED LAMP SOCKET FOR A COMPACT FLUORESCENT LAMP

CROSS REFERENCES TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application is a divisional of U.S. application Ser. No. 11/835,950, filed Aug. 8, 2007, entitled LAMP ASSEMBLY FOR A DIMMABLE COMPACT FLUORESCENT LAMP in the name of Robert C. Newman, Jr., Mark S. Taipale and Gregory R. Scholz, the entire disclosures of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The present invention relates to a ballasted lamp socket for use with a gas discharge lamp, such as a fluorescent lamp. More specifically, the present application relates to a ballasted lamp socket for a compact fluorescent lamp suitable for replacement of an Edison screw-in socket in a conventional ceiling mounted light fixture, or a table or floor lamp.

[0003] Typically, gas discharge lamps, such as fluorescent lamps, must be driven by electronic ballasts in order to illuminate properly. Electronic ballasts receive an alternating-current (AC) line voltage from an AC power source, and generate a high-frequency AC voltage for driving the fluorescent lamps. The typical fluorescent lamp is a sealed glass tube containing a rare earth gas and having an electrode at each end for striking and maintaining an electric arc through the gas. The electrodes are typically constructed as filaments to which a filament voltage is applied to heat the electrodes, thereby improving their capability to emit electrons. Each filament requires two electrical connections, such that the filament voltage may be applied to the filament. Therefore, for a single fluorescent lamp having two filaments, four electrical connections (e.g., electrical wires) must be coupled between the ballast and the fluorescent lamp.

[0004] The use of compact fluorescent lamps ("CFLs") has increased greatly over the last several years. These CFLs typically are more efficient and provide a longer operational life when compared to conventional incandescent lamps. Indeed, the recent spike in energy costs has led to a greater demand for CFLs. In fact, in certain areas, such as California, for example, state law requires all new construction to be outfitted for the use of CFLs exclusively.

[0005] There are, however, some complications that have arisen with the increased use of CFLs. As an initial matter, most presently existing light fixtures are not compatible for use with CFLs. Specifically, the base of an incandescent lamp is substantially different than that of a CFL. Thus, the sockets in conventional light fixtures, which are generally referred to as Edison sockets, are not compatible with many CFLs.

[0006] FIG. 1 illustrates a conventional ceiling mounted downlight fixture **1000** that accommodates a conventional incandescent lamp (not shown). The fixture **1000** includes a housing **1004** in which a socket **1006** is mounted. In a preferred embodiment, a plurality of mounting clips **1008** are attached to the housing **1004** such that the fixture **1000** can be mounted in a ceiling, for example. A mounting clip, or clips, **1010** are provided on the socket **1006** to attach the socket to the housing **1004**. A junction box **1012** is provided near the fixture **1000** with wires **1016a**, **1016b** extending from the junction box **1012** to the socket **1006** through a conduit **1014**

to provide power to the socket **1006**, and thus, the incandescent lamp mounted therein. The socket **1006** is illustrated as a conventional Edison socket with a threaded opening to accommodate the threaded base of the incandescent lamp. The socket **1006**, however, is not structured to accommodate a CFL. Thus, one of the obstacles to using CFLs in many applications is the fact that current fixtures are not capable of accommodating CFLs.

[0007] Some manufacturers have produced modified CFLs that have been adapted to screw into Edison sockets. In this case, a modified base is provided with threads. This modified base is usually integral with one end of a body that includes a ballast circuit used to convert the electrical power provided by the wires **1016a**, **1016b**, for example, to a suitable voltage to drive the CFL. The lighted or lamp portion of such a modified CFL extends from an opposite end of the body. Alternatively, the modified base and the body with ballast circuit may be implemented as an adapter that screws into an Edison socket, and a receptacle may be provided in the body to receive a standard CFL. In this case, the modified base and body serve as an adapter for the CFL. In either case, the inclusion of the body inside the housing **1004** of the fixture **1000**, for example, takes up space that would normally be used to ensure that the light source, whether it be an incandescent lamp or a CFL remains recessed within the fixture **1000**. Thus, when such a modified base and body is used, a portion of the CFL ordinarily extends out of the fixture and is clearly visible below the ceiling. This ruins the aesthetic appeal that is one of the major advantages of fixtures such as the downlight fixture **1000** described above.

[0008] There are light fixtures that are structured for use exclusively with traditional CFLs. In fact, in many locations, where CFL use is required, there is often a requirement to install such exclusive CFL fixtures so that users cannot substitute less efficient incandescent lamps for everyday use. For example, many fluorescent lamps require specific fluorescent lamp sockets that are different from standard screw-in Edison sockets for incandescent lamps. Further, these fluorescent light fixtures typically require that the ballast be mounted external to the light fixture, e.g., in the junction box **1012**. Accordingly, at least four electrical wires must be provided through the conduit **1014** between the ballast in the junction box **1012** and the fluorescent lamp in the fluorescent socket in the fixture **1000**, such that the ballast is able to provide the appropriate filament voltages to the filaments of the lamp. As a result, the power supplied from the ballast to the filaments of the lamp must travel over a relatively long distance from the junction box **1012** to the fluorescent lamp socket. This relatively long distance results in an undesirable increase in electromagnetic interference (EMI) and undesirable parasitic effects due to current leakage and capacitive coupling with the conduit **1014**, for example.

[0009] Further, difficulties arise when a CFL is used in conjunction with a standard phase-control dimmer switch. An incandescent lamp can be dimmed simply by reducing the amount of power supplied to the incandescent lamp, e.g., by driving the incandescent lamp with a phase-controlled voltage as is well known to one of ordinary skill in the art. However, when a CFL is driven with a phase-controlled voltage, the CFL typically cannot be dimmed to a low light level. Often, the CFL completely turns off once the CFL is dimmed below a certain level. As a result, most CFLs cannot be dimmed below approximately 20% of their maximum light output when used with contemporary dimmer switches.

Indeed, even many so-called “dimmable” CFLs or CFL adapters do not actually allow for dimming below a 20% threshold. Naturally, this performance limit is not desirable. [0010] Accordingly, it is desirable to provide a lamp assembly for a dimmable CFL for use in a ceiling mounted light fixture that avoids the problems discussed above.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0011] According to the present invention, a ballasted lamp socket for a gas discharge lamp, such as a compact fluorescent lamp, is adapted to replace an Edison lamp socket in a light fixture. The ballasted lamp socket comprises a lamp-receiving portion adapted to be coupled to the gas discharge lamp, an enclosure mechanically coupled to the lamp-receiving portion, a dimming ballast circuit, and first and second electrical connections. The dimming ballast circuit is electrically coupled to the lamp-receiving portion and is housed within the enclosure. The ballast circuit is adapted to receive an AC line voltage, and to generate a high-frequency AC voltage for driving the gas discharge lamp and controlling the light intensity of the gas discharge lamp between a high-end intensity and a low-end intensity. The first and second electrical connections are operable to receive the AC line voltage and to provide the AC line voltage to the ballast circuit.

[0012] According to a second embodiment of the present invention, a ballasted lamp socket for a compact fluorescent lamp for use in a ceiling mounted light fixture includes a socket portion structured to accommodate the compact fluorescent lamp such that the compact fluorescent lamp is mountable in the socket portion, a ballast enclosure mechanically connected to the socket portion on an end opposite the end adapted to receive the compact fluorescent lamp, a dimming ballast circuit housed in the ballast enclosure and electrically connected to the socket portion for driving the compact fluorescent lamp, and a mounting clip structured to attach the ballasted lamp socket to the light fixture.

[0013] The present invention further provides a light fixture for a gas discharge lamp. The light fixture comprises a lamp-receiving portion adapted to be coupled to the gas discharge lamp, an enclosure mechanically coupled to the lamp-receiving portion, a dimming ballast circuit electrically coupled to the lamp-receiving portion and housed within the enclosure, and first and second electrical connections. The ballast circuit is adapted to receive an AC line voltage, and to generate a high-frequency AC voltage for driving the gas discharge lamp and controlling the light intensity of the gas discharge lamp between a high-end intensity and a low-end intensity. The first and second electrical connections are operable to receive the AC line voltage and to provide the AC line voltage to the ballast circuit. According to one embodiment of the present invention, the light fixture is adapted to be mounted in a ceiling. The light fixture further comprises a housing adapted to be mounted in the ceiling, and a bracket mechanically connected to the housing adapted to retain the ballasted lamp socket within the fixture. According to another embodiment of the present invention, the light fixture comprises a lamp base, which is adapted to either be placed on a substantially flat horizontal surface (i.e., a table or floor lamp), or mounted to a substantially vertical surface (i.e., wall sconce).

[0014] In addition, the present invention provides a light fixture for a compact fluorescent lamp that is adapted to be mounted in a ceiling. The light fixture comprises a housing adapted to be mounted in the ceiling, a bracket connected to the housing, and a ballasted lamp socket mechanically

attached to the bracket. The ballasted lamp socket comprises a socket portion structured to accommodate a compact fluorescent lamp such that the compact fluorescent lamp is mountable in the socket portion, a ballast enclosure mechanically connected to the socket portion on an end opposite the end structures to accommodate the compact fluorescent lamp, a dimming ballast circuit housed in the ballast enclosure and electrically connected to the socket portion for driving the compact fluorescent lamp, and a mounting clip structured to attach the ballasted lamp socket to the bracket of the light fixture.

[0015] According to another aspect of the present invention, an enclosure for an electrical circuit comprises: a first element adapted to house the electrical circuit; a first opening in the first element, the first opening having a first area; a funnel-shaped portion having a first end provided at the first opening of the first element; and a second opening provided at a second end of the funnel-shaped portion. The second opening has a second area substantially smaller than a first area of the first opening. The first opening is adapted to receive an electrical wire, such that the funnel-shaped portion directs the electrical wire to be received by the second opening.

[0016] The present invention further provides a ballasted lamp socket for a gas discharge lamp comprising a lamp-receiving portion, an enclosure, a printed circuit board, and a ballast circuit. The lamp-receiving portion has a first end adapted to be coupled to the gas discharge lamp and a second end. The lamp-receiving portion also has an electrical wire extending from the second end. The enclosure is mechanically coupled to the lamp-receiving portion and comprises a funnel-shaped portion having first and second openings. The first opening is substantially larger than the second opening. The first opening is adapted to receive the electrical wire of the lamp-receiving portion, such that the funnel-shaped portion directs the electrical wire to be received by the second opening. The printed circuit board is housed within the enclosure and has a through-hole positioned adjacent the second opening, such that the through-hole is adapted to receive the electrical wire of the lamp-receiving portion. The ballast circuit is mounted on the printed circuit board and is electrically coupled to the lamp-receiving portion. The ballast portion is adapted to receive an AC line voltage and to generate a high-frequency AC voltage for driving the gas discharge lamp.

[0017] Other features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following description of the invention, which refers to the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0018] FIG. 1 is an illustration of a prior art light fixture including an Edison socket to accommodate an incandescent lamp;

[0019] FIG. 2 is a simplified wiring diagram of a ballasted lamp socket mounted in a ceiling mounted light fixture according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

[0020] FIG. 3 is a perspective view of the ballasted lamp socket of FIG. 2 mounted in the ceiling mounted light fixture;

[0021] FIG. 4 is an alternate perspective view of the light fixture of FIG. 3;

[0022] FIG. 5 is an exploded view of the light fixture and ballasted lamp socket of FIGS. 3 and 4;

[0023] FIG. 6 is a perspective view of the ballasted lamp socket of FIGS. 3-5;

[0024] FIG. 7 is an alternate perspective view of the ballasted lamp socket of FIGS. 3-5;

[0025] FIG. 8 is an exploded view of the ballasted lamp socket of FIGS. 6-7;

[0026] FIG. 9 is a perspective view of a front element of a ballast enclosure of the ballasted lamp socket of FIGS. 6-8;

[0027] FIG. 10 is an alternate perspective view of the front element of FIG. 9;

[0028] FIG. 11 is a rear perspective view of the front element of FIGS. 9-10;

[0029] FIGS. 12A, 12B, and 12C are rear views of different socket portions of the ballasted lamp socket of FIGS. 6-8;

[0030] FIG. 13 is a side cross-sectional view of the front element taken along a line as shown in FIG. 10; and

[0031] FIG. 14 is a simplified wiring diagram showing the ballasted lamp fixture of FIGS. 6-8 installed in a table lamp.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENT OF THE INVENTION

[0032] The foregoing summary, as well as the following detailed description of the preferred embodiments, is better understood when read in conjunction with the appended drawings. For the purposes of illustrating the invention, there is shown in the drawings an embodiment that is presently preferred, in which like numerals represent similar parts throughout the several views of the drawings, it being understood, however, that the invention is not limited to the specific methods and instrumentalities disclosed.

[0033] A ballasted lamp socket 10 for a compact fluorescent lamp 12 in accordance with the present invention is described with reference to FIGS. 2-14 of the present application. FIG. 2 is a simplified wiring diagram of the ballasted lamp socket 10 mounted in a ceiling mounted light fixture 100. The ballasted lamp socket 10 includes a ballast circuit 20 operable to receive an AC line voltage V_{AC} from an AC power source 22 and to produce a high-frequency AC waveform for driving the fluorescent lamp 12. Preferably, the ballast circuit 20 comprises a two-wire dimming ballast circuit, which receives a phase-controlled voltage V_{PC} from a standard dimmer switch 24 and generates an appropriate high-frequency AC voltage for dimming the intensity of the compact fluorescent lamp 12. The ballast circuit 20 is also coupled to a neutral connection N of the AC power source 22.

[0034] In a preferred embodiment, the ballast circuit 20 allows for a full range of dimming of the lamp 12. That is, the ballast circuit 20 is operable to provide a range of voltages to the lamp 12 that allows the lamp to be dimmed as low as approximately 1% of its total luminosity without premature shut-off of the lamp. A two-wire dimming ballast circuit is described in greater detail in commonly-assigned U.S. Pat. No. 6,111,368, issued Aug. 29, 2000, entitled SYSTEM FOR PREVENTING OSCILLATIONS IN A FLUORESCENT BALLAST, and commonly-assigned U.S. Pat. No. 6,452,344, issued Sep. 17, 2002, entitled ELECTRONIC DIMMING BALLAST. The entire disclosures of both patents are hereby incorporated by reference.

[0035] FIGS. 3 and 4 are perspective views of the ballasted lamp socket 10 mounted in the ceiling mounted light fixture 100. FIG. 5 is an exploded view of the light fixture 100 and ballasted lamp socket 10 of FIGS. 3 and 4. The fixture 100 is preferably of a conventional design and is intended for mounting in a ceiling panel 110, for example. One example of such a fixture is the Halo™ line of fixtures sold by Cooper Lighting. The fixture 100 preferably includes a body 101 (i.e., a housing) in which a bracket 102 and a reflector 104 are mounted in a known manner. The body 101 may include one

or more mounting clips (not shown) similar to the clips 1008 of FIG. 1 that are used to secure the fixture 100 in the ceiling panel 110.

[0036] FIGS. 6 and 7 are perspective views of the ballasted lamp socket 10 and FIG. 8 is an exploded view of the ballasted lamp socket 10. The ballasted lamp socket 10 preferably includes a socket portion 14 (i.e., a lamp-receiving portion), a ballast enclosure 16 (i.e., a casing), and a mounting clip 18 (i.e., a retaining clip). The ballast circuit 20 is mounted on a ballast printed circuit board (PCB) 52, which is housed within the ballast enclosure 16. The socket portion 14 is mechanically coupled to the ballast enclosure 16, and is adapted to receive the compact fluorescent lamp 12 therein. As shown in FIGS. 6-8, the socket portion 14 is attached to the ballast enclosure 16 using screws (not shown) received in retaining openings 72a, 72b of the ballast enclosure. However, the socket portion 14 could be formed as an integral part of the ballast enclosure 16. For example, the socket portion 14 and the ballast enclosure 16 could be molded as the same physical part.

[0037] The mounting clip 18 is attached to the socket portion 14 and the ballast enclosure 16, and is used to attach the ballasted lamp socket 10 to the bracket 102 of the fixture 100. Preferably, the mounting clip 18 is positioned between the ballast enclosure 16 and the socket 14.

[0038] The compact fluorescent lamp 12 may be any kind of compact fluorescent lamp (CFL). That is, the lamp 12 may be of any available size or wattage. As is best illustrated in FIG. 5, the socket portion 14 includes an open end 14a that is adapted to receive a base 12a of the lamp 12 (see FIG. 6, for example). Typically, the open end 14a of the socket portion 14 includes one or more openings 14b into which the base 12a of the lamp 12 extends. These openings 14b are preferably sized and positioned to accommodate the base 12a of a specific type of lamp 12. The size and shape of the base 12a and the opening 14b in the socket portion 14 are set such that the ballasted lamp socket 10 can only accept a lamp for which it is designed to operate. This prevents the possibility of installing the wrong size or wattage CFL in any particular open end 14a of the socket portion 14. The modular nature of the ballasted lamp socket 10 allows the ballast enclosure 16 to be connected to a plurality of different socket portions 14, such that multiple ballast lamp sockets 10 for usage with multiple lamp types may be offered.

[0039] As is best illustrated in FIGS. 6-8, the ballast enclosure 16 is preferably connected to a base end 14c of the socket portion 14. The base end 14c of the socket portion 14 is positioned opposite the open end 14a of the socket 14 in which the lamp 12 is mounted. The ballast enclosure 16 includes a front element 16a and a rear element 16b opposite the front element.

[0040] The ballast PCB 52 is mounted in the ballast enclosure 16 between the front element 16a and the rear element 16b. Specifically, the ballast PCB 52 is connected to the front element 16a of the enclosure 16. While the ballast circuit 20 is preferably mounted on the ballast PCB 52, the present invention is not limited to this embodiment and the ballast circuit may be implemented in any appropriate manner. The ballast circuit 20 is covered by the rear element 16b of the casing 16. The rear element 16b covers the ballast circuit such that there is a small gap between a surface of the ballast PCB 52 and the rear element 16b to accommodate various components of the ballast circuit 20. In addition, there may be a small space between the opposite surface of the ballast PCB

52 and the rear surface of the front element **16a** to accommodate circuit components as well.

[0041] The ballast circuit **20** of the ballast PCB **52** is electrically coupled to the phase-controlled voltage V_{PC} and the neutral connection **N** via two electrical connections, i.e., two electrical wires **30a**, **30b** (FIG. 5). The ballast circuit **20** is electrically coupled to the socket portion **14** to drive the lamp **12**, and generates the high-frequency AC voltage required by the lamp **12**. The electrical wires **30a**, **30b** enter the body **101** via an opening (not shown). The electrical wires **30a**, **30b** are receiving by the ballast enclosure **16** via openings **32a**, **32b** (FIG. 7) and are electrically coupled to the ballast circuit **20** on the ballast PCB **52**. In a preferred embodiment, the electrical wires **30a**, **30b** comprise “flying leads” and are permanently electrically connected to the ballast PCB **52**. Alternatively, the electrical wires **30a**, **30b** could include “stab-in” connections, and the ballasted lamp socket **10** could comprise two stab-in connectors operable to receive the stab-in connections of the electrical wires.

[0042] FIGS. 9 and 10 are front perspective views and FIG. 11 is a rear perspective view of the front element **16a** of the ballast enclosure **16**. The front element **16a** of the ballast enclosure **16** is connected to the socket portion **14**. The front element **16a** of the enclosure **16** includes a plurality of wire openings **70a**, **70b** formed therein that allow wires (not shown) from the socket portion **14** to pass through the enclosure **16** to thus electrically connect the socket portion and the ballast circuit on the ballast PCB **52**.

[0043] The socket portion **14** may be purchased from a plurality of various manufacturers of such sockets. Because of differences between the sockets, the wires of the socket portion **14** as produced by various manufacturers exit the base end **14c** at different locations. For example, FIGS. 12A, 12B, and 12C are rear views of the socket portions **14**, **14'**, **14''** (i.e., the base ends **14c**, **14c'**, **14c''**) as produced by three different manufacturers. Each of the base ends **14c**, **14c'**, **14c''** has openings **34**, **34'**, **34''**, respectively. The wires that connect the sockets portions **14**, **14'**, **14''** to the ballast PCB **52** are received in the openings **34**, **34'**, **34''**.

[0044] In order to accommodate socket portions **14** from different manufacturers, the openings **70a**, **70b** are shaped as ellipses and are connected to substantially funnel-shaped portions **74**. The funnel-shaped portions **74** have larger openings (i.e., the openings **70a**, **70b**) on first ends close to the socket portion **14**, and smaller openings **76** on second ends opposite the first ends. For example, the openings **70a** have radii of approximately 0.140 inch and 0.190 inch, while the openings **70b** have radii of approximately 0.089 inch and 0.162 inch. The smaller openings **76** have radii of, for example, approximately 0.060 inch, such that the smaller openings are operable to receive bare, non-insulated 18-gauge electrical wires.

[0045] FIG. 13 is a side cross-sectional view of the front element **16a** taken along a line as shown in FIG. 10, i.e., through one of the funnel-shaped portions **74**. The funnel-shaped portions **74** allow the ballast enclosure **16** to be compatible with a wide variety of presently available CFL socket portions.

[0046] The front element **16a** and the larger openings (i.e., the openings **70a**, **70b**) of the enclosure **16** are shown as dashed lines in FIGS. 12A, 12B, 12C to illustrate that the wires from the openings **34**, **34'**, **34''** of the various base ends **14c**, **14c'**, **14c''** will be received in the openings **70a**, **70b**. Preferably, the smaller openings **76** are positioned adjacent the appropriate through-holes of the ballast PCB **52**. The

funnel-shaped portions **74** guide the wires through the front element **16a** to the smaller openings **76** and ensure that the wires from the socket portion **14** will be aligned with the proper through-holes of the ballast PCB **52** even if the wires from the socket portion **14** are slightly out of alignment when exiting the base end **14c**.

[0047] The mounting clip **18** is attached to the ballasted lamp socket **10** between the socket portion **14** and the enclosure **16**. The clip **18** is substantially U-shaped with the two legs of the U-shape including protrusions **18a** that are used to attach the clip **18** to the bracket **102** of the fixture **100**. The flat part of the U-shape is preferably positioned between the front portion **16a** of the ballast enclosure **16** and the base end **14c** of the socket **14**. In this manner, the socket portion **14** is positioned in front of the clip **18** and the ballast enclosure **16** is positioned behind the clip **18**. The wires that connect the ballast PCB **52** and the socket portion **14** preferably pass on either side of the flat part of the mounting clip **18**. Alternatively, the mounting clip **18** could be attached to the rear element **16b** of the ballast enclosure **16**.

[0048] By separating the socket portion **14** and the ballast enclosure **16**, the ballasted lamp socket **10** is easily used in conjunction with a conventional lamp fixture **100** while avoiding the problem of the lamp **12** extending down from the ceiling tile **110** such that it is visible. However, by closely positioning the ballast enclosure **16** and the ballast PCB **52** to the socket portion **14**, the distance between the ballast circuit and the socket portion is substantially reduced. As a result, there is a significant reduction in both EMI and undesirable parasitic effects when compared to those in the conventional CFL assemblies described above.

[0049] The ballast enclosure **16** is preferably sized such that it fits within the opening **102a** in the top of the bracket **102** (see FIG. 5, for example). As a result, the ballasted lamp socket **10** can be connected to the fixture **100** in a variety of positions. As illustrated in FIG. 5, for example, the bracket **102** may include multiple slots **102b** in which the protrusions **18a** of the mounting clip **18** may be seated to attach the ballasted lamp socket **10** to the fixture **100**. Since the ballast enclosure **16** can fit through the opening **102a** in the bracket **102**, the ballasted lamp socket **10** can be adjusted in height relative to the fixture **100**, as desired.

[0050] It is noted that the fixture **100** is similar in structure to most currently available ceiling mounted fixtures. Thus, the ballasted lamp socket **10** of the present application can be easily mated with any such currently available fixture.

[0051] While the ballasted lamp socket **10** of the present invention is described herein as being mounted in the ceiling mounted light fixture **100**, the present invention is not limited to use in only ceiling mounted light fixtures. Alternatively, the ballasted lamp socket **10** could replace the socket of a typical table lamp or floor lamp. FIG. 14 is a simplified wiring diagram showing the ballasted lamp fixture **10** installed in a table lamp base **120**. The lamp base **120** is adapted to be placed on a substantially flat horizontal surface (i.e., a table surface). Preferably, the lamp base **120** includes a plug **122**, which has two electrical connections and is plugged into an electrical outlet **124**. The dimmer **24** is electrically coupled to the outlet **124** to control the voltage provided to the outlet. The phase-controlled voltage V_{PC} from the dimmer **24** is provided to the ballasted lamp socket **10** via the outlet **124**. According to another alternative embodiment, the lamp base **120** could be adapted to be mounted to a wall (i.e., a substantially vertical

surface), such that the ballasted lamp socket **10** may be used in a wall-mounted light fixture, such as a wall sconce.

[0052] Further, the present invention is not limited to only two-wire dimming ballast circuits. For example, the ballasted lamp socket **10** could alternatively include a three-wire dimming ballast circuit, which is adapted to receive three electrical connections: the full AC line voltage V_{AC} as generated by the AC power source **22**, the neutral connection N, and a dimming control signal, e.g., the phase-control signal V_{PC} . A three-wire dimming ballast circuit is described in greater detail in commonly-assigned U.S. Pat. No. 6,674,248, issued Jan. 6, 2004, entitled ELECTRONIC BALLAST, the entire disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

[0053] Although the present invention has been described in relation to particular embodiments thereof, many other variations and modifications and other uses will become apparent to those skilled in the art. It is preferred, therefore, that the present invention be limited not by the specific disclosure herein, but only by the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A ballasted lamp socket for a gas discharge lamp, the ballasted lamp socket adapted to replace an Edison lamp socket in a light fixture, the ballasted lamp socket comprising:

a lamp-receiving portion adapted to be coupled to the gas discharge lamp;

an enclosure mechanically coupled to the lamp-receiving portion;

a dimming ballast circuit electrically coupled to the lamp-receiving portion and housed within the enclosure, the dimming ballast circuit adapted to receive an AC line voltage, and to generate a high-frequency AC voltage for driving the gas discharge lamp and controlling the light intensity of the gas discharge lamp between a high-end intensity and a low-end intensity; and

first and second electrical connections operable to receive the AC line voltage and to provide the AC line voltage to the ballast circuit.

2. The ballasted lamp socket of claim **1**, further comprising:

a retaining clip adapted to attach the ballasted lamp socket to the light fixture.

3. The ballasted lamp socket of claim **2**, wherein the light fixture comprises a ceiling mounted light fixture.

4. The ballasted lamp socket of claim **1**, wherein the first and second electrical connections comprise first and second electrical wires.

5. The ballasted lamp socket of claim **1**, wherein the first and second electrical connections comprise stab-in connections.

6. The ballasted lamp socket of claim **1**, wherein the ballast circuit comprises a two-wire dimming ballast circuit adapted to receive a phase-controlled voltage.

7. The ballasted lamp socket of claim **1**, further comprising:

a third electrical connection;

wherein the ballast circuit comprises a three-wire dimming ballast circuit.

8. The ballasted lamp socket of claim **1**, wherein the light fixture comprises a table lamp.

9. The ballasted lamp socket of claim **1**, wherein the light fixture comprises a floor lamp.

10. A light fixture for a gas discharge lamp, the light fixture adapted to be mounted in a ceiling, the light fixture comprising:

a housing adapted to be mounted in the ceiling; a bracket connected to the housing; and

a ballasted lamp socket mechanically attached to the bracket, the ballasted lamp socket comprising:

a lamp-receiving portion adapted to be coupled to the gas discharge lamp;

an enclosure mechanically coupled to the lamp-receiving portion;

a dimming ballast circuit electrically coupled to the lamp-receiving portion and housed within the enclosure, the ballast circuit adapted to receive an AC line voltage and to generate a high-frequency AC voltage for driving the gas discharge lamp, and for controlling the light intensity of the gas discharge lamp between a high-end intensity and a low-end intensity; and

first and second electrical connections operable to receive the AC line voltage and to provide the AC line voltage to the ballast circuit.

* * * * *