A. DÉNÉRÉAZ.

CONNECTION FOR LAMPS OR OTHER ELECTRIC APPARATUS.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 5, 1909. RENEWED MAY 8, 1913.

1,067,005. Patented July 8, 1913.

Fig. 1.

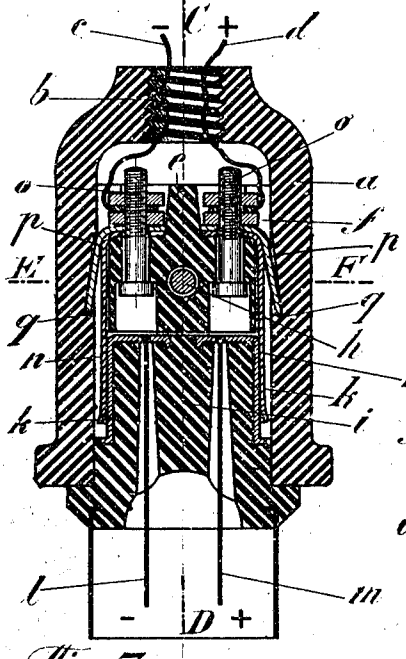


Fig. 2.

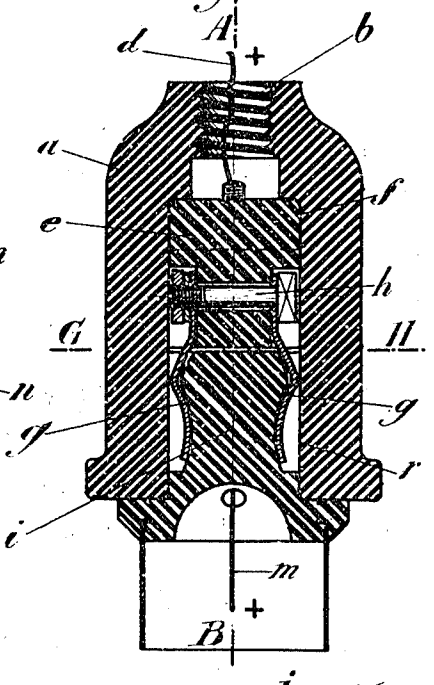


Fig. 3

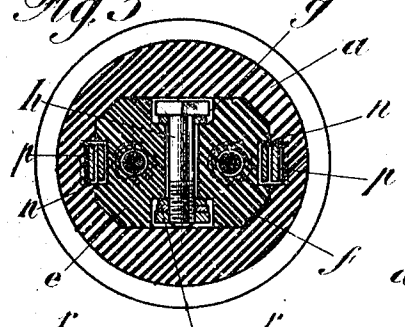
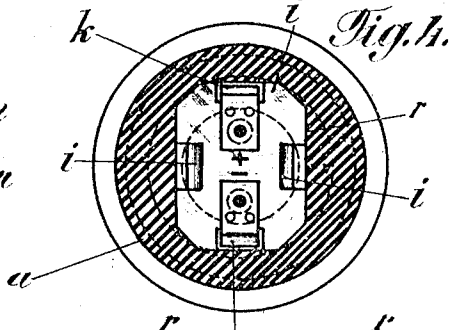


Fig. 4.



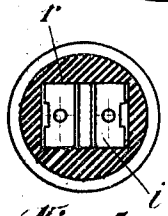


Fig. 5.

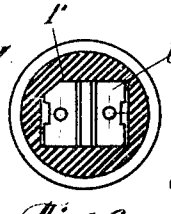


Fig. 6.

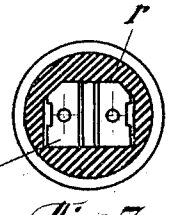


Fig. 7.

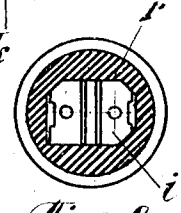


Fig. 8.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUSTE DÉNÉRÉAZ, OF MONTREUX, SWITZERLAND, ASSIGNOR TO SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME POUR L'EXPLOITATION DES BRÉVÉTS A. DÉNÉRÉAZ, OF MONTREUX, SWITZERLAND, A CORPORATION OF SWITZERLAND.

CONNECTION FOR LAMPS OR OTHER ELECTRIC APPARATUS.

1,067,005. Specification of Letters Patent. **Patented July 8, 1913.**

Application filed October 5, 1909, Serial No. 521,171. Renewed May 8, 1913. Serial No. 766,428.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUSTE DÉNÉRÉAZ, printer, citizen of Switzerland, and resident of Montreux, in the Canton of Vaud and State of Switzerland, have invented certain new and useful Connections for Lamps or other Electric Apparatus, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a socket or holder and plug for electric lamps or wall plugs for apparatus using electric current and has the following features:—In the first place by the use of well-known means, fuses, for instance, the socket with its immovable plug can only receive the predetermined current for which it has been constructed. Secondly the socket when it has been connected with an electric circuit cannot be removed without damaging it, and thirdly the outer part of the socket is entirely of insulating material, no metallic parts being exposed.

In the accompanying drawing illustrating by way of example one form of the invention Figure 1 is a longitudinal section on the line A—B of Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section on the line C—D of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a transverse section on the line E—F of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a transverse section on the line G—H of Fig. 2. Figs. 5 to 8 each show in transverse section and to reduced scale a modified form of the opening of the socket and the part of the plug which is adopted to fit it.

The socket shown comprises the casing *a* of insulating material such for example as porcelain, glass, etc., this casing having on its upper side the orifice *b* intended for securing the socket and for the passage of the conducting wires *c*, *d*.

On the lower side of the casing *a* is secured a piece *e* of insulating material freely adjustable in a bearing *f* of polygonal section and carrying six blade springs. Two of these springs *g*, held by means of a bolt *h*, are bent back in such manner as to form a holder to engage the plug *i*. In the example illustrated the plug is intended for an incandescent lamp, but it may be used for any other apparatus utilizing electric current. It may for example form a wall plug carrying a conductor connected in any suitable manner to heating, lighting, electrolizing or like apparatus.

The plug *i* carries the two metallic springs *k* connected to the conductors *l*, *m* and when it is engaged in the socket, between the bent blades *g*, each of the blades *k* comes in contact with one of the two blade springs *n* secured to the member *e* by bolts *o* and each connected to one of the conductors *c*, *d*.

Above each spring *n* a blade spring *p* is secured to the member *e* by the same bolts *o* which hold the springs *n*, said blade springs *p* being shorter than the others and bent in such manner that they tend continuously to expand toward the outside of the member *e* in such manner that when this member is introduced into the bottom of the bearing *f* the edges of these blades engage under the opening *q* in two recesses in the inner wall of the cover *a* at two diametrically opposite points. Under these conditions the member *e* cannot be withdrawn from the casing *a* without breaking the latter or damaging the said member *e*.

The plug *i* and the corresponding opening *r* in the socket have a similar polygonal section so that it is sufficient to modify the number of the sides of the polygon in order that only a plug of the same shape and size can engage in the socket. This will, for example, prevent a subscriber for electric light from placing in the sockets electric lamps of a stronger luminous intensity than those for which he has made an agreement.

Figs. 5 to 8 show examples of different polygonal sections. It will be evident that the shape and size of the separate parts of the socket and plug described may be varied, for example, the number of sides of the polygonal section of the opening of the socket and of the plug adjusted to it may be other than those illustrated in the annexed drawing.

Having now described my invention, I claim as new and wish to secure by Letters Patent:

In an electrical connection, a socket having a casing entirely of insulating material and a polygonal opening, a plug correspond-

ing exactly to the shape of the socket opening, said plug being provided with contact springs and conductors, a member located in the lower end of the socket also provided with conductors and contact springs abutting the contact springs of the plug, said member having, moreover, springs forming a holder for the plug, in combination with spring blades engaging the recesses of the casing, and securely holding the member within the socket.

Signed at Vevey, in the county of Vaud and State of Switzerland this 22d day of September A. D. 1909.

AUGUSTE DÉNÉRÉAZ.

Witnesses:

CARE TESSIT VERY,

ALBERT BYRDE VEVEY.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."