

G. WRIGHT.
LAMP SOCKET
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 9, 1911

1,057,025.

Patented Mar. 25, 1913.

Fig. 1.

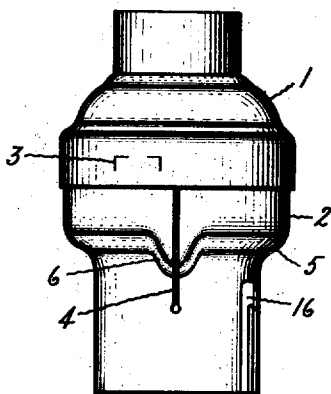


Fig. 2.

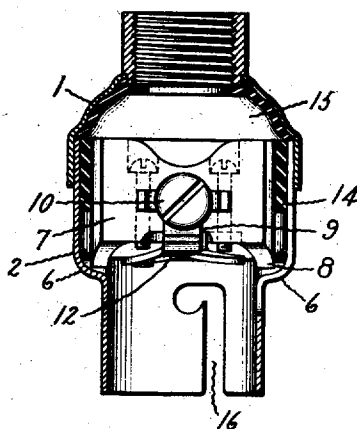


Fig. 3.

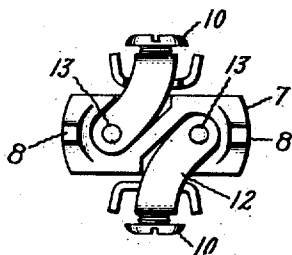


Fig. 4.

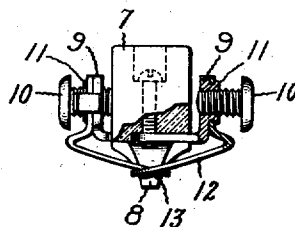


Fig. 5.

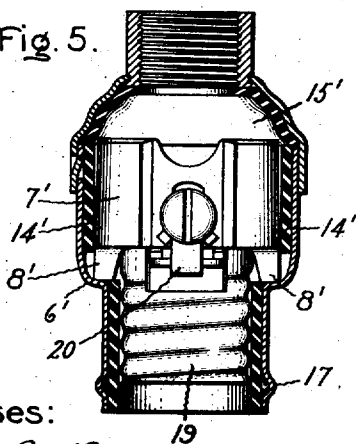
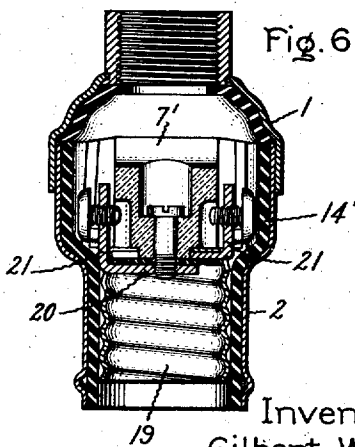


Fig. 6.



Witnesses:

George A. Tilden
J. Ellis Allen

Inventor:

Gilbert Wright,

by *Alfred H. Dan*
His Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GILBERT WRIGHT, OF SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

LAMP-SOCKET.

1,057,025.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 25, 1913.

Application filed October 9, 1912. Serial No. 724,727.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GILBERT WRIGHT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Schenectady, county of Schenectady, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamp-Sockets, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to electric lighting, and more especially to sockets for electrically connecting and supporting small or miniature incandescent lamps.

The object of my invention is to provide a lamp socket which will more effectually and securely support an incandescent lamp, in which the internal mechanism is securely held against movement while screwing and unscrewing the lamp without employment of screws or other projections extending through the insulating lining and the shell, and which will be of more attractive appearance and of less over all dimensions than the sockets heretofore in use.

For a better understanding of the invention, reference may be had to the accompanying drawing, forming a part of the specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical elevation of an Edison type of socket embodying my invention drawn to substantially twice normal size; Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section; Fig. 3 is a bottom elevation of the interior mechanism; Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the same with parts shown broken away; and Figs. 5 and 6 are longitudinal sections of an Edison type of socket embodying my invention.

The shell of the socket consists of a cap portion 1 and a body portion 2 adapted to telescopically enter the lower flanged end of the cap and to be retained therein by internal projections 3 on the cap, engaging holes near the upper end of the body portion in a well known manner. The body portion is provided with a longitudinal slit 4 to render it flexible, so that the side wall may be deflected inwardly to clear the projections 3 and the parts of the shell separated. The body portion of the shell is made, as usual, with cylindrical end portions of different diameters connected by a shoulder 5 on which the internal mechanism is adapted to rest and in order to provide holding means for preventing rotary movement therein of the internal mechanism while screwing in or out a lamp, pockets or recesses 6 with substantially radial side

walls are pressed downwardly adjacent the shoulder 5.

The internal mechanism, as shown in Figs. 2, 3 and 4, consists of an insulating base 7 in the form of a rectangular block having at its lower opposite ends fingers or projections 8 with radial walls adapted to enter and engage the radial side walls of the pockets 6 of the shell. Secured to the lower face of the base 7 are two counterpart angular binding posts 9 having their free ends extending up over opposite sides of the block with the screws 10 for receiving and connecting the circuit wires extending radially outwardly. The binding posts 9 have bosses 11 struck up from their vertical arms and riveted over spring contacts 12, and the inner walls of the bosses are threaded for the reception of the binding screws 10. The spring contacts 12 are made of phosphor-bronze, and have their free ends extending beneath the base 7 and provided with knobs or elevations 13 to make contact with the terminals of an Edison incandescent lamp. The base 7 is made sufficiently short in length to permit an insulating lining 14 to be inserted between the inner walls of the shell and the base, as shown in Fig. 2, so that a loose end of a circuit wire may be securely prevented from coming in contact with the shell of the socket, and in order that the lining may not interfere with the entrance of fingers 8 into the pockets 6, the lining is cut out opposite the pockets. The cap 1 is also provided with a lining 15 in the form of a cupped disk.

In the Edison type of socket shown in Figs. 5 and 6, the shell is similar to that shown in Figs. 1 and 2, except that it does not have the bayonet slots 16 common to the Edison socket, and is provided with a peripheral bead 17 near the lower end, and the shell lining 14' extends the whole length of the body portion instead of only to the shoulder 6. The base 7' is made substantially cylindrical with two fingers or projections 8' at diametrically opposite edges of its lower surface for engagement with the walls of the shell pockets 6', and in order that they may engage therewith, the lining 14' is cut away opposite the pockets as shown in Fig. 5. The base has secured to its lower surface a screw shell contact 19 and a center contact 20. Each of the contacts 19 and 20 are connected to angular binding

posts 21 with their free ends extending upwardly into side recesses cut in the cylindrical wall of the base 7'.

I do not desire to restrict myself to the particular form or arrangement of parts herein shown and described, since it is apparent that they may be changed or modified without departing from my invention.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is:—

1. A lamp socket shell having cylindrical end portions of different diameters connected by a shoulder and a depression or pocket formed adjacent the shoulder.

2. A lamp socket comprising a shell having end portions of different sizes connected by a shoulder and a pocket adjacent said shoulder, and an internal device for connecting the lamp in circuit provided with a projection for engaging the pocket walls of said shell.

3. In a lamp socket, the combination of a shell cap, a shell body having cylindrical end portions of different diameters connected by a shoulder and radial walls, adjacent said shoulder, and an insulating base provided with projections for engaging said radial walls of the shell body.

4. In a lamp socket, the combination of a shell cap, a shell body having spring engagement with said cap and having pockets or depressions formed therein, an insulating lining for said shell body with apertures or notches opposite said depressions or pockets, and an insulating base provided with fingers or projections adapted to extend through said apertures or notches in the lining and engage the walls of said depressions or pockets.

5. In a lamp socket, the combination of an insulating base, two metallic angle plates secured to one side of said base and with their free ends overlying opposite edges thereof, the free ends of said plates having bossed apertures provided with screw-threads, binding screws engaging said screwthreaded apertures, and spring contact arms extending across one side of the base and secured to the bosses of said plates.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 8th day of October, 1912.

GILBERT WRIGHT.

Witnesses:

BENJAMIN B. HULL,
HELEN ORFORD.

Corrections in Letters Patent No. 1,057,025.

It is hereby certified that in Letters Patent No. 1,057,025, granted March 25, 1913, upon the application of Gilbert Wright, of Schenectady, New York, for an improvement in "Lamp-Sockets," errors appear in the printed specification requiring correction as follows: Page 1, lines 79 and 96, for the word "Edison" read *Ediswan*; same page, line 92, for the word "Ediswan" read *Edison*; and that the said Letters Patent should be read with these corrections therein that the same may conform to the record of the case in the Patent Office.

Signed and sealed this 6th day of May, A. D., 1913.

[SEAL.]

C. C. BILLINGS,

Acting Commissioner of Patents.

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