

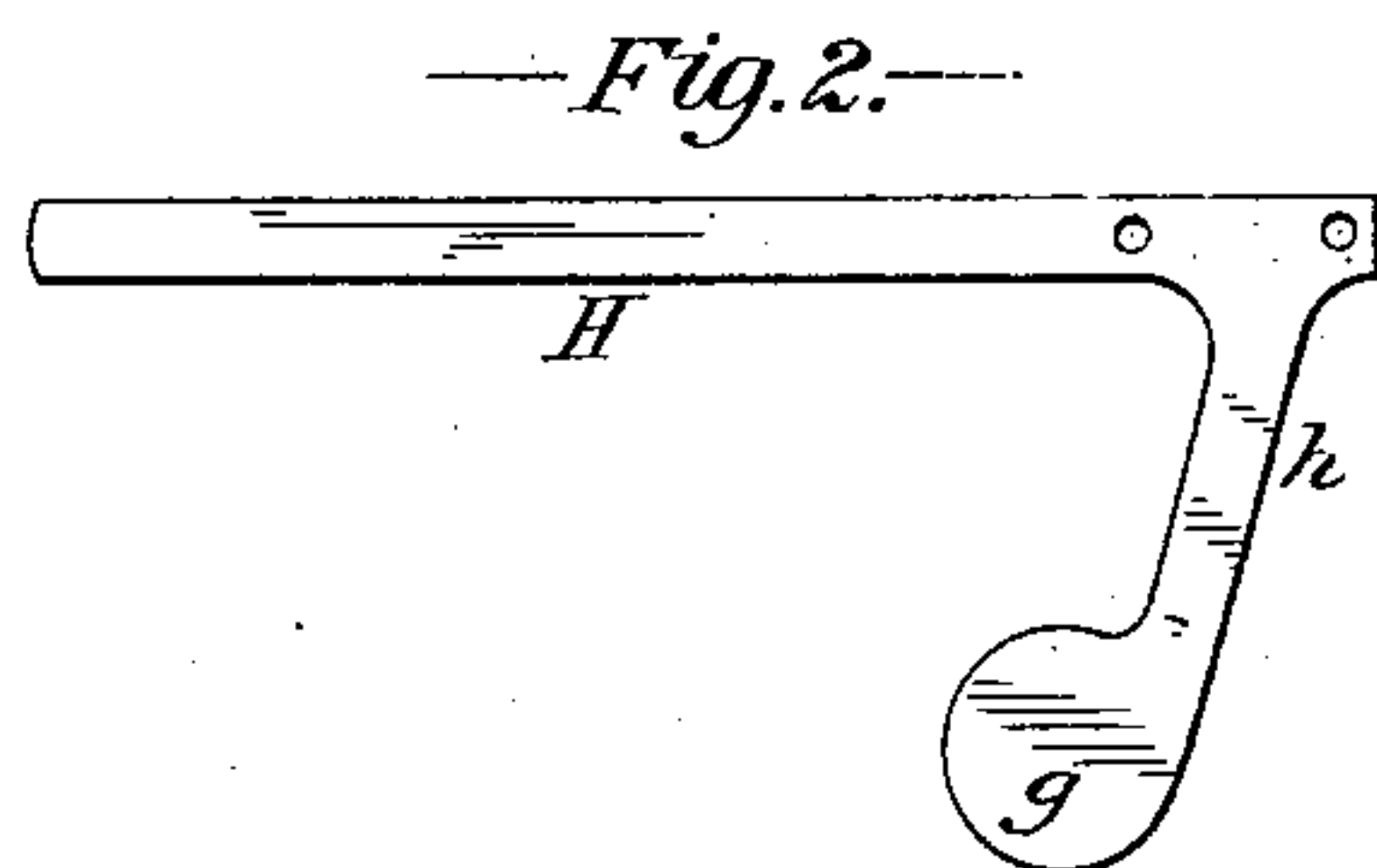
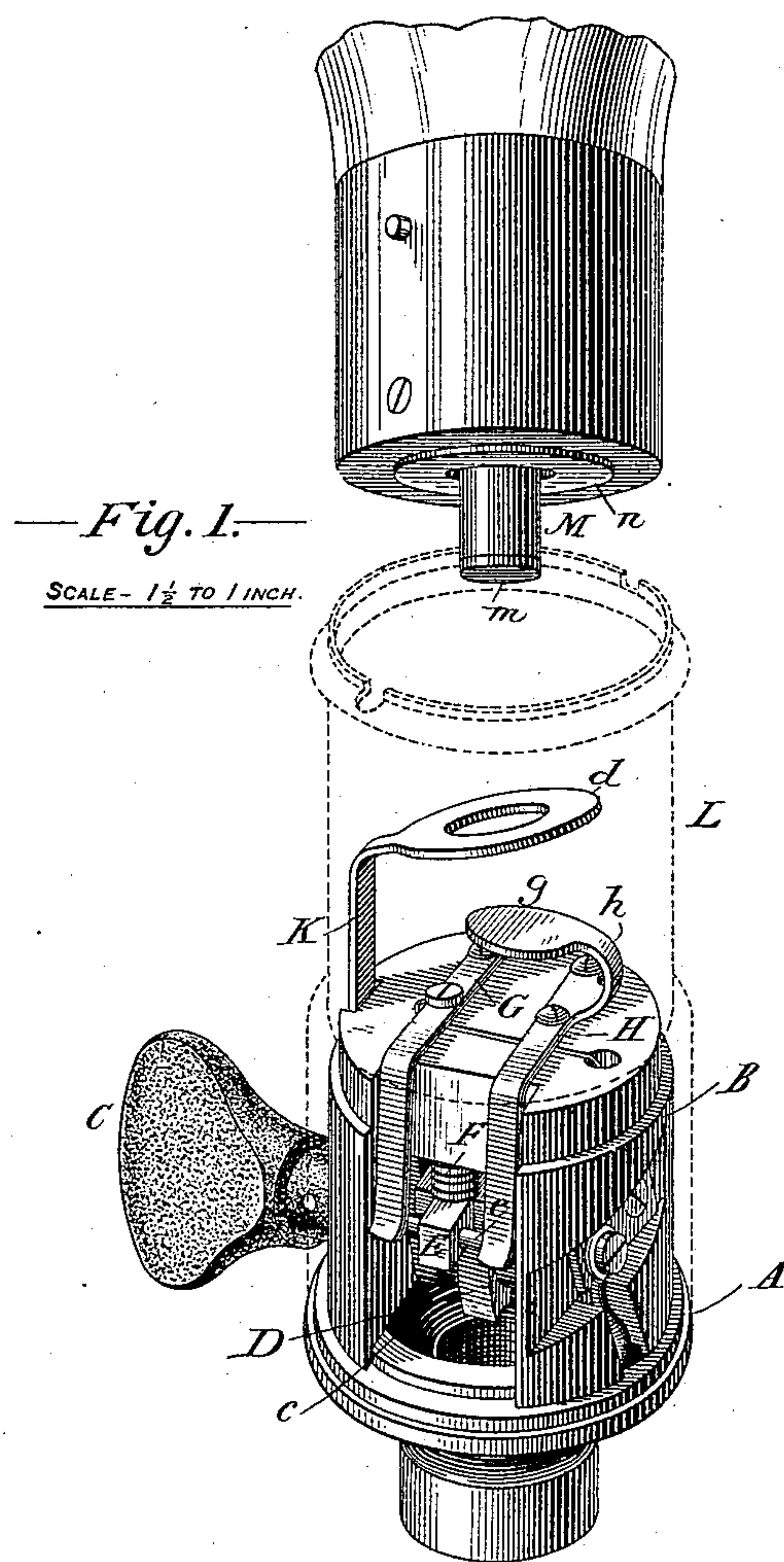
(No Model.)

P. H. BRANGS.

SOCKET OR HOLDER FOR INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

No. 316,003.

Patented Apr. 21, 1885.



Attest:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SOCKET OR HOLDER FOR INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 316,003, dated April 21, 1885.

Application filed October 20, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PAUL H. BRANGS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sockets or Holders for Incandescent Lamps, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the drawings accompanying and forming a part of the same.

My invention is an improvement upon a device for holding incandescent lamps, shown and described in United States Patent No. 298,142, dated May 6, 1884; and it consists, mainly, in a construction and arrangement of the contacts or terminals of the sockets, whereby the insulating parts in the socket are dispensed with and the construction of the device simplified and cheapened. In the patent referred to a socket of sheet metal is shown, containing a cup or recessed block of insulating material, through which a perforation is formed. A ring of brass is secured within the cup around the perforation, and a plate of brass is secured to the under side over the perforation. Conducting-wires lead from the switch to these pieces, and terminal plates secured to the base of the lamp press against them when the lamp is placed in the socket. The objection to this form of holder is in the difficulty experienced in connecting the switch-wires to the socket or holder terminals, and this we have obviated by dispensing with the insulating cup or block, and securing socket-terminal plates of proper kind directly to the insulating-block containing the switch. This is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective of the lamp-base, the socket, and the switch, with the metal case in dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a detail of one of the terminal plates.

A is a metal base with provision for attachment to a bracket-arm or other support.

B is a cylindrical block of wood secured to base A, and recessed for the reception of a switch. C is the handle or key of this switch; *e*, the spindle, on which is a cam or button, D.

E is a pivoted lever forced downward by a spiral spring, F, and carrying a pin, *e*. This lever is adapted to be raised and lowered by

the cam D, and in other respects the switch is constructed in substantially the manner described in Patent No. 298,144, May 6, 1884.

G is a flat metallic strip secured to the top of the block B, and bent over so as to make contact with pin *e* when the lever E is raised.

H is a second strip, similarly applied to the block B, and having an arm or projection, *h*, widened and rounded at the end in a plate, *g*. This arm is bent over so that the plate *g* lies over the center of the block. The entire strip H is preferably stamped out of brass or similar resilient metal, though the arm *h* may obviously be made independently and secured to the strip.

K is a brass strip or plate, with a rounded or perforated end plate, *d*. It is secured to the side of block B and bent over so that the perforation is brought in line with plate *g*. These parts are inclosed in a metal case, L, (shown in outline,) which has a flanged or beaded rim containing notches.

The lamp-base is cylindrical, and has two pins that pass through the notches in the rim of the case and engage with the flange or bead and hold the lamp in the socket. A projection, M, from the center of the base carries a plate, *m*, that is one of the lamp-terminals. Around this projection is a ring, *n*, that forms the other terminal. When the lamp is inserted in the socket, the projection M passes through the ring *d*, and the plate *m* bears on plate *g*, the ring *n* at the same time bearing on ring *d*. By this means the lamp is held firmly in the socket, the connections being made to it by connecting one line-wire to a plate or strip, K, and bringing the other through the block B to the strip G. When the lever E is raised the electrical connection is made between the strips G and H, and the lamp brought in circuit.

By this construction the socket is greatly simplified and improved.

While the character of the switch and the specific details of the holder are in many respects immaterial, the form shown is believed to be the best adapted to practical purposes.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. The combination, with an incandescent-lamp base having one terminal on the base and the other on a projection from the base, of a socket, an insulating-block secured therein and

containing a switch, and spring-contacts secured to said block in position to register with the lamp-terminals when the lamp is inserted in the socket, substantially as set forth.

5 2. The combination, with an incandescent-lamp base having one terminal on the base and the other on a projection from the base, of a socket, an insulating-block secured therein and containing a switch, a spring contact-plate secured to the block, and a contact-ring supported by a metal strip secured to the block, the contacts being in position to register with the terminals of the lamp when said lamp is inserted in the socket, substantially as set forth.

15 3. The case, the insulating-block B, and switch mechanism contained therein, the strips G and H, the latter having an arm bent over

the center of the block B, and the strip K, with the perforated plate *d*, in combination with a lamp-base provided with terminal plates that bear upon the ring *d* and arm *g*, respectively. 20

4. The combination, with a lamp-base having concentric terminal plates secured thereto, of a socket, an insulating-block containing a switch, and contact-strips secured thereto in position to register with the lamp-terminals when the lamp is inserted in the socket, as set forth. 25

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 15th day of October, 1884.

PAUL H. BRANGS.

Witnesses:

H. A. BECKMEYER,

F. N. CRANE.