

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. A. CAREY.

HOLDER FOR INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

No. 385,039.

Patented June 26, 1888.

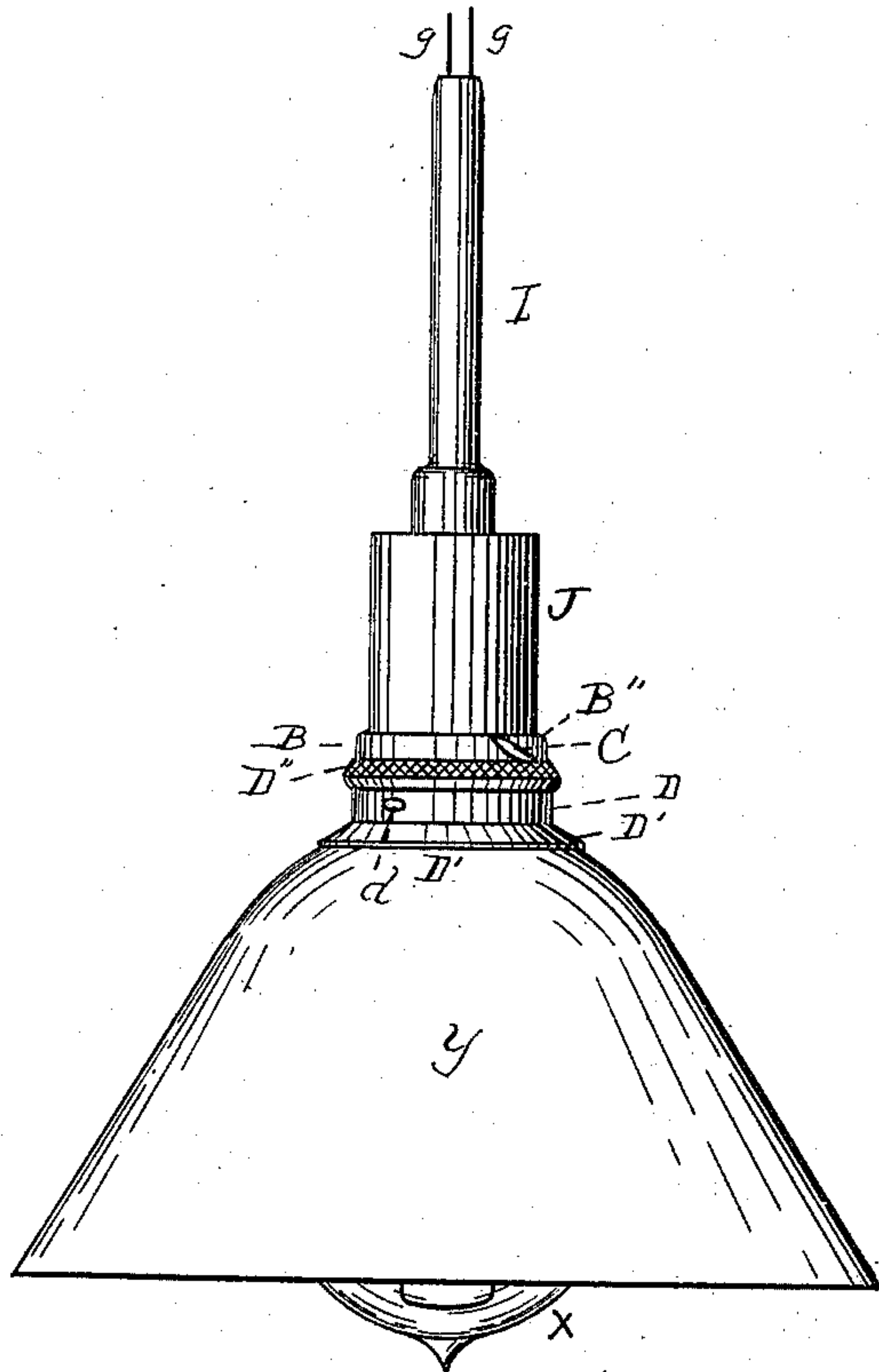


FIG. 1.

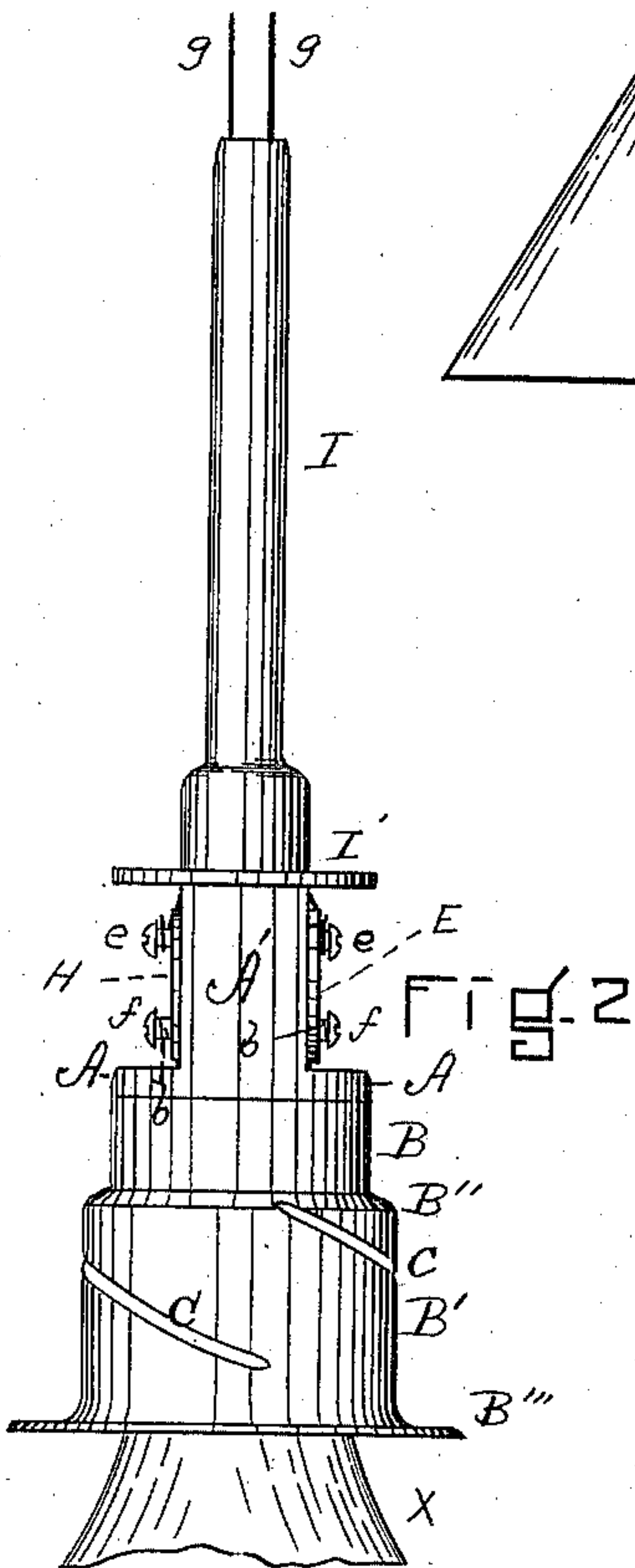


FIG. 2.

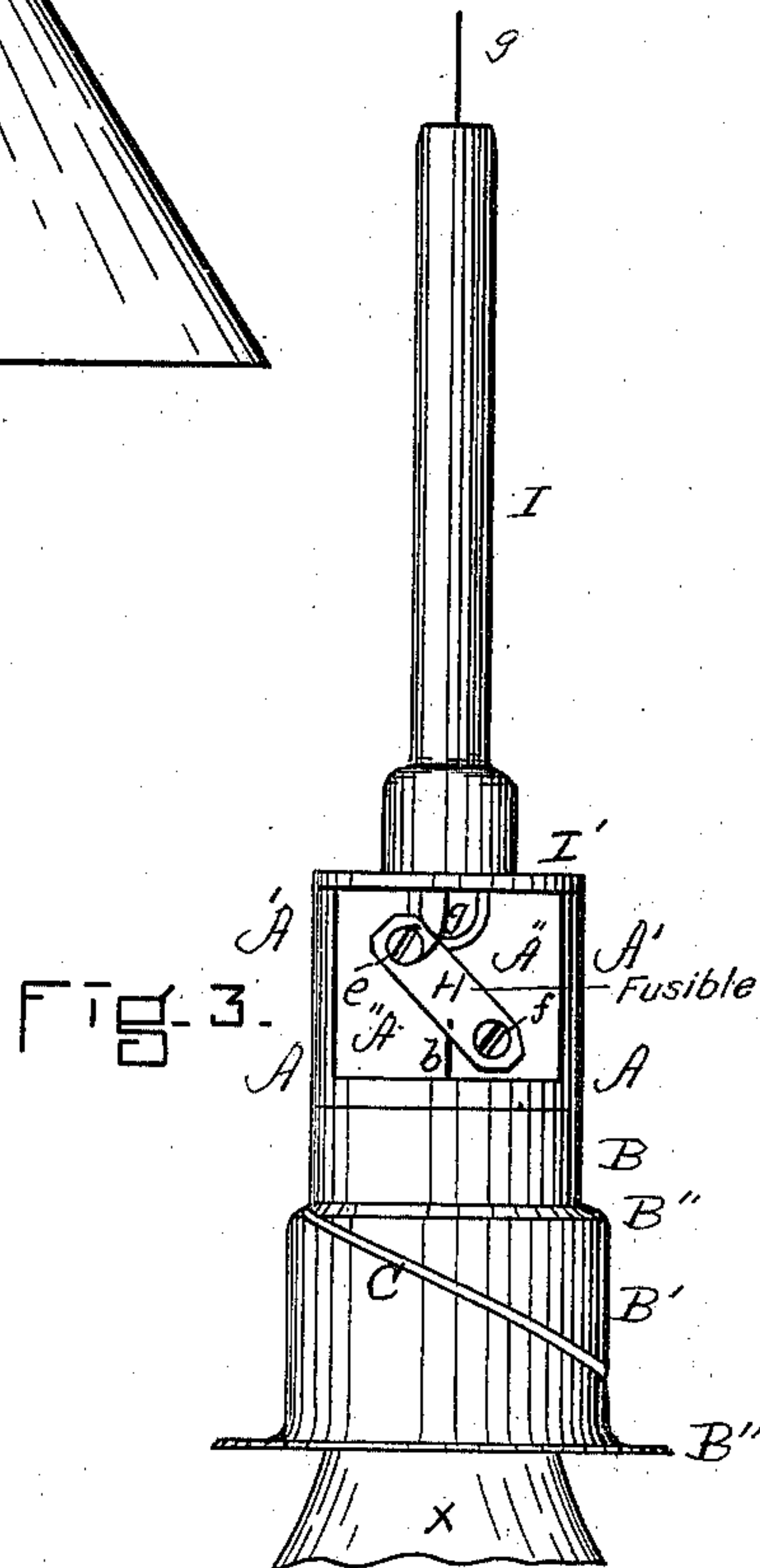


FIG. 3.

WITNESSES.

J. M. Hartnett.
B. M. Williams.

INVENTOR.

William A. Carey.
By his Atty.

Henry Williams

(No Model.)

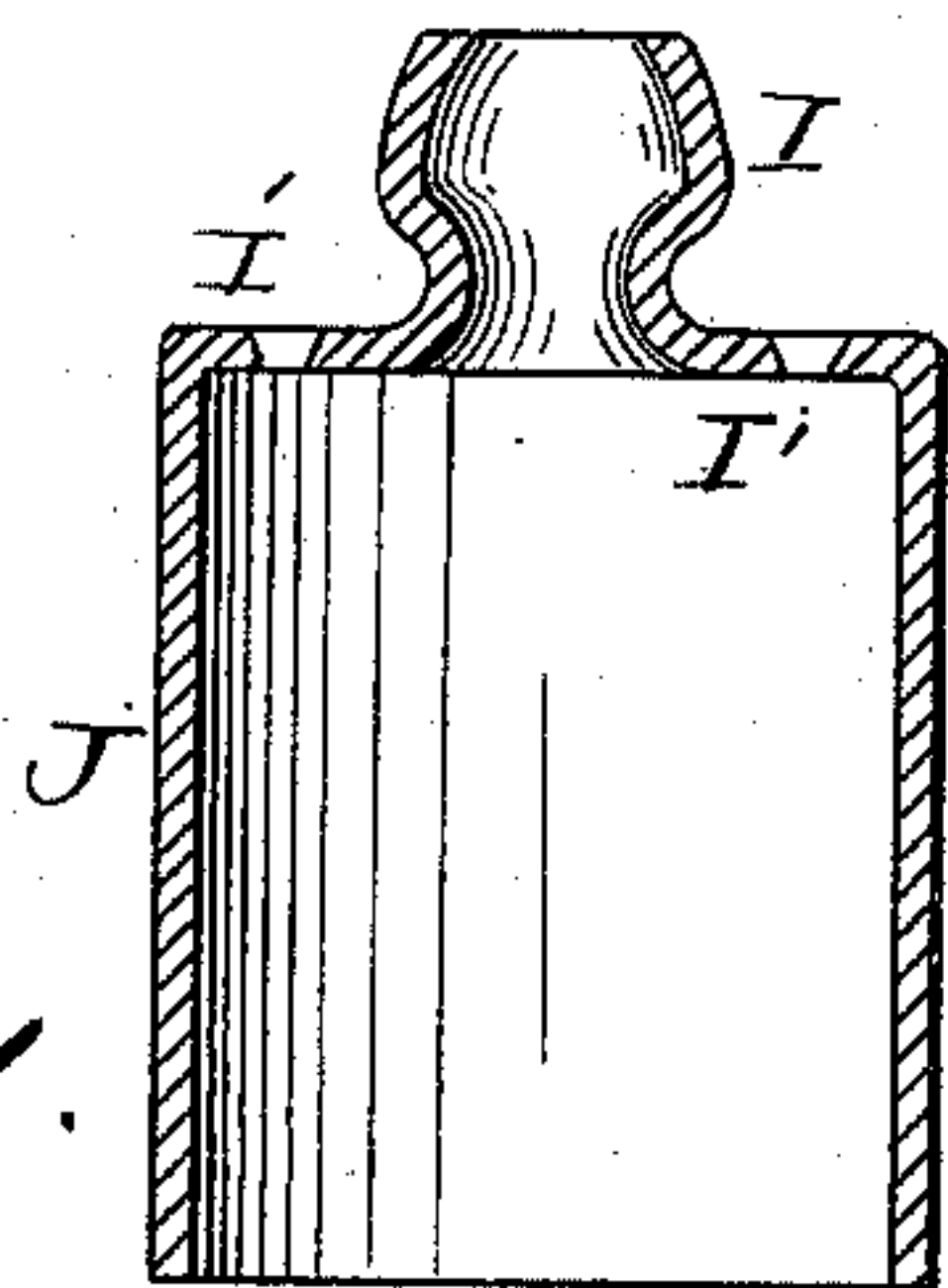
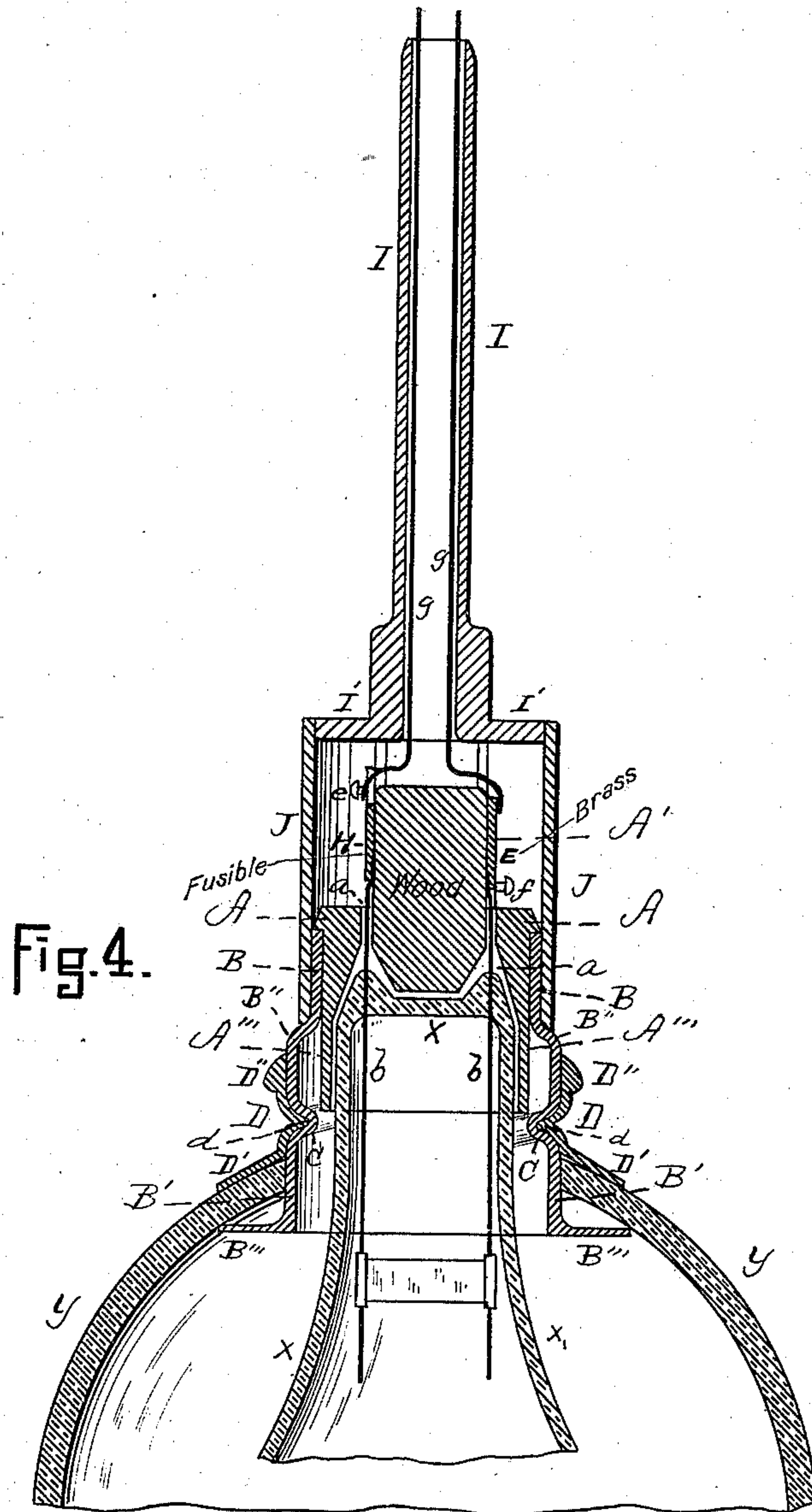
2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

W. A. CAREY.

HOLDER FOR INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

No. 385,039.

Patented June 26, 1888.



WITNESSES.

J. M. Hartnett.
B. M. Williams.

INVENTOR.

William A. Carey.
By his Atty.

Henry Williams

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM A. CAREY, OF MALDEN, MASSACHUSETTS.

HOLDER FOR INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 385,039, dated June 26, 1888.

Application filed August 25, 1887. Serial No. 247,848. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM A. CAREY, of Malden, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Holders for Incandescent Electric Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has for its object to provide an incandescent-lamp holder which is exceedingly simple in construction, pleasing in appearance, and efficient in operation, capable of holding any style of shade firmly without extra attachment, adapted to hold the lamp without the use of additional tips or cement, and containing a reliable cut-out. Other advantages will appear as the device is described in detail below.

In the accompanying drawings, in which similar letters of reference indicate like parts, Figure 1 is an elevation of my improved incandescent-lamp holder with the lamp and shade in position. Fig. 2 is a front elevation with the tubular casing J, shade-clamp D, and a portion of the lamp removed. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 4 is a vertical section of the holder, portions of the shade and lamp being represented as removed. Fig. 5 is a vertical section showing a modification.

A is a block or core of wood or other non-conducting material and of cylindrical shape in its central portion. The upper portion, A', has its sides A'' cut away, so as to be parallel with each other, as shown. The lower portion, A''', is hollowed out into the bell shape shown, in order to receive the upper portion of the lamp X, and is provided with two vertical perforations, a, through which the wires b, connecting with the filament in the lamp, extend.

The shade-support consists of a tube whose upper portion, B, is rigidly secured to the core, (preferably set in so as to be flush therewith,) and whose lower portion, B', is enlarged in diameter by means of the shoulder B''. The base of this tube is formed into a horizontal annular flange, B''', said flange providing a resting-place for the shade Y. This tube is further provided with the spiral groove C.

D is a sleeve or tube which forms the shade-clamp. This sleeve is adapted to move up and down upon the portion B' of the tube B by

means of the inward projections or teats d, which lie in the spiral groove C. The sleeve is further provided with the flange D' and the annular serrated surface D''. By grasping the serrated surface D'' and rotating the sleeve the flange D' is drawn down upon the upper side of the shade Y, securely clamping it between the two flanges D' and B'''. By means of these two flanges and the mechanism above described any style of shade can be firmly held without extra attachment of any kind. Secured to the opposite sides A'' of the core A by means of the upper screws, e, and lower screws, f, are the metallic bars or connections E and H. The wires b, connecting with the filament, are secured to the lower screws, f, or clamped under the lower portions of the bars E H by said screws, while the wires g, forming the line connecting with the battery or other source of electricity, are secured to the upper screws, e. These wires pass through the tube I, whose base I' is screwed to the top of the core. The bar E is preferably of brass; but the bar H is of lead or other fusible material. This fusible connection therefore provides a perfect cut-out within the lamp-holder, fusing, of course, in case of an excessive current of electricity. A tubular casing, J, slips over the holder and extends from the base I' to the shoulder B'', upon which it rests, thus protecting and hiding the connections.

To remove the lamp, lift the case J and unscrew the screws f. To remove the shade, lift the case J and shade-clamp D and disconnect the line g by unscrewing the screws e.

In the modification shown in Fig. 5 the base I', tube I, and casing J are made integral, and said tube is considerably shortened.

Among the advantages of this lamp holder or socket are its great simplicity in construction, it having very few parts and containing no delicate pieces of wood or metal, nor small springs and screws to cause trouble and annoyance, as is common in lamp-holders; the ease with which the lamp can be put in or removed by any person having authority and means for so doing, while it cannot be readily removed by a stranger without breaking, because the mode of operation is not apparent even after considerable examination; the rigidity of the holder except where flexibility is

required, and the cheapness with which it can be constructed. Again, the lamp can never work loose or fall out or break contact, as is so often the case with lamps in railway-cars.

5 Inasmuch as no metal tips or contact-pieces are used on the lamp and holder, neither plaster nor cement is required, thus preventing the lamp from working loose or the bulb cracking from unequal expansion and contraction. It is believed that this holder can be
10 used where any other style will go and where some cannot.

In appearance the lamp holder or socket is neat and artistic.

15 Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In an incandescent-lamp holder, the core consisting of the central cylindrical portion,
20 A, the upper portion, A', provided with the opposite parallel flat sides A'', and the lower bell-shaped portion, A''', provided with suitable perforations for the passage of the wire

from the filament, said core being constructed in a single piece, substantially as and for the
25 purpose set forth.

2. The combination of the core A A', tube B B', provided with the shoulder B'', case J, independent of the means whereby the lamp-holder is suspended and free to move vertically
30 on said core and tube, and annular base I, substantially as and for the purpose described.

3. The hereinbefore - described improved holder or socket for incandescent lamps, consisting, essentially, of the core A A' A''', provided with the flattened sides A'', the bar E
35 and fusible bar H, screws *ef*, tube I and base I', tube B B', provided with the shoulder B'', flange B''', and spiral groove C, the shade-clamp D, provided with the flange D', serrated
40 portion D'', and guides *d*, and the case J, substantially as and for the purpose described.

WILLIAM A. CAREY.

Witnesses:

HENRY W. WILLIAMS,
J. M. HARTNETT.