

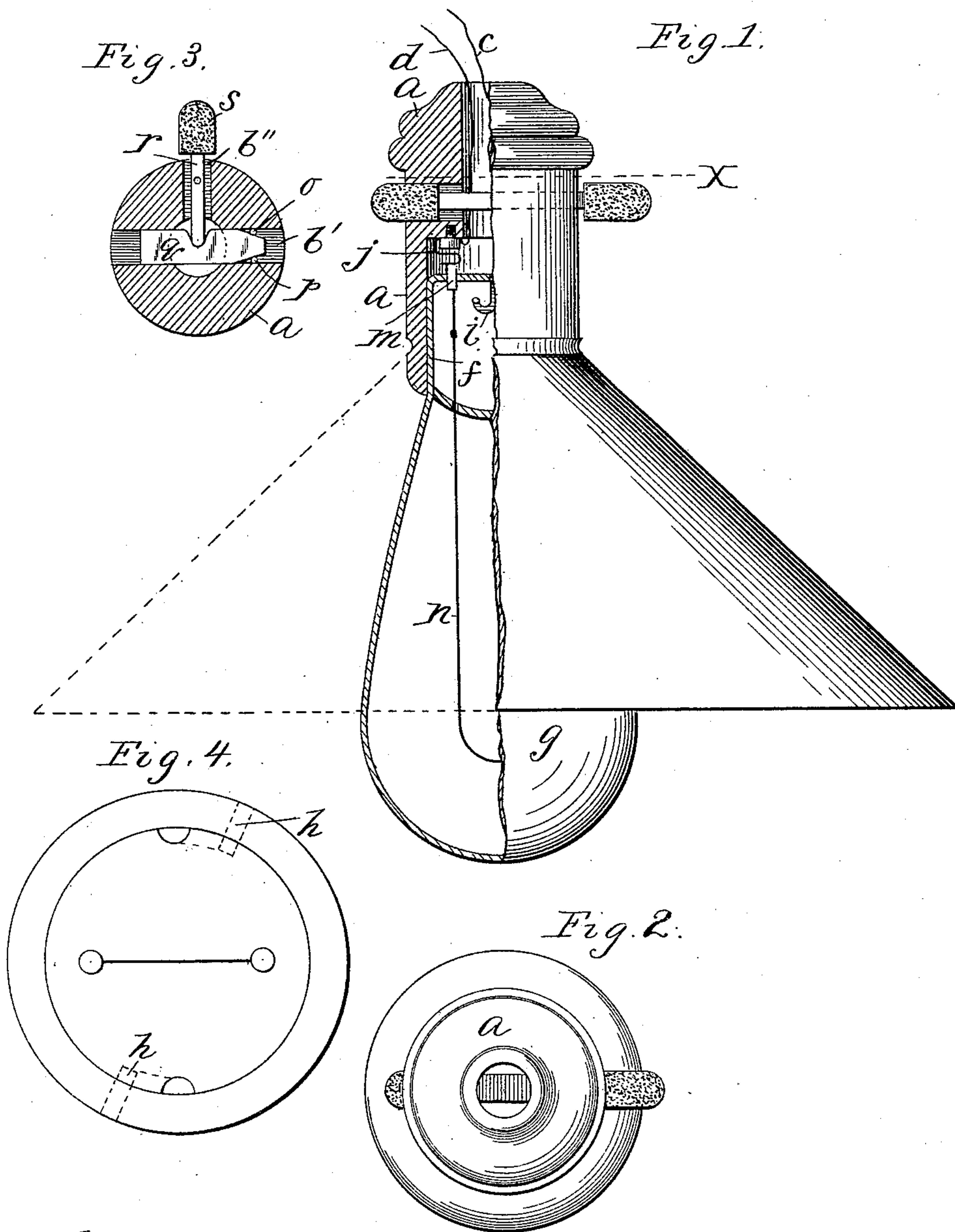
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. M. B. KEEN.  
INCANDESCENT LAMP SOCKET.

No. 452,306.

Patented May 12, 1891.



Witnesses  
Will A. Courtland  
Nellie L. Pope

Inventor:  
WILLIAM M. B. KEEN  
BY HIS ATTORNEY  
Edward P. Thompson

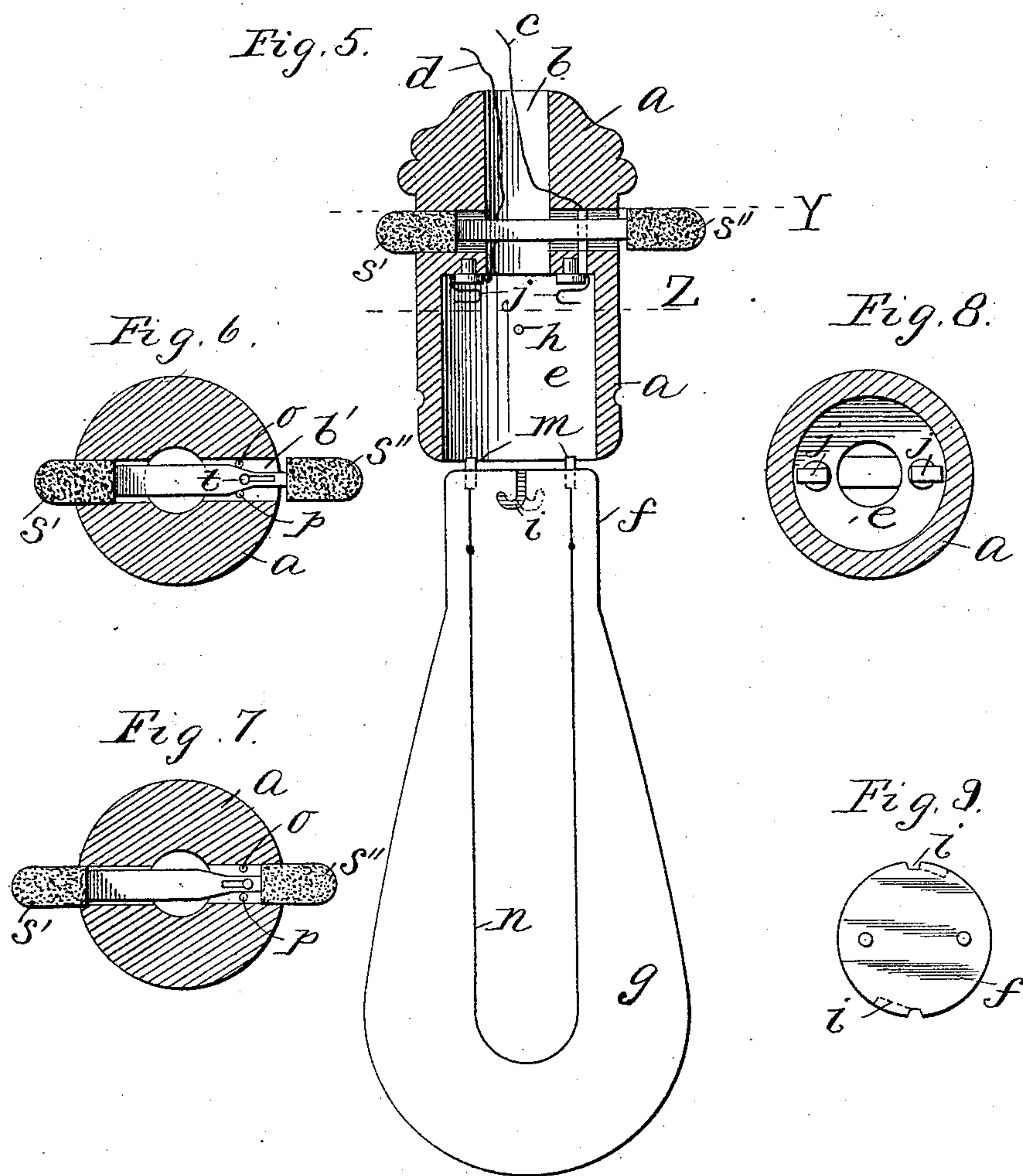
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM M. B. KEEN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO  
WILLIAM HODGKISS, OF SAME PLACE.

## INCANDESCENT-LAMP SOCKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 452,306, dated May 12, 1891.

Application filed September 15, 1890. Serial No. 365,081. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM M. B. KEEN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New York, county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Incandescent-Electric-Lamp Sockets, (Case 5,) of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a socket and switch for an incandescent electric lamp.

The object of the invention is to provide simplicity of construction, cheapness in manufacture, and efficiency in operation.

The device in all its details is described by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view partly in elevation and partly in vertical section, the lamp and a shade being applied. Fig. 2 is a plan view of Fig. 1 with the shade omitted. Fig. 3 is a modification, and is a cross-section of the device at the line X in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a plan, partly in cross-section, of the device, showing particularly how the lamp-bulb is held by the socket. Fig. 5 is a vertical section of the complete device with the lamp partly removed. Fig. 6 is a cross-section at the line Y, showing the switch closed. Fig. 7 is the same as Fig. 6, except that the switch is open. Fig. 8 is an inverted section of Fig. 5 at the line Z, showing the terminals of the socket. Fig. 9 is a plan of the lamp-neck with the bulb omitted.

The device embodying my invention consists of the combination of a casing *a*, of an insulating substance—such as hard rubber, celluloid, or woody fiber—having a hole *b* for the passage of the electric wires *c* and *d*, and having a larger hole *e* for the reception of the neck *f* of the lamp *g*, pins *h* projecting from opposite sides of the said larger hole, curved or hooked grooves *i* molded or cut into the glass of the neck *f* and normally fitting around the said pins, spring electric terminals *j*, attached to the socket and pressing upon the terminals *m* of the filament *n*, and other details, as follows:

The terminal *j* on the left connects with the wire *d*, while that on the right connects with the wire *c*, which is broken so as to form two terminals *o* and *p*. Passing through the

casing *a* is a hole *b'*, at right angles to the hole *b*, and in Fig. 3 another hole *b''*, passing into the casing and meeting the holes *b* and *b'* at right angles. A conducting-plug *q* slides in the hole *b'* and is provided with a curved notch (see Fig. 3) in which fits loosely the end of a lever *r*, provided with an insulating handle *s*. The lever *r* is suitably pivoted at a point between said handle and said plug *q*. The plug is tapered at one end, which fits between and is in contact with the contacts *o* and *p* when the handle *s* is pushed to the left. By pushing the said handle to the right the plug *q* leaves the contacts *o* and *p*, so that the circuit becomes opened. In the other figures showing a switch the latter consists of the same elements, except that instead of the lever *r* and its adjuncts there are provided handles *s'* and *s''* for the plug, and also a slot through which passes a pin *t*, fixed to said casing. When the handles *s'* and *s''* are pushed to the left the circuit is opened, but when pushed to the right the circuit is closed. The pin *t* allows the movement of the plug *q* and yet prevents its falling entirely out of the hole *b'*. The terminals have a "give" or elasticity, so that the plug *q* is held stationary when once pushed between them.

The device herein described may be constructed in any ordinary machine-shop, and does not need any expensive nor special design of tools, dies, &c.

In order to place the lamp in its socket, it is pushed therein and then turned, so that the pins *h* will enter the hooked grooves *i*.

I claim as my invention—

An incandescent-electric-lamp fixture consisting of the combination of a casing provided with two holes in line with each other of different diameters, with a third hole at right angles to the first-named holes, and with a fourth hole extending from the said third hole to the exterior of the casing, wires located in and passing through said smaller hole and terminating in said larger hole, which is for receiving the lamp whose terminals press against the terminals of said wires, a circuit-closer for one of the wires located in said third hole, and consisting of a plug movable to and from the contact ter-

minals of one of said wires and provided with  
a slot, a pin passing through said slot and  
fixed to said casing, the said plug being pro-  
vided with a lateral notch, and a pivoted le-  
5 ver *r* passing through said fourth hole and  
terminating in said notch.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as

my invention I have signed my name, in pres-  
ence of two witnesses, this 9th day of Septem-  
ber, 1890.

WILLIAM M. B. KEEN.

Witnesses:

E. G. DUVALL, Jr.,

EDWARD P. THOMPSON.