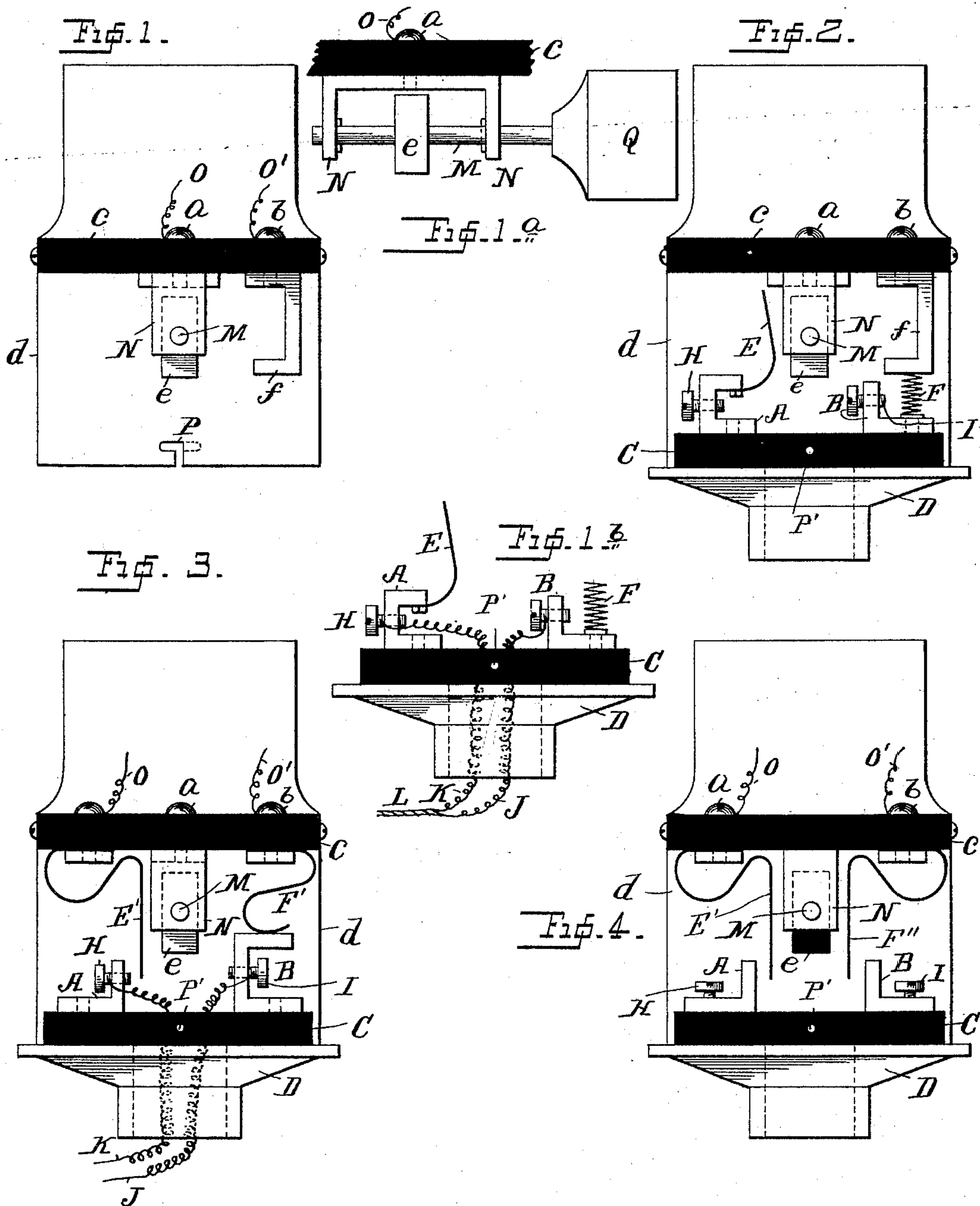


(No Model.)

C. P. POOLE.
INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LAMP SOCKET.

No. 461,898.

Patented Oct. 27, 1891.



Witnesses

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CECIL P. POOLE, OF LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA.

INCANDESCENT-ELECTRIC-LAMP SOCKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 461,898, dated October 27, 1891.

Application filed March 5, 1891. Serial No. 383,856. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CECIL P. POOLE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Lynchburg, county of Campbell, and State of Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Incandescent-Electric-Lamp Socket, (Case 1,) of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an incandescent-electric-lamp fixture, and particularly to the socket and switch.

The object of the invention is to provide a simple socket, in which two parts thereof are separable and in which the mechanism of the switch is located in one part and the terminals of the lamp-cord in the other part, all so arranged that the switch mechanism shall be in suitable position when its casing is attached to the base as to make and break the circuit between the ends of the lamp-cord and lamp-terminals.

As a means of illustrating the practical manner of carrying out my invention, drawings are attached and described as follows:

Figure 1 is an elevation of the mechanism with incandescent-lamp terminals O O'. Fig. 1^a is a view of the switch at right angles to its position in Fig. 1, other parts being broken away. Fig. 1^b is an elevation of the base of the socket. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the parts of Fig. 1 and Fig. 1^b attached. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2 of a modification, while Fig. 4 is a modification of Fig. 3.

D represents the metal base of the socket, carrying an insulating plate or disk C, upon which are supported two contact fixtures or terminals A B, which are provided with binding-screws H and I, to which may be secured the terminals J K of the leading-in cords L.

d is a barrel or casing of cylindrical form, carrying a second insulating plate or disk c, which supports the switch e and contact-finger f, the switch being carried on a spindle M. This spindle is rotary upon a support N, which is connected by a screw a to one terminal O of the lamp. The contact-finger f is connected to the other terminal O' of the lamp. In the manipulation of the device the cord-terminals J and K are attached to the binding-posts H I, and then the casing d is connected to the disk C, as by a bayonet-

joint represented by the angular slot P and pin P'. The terminal A has a spring E projecting therefrom and in such a position that when the casing is attached to the base D the spring E lies in the path of the rotary switch e. The fixture B has a helical spring F, which presses upon the finger f when the base D is applied to the casing d. When the switch e is turned at a certain angle, the lamp becomes included in circuit with the lamp-cord L, and when turned at a different angle the circuit is broken.

Another form of single-pole switch is shown in Fig. 3, where the base D carries only two contact-pieces A B without any springs, which in this instance are carried by and project from the insulating-disk C. One of the said springs F' comes in contact with the contact B, while the other spring E' lies between the switch e and the contact A in such a manner that when the former is turned it pushes the spring E' against the contact A. The springs E' F' are connected, respectively, to the lamp-terminals O and O'. In the case of the forms shown in Figs. 1 and 2 the switch should be a conductor; but in Fig. 3 it may be either a conductor or a non-conductor. In Fig. 4 it is a non-conductor and the other parts are the same, except that the spring F' is replaced by a spring F'', which projects between the switch e and the contact B in the same manner that the spring E' is located between the said switch and the contact A. When the switch e in Fig. 4 is rotated, it causes the springs E' F'' to come in contact with the contacts A B, respectively, the springs E' F'' being connected to the terminals O and O'. The handle Q serves to provide means for turning the switch e.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination of an insulating-disk c, attached to the lamp-socket, an insulating-disk C, attached to the base-plate D, projections N, carrying a rotary switch e and extending from and attached to said disk c, lamp-cord terminals attached to one disk and lamp-terminals to the other disk, and a casing d, extending from the disk c and detachably connected to the disk C, one lamp-cord terminal on one disk pressing upon but separable from one lamp-terminal on the other disk, while the

remaining terminals are normally separated and lie one in the path of said switch and in the path of each other.

2. The combination of an insulating-disk *c*,
5 attached to the lamp-socket, an insulating-disk *C*, attached to the base-plate *D*, lamp-cord terminals attached to one disk and lamp-terminals to the other disk, and a casing *d*, extending from the disk *c* and detachably connected to the disk *C*, one lamp-cord terminal
10 on one disk pressing upon but separable from one lamp-terminal on the other disk, while

the remaining terminals are normally separated and lie one in the path of said switch and in the path of each other.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in presence of two witnesses, this 27th day of February, 1891.

CECIL P. POOLE.

Witnesses:

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CHAS. W. POOL.