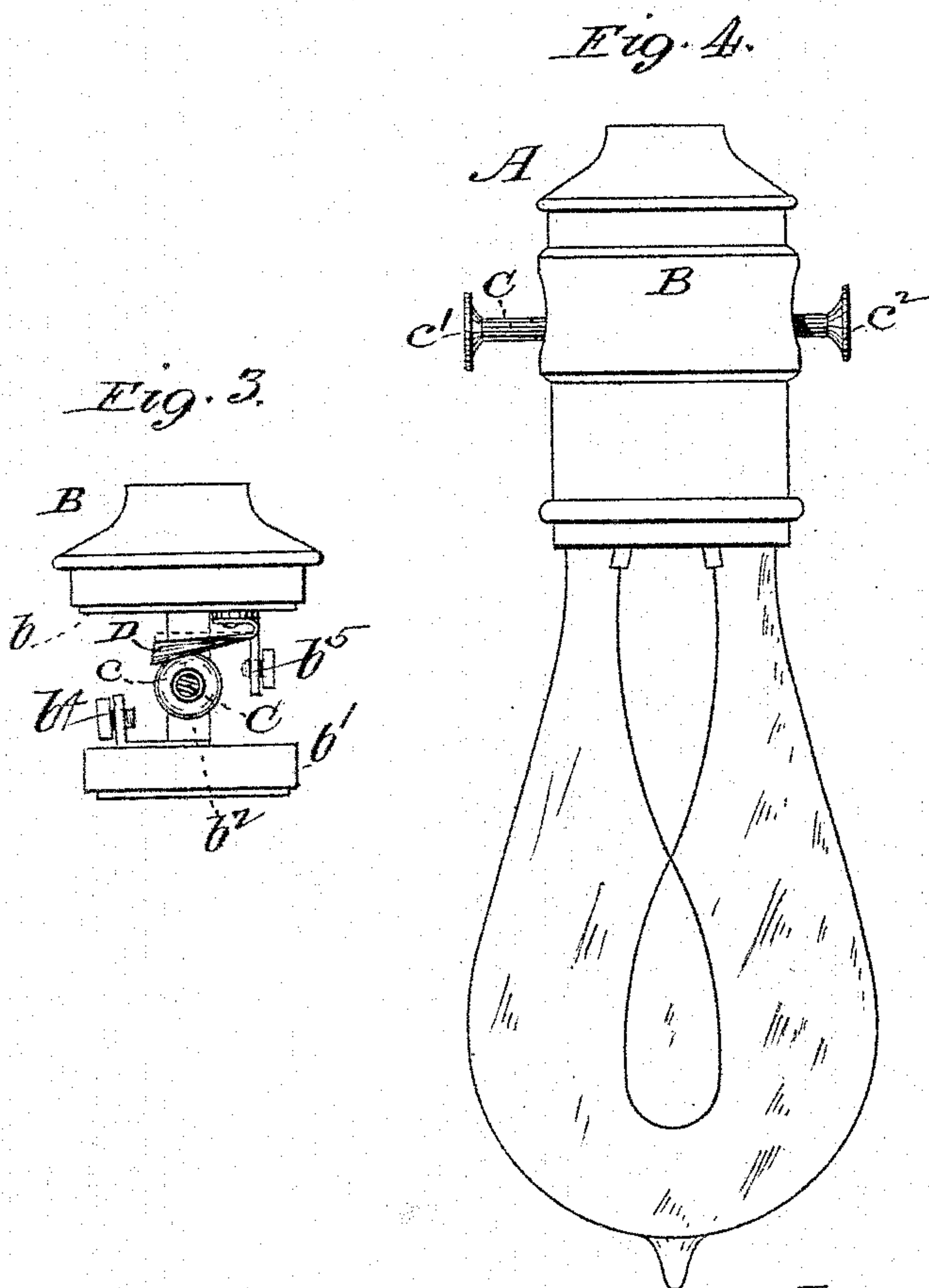
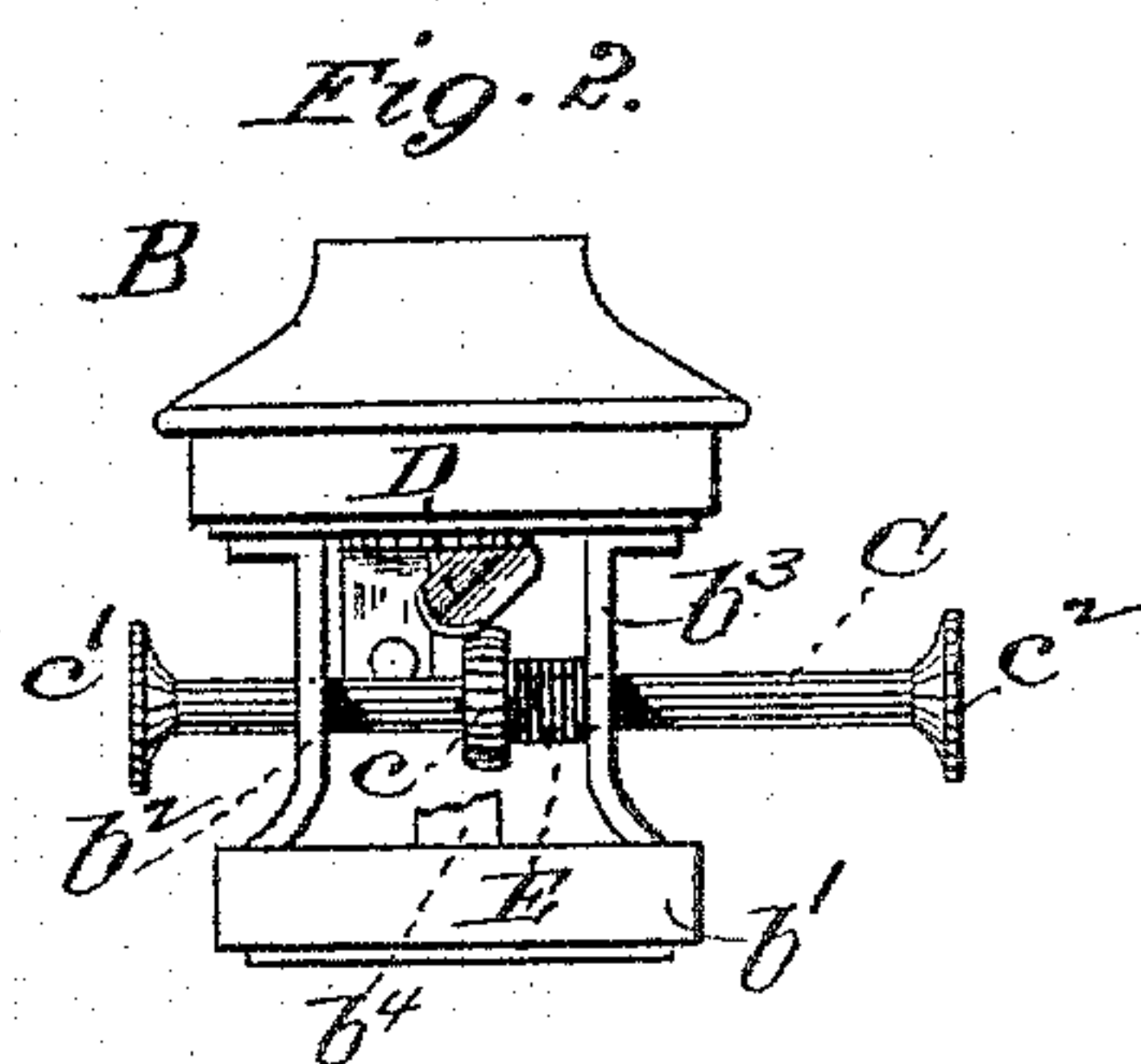
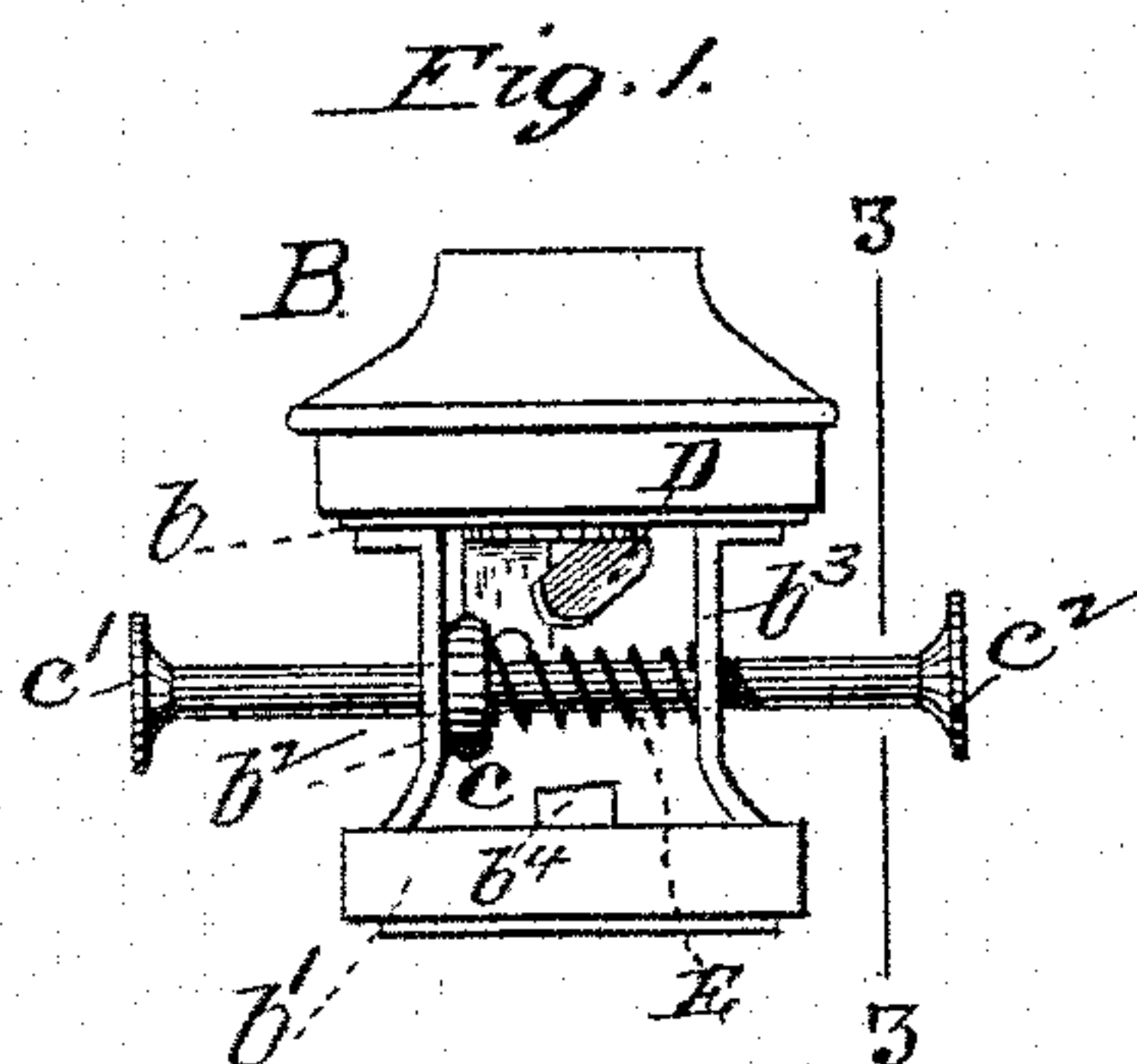


(No Model.)

E. R. ELLIOTT.
LAMP SOCKET.

No. 491,268.

Patented Feb. 7, 1893.



WITNESSES
Edward W. Farnell
A. Bonville.

INVENTOR
Edwin R. Elliott
by C. D. Moody
his atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN R. ELLIOTT, OF LITCHFIELD, ILLINOIS.

LAMP-SOCKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 491,268, dated February 7, 1893.

Application filed March 28, 1892. Serial No. 426,799. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN R. ELLIOTT, of Litchfield, Illinois, have made a new and useful Improvement in Incandescent Key-Lamp Sockets, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

In incandescent key-lamps as hitherto made the electric current is adapted to be turned off and on by means of a rotatable key, and, in the place of meanwhile steadying the lamp with one hand as he turns the key with the fingers of his other hand, the person operating the key is apt to use but a single hand, and to confine his hold upon the lamp to the key only. From this practice a difficulty arises: the lamp is liable to be twisted or turned upon the wires at the point of connection therewith, and the wires in consequence break.

To obviate the objection referred to, and to provide an improved means for turning the current of the lamp on and off, is the object of the present improvement which consists mainly in adapting the key to be operated by an endwise movement, across or in the lamp-socket, substantially as is hereinafter described and claimed, aided by the annexed drawings, forming part of this specification, and exhibiting the most desirable mode of carrying out the improvement, and in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation exhibiting the interior frame-work of the lamp-socket, the key being adjusted as when the current is broken: Fig. 2 a similar view, the key being adjusted to close the circuit: Fig. 3 a sectional elevation at right angles to that of Fig. 1, the section being on the line 3—3 of that figure: and Fig. 4 a general view of a lamp having the present improvement embodied therein.

The same letters of reference denote the same parts.

The lamp, A, is of any of the customary forms of incandescent lamps to which the present improvement is suited, the only modification therein required being due to the application of my improved key.

B represents the lamp-socket. It has the disks, b and b' , of insulating material, the uprights b^2 , b^3 , which extend between said disks,

and the binding posts b^4 , b^5 , all of which, with their connections and associated parts, are as usual saving, as stated, the means for turning the lamp current off and on.

C represents the key. It is in practice a rod or bar held and adapted to be moved endwise, or substantially so, in the lamp-socket. To this end it is supported in bearings, such as the uprights b^2 , b^3 , and it is provided with a projection c , which, when the key is moved in one direction, Fig. 1, is out of contact with a spring arm, D, (the preferable form of complementary contact part,) and when moved in the opposite direction, Fig. 2, to be in contact with said arm D. A spring E, is useful in holding the key out of contact, and owing to the arm D being free to be sprung upward by the projection c as the key is moved forward and backward past the arm, and to the proper shape and arrangement of said projection, substantially as shown, the desired electric circuit can be readily opened and closed. That is, the arm is sprung upward by the projection as it passes the arm, and after the projection has been moved to the left, as viewed in Fig. 1, the spring insures its passing sufficiently beyond the arm to be out of contact therewith, and when the arm is moved in the opposite direction, as in Fig. 2, the projection remains in contact with the arm, and the now compressed spring is utilized as a stop to prevent the key from moving out of contact with the arm. Any other means however may be employed for thus regulating the two positions of the key. The key and the arm are respectively, and in any of the usual ways, or in any desired way, connected with the circuit.

In operation, the lamp is steadied by being more or less held by the hand, or some of the fingers of the hand, and, with the thumb or finger of the same hand the key may be adjusted, in the manner described, by simply moving it endwise, an operation not only easily effected but one not liable to strain the wires at their point of connection with the lamp. The key may be provided with buttons c' , c^2 , as shown.

I desire not to be restricted to any special

form of key, or form of complementary contact so long as the key is operated by pushing or pulling it endwise substantially as described.

I claim:—

- 5 In a lamp socket, the combination of the key C, carrying the lug c, the spring E surrounding said key and the spring contact piece so arranged in the path of movement of said key with which the lug is adapted to en-

gage to close the circuit and to be held in such position thereby, against the tension of said spring E.

Witness my hand this 24th day of March, 1892.

EDWIN R. ELLIOTT.

Witnesses:

C. D. MOODY,
A. BONVILLE.