(No Model.)

L. STIRN.

LAMP SOCKET.

No. 515,485. Patented Feb. 27, 1894.

Fig: 1.

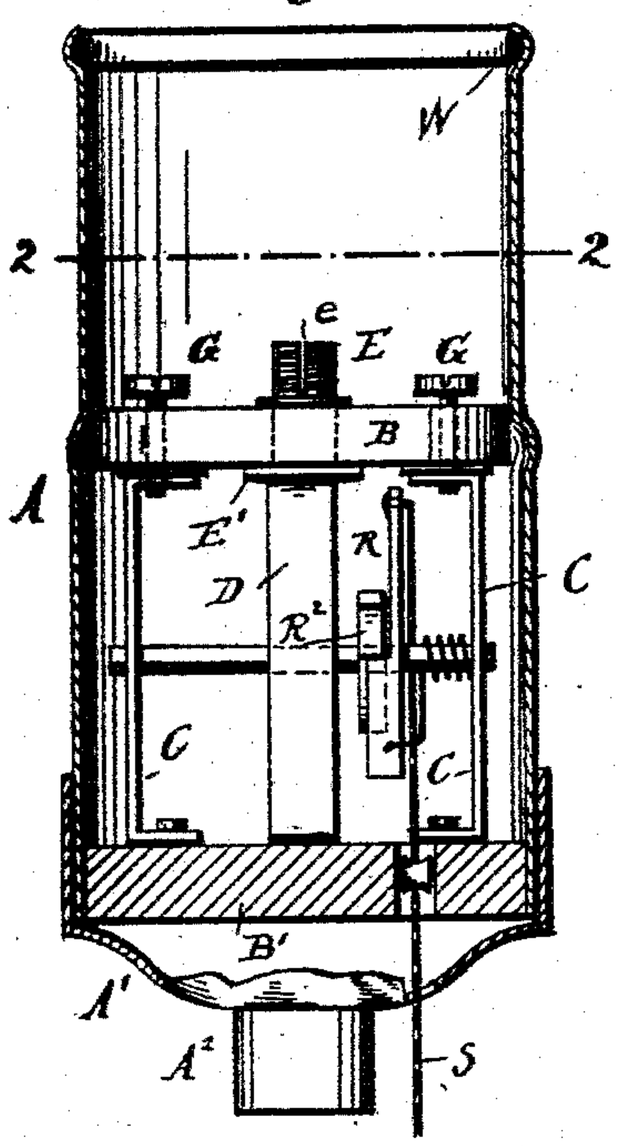


Fig: 2.

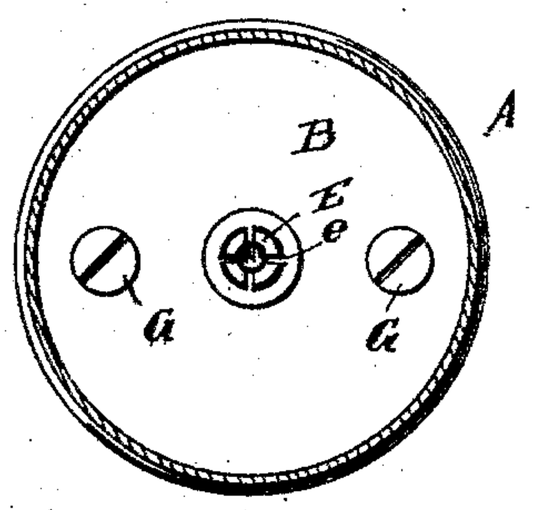


Fig: 4.

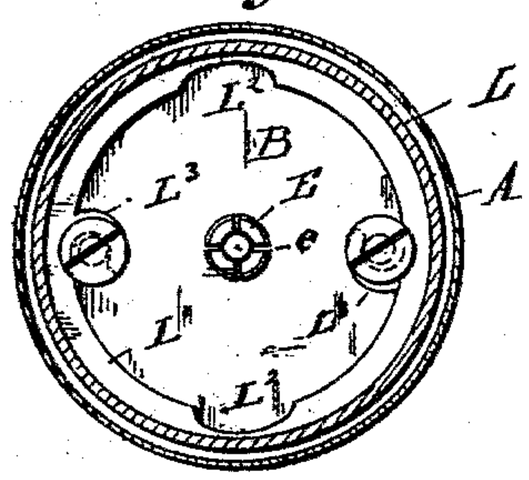


Fig: 6.

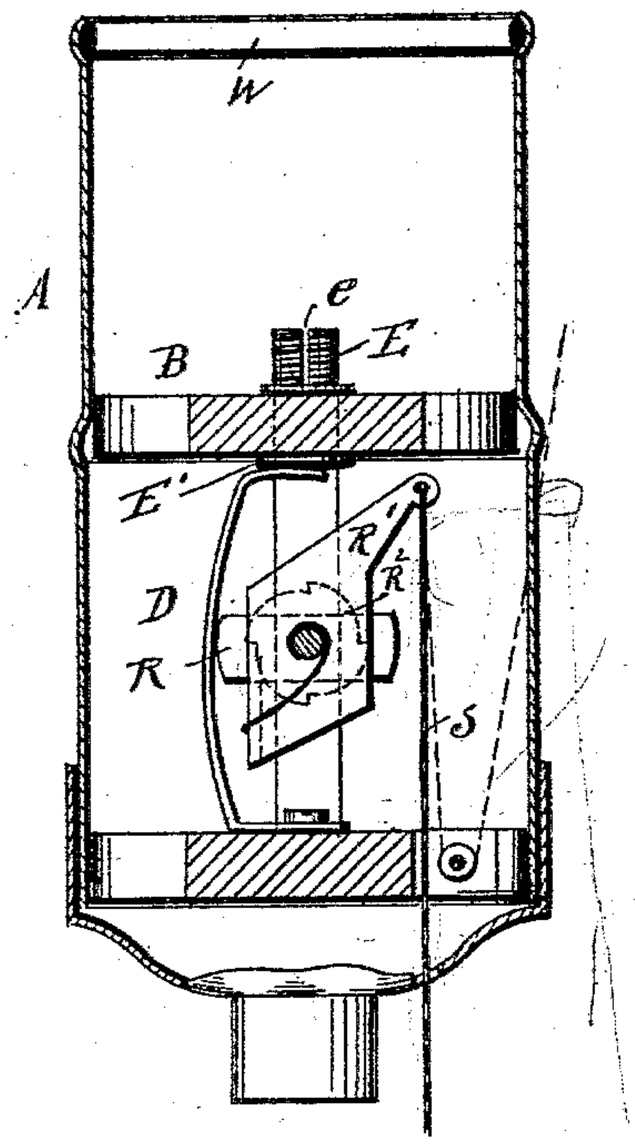


Fig: 3.

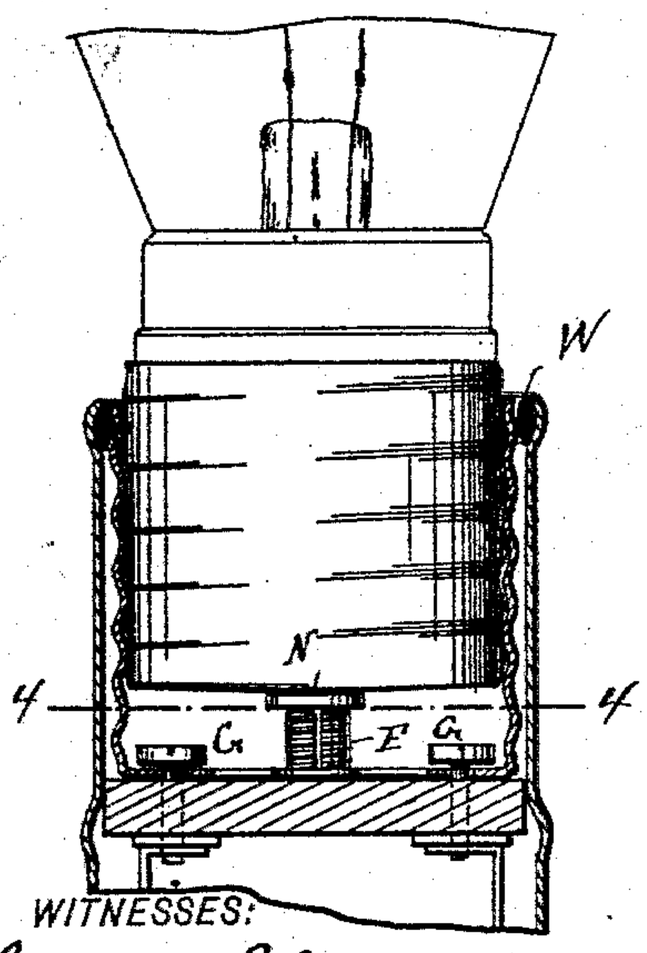
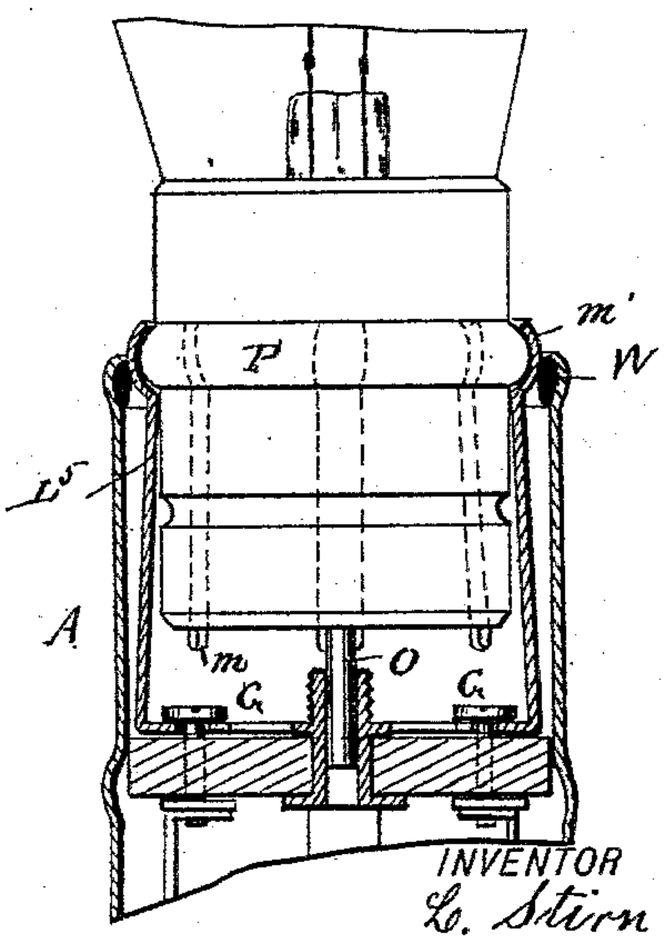


Fig: 5.



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LOUIS STIRN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR OF TWO-THIRDS TO JULIUS SOMBORN, OF SAME PLACE.

LAMP-SOCKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 515,485, dated February 27, 1894.

Application filed November 18, 1892. Serial No. 452,386. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS STIRN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sockets for Incandescent Electric Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in sockets for receiving and holding incandescent electric lamps; and the object of my invention is to provide a socket of this kind which is so constructed as to adapt it to be easily and readily adjusted for holding electric incandescent lamps of different makes, thus dispensing with the necessity for using a separate socket for each kind of lamp.

The invention consists in the construction and combination of parts and details which will be fully described hereinafter and finally pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical transverse sectional view of my improved socket for incandescent electric lamps. Fig. 2 is a plan-view of the same. Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse sectional view of the upper part of the socket, showing the same adjusted for an Edison lamp. Fig. 4 is a sectional plan view on the line 4, 4, Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a vertical transverse sectional view of the upper part of the socket, adapted for a Sawyer-Mann lamp. Fig. 6 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view of the entire socket.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The socket is constructed with a cylindrical shell A provided with a bottom piece A′ having a neck A^2 by which it is fastened to the chandelier, bracket, &c. In said shell A two disks B and B′ of insulating material are arranged, the former being at about the middle of the height of the shell A and the latter at the bottom of the same, which disks are connected by two standards C. A contact spring D is fastened on the bottom disk B′, and its upper end can come in contact with the bottom head E′ for a tubular screw E passing through the upper disk B and projecting from the upper surface of the same, the head E′ being at the lower surface of the disk. Said screw E is provided with a series of longitudinal cuts *e*, so as to permit the screw to give outward more or less and so as to form a spring-socket. Two screws G G are screwed into the upper disk B and project from the upper surface of the same.

The socket is normally adapted for receiving the Thomson-Houston lamp and requires no change whatever for receiving this lamp, as the lamp is held in place by being screwed in the tubular screw E.

To fasten the Edison or Sawyer-Mann lamps in the socket it is necessary to first place a supplementary socket into the upper part of the shell A. Said supplementary socket consists of a cylindrical piece L provided with a bottom flange L′, which flange has two diametrically opposite notches L^2 and two diametrically opposite hook-prongs L^3. To fasten said supplementary socket, the same is placed in the upper part of the shell A in such a manner that the two opposite screws G pass through the notches L^3 of the flange L′ and then said supplementary socket is given a quarter turn on its longitudinal axis, so that the hooks L^3 pass under the heads of the screws G, whereupon said screws are screwed down so as to secure and hold the supplementary socket securely on the top of the upper disk B. In this way the supplementary socket can easily be attached and removed. The said supplementary socket for the Edison lamp is provided on its foot with a screw-thread, as shown in Fig. 3, and when the Edison lamp is screwed in said supplementary socket the bottom N of the foot of the Edison lamp rests on the upper end of the tubular screw E, the circuit being completed through the foot of the Edison lamp, the supplementary socket and the screw G connected with the conductor.

The supplementary socket L^5 for the Sawyer-Mann lamp, shown in Fig. 5, is provided with a series of longitudinal recesses *m* and with an internal groove *m′* at the upper edge. The Sawyer-Mann lamp is provided with a pin O that passes into the tubular screw E and with a head P that passes into the groove *m′* of the supplementary socket L. The contact spring D is manipulated or adjusted by means of a lever R, pawl R′ and ratchet-wheel R^2 in the lower part of the shell A and

between the disks B B′, to which lever a cord S is attached. In case the lamp is held vertically and projecting upward, the cord S is passed through the aperture in the base A′ of the socket.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. In a socket for electric incandescent lamps, the combination with a disk, of a piece projecting from the upper and lower surfaces, a contact spring adapted to come in contact with said piece, means for shifting said contact spring, two screws projecting from the upper surface of the disk and a removable tubular socket provided on its bottom with two hooks adapted to pass under the heads of the screws on the top of said disk, substantially as set forth.

2. In a socket for electric incandescent lamps, the combination with a shell, of a disk, a tubular piece held in said disk and projecting from the upper and lower surfaces of the same, two screws in said disk, a tubular socket provided on its bottom with two hook-prongs adapted to pass under the heads of said screws on the upper surface of said disks, substantially as set forth.

3. In a socket for electric incandescent lamps, the combination with a disk, of two screws on the upper surface of the same, a cylindrical socket provided with a bottom flange and two opposite notches, and two opposite hooks on said flange, which hooks are adapted to pass under the heads of said screws, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LOUIS STIRN.

Witnesses:
OSCAR F. GUNZ,
CHARLES SCHROEDER.