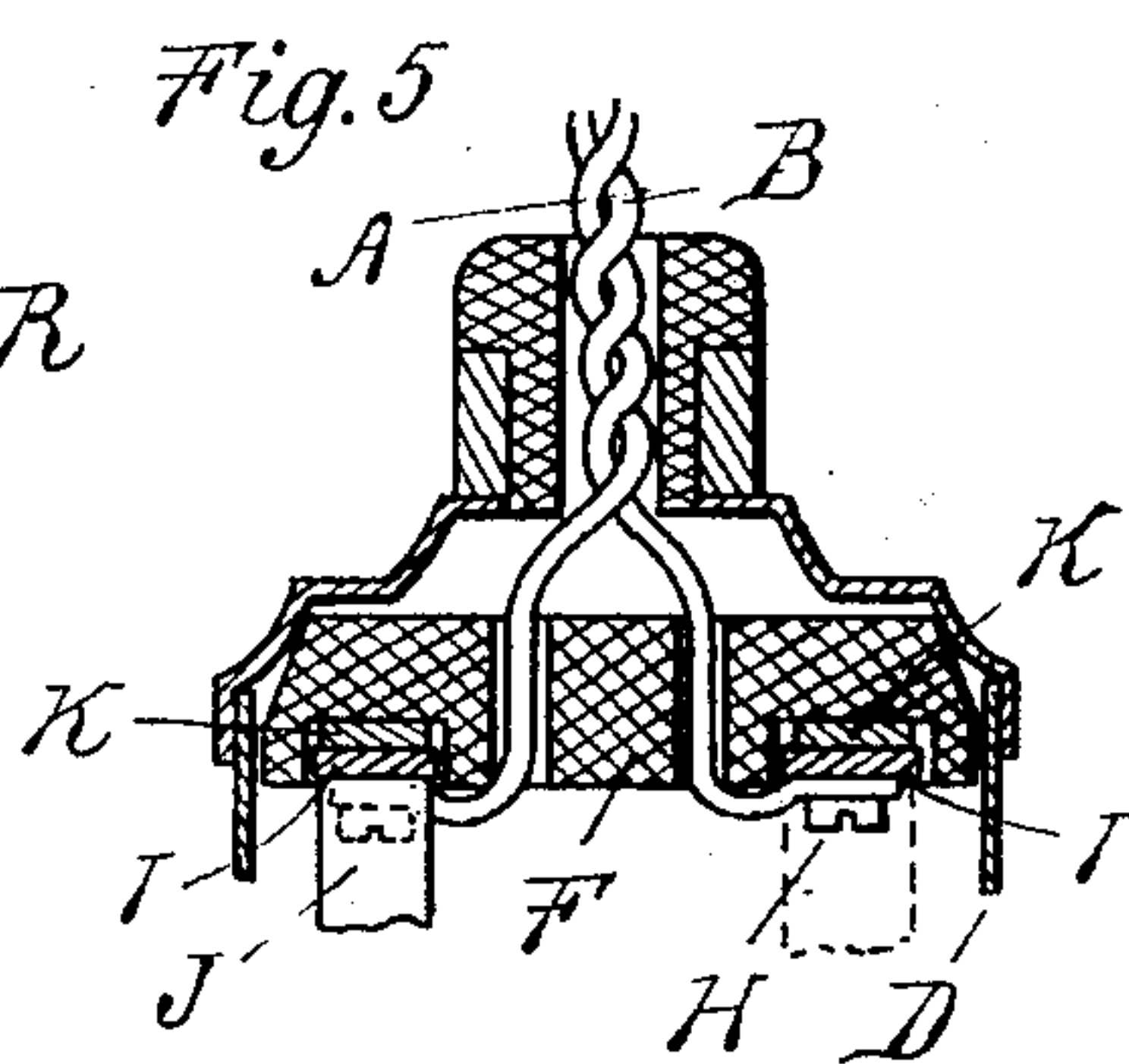
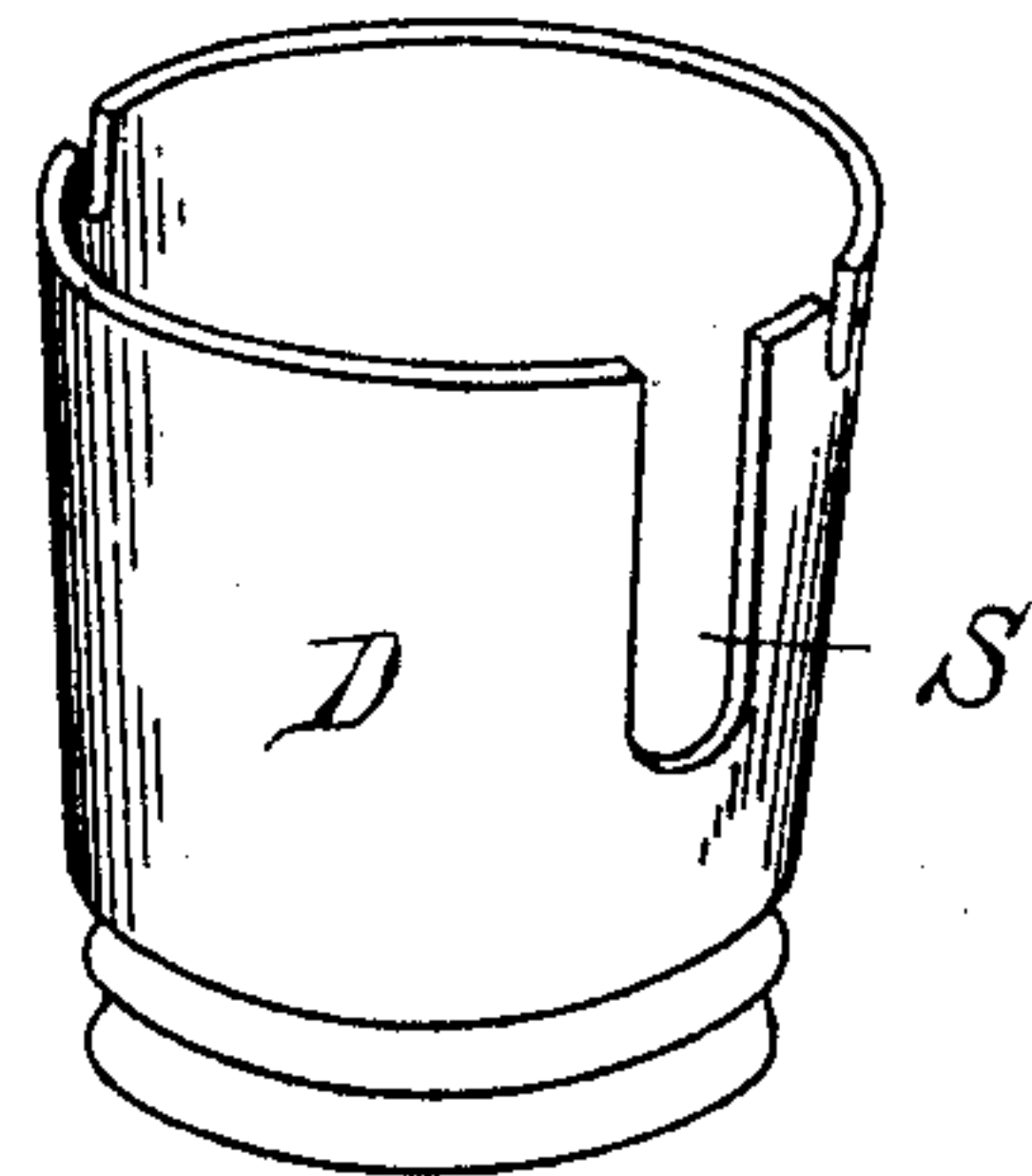
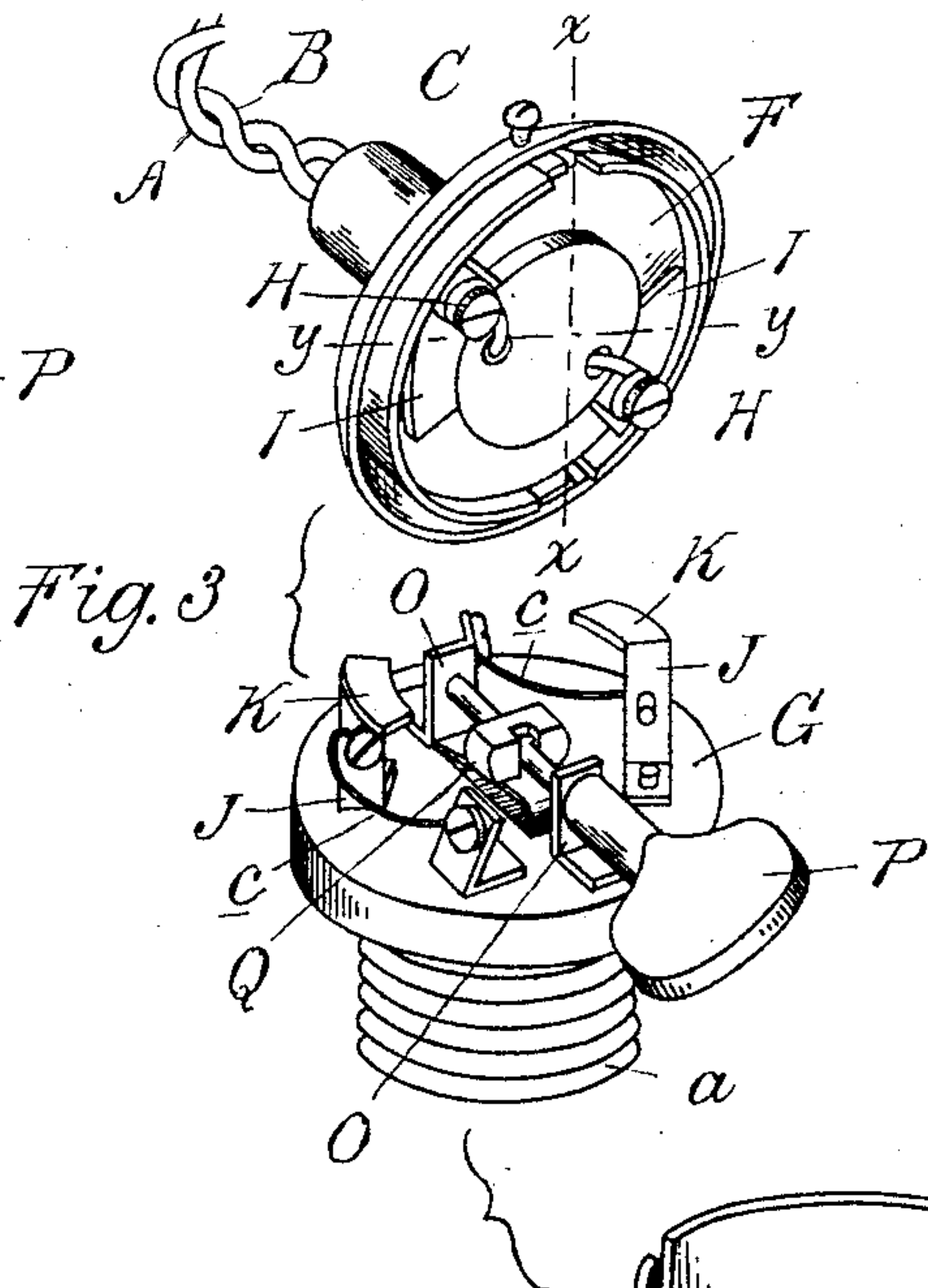
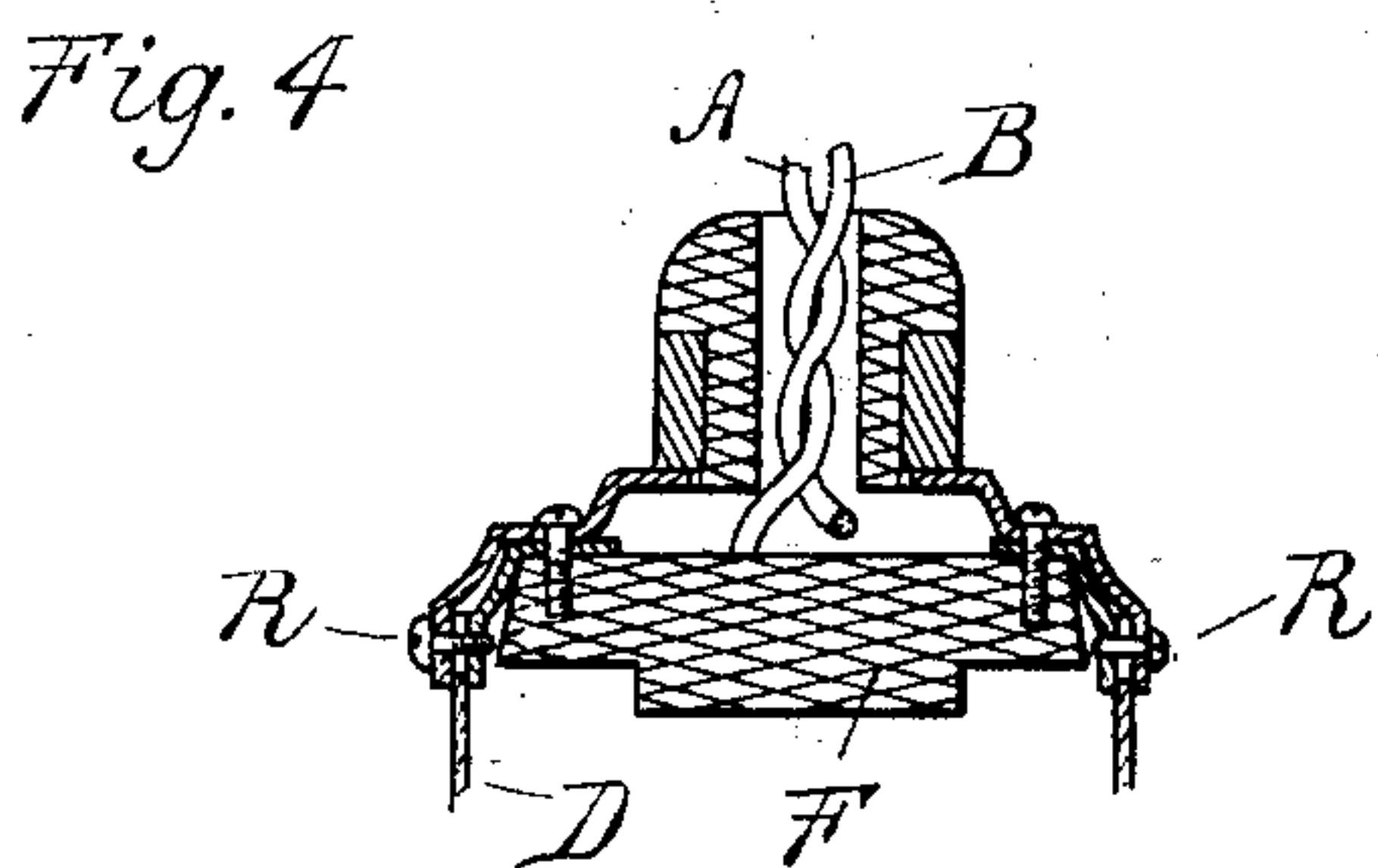
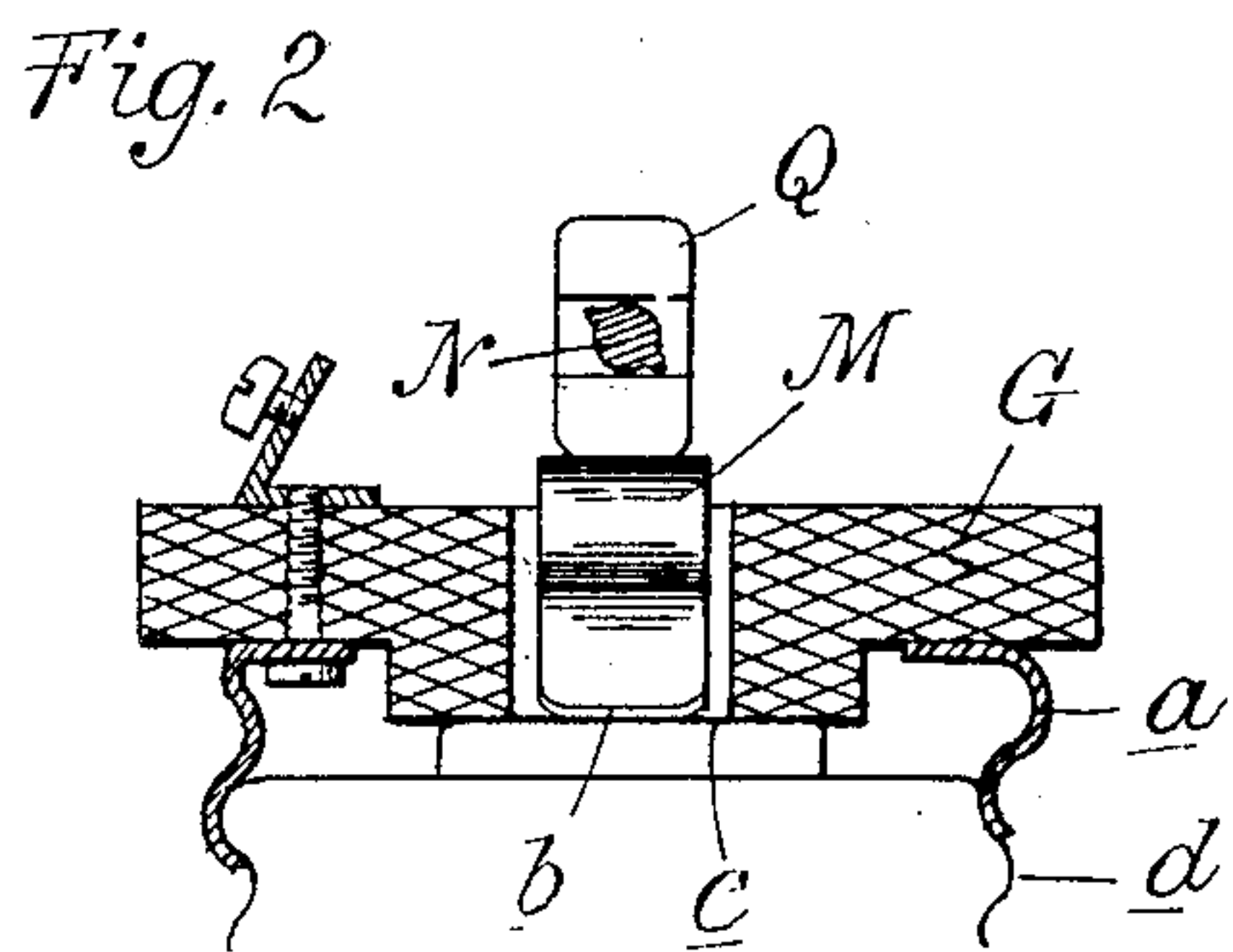
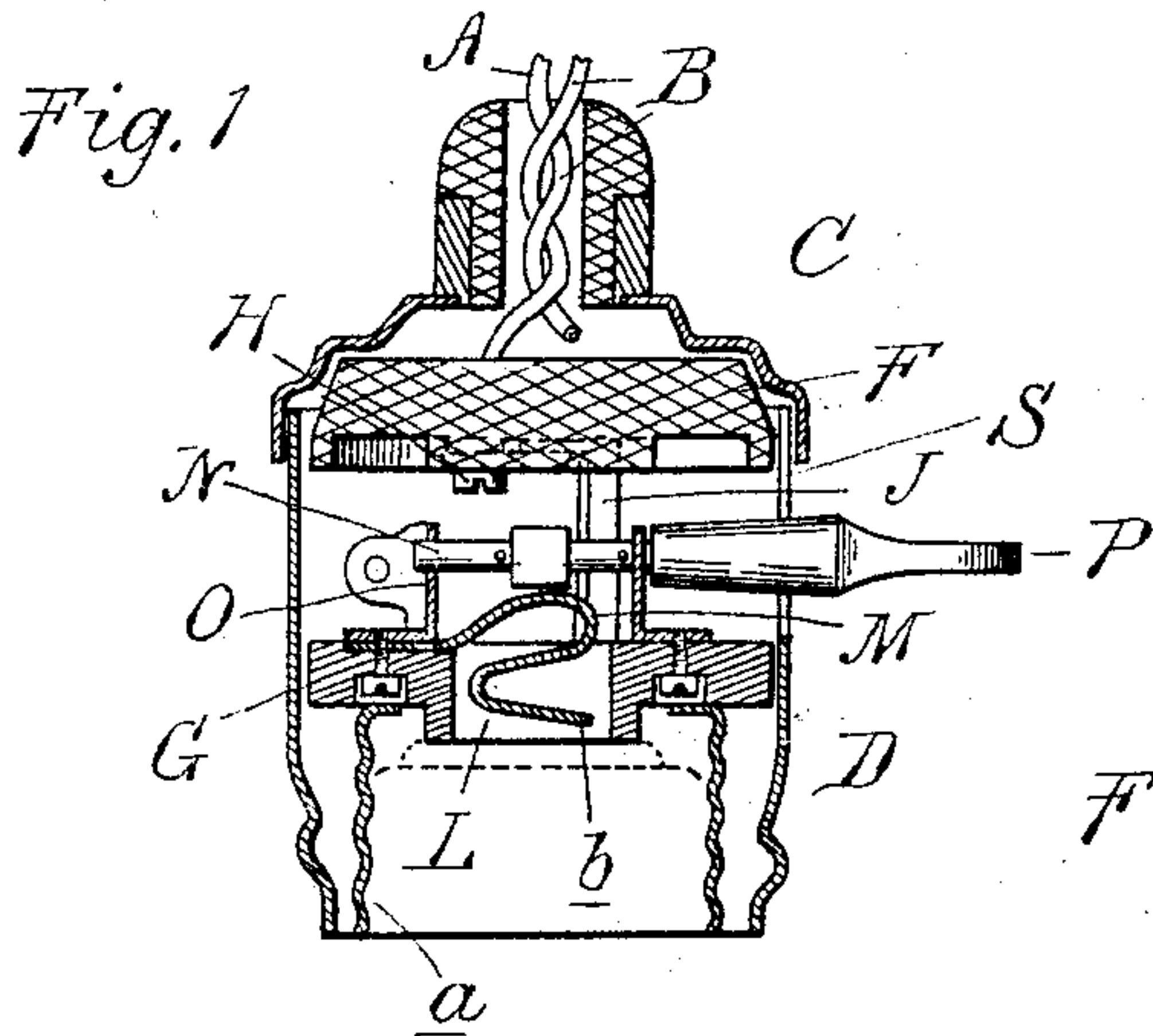


(No Model.)

L. R. PECK.
INCANDESCENT LAMP SOCKET.

No. 521,322.

Patented June 12, 1894.



Witnesses:
O. F. Barthol.
M. D. O'Gherly.

Inventor:
Luke R. Peck
By Thos. J. Spangenberg
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LUKE R. PECK, OF ST. JOHN'S, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
ROBERT G. STEEL, OF SAME PLACE.

INCANDESCENT-LAMP SOCKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 521,322, dated June 12, 1894.

Application filed February 23, 1894. Serial No. 501,162. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LUKE R. PECK, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. John's, in the county of Clinton and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Incandescent-Lamp Sockets, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

10 The invention consists in the construction of a lamp socket made in detachable sections, the upper section having the terminals of the conductors secured thereto, with suitable contacts, and the lower section detachably engaging therewith.

15 The invention further consists in the construction of the frame comprising, on the detachable section suitable fusible strips, and further in the peculiar construction and arrangement of the lamp contacts and switch whereby when the circuit is opened one of the contacts is withdrawn into a protecting casing, and still further in the construction, arrangement and combination of the various parts, all as more fully hereinafter described.

20 In the drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical central section through a lamp socket embodying my invention, showing the switch opened. Fig. 2 is a section through the lower section of the socket at right angles to Fig. 1, showing the switch closed. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the parts detached. Figs. 4 and 5 are sections through the upper part of the socket respectively on lines $x-x$ and $y-y$ Fig. 3.

30 In the present state of the art trouble has often been caused by short circuiting the current in repairing or adjusting the parts of the socket with metal tools, burning out the fusible strips which are ordinarily arranged in rosettes formed on the wall or ceiling. In burning out the strips it frequently happens that a number of lights are rendered useless in case a number of lamps are fed by the current which passes through said strip.

45 In my device the fusible strips are arranged in each lamp socket, so that in case of short circuiting from any cause but a single lamp would be burned out, and I form the frame of the lamp socket carrying the switch and fuse strip in a detachable section which may be removed entirely from the socket so that

there is no excuse for short circuiting in repairing or adjusting the fuse strip or switch.

A and B are the two conductors. C is the cap of the socket and D the metallic outer casing thereof. The frame within the casing I preferably form of two disks F and G which I shall refer to as the upper and lower disks respectively. The upper disk receives the terminals of the conductors A and B which are secured to the under side thereof in any suitable manner, such as by screws H which connect the terminals of the conductors with the raised segmental circular contacts I, as plainly shown in Figs. 3 and 5.

60 On the lower disk are secured two posts J provided at their upper ends with heads or off-sets K, adapted to engage beneath the contacts I, and to be secured thereto by a partial rotation. These posts form a part of the circuit which connects the conductors A B with the lamp contacts $a b$ on the lower disk, and in the connection between these posts and the contacts $a b$ I introduce suitable fusible strips c .

75 The lamp contacts $a b$ may be of any suitable form adapted to make connection respectively with the contacts $d e$ on the lamp, when the latter is secured in the socket, but I preferably employ the construction shown in the drawings, in which a is a ring contact engaging with the contact d on the lamp, and b is a movable contact, located in an aperture L in the insulating disk G. This contact I preferably form on the end of an S shaped spring M which passes through the aperture L and is secured at its fixed end to the upper face of the disk G.

N is a switch shaft journaled in standards O.

90 P is a turn button on the end of the shaft N and Q is an oblong head secured on the shaft above the spring M so as to have a limited rotary play thereon, all so arranged as to form a snap switch in which, to close the circuit, the contact b is forced against the contact e on the lamp, but when the circuit is opened the contact b will be wholly withdrawn into the aperture L. The parts being thus constructed they are assembled by engaging the heads K, beneath the contacts I and locking them by turning partially as described, the outer casing D is then engaged over the

frame and secured to the upper disk by means of suitable clamping screws R. As the shaft N and button P pass through the slot S in the outer casing, which casing is secured rigidly to the upper disk F, it is evident that the lower disk cannot be turned to disengage it from the upper disk except by first loosening the clamping screws R, thus the outer casing serves to lock the two sections of the frame against accidental displacement.

Now in case the lamp should burn out from any cause, to repair it the operator simply removes the screws R and detaches the casing and then detaches the lower section of the frame by partial rotation, when he may operate on it freely without danger of short-circuiting the current, at the same time enabling him to reach the inner points of the frame with much greater facility than if the upper and lower disk were permanently secured together. As a further safeguard against short circuiting, whenever the switch is opened the contact *b* is withdrawn wholly into the insulating disk G.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. An incandescent lamp socket, comprising an upper disk to which the conductors are secured, contacts thereon, a second disk carrying the lamp contacts, a switch, and posts forming a part of the circuit, detachably engaging with the contacts on the upper disk, substantially as described.

2. An incandescent lamp socket, comprising an upper disk to which the conductors are secured, contacts thereon, a lower disk carry-

ing the lamp contacts, a switch and posts forming a part of the circuit, and heads on the posts adapted to detachably engage with the contacts on the upper disk substantially as described.

3. An incandescent lamp socket, comprising the upper and lower disks detachably secured together by posts forming a part of the circuit, a casing and means engaging the casing for securing the two parts against rotation, substantially as described.

4. An incandescent lamp socket, comprising the upper and lower disks, posts forming a part of the circuit secured to one disk and adapted to detachably engage with the contacts on the other by a partial rotation, and a detachable casing locking the disks against rotation, substantially as described.

5. An incandescent lamp socket, comprising the frame consisting of two disks or heads of insulating material, segmental raised conductor terminal contacts on the upper disk, lamp contacts on the lower disk, posts on the lower disk having heads detachably engaging with the segmental contacts by a partial rotation, and fusible strips connecting the posts with the lamp contacts, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

LUKE R. PECK.

Witnesses:

M. B. O'DOHERTY,
O. F. BARTHEL.