No. 638,833.

Patented Dec. 12, 1899.

L. M. CHAPMAN & J. M. GELATT.

ELECTRIC LIGHT SOCKET.

(No Model.)

(Application filed May 6, 1899.)

FIG. 1.

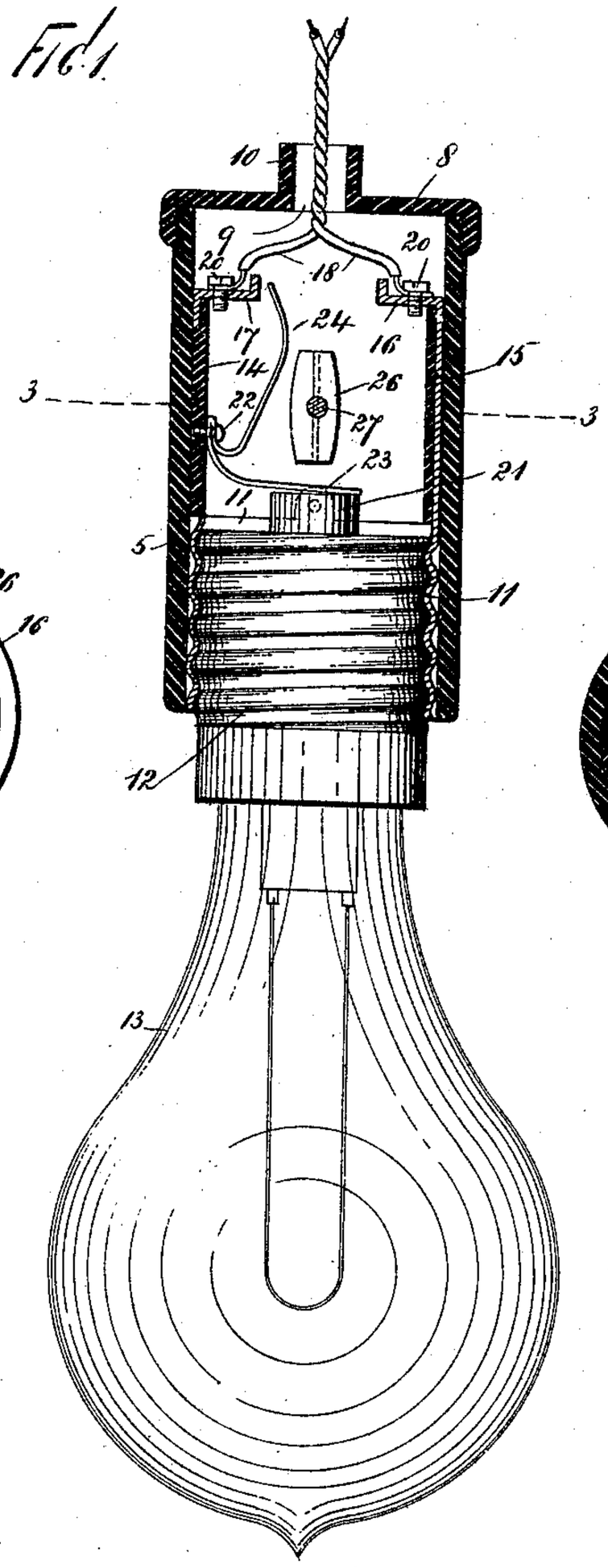


FIG. 2.

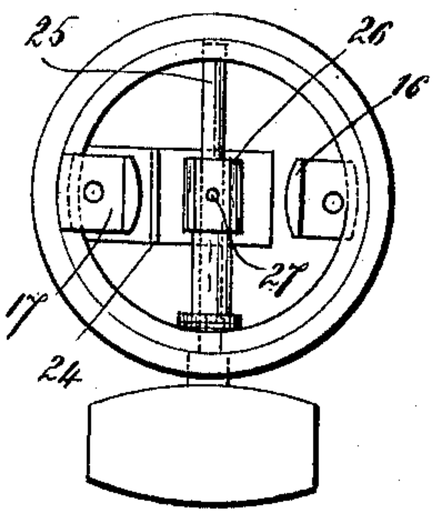
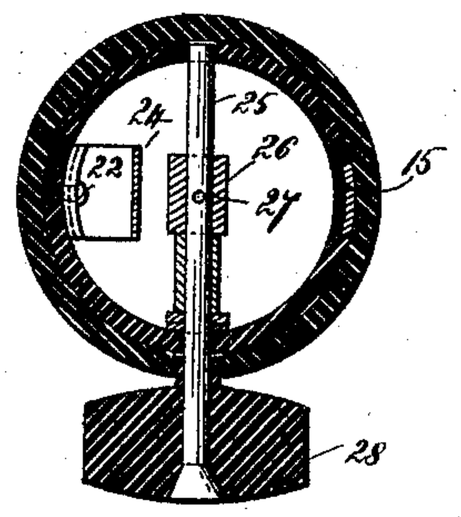


FIG. 3.



WITNESSES

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LEO MILLER CHAPMAN AND JAMES MADISON GELATT, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

ELECTRIC-LIGHT SOCKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 638,833, dated December 12, 1899.

Application filed May 6, 1899. Serial No. 715,894. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, LEO MILLER CHAPMAN and JAMES MADISON GELATT, citizens of the United States, residing at Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Electric-Light Sockets, of which the following is a full and complete specification, such as will enable those skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to sockets for incandescent electric lights; and the object thereof is to provide an improved device of this class which is simple in construction and operation and also comparatively inexpensive and which cannot be short-circuited; and with this and other objects in view the invention consists in the construction, combination, and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

The invention is fully disclosed in the following specification, of which the accompanying drawings form a part, in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional side elevation of our improved electric-light socket and showing an incandescent-light bulb connected therewith; Fig. 2, a plan view, and Fig. 3 a cross-section on the line 3 3 of Fig. 1.

In the drawings forming part of this specification the separate parts of our improvement are designated by the same numerals of reference in each of the views, and in the practice of our invention we provide a device of the class described comprising a main tubular casing 5, composed of rubber, paper fiber, or any suitable insulating material and provided with a detachable cap 8, which is provided centrally with an opening 9, around which is formed a collar 10.

Mounted in the lower end of the tubular casing 5 is a supplemental tubular screw-threaded casing 11, which is adapted to receive the threaded neck 12 of the incandescent-electric-light bulb 13, and above the supplemental casing 11 is a hollow cylindrical insulating device 14, composed of any desired insulating material, and the supplemental screw-threaded casing 11 is provided at one side with an upwardly-directed arm 15, which passes upwardly between the main tubular casing 5 and the inner insulating cylindrical casing 14, as clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 3, and the upper end of which is projected inwardly to form a contact-arm 16.

A contact-arm 17, similar to the arm 16, is secured to the top of the cylindrical insulating-casing 14 opposite the arm 16, and the usual wires or conductors 18 are passed through the cap 8 and connected with said contact-arms 16 and 17 by binding-screws 20.

The neck 12 of the electric-light bulb is provided centrally of its inner or upper end with the usual contact-knob 21, and secured to one side of the insulating hollow cylinder 14, as shown at 22, is a spring 23, which projects transversely of the interior of said insulating-cylinder and is curved downwardly, so that when the neck 12 of the incandescent bulb is screwed into the casing 11 the said spring 23 will bear on the contact-knob 21. Another spring 24 is secured at 22 and projects inwardly and upwardly through the insulating-cylinder 14, and the end thereof is curved outwardly and terminates adjacent to the contact-arm 17.

A shaft 25 is passed through one side of the main tubular casing 5 and into and through the hollow insulating-cylinder 14 and through a sleeve 25^a, secured thereto, as clearly shown in Fig. 3, and mounted on said shaft, centrally thereof, is a block 26, which is held in place by a pin 27, which passes therethrough.

The shaft 25 is provided at its outer end with an insulating knob or handle 28, and by turning said shaft the block 26 strikes the spring 24 and throws it against the contact-arm 17. This completes the circuit, as will be readily understood, and the incandescent light operates in the usual manner. By turning the shaft backwardly again the circuit is broken, this position of the parts being shown in Fig. 1.

The separate parts of the device may be taken apart by pushing out the pin 27, which connects the block 26 with the shaft 25, and withdrawing the said shaft, and by reason of the construction shown and described the device may be quickly and easily repaired, and said device is simple in construction and efficient in operation, and the short-circuiting thereof is practically impossible.

Having fully described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

In a device of the class described, a casing constructed to receive an incandescent bulb and provided with an inwardly-directed sleeve, contact devices connected with said casing and arranged to operate in connection with said bulb, a shaft passed detachably through said casing at one side and through said sleeve and provided at its outer end with means for operating the same, and provided within said casing with a detachable block passed thereon and rigidly secured thereto by means of a pin which passes through said block and said shaft, the relative arrangement and construction being such that said block when moved by said shaft will operate in connection with said contact devices and when connected with said shaft by said pin will prevent the withdrawal of said shaft from said casing, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our invention we have signed our names, in presence of the subscribing witnesses, this 26th day of April, 1899.

LEO MILLER CHAPMAN.
JAMES MADISON GELATT.

Witnesses:
HERMAN REILING,
GEO. H. FISHER.