

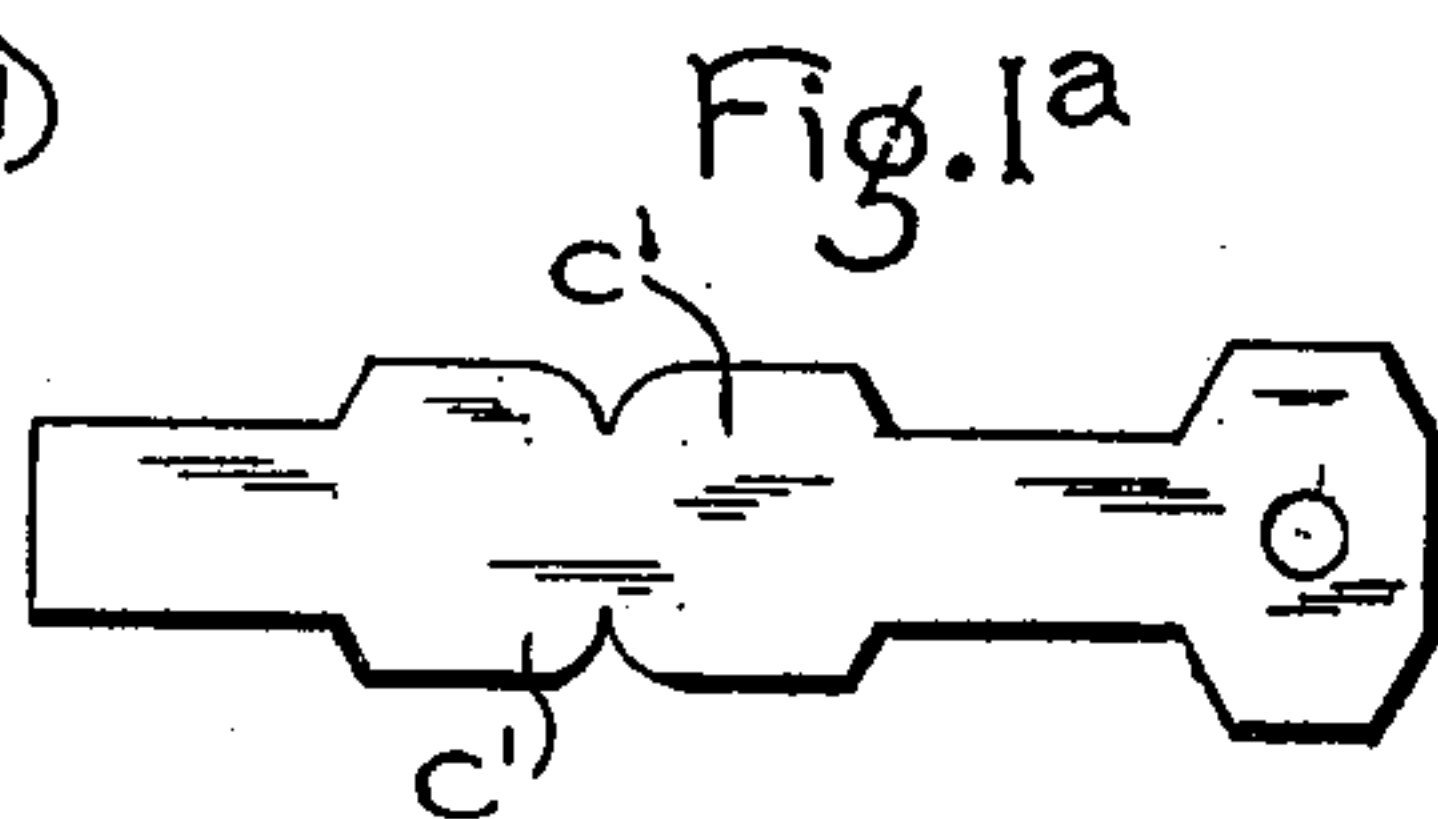
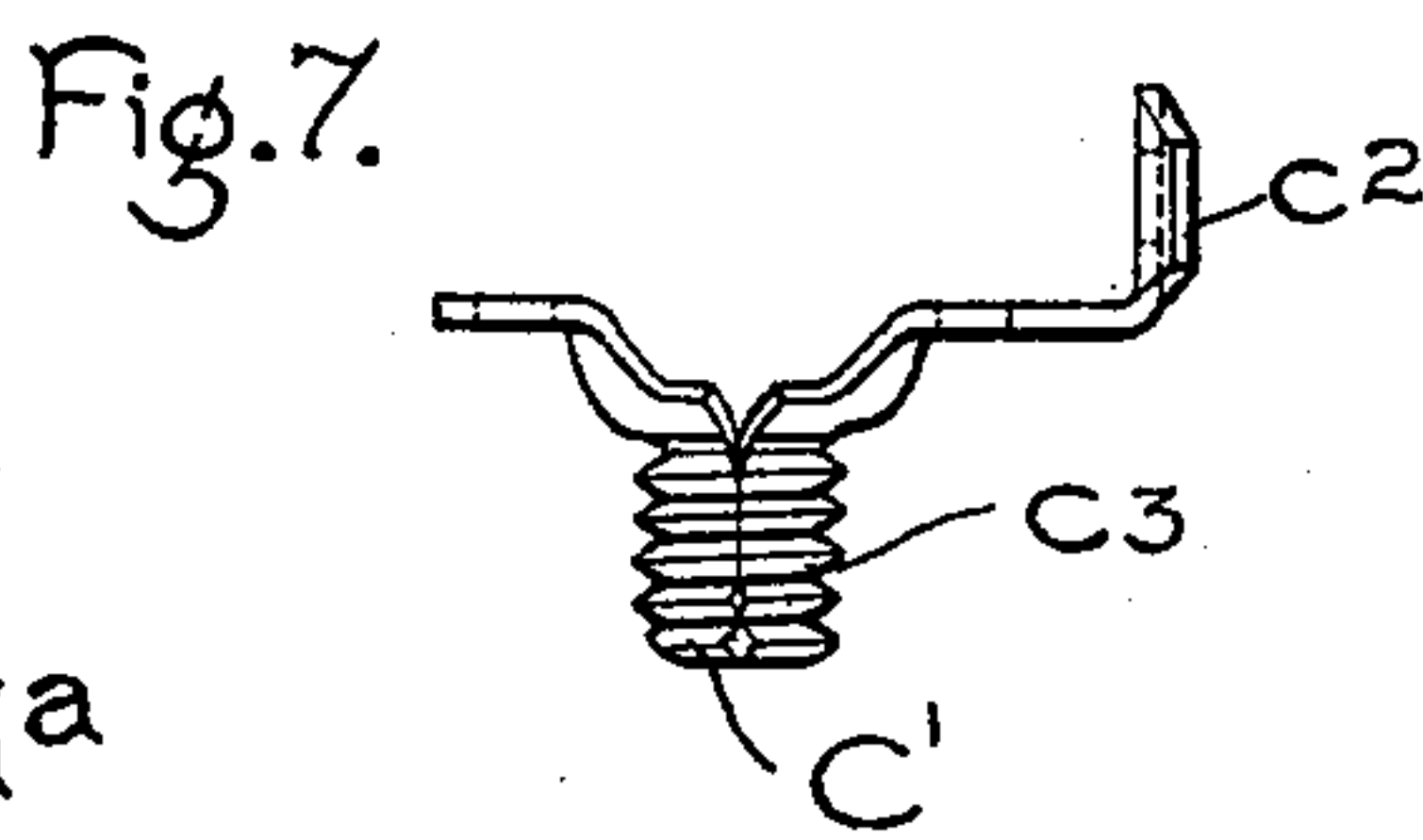
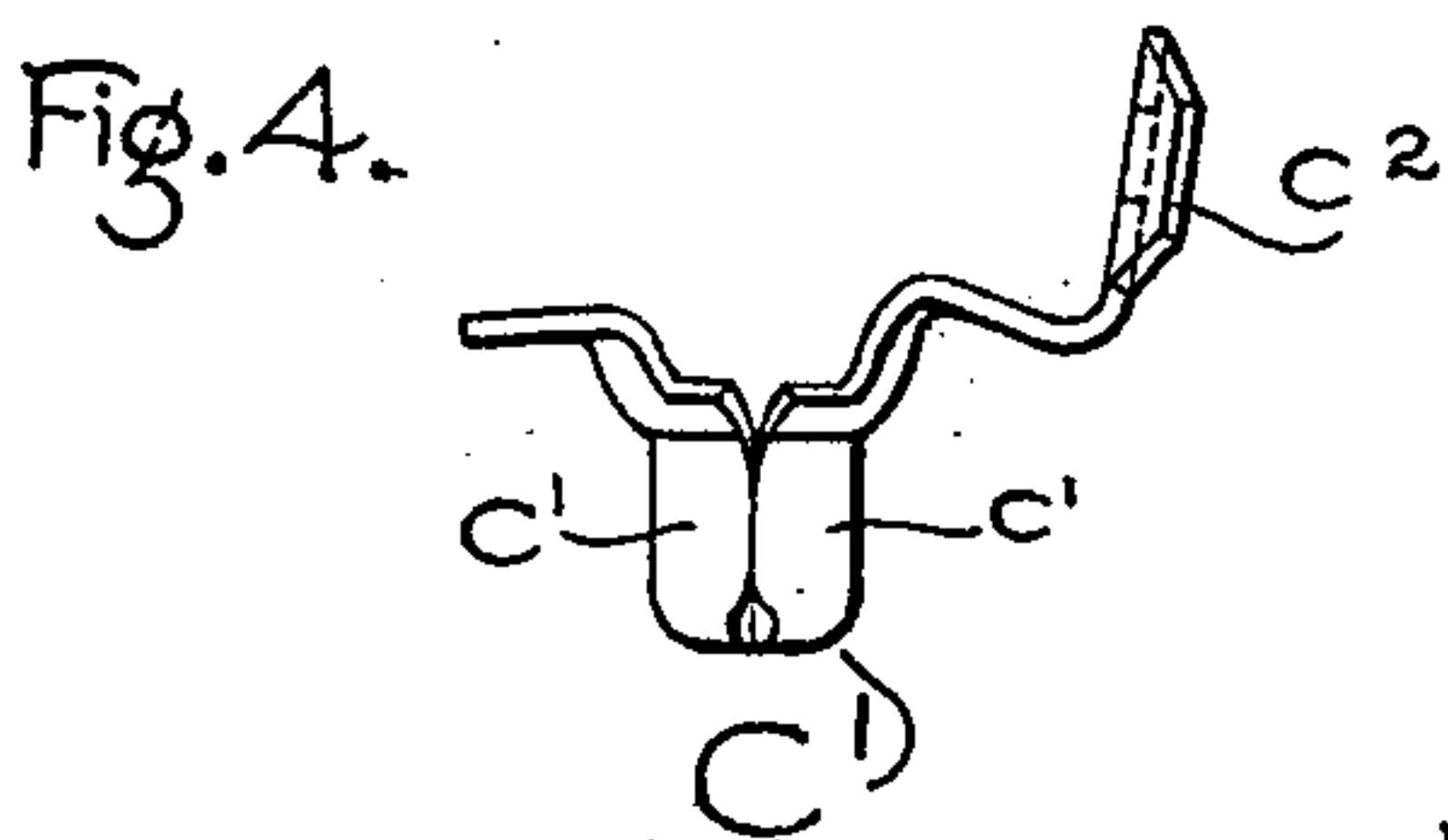
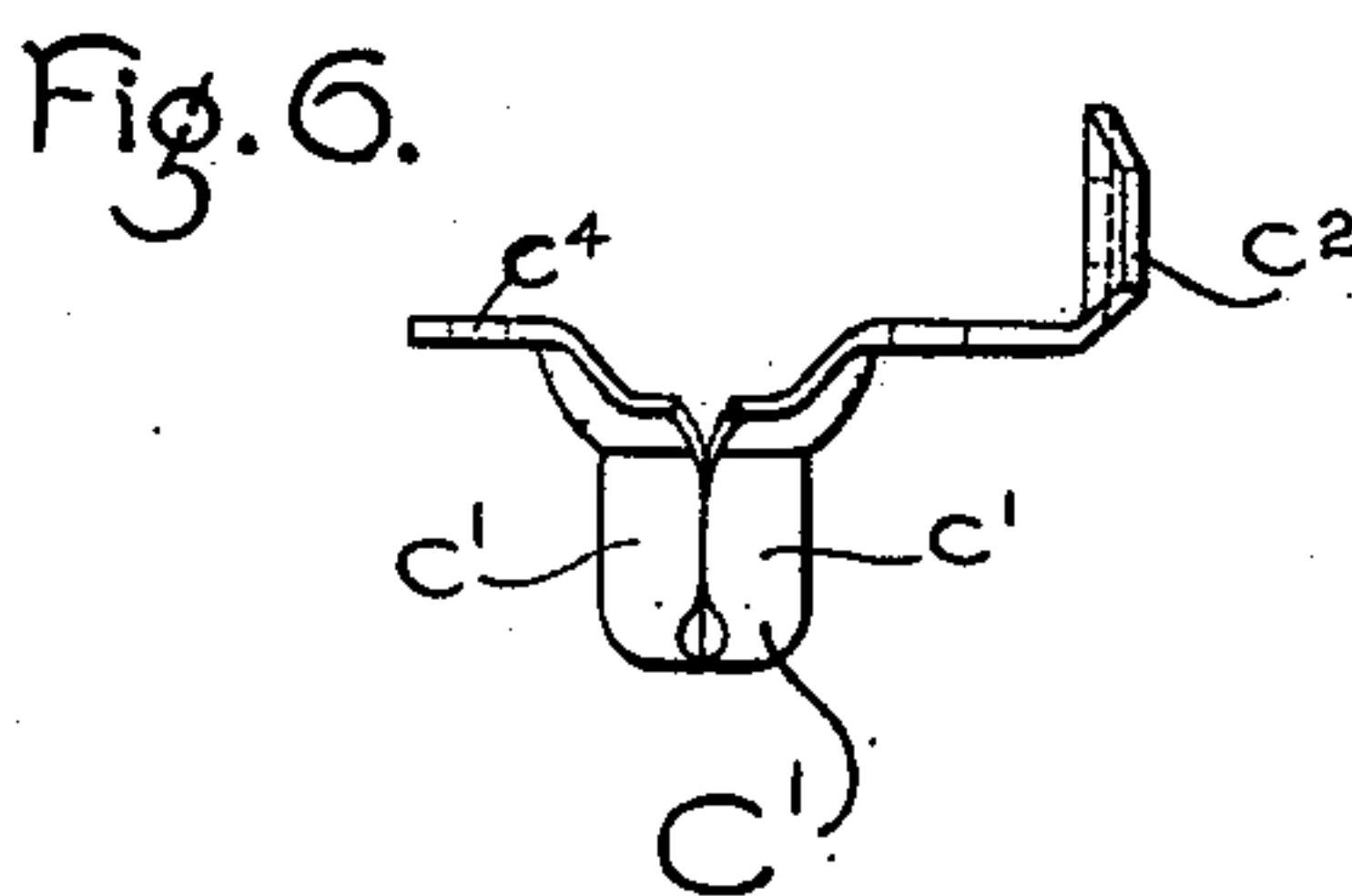
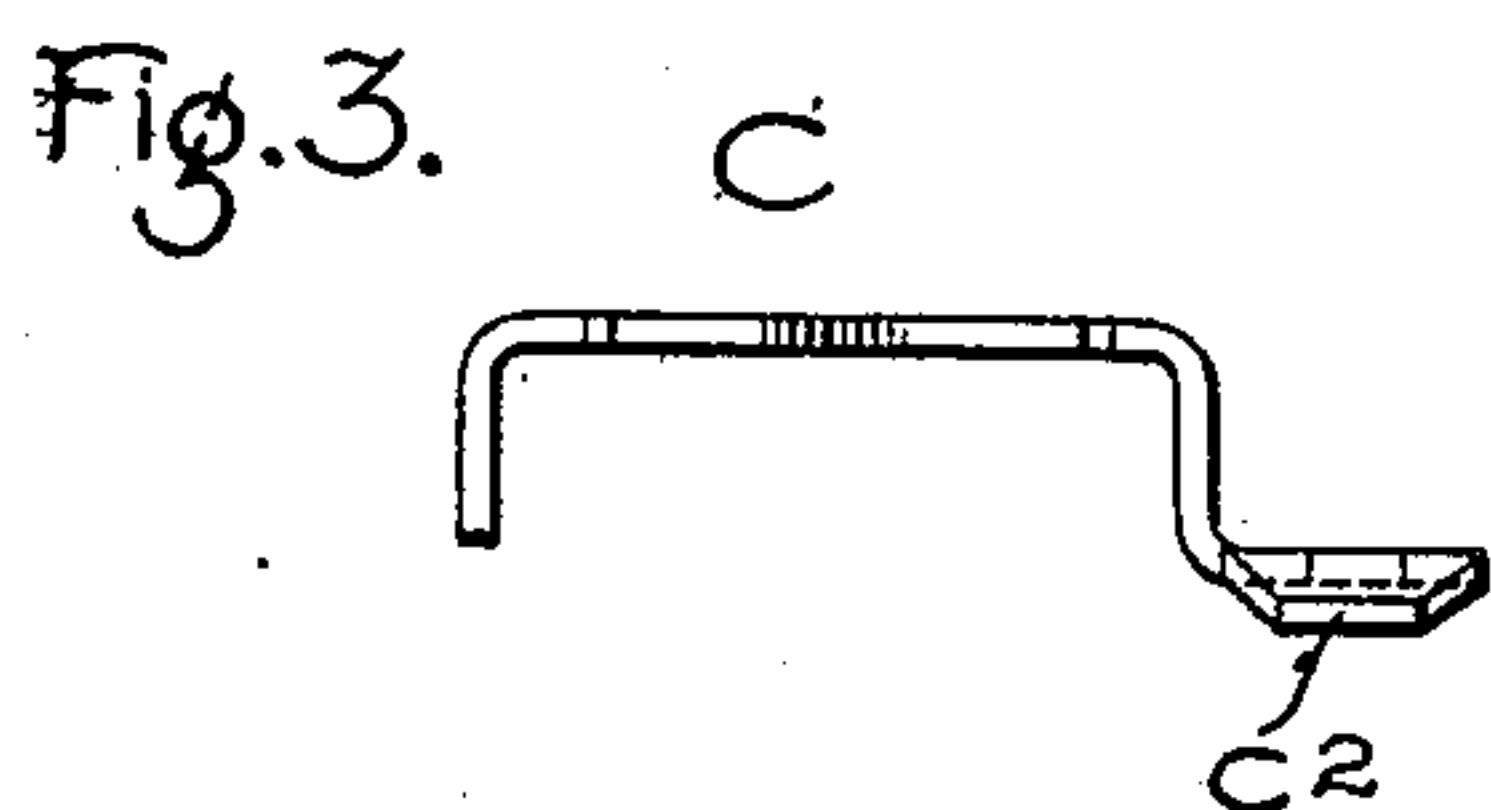
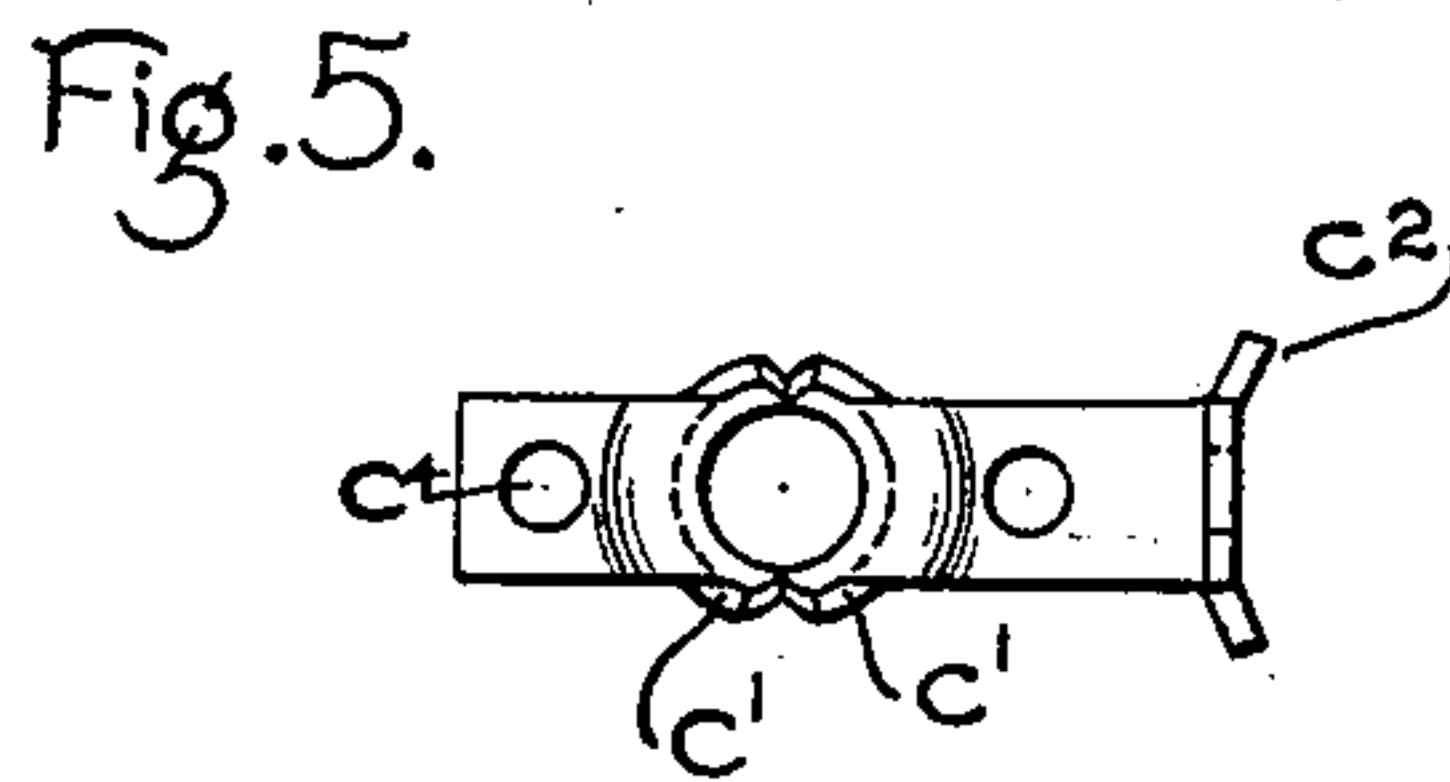
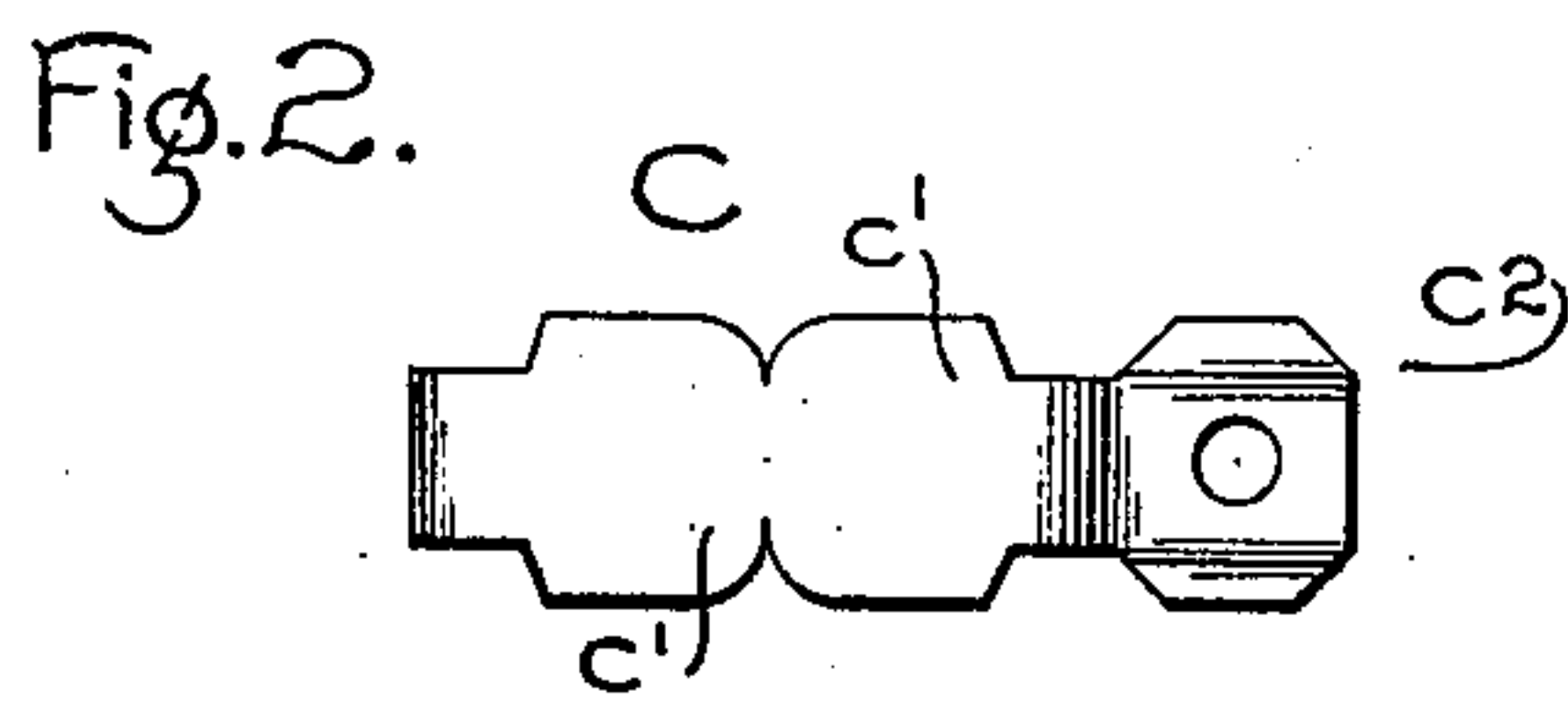
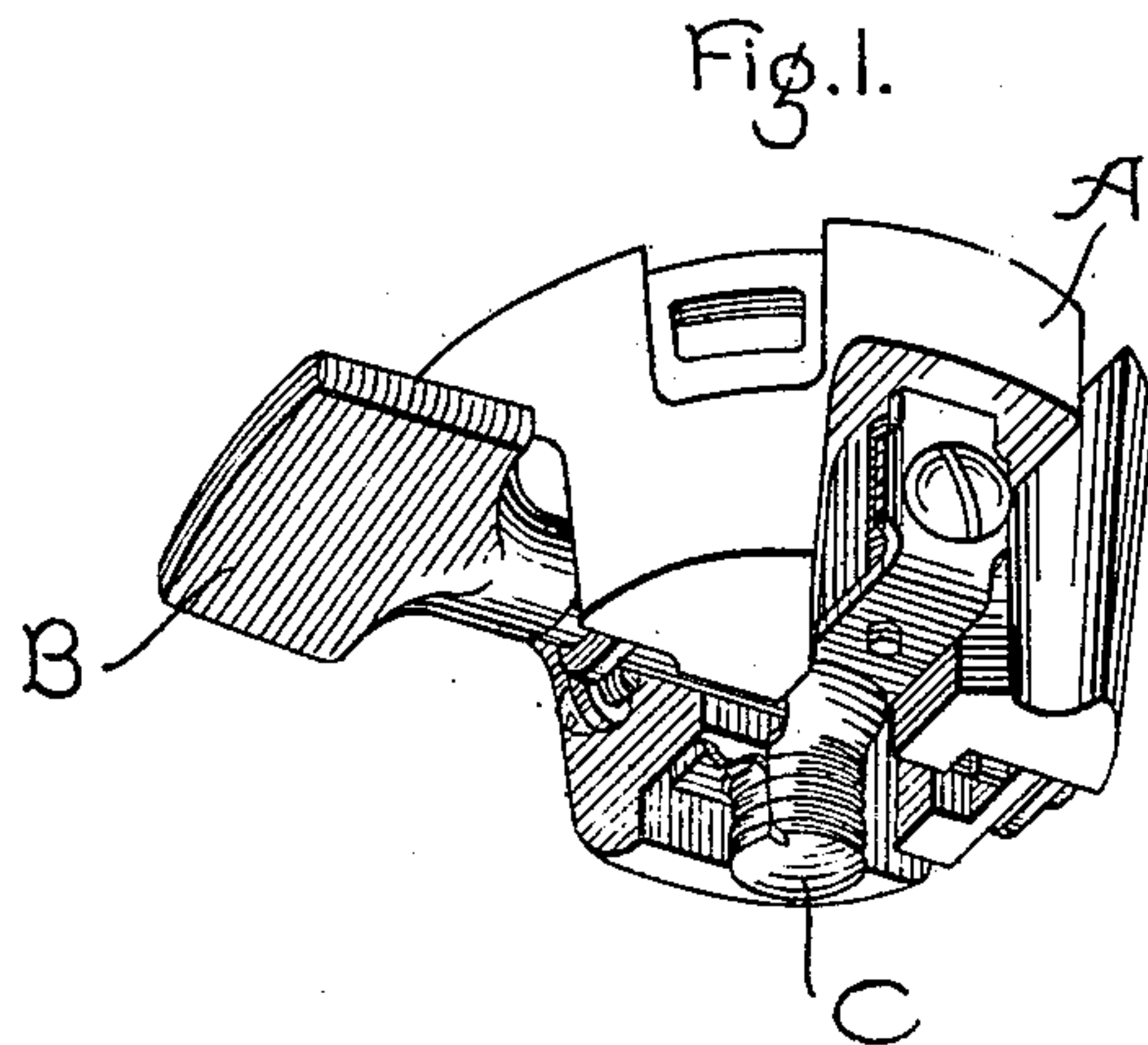
No. 678,920.

Patented July 23, 1901.

J. C. TOURNIER.
LAMP SOCKET.

(Application filed Mar. 9, 1899.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses.

Edward Williams, Jr.

Benjamin B. Rice

Inventor.

Julius C. Tournier,

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Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULIUS CH. TOURNIER, OF SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO THE
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

LAMP-SOCKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 678,920, dated July 23, 1901.

Application filed March 9, 1899. Serial No. 708,326. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JULIUS CH. TOURNIER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Schenectady, county of Schenectady, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamp-Sockets, (Case No. 1,151,) of which the following is a specification.

My present invention relates to lamp-sockets, and has for its object to provide a new and improved center or stud contact for the now well-known Thomson-Houston socket, together with an improved method of manufacturing the contact, by which I get a cheap and efficient form.

The contacts to which I have referred have heretofore been made either of a casting or of a piece punched out of solid metal and then screw-threaded and formed into the desired shape for attachment to the other parts of the socket. This construction has been expensive in that it has required a great deal of metal and has taken a higher degree of skill than is necessary with the improved process which I have devised.

I substitute for the old form a contact made of sheet metal stamped into the required form and then screw-threaded. By this means I obtain important economies in the construction of the sockets, in which, as they are now sold at very low rates, each small change resulting in saving of cost is of great importance.

The accompanying drawings show an embodiment of the invention.

Figure 1 shows in perspective the improved contact in place upon the porcelain parts of the socket. Figs. 1^a to 7 show a contact in the various steps of its manufacture.

In Fig. 1, A is the porcelain part of the socket, which does not require detailed description, and B is the key. The contact is shown at C in the proper position. It consists (see Fig. 7) of a projection C' with a thread c^3 on the outside and having a flanged part c^2 , to which the circuit-wire is attached.

The process of manufacture is as follows: A strip of metal of the width shown in Fig. 1^a is first cut to shape, with entablatures $c' c'$ of the full width of the strip, the other parts of

which are cut away. The second step of the process is as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, in which the parts of the contact are bent. At this step of the process the hole for the circuit-wire is formed. The third step is shown in Fig. 4, a punch striking the contact into the form shown. The middle two entablatures $c' c'$ are by this means assembled into the stud or projection C'. It will be seen that the contact is not yet in its final shape, as it is difficult to effect this in a single operation. The next step is shown in Figs. 5 and 6. In these the contact is finally shaped and the holes $c^4 c^4$ are formed, by which it is attached by suitable screws to the porcelain part of the socket. The last step in the process is shown in Fig. 7, in which the contact, shaped as shown in Fig. 6, is screw-threaded at c^3 and may then be attached to its place.

It is new with me, so far as I know, to make a stud-contact of sheet metal punched to the desired shape, and, so far as I am aware, the process here set out of forming such contacts is also new.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a center contact for a Thomson-Houston lamp-socket, composed of a strip of sheet metal each of the longitudinally adjacent portions of which intermediate the ends forms one side of the hollow screw, the resulting free ends of the strip serving as means for attachment.

2. A lamp-socket contact having a hollow screw-threaded support intermediate its ends, and means on each side of the support whereby the contact can be secured in place, the entire contact being composed of a single strip of sheet metal.

3. As a new article of manufacture, a sheet-metal contact for lamp-sockets, said contact having the projection C' intermediate its ends, which projection is composed of the two parts c', c' punched into a cylindrical stud and screw-threaded at c^3 .

4. As a new article of manufacture, a center or stud contact for a Thomson-Houston lamp, composed of sheet metal having a projection C' intermediate the ends, and screw-

threaded at c^3 , the ends being provided with screw-holes for attaching the contact to the other parts of the socket.

5 5. A lamp-socket contact, which consists of a single metallic strip having a bent portion intermediate its ends the sides of which portion are curved, to form a hollow screw-support, and the free ends of the strip serving as a means for attaching the contact to the lamp-
10 socket.

6. A lamp-socket contact, which consists of a single metallic strip bent intermediate its ends and curved to form a hollow screw-support having a covered end.

15 7. A lamp-socket contact, which consists of a metallic strip bent intermediate its ends to form a hollow screw-support, said support being perforated so that it can be attached to an insulating-base, and being provided with
20 means for the attachment of the line-wire.

8. A lamp-socket contact, which consists of a metallic strip bent intermediate its ends to form a hollow screw-support, said contact having perforations in the portions extending from opposite sides of the screw. 25

9. The method of making a contact for lamp-sockets, which consists in bending toward each other and curving two longitudinally adjacent portions intermediate the ends of a suitably-prepared metallic strip, to form
30 a cylindrical stud or projection adapted to be exteriorly screw-threaded, leaving the ends of the strip free to provide means for attachment.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my
hand this 7th day of March, 1899. 35

JULIUS CH. TOURNIER.

Witnesses:

B. B. HULL,

M. E. JACOBSON.