

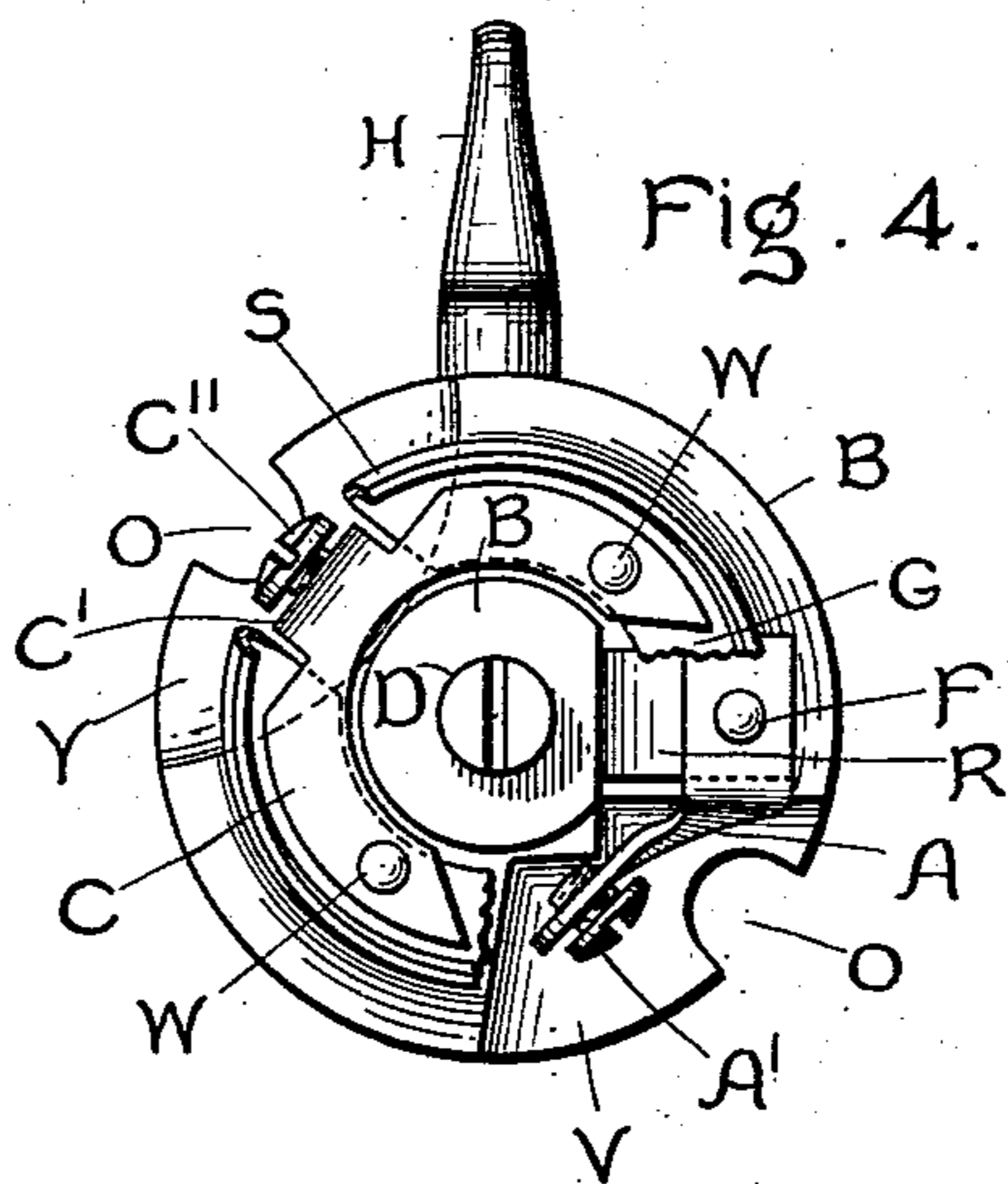
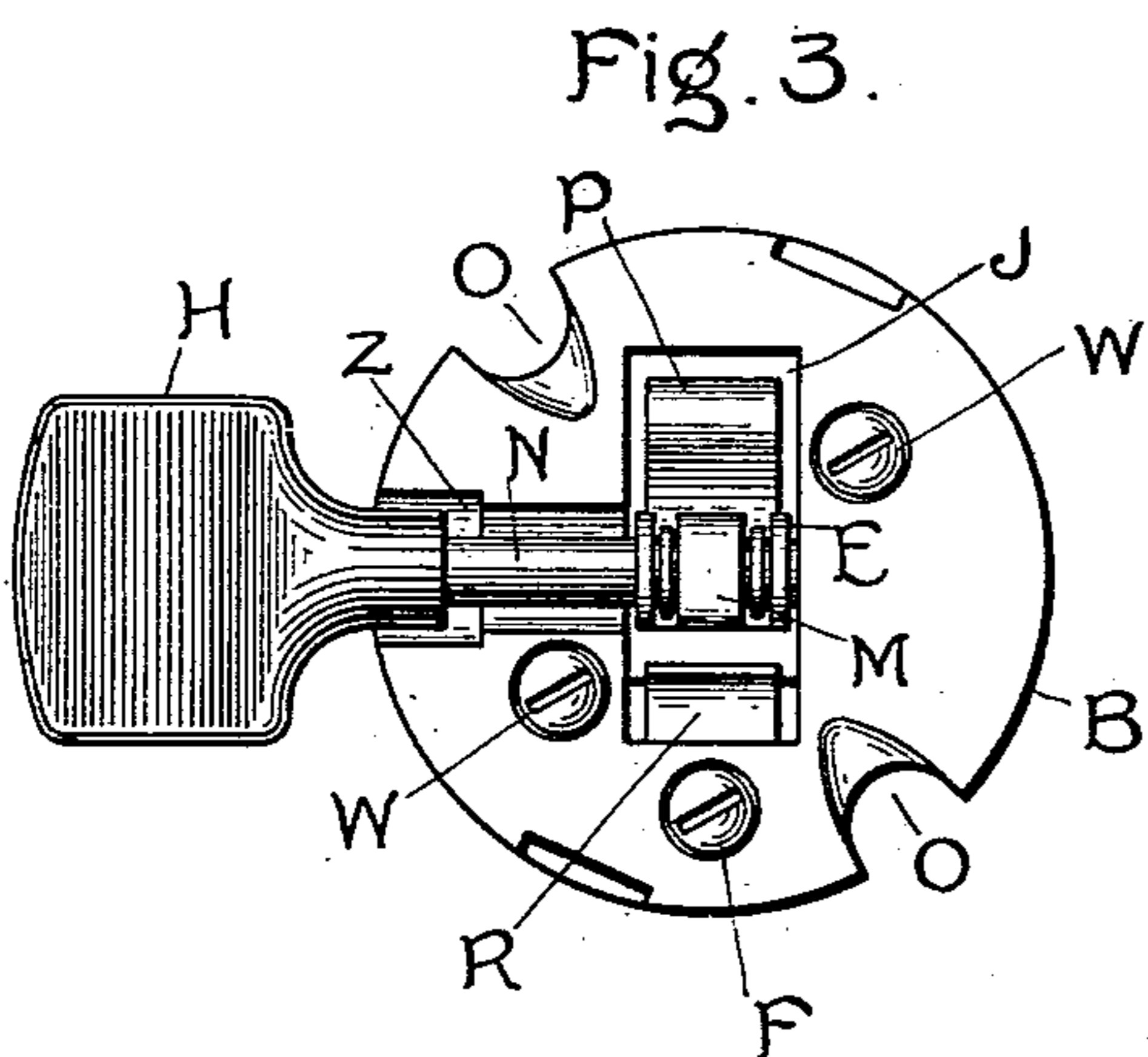
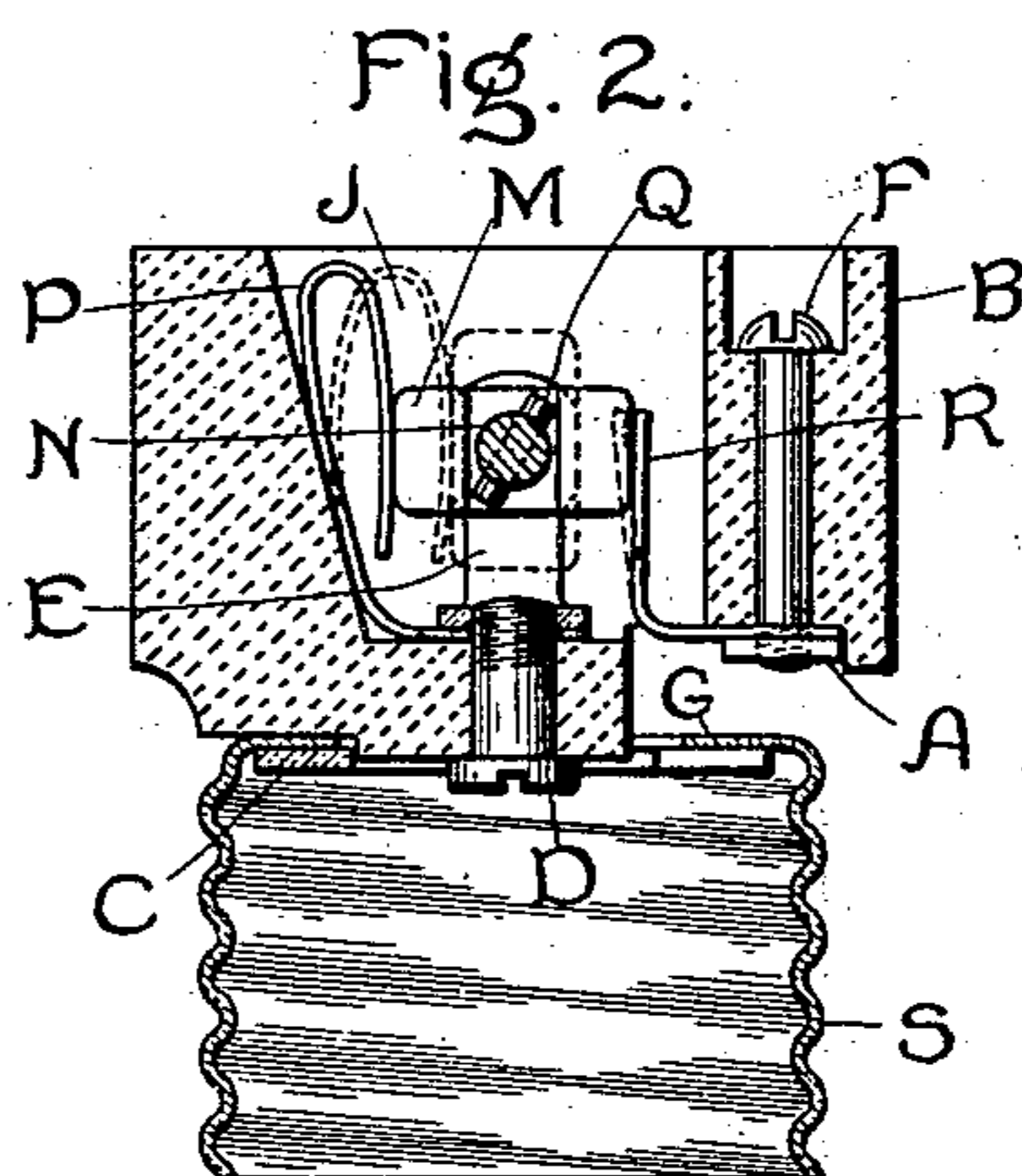
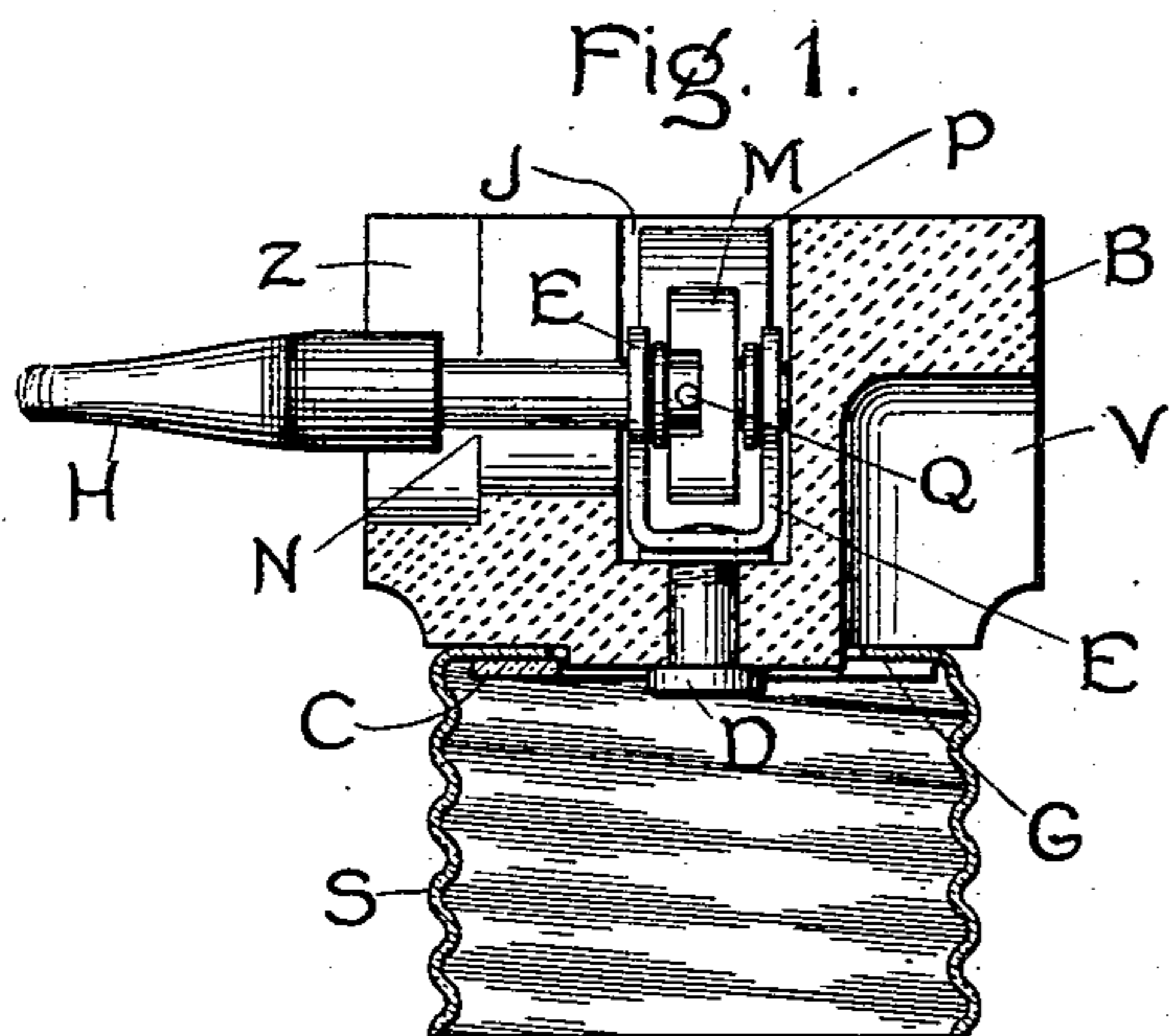
No. 751,029.

PATENTED FEB. 2, 1904.

J. C. TOURNIER.
LAMP SOCKET.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 30, 1900.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses:

Lewis De Bell.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULIUS C. TOURNIER, OF SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

LAMP-SOCKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 751,029, dated February 2, 1904.

Application filed April 30, 1900. Serial No. 14,815. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JULIUS C. 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, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to lamp-sockets, and the aim is to produce a new and improved form of socket which will fully comply with the essential requirements of safety, efficiency, simplicity, and low cost.

Of the drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section of a socket constructed in accordance with the invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same, taken at right angles to Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a plan of the same looking at the insulating-base B; and Fig. 4 is a plan view looking the threaded conducting-sleeve S, which is adapted to support the lamp.

The base B is made of suitable insulating material, such as porcelain, and is formed with an end cavity J and lateral depressions, (see Fig. 4,) each of which consists of a cavity V for a circuit-terminal and channels O for circuit-wires, all in accordance with my prior patent, No. 559,232.

Any suitable opening, such as Z, is provided in the base B for the switch-key, and a perforation is formed in the base which extends from the bottom of the cavity J to the opposite end of the base, as shown in Fig. 1. The switching mechanism is located in the end cavity J. A conducting-pin D extends through the perforation above described and is adapted to engage with a terminal of a lamp held by the threaded sleeve S. A yoke or support E is secured in the cavity J by means of this conducting-pin, and bearings are formed in the upper portion of this support for the reception of a switch-key or spindle N, to the end of which is attached an insulating-handle H. A switch-piece M is loosely mounted on the inner end of this spindle N, being caused to rotate with the spindle and being given the necessary play for snap action by the pin Q, working in the slot of the switch-piece M. Suitable washers may be interposed

between the switch-piece M and the upper portions of the support E, if desired. 50

The circuit connections to the pin D, which is adapted to engage with a lamp-terminal, are shown in Fig. 2.

The circuit-terminal A is secured in the cavity V (see Figs. 2 and 4) by a screw F, and in the end of this terminal is a binding-screw A' for the end of the supply-wire. The screw F also secures in position a spring-terminal R, which extends into the end cavity J. A spring P is also located in the cavity J and is secured in position between the support E and the bottom of the cavity by the conducting-pin D. The switch-piece M coöperates with the spring-terminals P and R to make and break the circuit to the lamp. 65

As shown in Figs. 3 and 4, screws W extend through the base B to retain the lamp-supporting means in position on the base B. A screw-threaded sleeve S is formed with a flange G, through which these screws W pass. A contact-piece C fits within the sleeve and is secured in position and in good electrical contact with the flange of the sleeve by the screws W. The contact-piece C is provided with a portion C', which extends into the cavity Y of one of the lateral depressions, and a binding-screw C'' for the other circuit-terminal engages in this extending portion. 70

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is— 80

1. A lamp-socket or similar device, which comprises an insulating-base formed with a lateral depression having an imperforate inner wall, a screw-threaded sleeve of conducting material secured to said base and formed with a projection which extends into said lateral depression and serves as a circuit-terminal, said lateral depression being adapted to receive a circuit-wire which may be attached to said projection, a center lamp-contact, and a switch for making and breaking the connection between said contact and line. 85

2. A lamp-socket or similar device, which comprises an insulating-base formed with a lateral depression having an imperforate inner wall, a screw-threaded sleeve of conducting 95

material which is formed with a flange, a contact-piece fitting said flange and provided with a projection which extends into said lateral depression, and serves as a circuit-terminal, said depression being adapted to receive a circuit-wire, which may be attached to said projection, a center lamp-contact, and a switch for making and breaking the connection between said center contact and line.

3. A lamp-socket or similar device, which comprises an insulating-base formed with a lateral depression and with an end cavity, a circuit-terminal located in the lateral depression, a switch-contact spring connected with said terminal and extending into the end cavity, a center lamp-contact mounted in the base, a second switch-contact spring in the cavity and connected with said center contact, and a switch-piece in the end cavity coöperating with said springs.

4. A lamp-socket or similar device, which comprises an insulating-base formed with a lateral depression and an end cavity, a circuit-terminal located in said lateral depression, a switch-contact spring in the end cavity, a screw for connecting the terminal and spring together and securing them both to the base, a center lamp-contact mounted in the base, a second switch-contact spring in the cavity and connected with said center contact, and a switch-piece in the end cavity for coöperating with said switch-contact springs.

5. A lamp-socket or analogous device, which comprises an insulating-base formed with a lateral depression, with an end cavity and with a perforation extending therefrom to the opposite end of the base, a conducting-pin extending through said perforation, for engagement with a lamp-terminal, a spring in said end cavity electrically connected with said pin, a circuit-terminal located in said lateral depression, a spring electrically connected with said terminal and extending into said cavity, and a switch-piece in said end cavity for coöperating with said springs.

6. A lamp-socket, which comprises an insulating-base formed with lateral depressions, an end cavity, and a perforation extending from said cavity to the opposite end of the base, circuit-terminals located in said lateral depressions, each of which depressions is adapted to receive a circuit-wire, adapted to be connected with said terminals, a screw-threaded sleeve which is secured to the end of said base which is perforated, which sleeve is electrically connected with one of said terminals, a conducting-pin extending through said end perforation for engagement with a lamp-terminal, a spring electrically connected with the other circuit-terminal and extending into said end cavity, a second spring in said cavity electrically connected with said connecting-pin,

and a switch-piece in said end cavity for coöperating with said spring.

7. A lamp-socket or analogous device, which comprises an insulating-base formed with an end cavity of sufficient size to receive the entire switching device and with a perforation extending from the bottom of said cavity to the other end of the base, a switch-piece mounted in said cavity, a support in the cavity for the switch-piece, a conducting-pin serving as a center lamp-contact and extending through said perforation into the cavity to secure said support therein.

8. A lamp-socket or analogous device, which comprises an insulating-base formed with an end cavity of sufficient size to receive the entire switching device and with a perforation extending from the bottom of the cavity to the other end of the base, a switch-contact in the cavity which is adapted to be directly connected with a line-wire, a second switch-contact in the cavity, a switch-piece in the cavity for coöperating with said switch-contacts, and a conducting-pin extending through the perforation in the base, which pin is adapted to engage with a lamp-terminal and to secure said second switch-contact within the cavity.

9. In a lamp-socket or similar device, the combination with the insulating-base formed with a cavity for the switch mechanism, of a threaded shell secured to the base, a contact-piece permanently connected to the shell and adapted to receive a line-wire, a center lamp-contact extending through the base into the cavity, a binding-post to receive the other line-wire, and spring-switch contacts extending in the cavity from said center contact and binding-post.

10. In a lamp-socket or similar device, the combination with the insulating-base formed with a cavity for the switch mechanism, of a threaded shell secured to the base and permanently connected to one line-wire, a center lamp-contact extending through the base into the cavity, a support held in the cavity by the center contact, a switch-key having bearings in the support, a switch-piece loosely mounted on the switch-key, a spring-switch contact for making positive connection between the switch-piece and the center contact, and a second spring-switch piece permanently connected to the other line-wire, both of said spring-switch contacts being engaged by said switch-piece to make connection between the center contact and line.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 27th day of April, 1900.

JULIUS C. TOURNIER.

Witnesses:

BENJAMIN B. HULL,
ALEX F. MACDONALD.