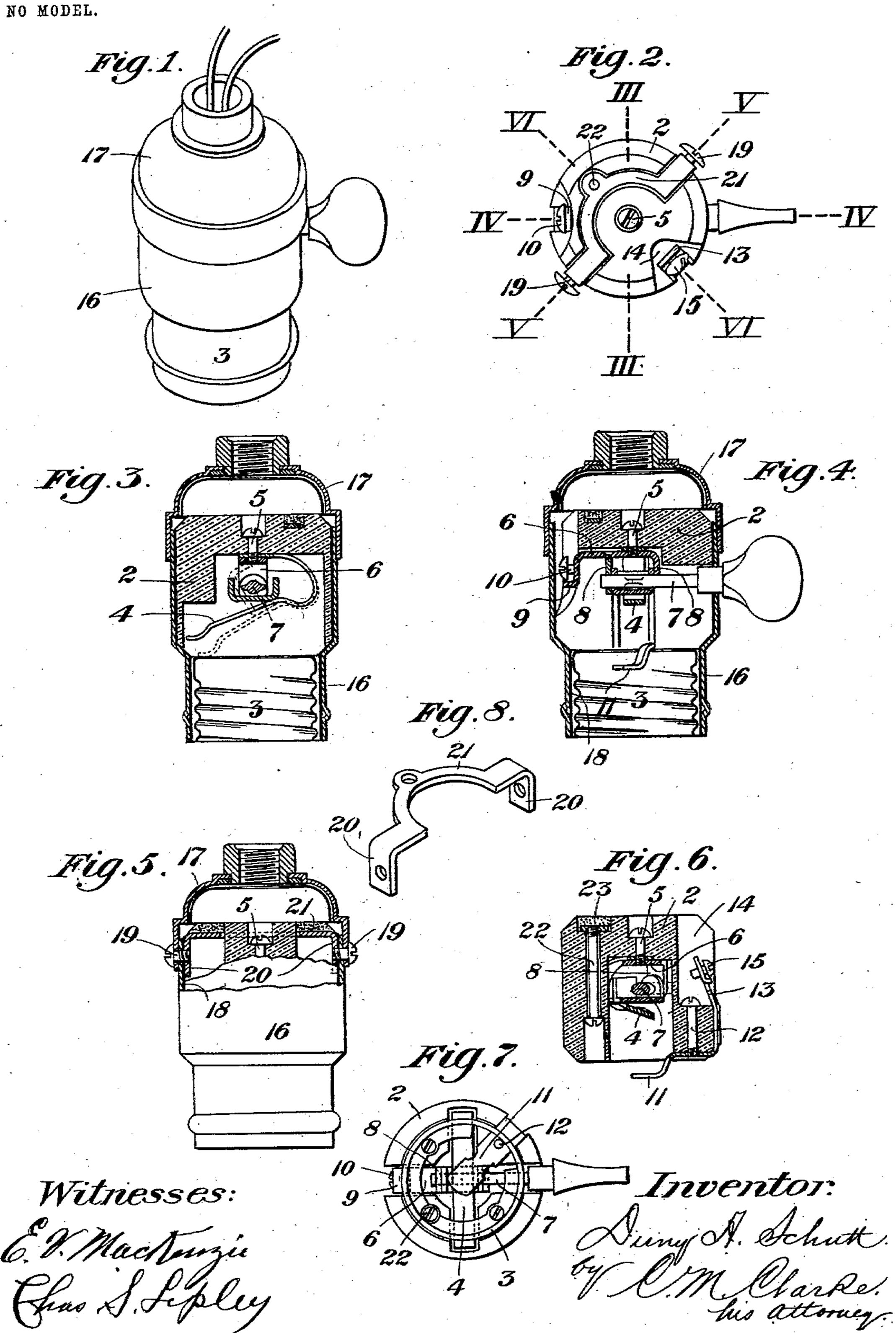
D. A. SCHUTT. LAMP SOCKET. APPLICATION FILED APR. 7, 1903.



United States Patent Office.

DUNY A. SCHUTT, OF PERU, INDIANA.

LAMP-SOCKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 753,321, dated March 1, 1904.

Application filed April 7, 1903. Serial No. 151,502. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Duny A. Schutt, a citizen of the United States, residing at Peru, in the county of Miami and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamp-Sockets, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to sockets for incan-10 descent lamps; and it consists of the novel construction and arrangement of the various parts, as I shall now proceed to describe.

One of the objects of the invention is to provide a holding means for the two-part covering or case by means of an integral cross-bar or anchor embedded in the porcelain to which the shell and cap are secured and also to provide an improved mounting for the turning stem and tumbler.

Referring now to the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved socket. Fig. 2 is a plan view thereof, the surrounding case having been removed. Fig. 3 is a vertical cross-sectional view on the line III III of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a similar view on the line IV IV of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a view in side elevation, partly in section, indicated by the line V V of Fig. 2. Fig. 6 is a vertical sectional view through the insulating base-piece indicated by the line VI VI of Fig. 2. Fig. 7 is an under plan view of the base-piece. Fig. 8 is a perspective detail view of the cross-bar or anchor for holding the shell and cap.

The main body portion of the socket consists of a single base member 2, of porcelain or other suitable insulating material, with which base are incorporated all of the working portions of the socket, the connections underneath, and the surrounding covering or 40 case.

3 is a screw-ring with which contact is made in the usual manner with an Edison lamp, which ring forms one of the terminals of the lamp and is adapted to open and close the cir-45 cuit therethrough by make-and-break contact formed by a spring 4, adapted to bear against the under inturned edge of the ring 3, as clearly shown in Fig. 3. This spring is secured at one end by means of a screw 5, which 50 passes through the body portion of the base

and into the tumbler-yoke 6, thereby clamping the yoke and spring firmly in place.

7 is the turning stem, provided with the usual handle at its outer end, rotatably mounted in the bearings 8 of the yoke 6, which is 55 also provided with an outwardly-extending terminal 9, provided with a screw 10, by which one of the terminal wires is secured to the yoke. The inner bearing 8 of the yoke is in alinement between the outer bearing and ter- 60 minal 9, giving great economy of space. The side 8 of the yoke adjacent to the handle is merely slotted, so as to facilitate the assembling of the parts, or it is provided with a closed hole on both sides, as may be pre- 65 ferred. 11 is the other lamp-terminal contact member, centrally located and secured in the side of the base 2 by screw 12, the terminal 11 having an extended portion 13 brought around the base and bent inwardly into a lateral re- 7° cess 14 therein and provided with a screw 15, by which the other terminal wire is secured, as clearly shown in Fig. 6.

16 is the shell, and 17 is the cap, adapted to inclose and protect the base and its parts, 75 each of which is preferably provided with an internal lining 18, of fiber or other insulating material. The shell and cap make a telescopic bayonet-joint with each other and are held together and in proper relation with the base 2 80 by means of screws 19 19, passing through suitable slotted openings in the shell and cap and tapped into the terminal 20 of a crossbar 21. This bar is semicircularly or otherwise formed at its middle portion, so as to 85 avoid interference or close proximity with the central holding-screw 5 or other metallic bodies, and is deeply embedded in a suitable recess in the base and held in place by a screw 22, passing through the base and tapped into 9° the cross-bar, as clearly shown in Figs. 2 and 6. The opening above the bar is preferably filled with cement 23, and as thus located and embedded the bar is rigidly held remote from any metallic portions and provides an inte- 95 gral anchor, to which the shell and cap are firmly secured on each side, as clearly shown in Fig. 5. The advantages of the cross-bar as thus constructed are that separate hold-

ing devices for the cover are avoided, its con- 100

struction is extremely simple and avoids interference with other parts of the socket, and being rigidly secured to the base it is not liable

to become lost or misplaced.

The advantages of my invention will be appreciated by all those skilled in the art. All of the metallic working parts are entirely inclosed in the interior of the single integral insulating-base, which is hollowed out for to their location and operation. The terminals give good contact-surface. They are remote from each other and embedded deeply in the porcelain. The manner of connecting the base members with the cap and shell is ex-15 tremely simple and effective, and the device as a whole is capable of long continuous use without liability to get out of order.

Having described my invention, what I

claim is—

1. In a lamp-socket, the combination with an insulating-base, of an anchor-bar secured to the base and having connecting-terminals, with means for securing the shell thereto, substantially as set forth.

25 2. In a lamp-socket, the combination with an insulating-base, of an anchor-bar secured to the base and having oppositely-disposed connecting-terminals, a covering-shell and cap, and securing-screws passing therethrough, 3° and into said terminals, substantially as set

forth.

3. In a lamp-socket, the combination with a base of insulating material, of an anchor-bar embedded in the base and provided with oppo-35 sitely-disposed connecting-terminals having securing-screws, and a holding-screw for the anchor-bar passing through the base and into the bar, substantially as set forth.

4. In a lamp-socket, the combination with a 4° base of insulating material, of an anchor-bar embedded in the base and provided with oppositely-disposed connecting-terminals having securing-screws, a holding-screw for the anchor-bar passing through the base and into the bar, and a covering of cement or the like 45 laid over the bar, substantially as set forth.

5. In a lamp-socket, the combination with an insulating-base, of a yoke provided with an outer and an inner stem-bearing and an outer wire-attaching terminal in alinement, a 50 contact-spring, means for securing the yoke and spring to the base, and a turning stem provided with a rotatable tumbler mounted

thereon, substantially as set forth.

6. In a lamp-socket, the combination with 55 an insulating-base, of a yoke provided with an outer and an inner stem-bearing and an outer wire-attaching terminal in alinement, a contact-spring, means for securing the yoke and spring to the base, a turning stem provided 60 with a rotatable tumbler mounted in the bearings, and a screw-ring secured to the base, with which the spring makes contact, sub-

stantially as set forth.

7. In a lamp-socket, the combination of an 65 insulating-base, a contact-spring, a yoke having an outer and an inner stem-bearing and an outer wire-attaching terminal in alinement, means for securing the spring and yoke to the base, a screw-ring, a center contact member 70 provided with a wire-attaching terminal, an anchor-bar secured to the base, and a covering-shell and cap inclosing the base and secured to the anchor-bar, substantially as set forth.

8. In a lamp-socket, the combination with a cylindrical insulating-base, of an anchor-bar having a half-round middle portion secured to the base and provided with shell-attaching terminals, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in

presence of two witnesses.

DUNY A. SCHUTT.

Witnesses:

KENDRICK E. KENNY, RICHARD A. EDWARDS.