

No. 755,697.

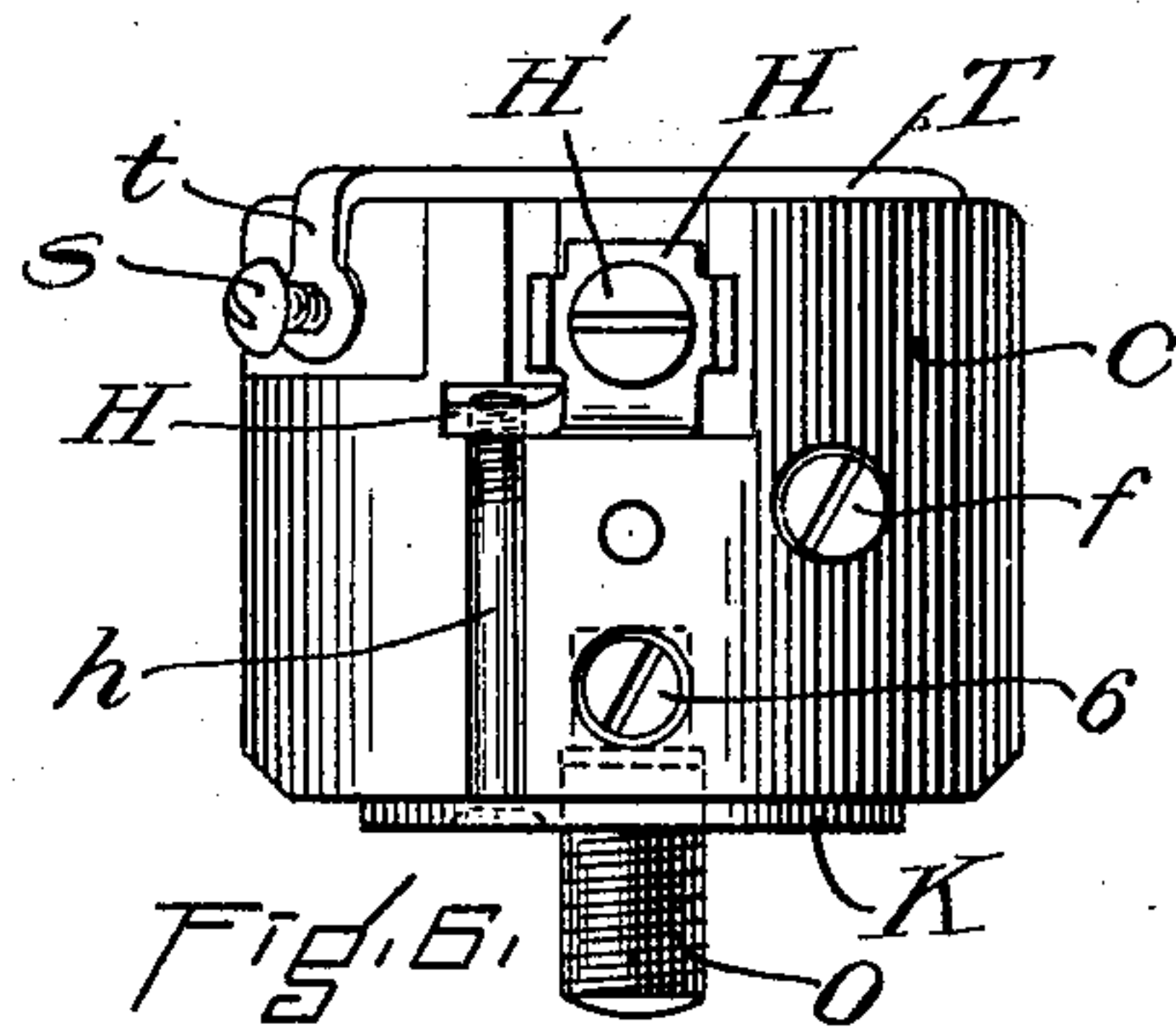
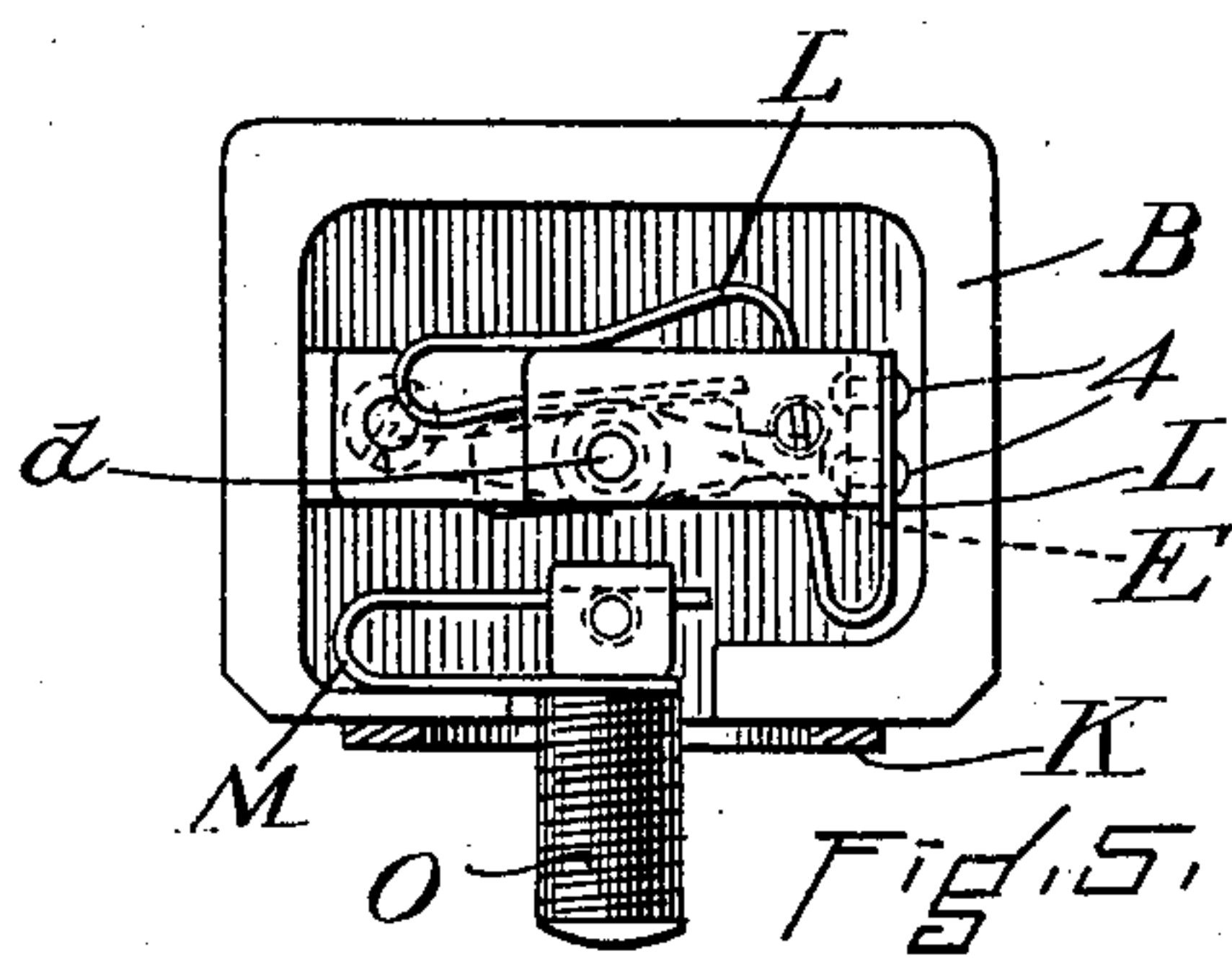
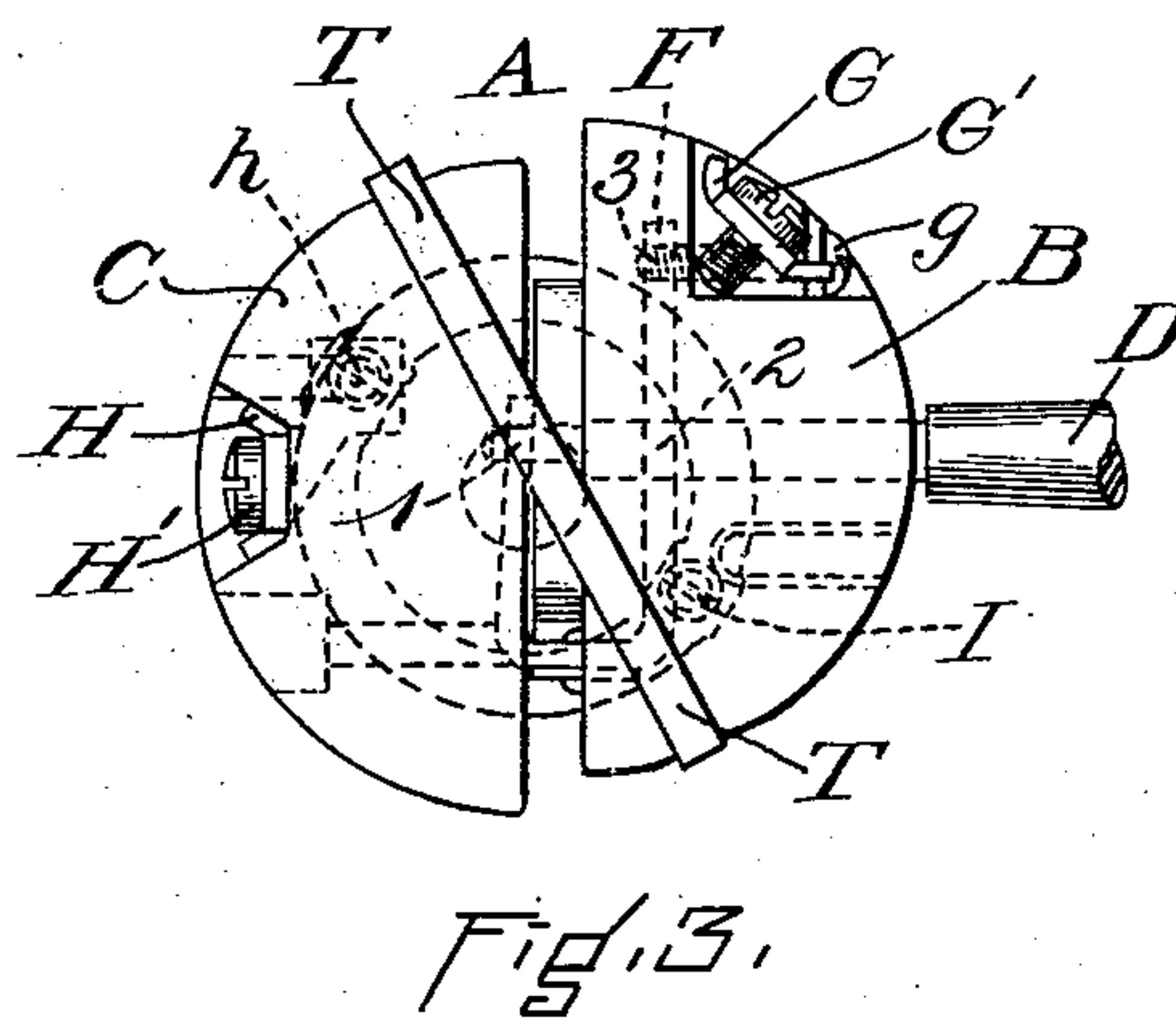
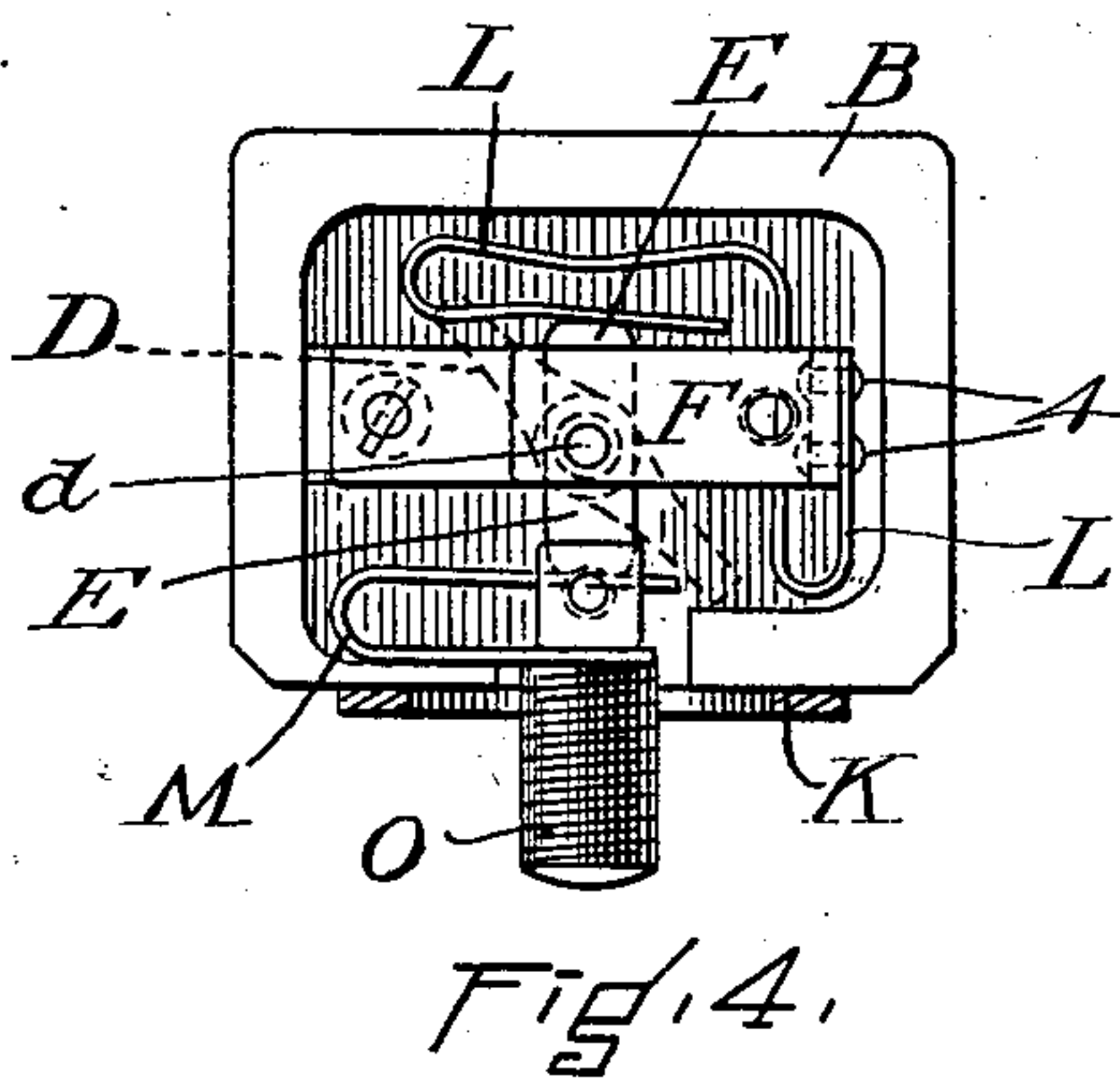
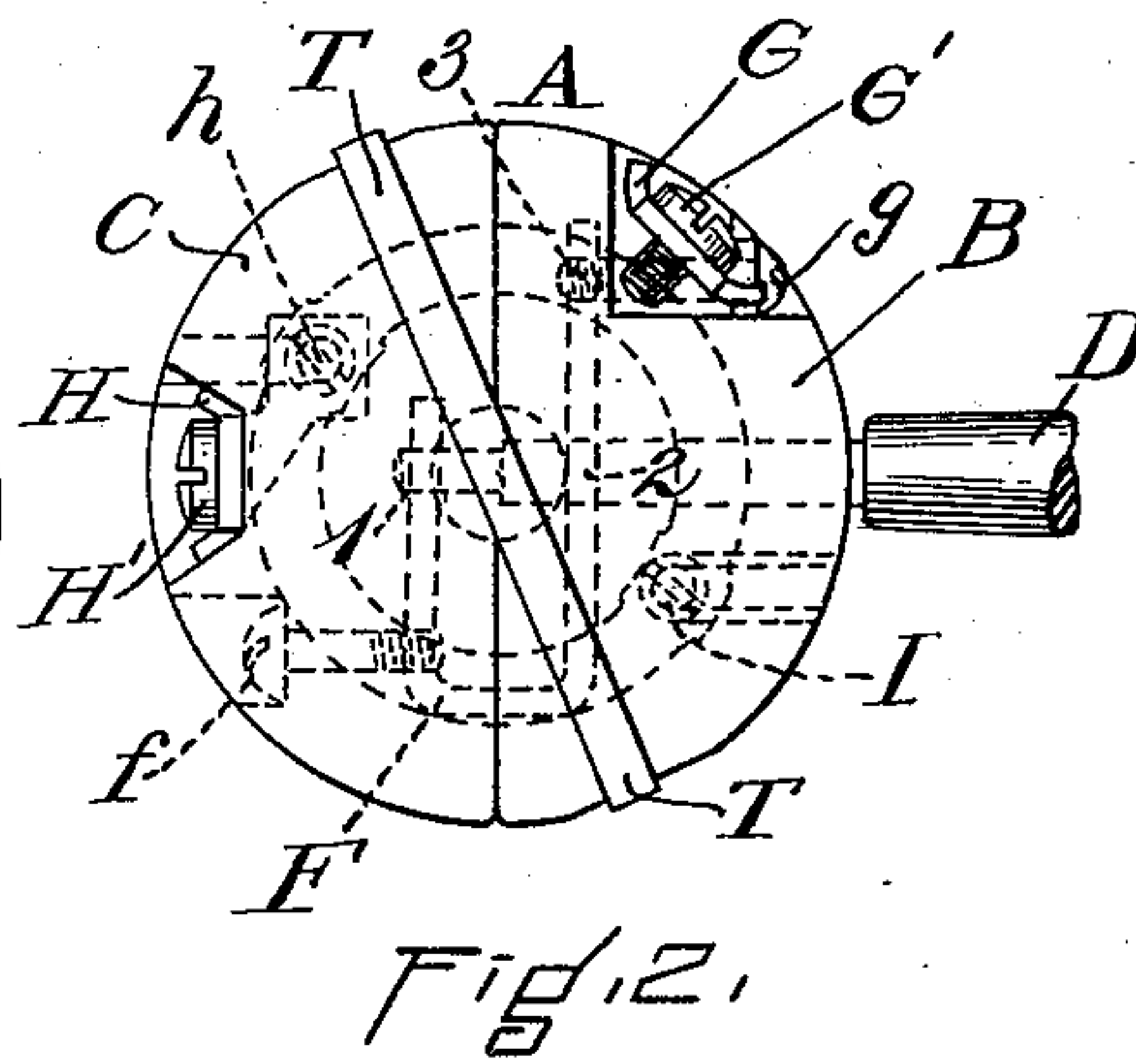
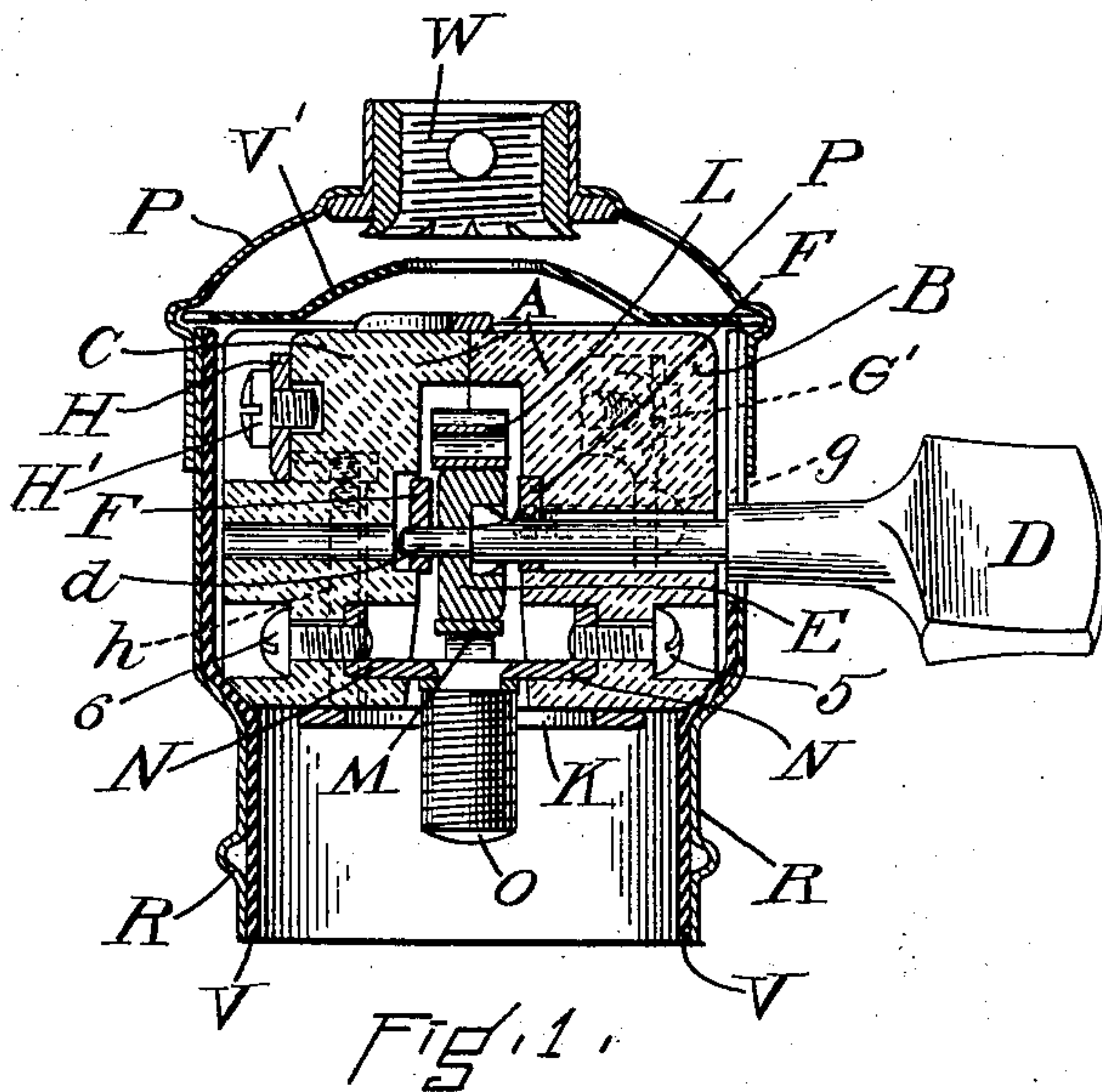
PATENTED MAR. 29, 1904.

G. H. PROCTOR & J. B. DALEY.
ELECTRIC INCANDESCENT LAMP SOCKET.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 30, 1903.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES:
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Guy H. Proctor
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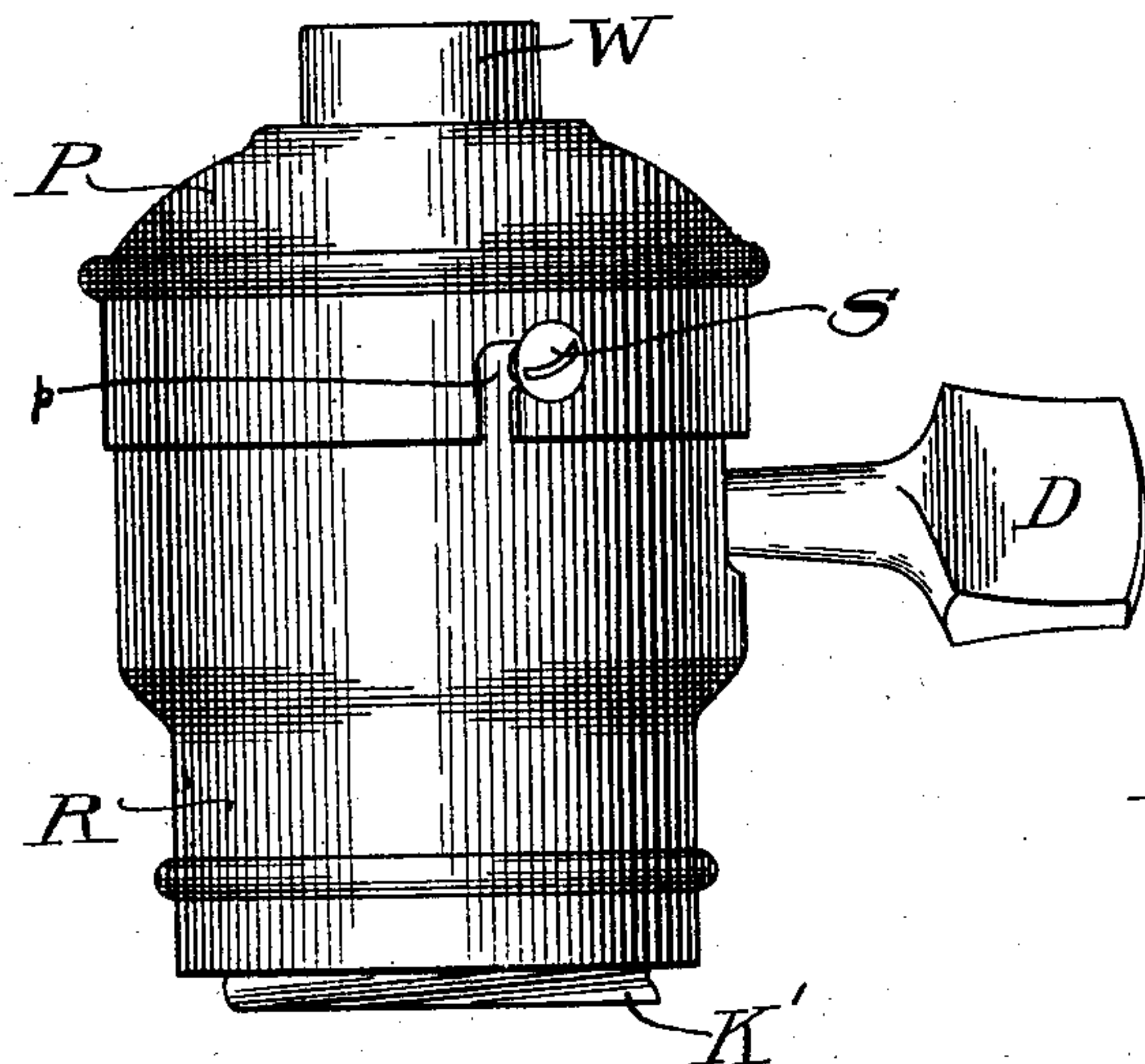


Fig. 7.

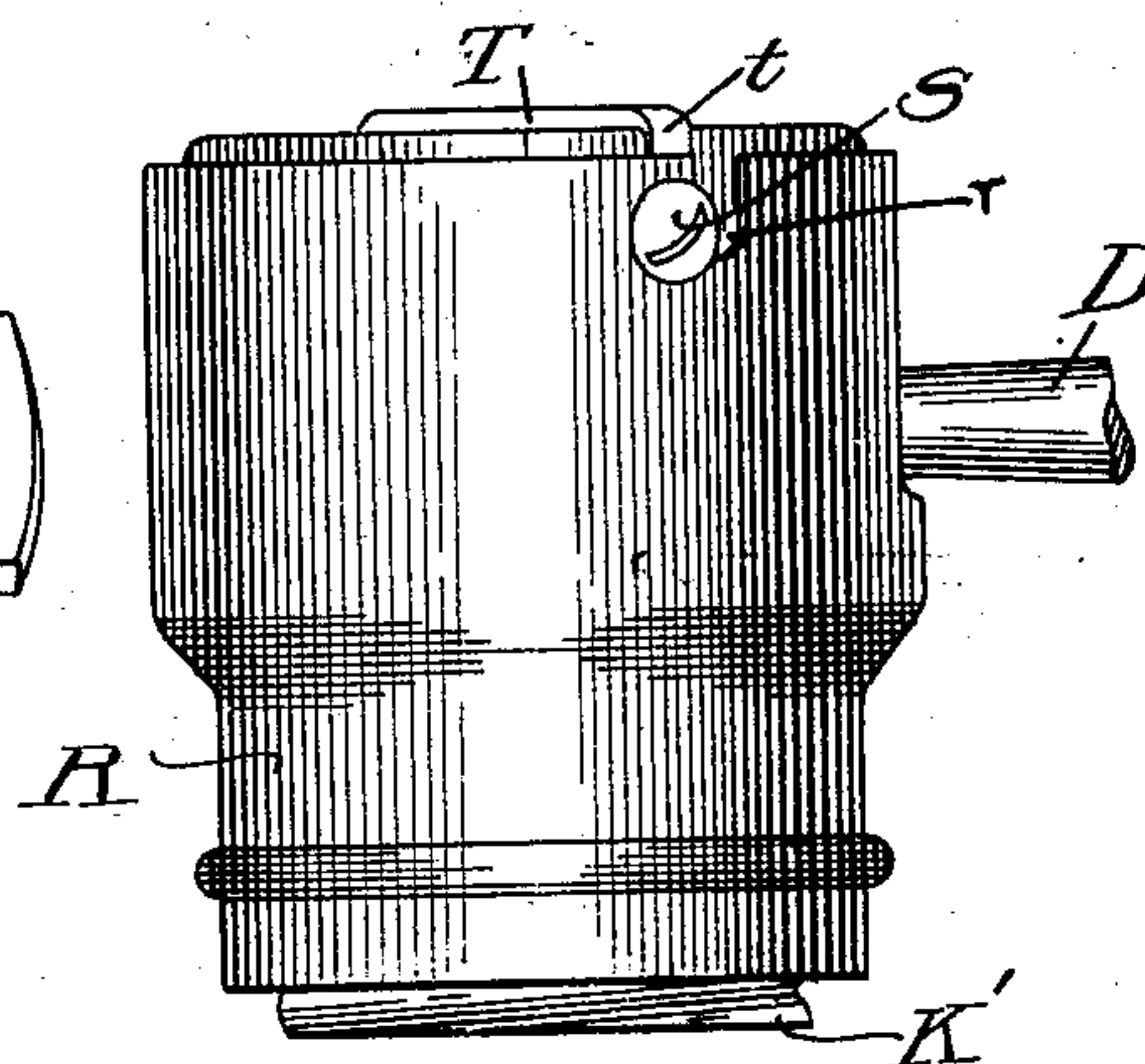


Fig. 8.

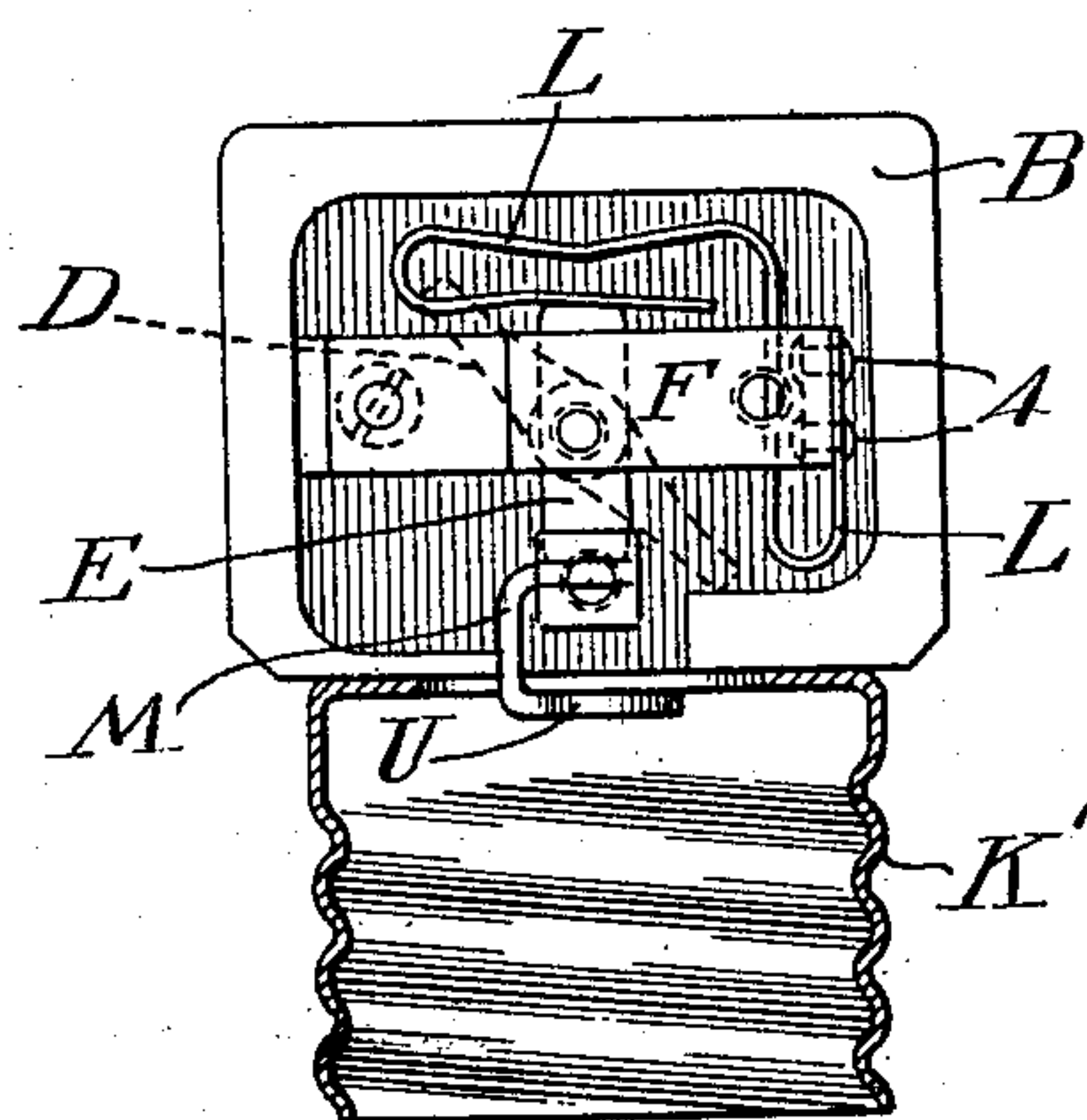


Fig. 9.

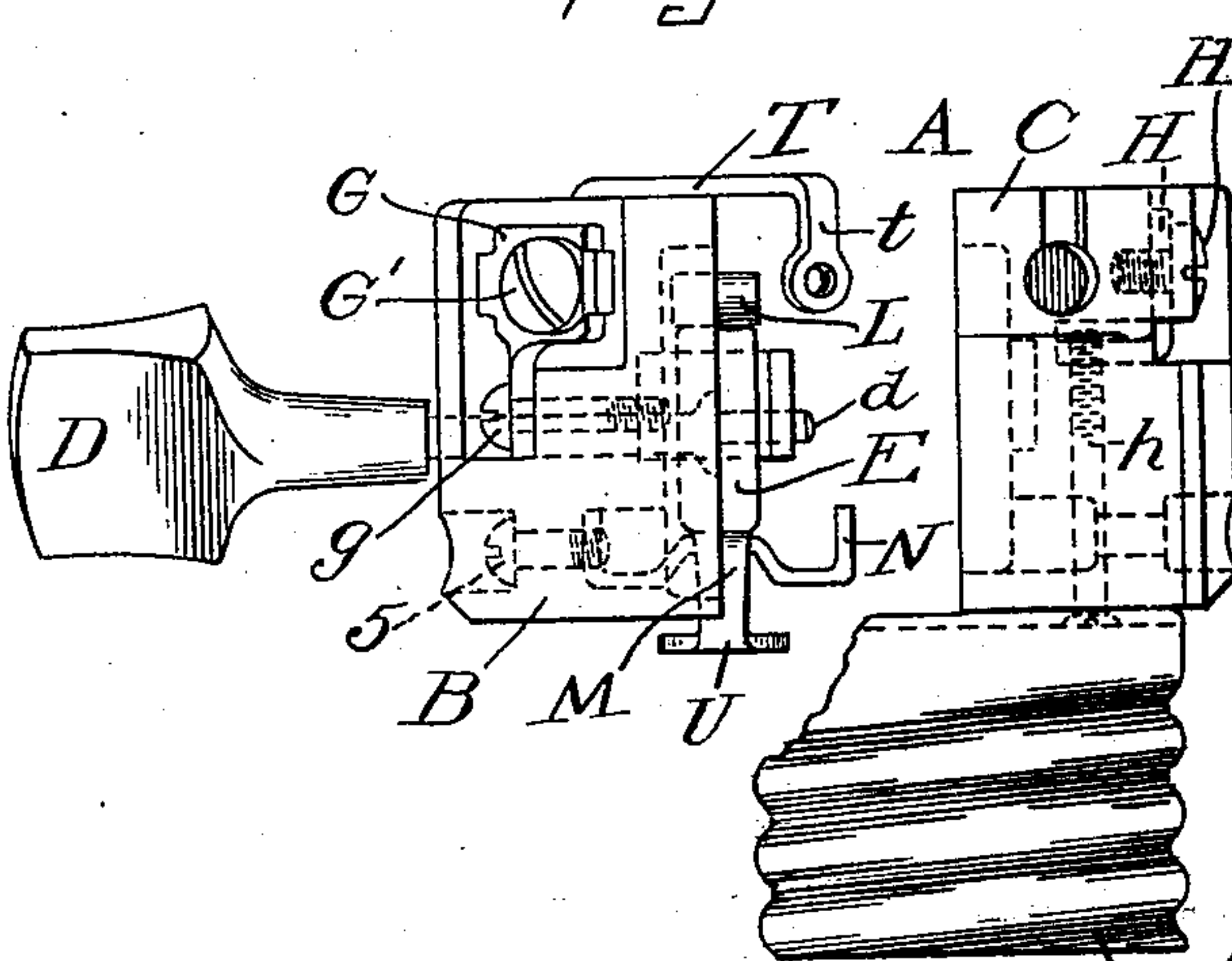


Fig. 10.

WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GUY H. PROCTOR AND JOHN B. DALEY, OF SOMERVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNORS TO NEW ENGLAND ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SOMERVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS.

ELECTRIC-INCANDESCENT-LAMP SOCKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 755,697, dated March 29, 1904.

Application filed July 30, 1903. Serial No. 167,533. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GUY H. PROCTOR and JOHN B. DALEY, citizens of the United States, residing at Somerville, in the State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Electric-Incandescent-Lamp Sockets, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to incandescent-lamp sockets in which contact is made and broken between two electric terminals by means of a rotary key contact-breaker with either the Edison, Westinghouse, or Thomson-Houston connections, our socket for these varieties being identical except as adapted to their respective well-known terminal connections.

Our invention consists, first, in an insulating inclosing shell constructed in two vertical parts or halves for containing the make-and-break mechanism and for supporting the circuit-terminals in place of the double disks or single blocks hitherto used, and, secondly, in a new combination of the essential parts, broadly considered, of such apparatus, and, thirdly, in new forms of certain of the specific parts, especially the described connecting-brace.

Our invention will be understood by referring to the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a cross-section with Thomson-Houston connection through the socket, showing the circuit closed. Fig. 2 is a plan view, either Thomson-Houston or Edison connection, the casing removed and showing the two halves of the insulating-shell and the screw-holding brace. Fig. 3 is a plan view similar to Fig. 2, the two halves of the insulating-shell being slightly separated. Fig. 4 is an elevation of the inside of one half with Thomson-Houston connection, showing the circuit closed. Fig. 5 is an elevation similar to Fig. 4 with Thomson-Houston connection, showing the circuit open. Fig. 6 is a side elevation looking toward the right, Fig. 2, with Thomson-Houston connection, showing connection from ring to binding-screw. Fig. 7 is a side elevation of the outside socket with Edison

connection, showing the screw-slot in the cap. Fig. 8 is a side elevation with an Edison connection with the cap removed and showing the relation of the screw-holding brace and socket-shell. Fig. 9 is a side elevation, Edison connection, partly in section, showing the inside of one half with the circuit closed. Fig. 10 is a side elevation of the two halves separated with the casing removed looking from the rear of Fig. 9 and showing the connection to binding-screws for the Edison lamp.

Referring to the drawings, A is the two-part insulating-shell adapted to tightly inclose the mechanism.

B is the half of A next to the hub-handle D, and C is the opposite half of A.

D is the hub-handle, and d the rod, and E the contact-piece loosely carried on the rod d .

F is a supporting-standard held by the screw f and perforated at 1 and 2 for the passage of the rod d and also at 3 for receiving the screw g .

G is a bracket held by the screw g , supporting the binding-screw G'.

H is the bracket held by the screw h , supporting the other binding-screw, H'.

K is a ring-terminal of the Thomson-Houston connection held by the screws h I.

L is a bent contact-spring attached to the standard F at 4 4. M is a second contact-spring secured beneath the standard N, which standard N is held by the screws 5 and 6.

O is the usual Thomson-Houston connecting-terminal.

P is the cap having the slot p , and R the metal socket-shell with slot r .

S S are the holding-screws.

T is a connecting-brace for securing the screws holding the cap and socket-shell.

U is the usual center contact, Edison terminal.

K' is the inturned flange of the metal socket-shell in the Edison construction answering to ring K in the Thomson-Houston construction.

V is the insulating-lining for the socket-shell R, and V' for the cap P.

W is the screw-threaded pipe.

It will be evident from the drawings and above description that connecting-brace T is not confined to use with our above-described insulating-shell, as such brace may equally well be used with a solid insulating-block or with what are known as "double-disk" sockets, an illustration of which will be found in Letters Patent No. 725,133 to Guy H. Proctor. This connecting-brace T thus carried by the insulating-base is an important part of our invention.

We will now describe the operation of our invention. Upon turning the handle to the position shown in Figs. 1, 2, 9, 10 the contact-piece E connects with the springs L and M, whereby a circuit is established through binding-screw G', bracket G, screw g, standard F, spring L to contact-piece E, thence through spring M to Thomson-Houston lamp-terminal O or to Edison lamp-terminal U, and through the lamp filament to Thomson-Houston terminal K or Edison terminal K', to connecting-screw h, bracket H, and binding-screw H'. Upon again turning the handle the circuit is broken between the contact-piece E and springs L and M, as shown in Fig. 5.

Having described our invention, we claim—

1. In combination with a two-part inclosing chamber of an incandescent-lamp socket, the supporting-standard F, the contact-spring L attached thereto, the supporting-standard N, the contact-spring M attached thereto, the hub D and its rod d supported by standard F, and the contact-piece E loosely carried on the rod d; substantially as described.

2. In combination with a two-part inclosing chamber of an incandescent-lamp socket, the supporting-standard F, the contact-spring L attached thereto, the supporting-standard N, the contact-spring M attached thereto, the hub D and its rod d supported by standard F, and the contact-piece E loosely carried on the rod d, the brackets G and H, the binding-screws G' and H' supported thereby, the screws g and

h, and the lamp-terminal; substantially as described.

3. In combination with the cap, metal shell, and insulating-support of an incandescent-lamp socket, the connecting-brace T carried by the insulating-support and formed with two arms t, t, each having a perforation; substantially as described.

4. In an incandescent-lamp socket, the combination of a slotted shell, a slotted cap, an insulating-support for the make-and-break mechanism, a connecting-bar T having perforated arms and carried by said insulating-support, and holding-screws for said shell, cap, insulating-support and connecting-bar; substantially as described.

5. In combination with the shell, cap and insulating-support of an incandescent-lamp socket, a connecting-bar T carried by said support and screws holding said shell, cap, support and bar in position; substantially as described.

6. An incandescent lamp-socket constructed of the inclosing shell A, composed of the two parts B, C, the make-and-break mechanism composed of the supporting-standards F and N, contact-springs L and M, contact-piece E, rod d, supported by standard F and on which E is loosely carried, and its handle-hub D, the connecting-brace T having arms t, t, supported by the inclosing shell A, cap P, metal socket-shell R, fastening-screws S, S, a center-contact circuit connection, the brackets G and H, the binding-screws G', H', supported thereby, screws f and h for fastening and for completing the circuit, and a lamp-terminal; substantially as described.

In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names this 28th day of July, 1903.

GUY H. PROCTOR.
JOHN B. DALEY.

In presence of—

FRED C. CHAMBERLIN,
MICHAEL LUCEY.