

No. 843,425.

PATENTED FEB. 5, 1907.

F. WUNDERLICH.
INCANDESCENT LAMP SOCKET.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 28, 1906.

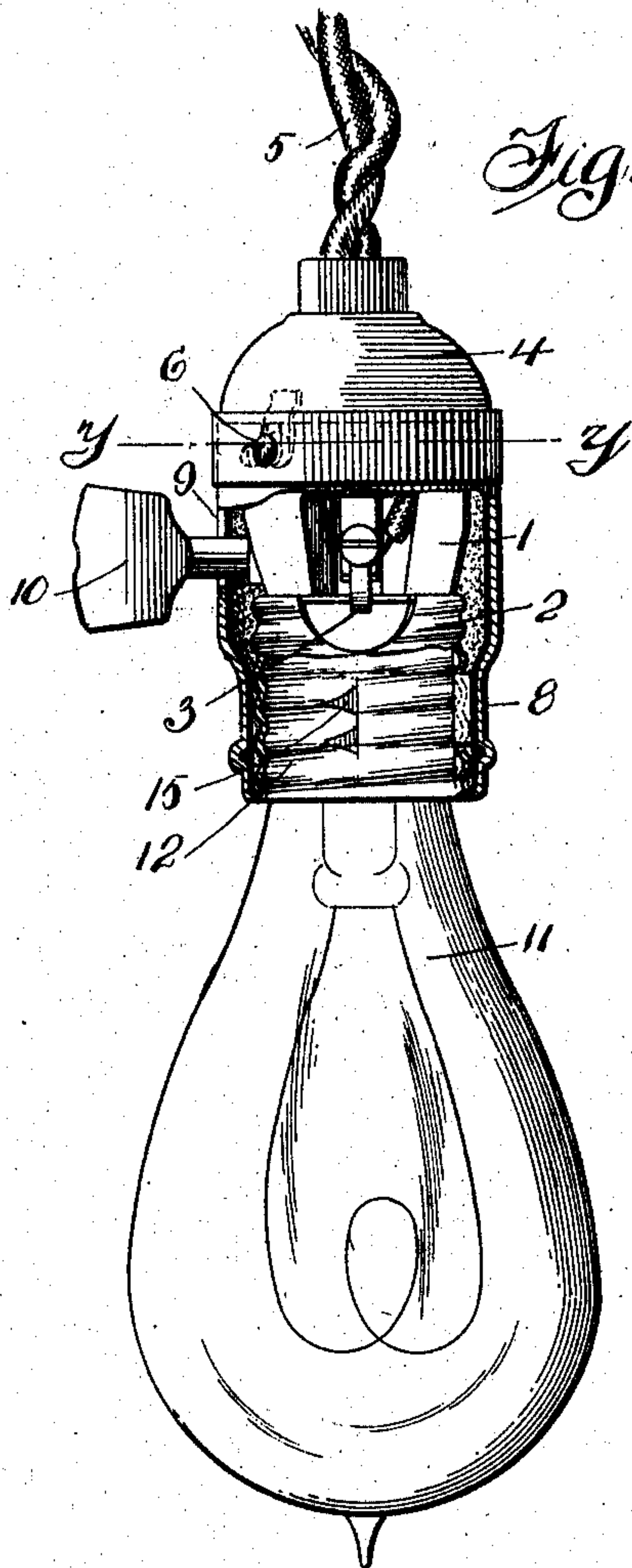


Fig. 1.

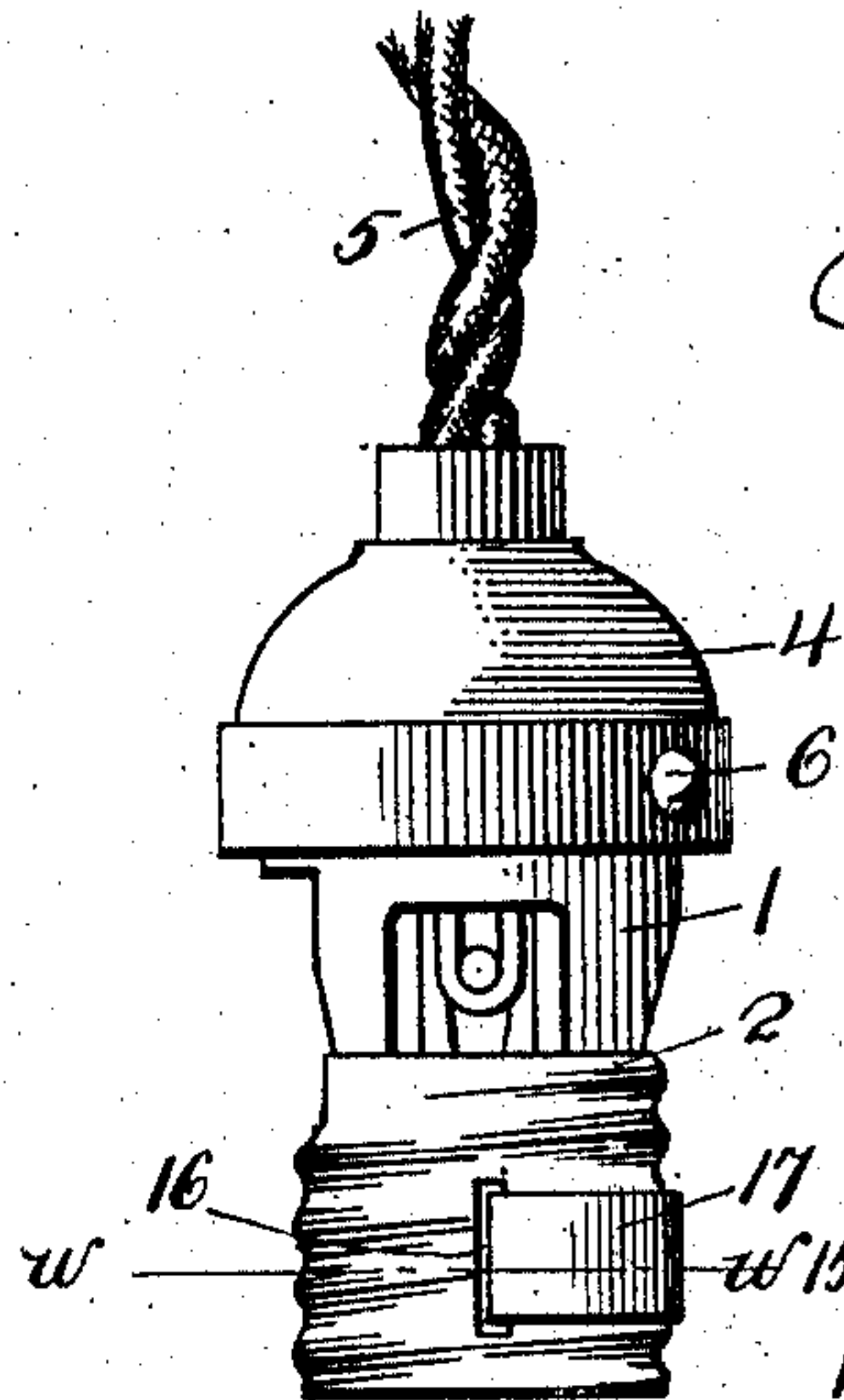


Fig. 2.

Fig. 8.

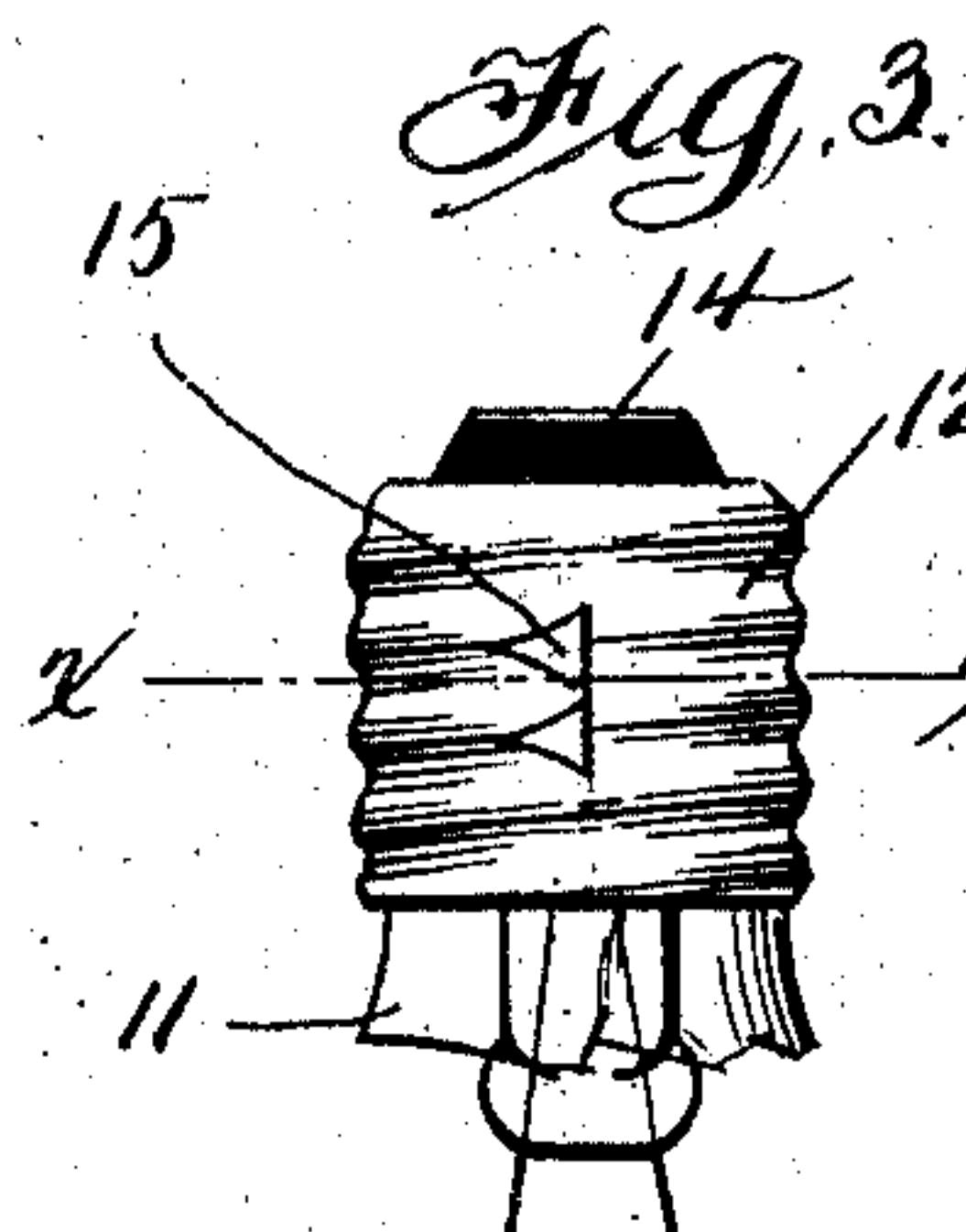


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

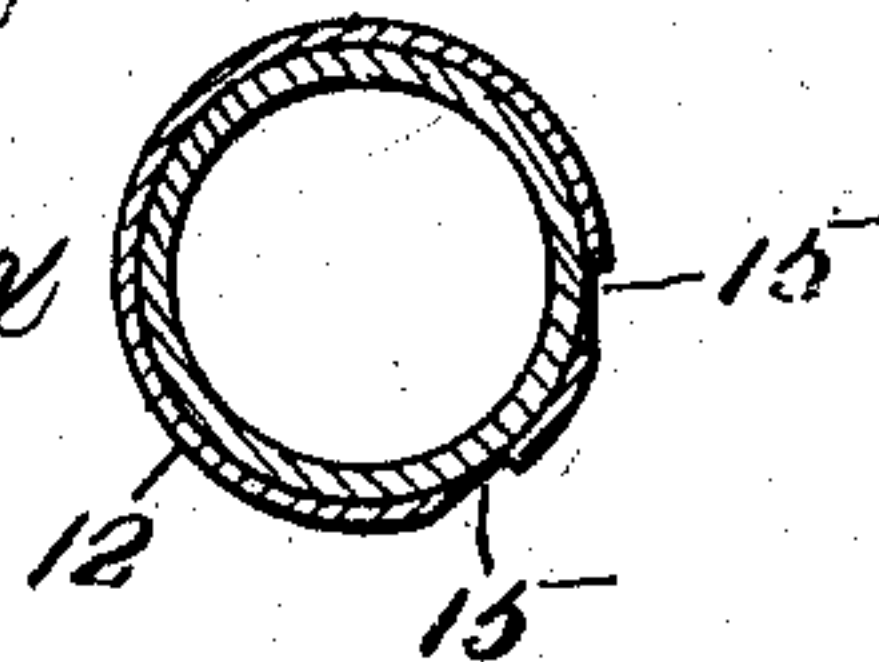


Fig. 5.

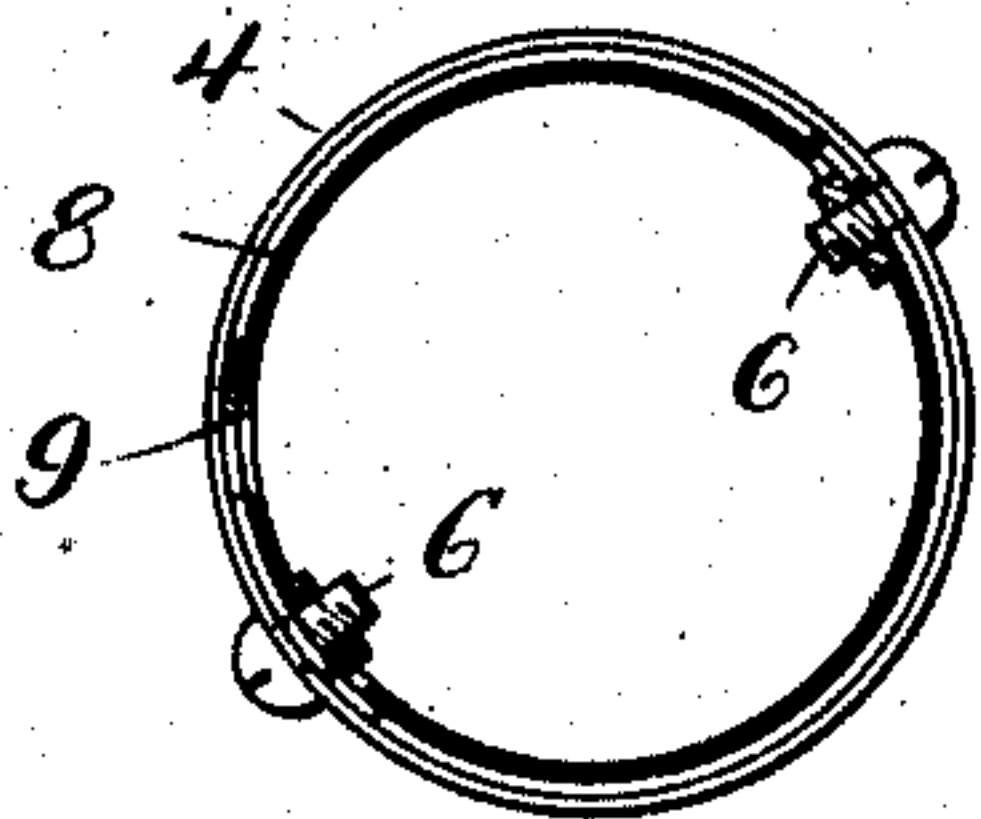


Fig. 7.

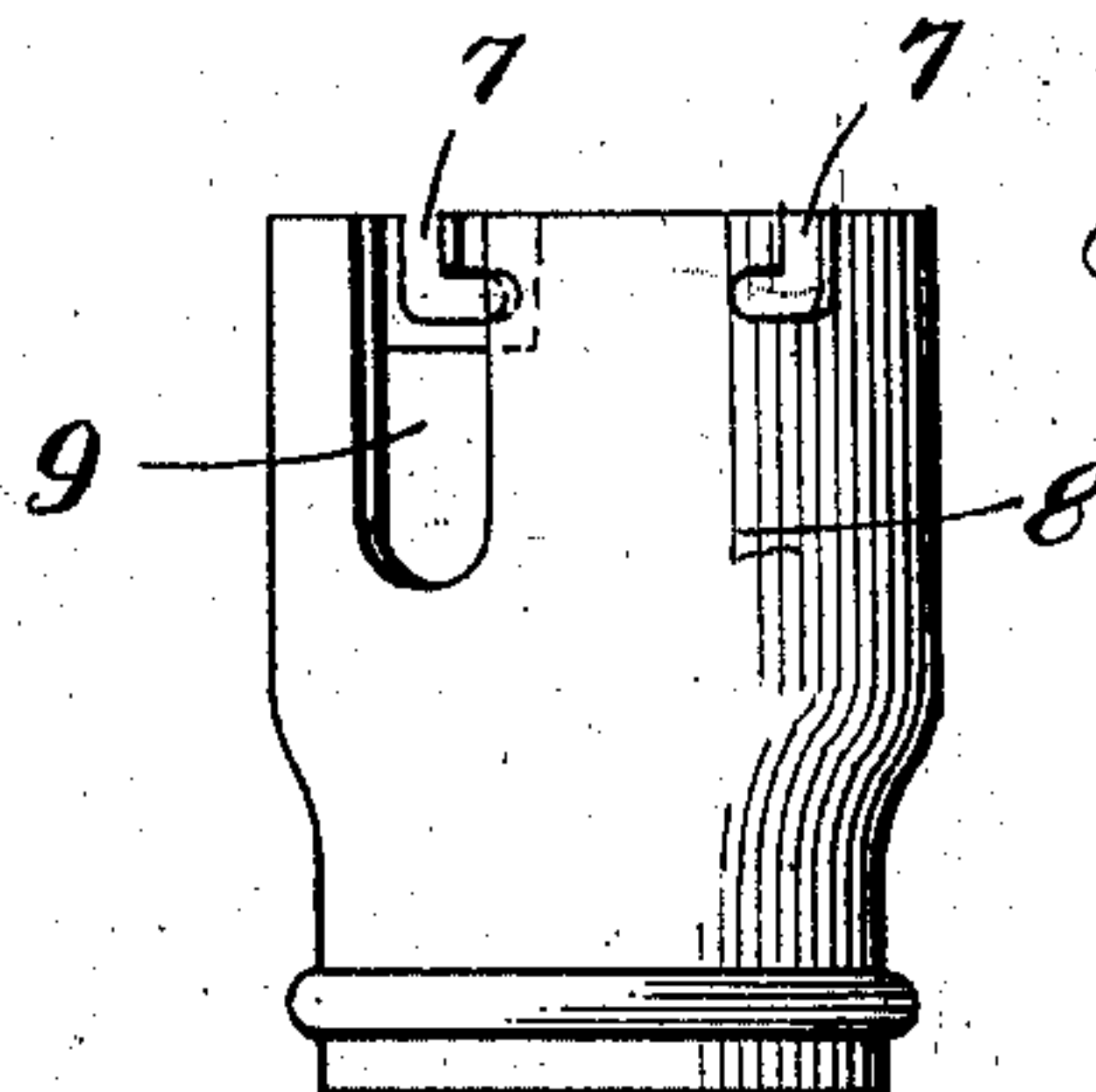
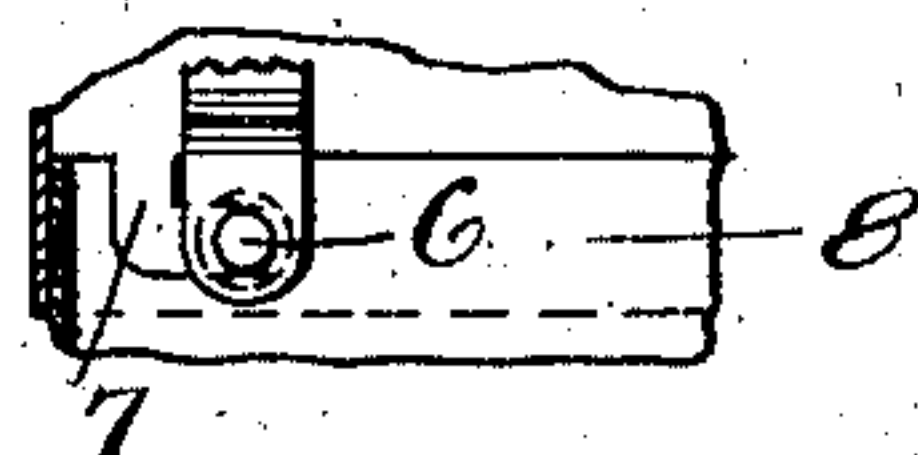


Fig. 6.

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FREDRICK WUNDERLICH, OF SWISSVALE, PENNSYLVANIA.

INCANDESCENT-LAMP SOCKET.

No. 848,425.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 5, 1907.

Application filed November 28, 1906. Serial No. 345,419.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDRICK WUNDERLICH, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Swissvale, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Incandescent-Lamp Sockets, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to incandescent-lamp sockets; and the invention has for its object the provision of novel means for locking an incandescent bulb within a socket, whereby it cannot be stolen or removed until the bulb is broken.

My invention aims to provide a novel form of lock for retaining the end of an incandescent-lamp bulb within its socket, said lock being simple, inexpensive, and easily embodied in the general construction of sockets at present used. To this end I provide a socket with a spring normally held under tension by the outer casing of the socket. The spring is adapted to engage in the threaded bulb-sleeve and prevent its removal until the outer casing of the socket is removed, this only being accomplished by breaking the bulb supported by the threaded sleeve.

The detail construction of my improved incandescent-lamp socket will be presently described and then specifically pointed out in the appended claims.

Referring to the drawings forming part of this specification, like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts throughout the several views, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved socket, partly in section. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the socket, the outer casing thereof being removed. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the bulb-supporting sleeve. Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view taken on the line $x x$ of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a cross-sectional view taken on the line $y y$ of Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is an elevation of the socket-casing. Fig. 7 is a detail view of a portion of the socket. Fig. 8 is a cross-sectional view taken on the line $w w$ of Fig. 2.

In the accompanying drawings I have illustrated a conventional form of socket embodying an insulating-block 1, having a depending threaded shell 2 and a contact-point 3. The block 1 is covered by a cap 4, through which wires 5 pass, said wires transmitting

an electrical current to the shell 2 and the point 3. The cap 4 is provided with inwardly-extending screws 6, said screws being adapted to enter bayonet-shaped slots 7, formed in the upper edges of the socket-casing 8. The socket-casing 8 is slotted, as at 9, to clear the thumb-button 10 of a suitable switch mechanism located within the insulating-block 1, said mechanism being employed to break and complete the electrical circuit transmitted through the wires 5, entering the insulating-block 1.

In connection with the socket just described a lamp-bulb 11 is used, said bulb being carried by a threaded sleeve 12 and having the usual contact-point 14.

My invention resides in providing the threaded sleeve 12 with two beveled grooves 15, and adapted to engage in one of said grooves is the bent edge 16 of a flat spring 17, secured upon the shell 2. In practice the casing 8 is placed in the cap 4 and secured therein by the screws 6 entering the bayonet-slots 7 to hold the spring 17 firmly upon the shell 2. When the threaded sleeve 12 is rotated into the shell 2, the bent end 16 of the spring 17 is adapted to engage in one of the grooves 15, said grooves being beveled to permit of the rotation of the sleeve 12 within the shell 2, the spring preventing the sleeve 12 from being rearwardly rotated. It will thus be seen that when the sleeve 12, carrying the bulb 11, is once locked within the socket it will be necessary for the bulb to be broken before the casing 8 can be removed, as said bulb is of a greater diameter at its larger end than the casing 8. When the bulb 11 is broken the casing 8 can be easily removed, the removal of said casing releasing the spring 17 and allowing the sleeve 12 to be removed. It is obvious that a new bulb and sleeve 12 can be readily mounted in the socket after the casing 8 is replaced upon the shell 2 and in engagement with the cap 4.

My invention entirely resides in the novel means I have employed for locking the bulb in engagement with a socket whereby it cannot be stolen, and in this connection I desire to call attention to the fact that my improved bulb-lock can be readily embodied in various types of bulb-sockets.

Such changes in the general arrangement of the lock and minor details of the same as are permissible by the appended claims may be resorted to without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In an incandescent-bulb lock, the combination with a socket having a threaded
5 shell, of a spring secured to said shell and protruding therein, a threaded sleeve adapted to engage in said shell and having a beveled groove to receive the end of said spring, and an outer casing detachably secured to said
10 socket and bearing upon said spring.
2. The combination with a socket having an inner threaded shell, a spring secured to

said shell and protruding therein, a threaded sleeve adapted to engage in said shell and be engaged by said spring, and means detach- 15 ably secured to said socket to hold said spring in engagement with said shell and sleeve.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

FREDRICK WUNDERLICH.

Witnesses:

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K. H. BUTLER.