

L. DORNER & G. H. NORQUIST.
 INCANDESCENT LAMP SOCKET.
 APPLICATION FILED DEC. 11, 1908.

943,772.

Patented Dec. 21, 1909.

Fig. 2.

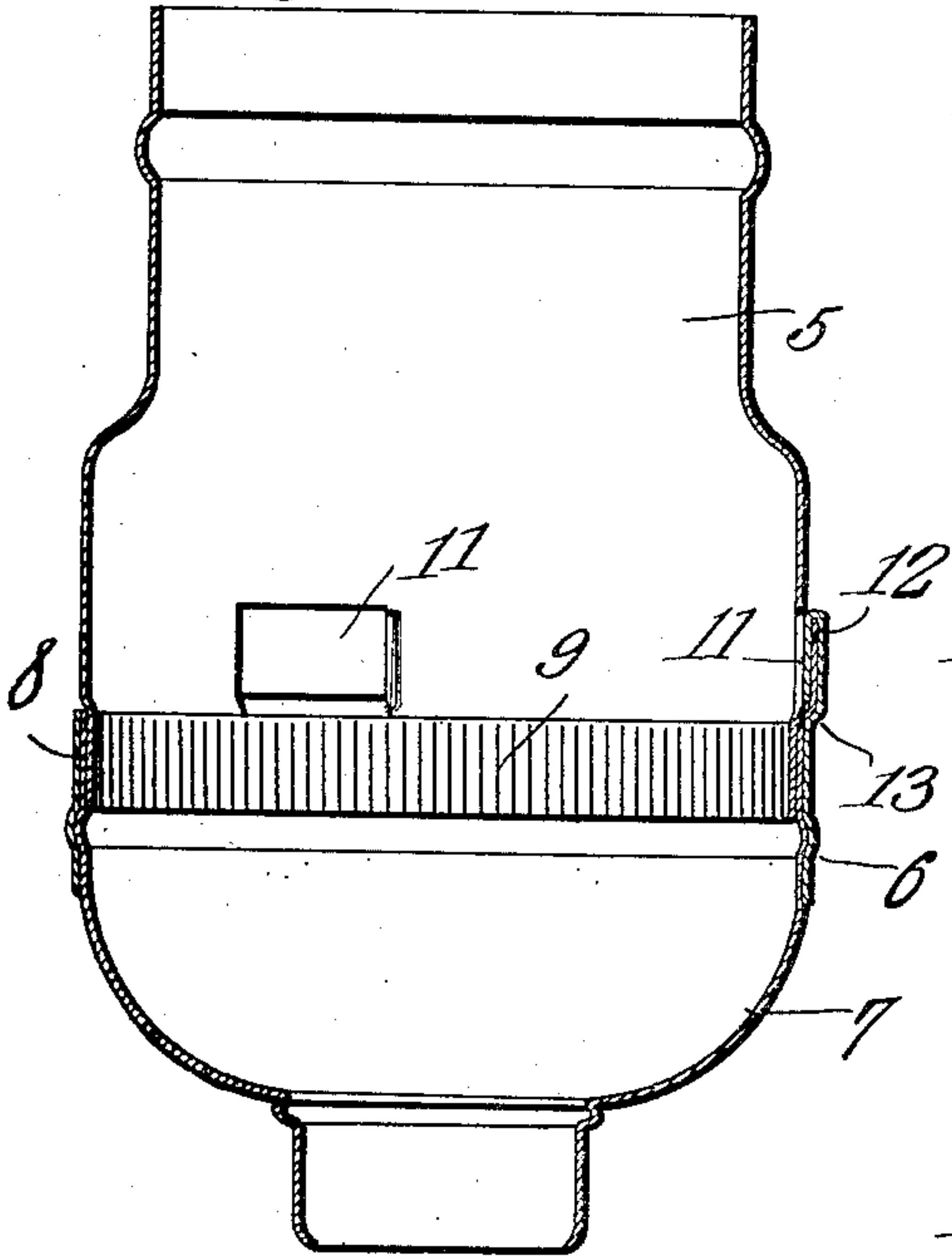


Fig. 3.

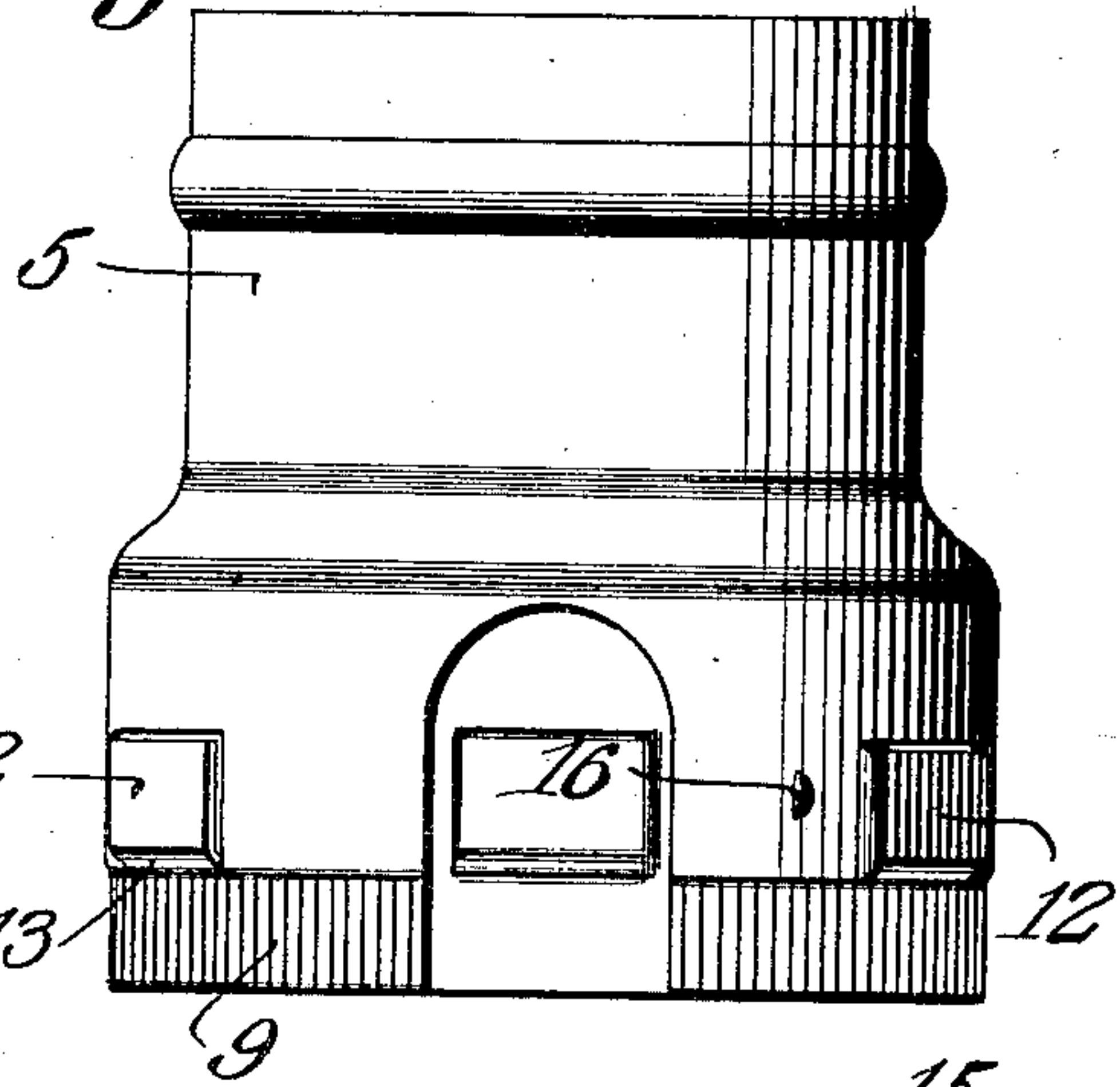


Fig. 4.

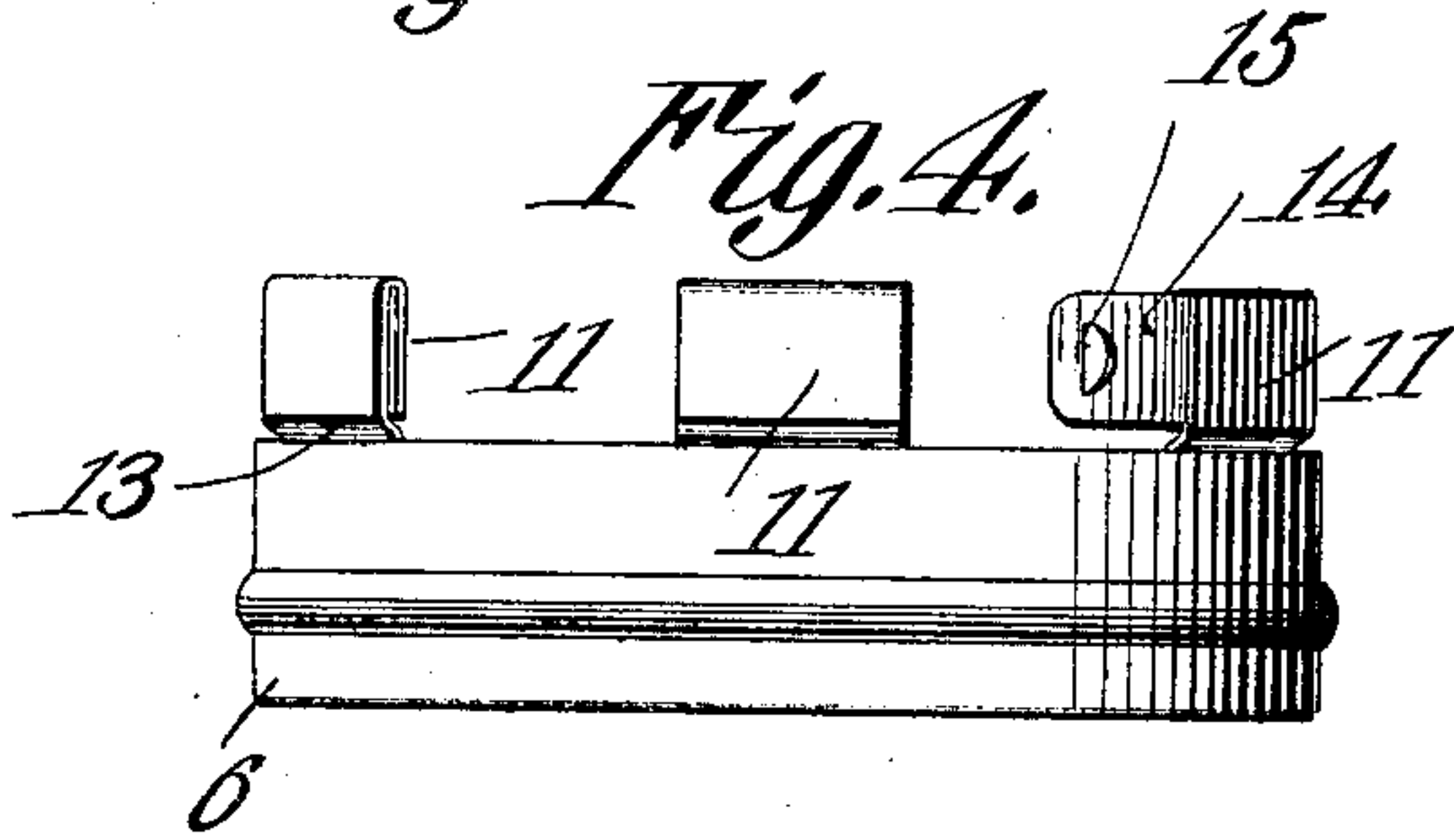


Fig. 5.

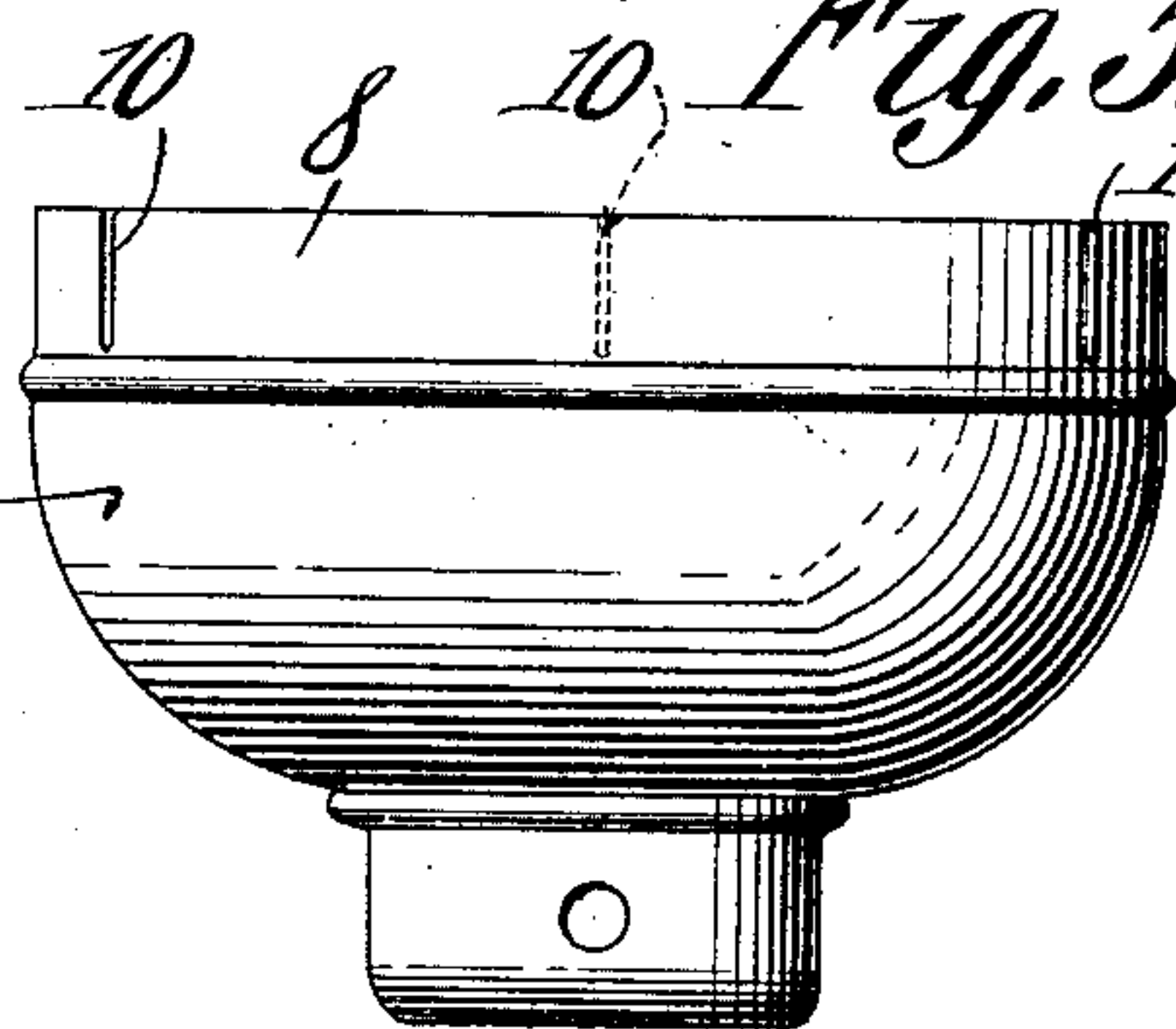
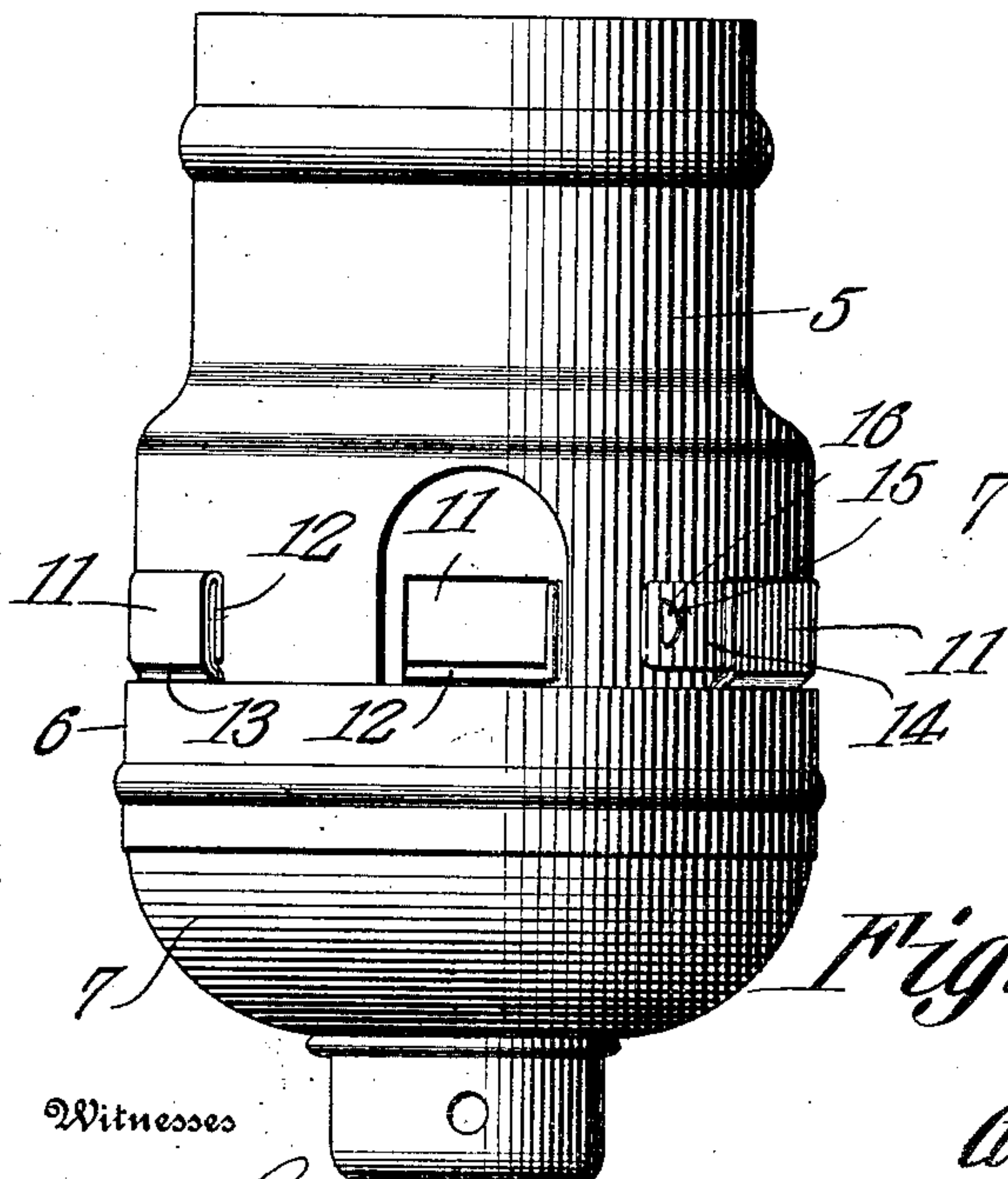


Fig. 1.



Witnesses

E. J. Stewart
W. A. Schmidt

Inventors

Leo Dörner
George H. Norquist

By *C. A. Snow & Co.*
 Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEO DORNER AND GEORGE H. NORQUIST, OF DENVER, COLORADO; SAID NORQUIST ASSIGNOR, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO ROBERT S. WILLOUGHBY, OF DENVER, COLORADO.

INCANDESCENT-LAMP SOCKET.

943,772.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 21, 1909.

Application filed December 11, 1908. Serial No. 467,012.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, LEO DORNER and GEORGE H. NORQUIST, citizens of the United States, residing at Denver, in the county of Denver and State of Colorado, have invented a new and useful Incandescent-Lamp Socket, of which the following is a specification.

This socket is designed for use in connection with chandeliers, and such other electrical appliances as may require it.

The object of the present invention is to provide a socket consisting of separable sections which may be readily detached, and also to provide improved means for locking the sections in assembled positions.

The invention also has for its object to provide a socket which is simple in structure, and which can be easily and cheaply manufactured.

In the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1 is an elevation of the socket: Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view thereof: Figs. 3 to 5 are elevations of the three sections constituting the socket, said sections being shown detached.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, the three sections comprising the socket are indicated at 5, 6 and 7, respectively, the first mentioned one being the shell which receives the lamp. The section 7 is the cap through which the wires enter, and the section 6 serves as a connection between said sections 5 and 7. The section 6 is a ring which is attached to the cap 7 by a close-fitting rolled joint allowing it to turn. The cap has a flange 8 over the outside of which the ring fits. The end of the shell 5 is placed within the flange 8, and said end is finely ridged or corrugated as indicated at 9, and is engageable by inwardly projecting crimps 10 on the flange, whereby the shell is held at adjustment after it is turned to the desired point.

Projecting from the edge of the ring 6 is a series of hooks 11, which are engageable with tongues 12 on the shell 5. The shell is slitted, and the tongues thus formed are bent outwardly to stand a short distance away from the outer surface of the shell, in order that the hooks may be engaged therewith. The hooks are also bent slightly outwardly so that they may be brought in line with the tongues.

The hooks are engaged over the tongues by

being first placed in alinement therewith, after which the ring is turned until the hooks slip over the tongues. By the outward bent of the hooks and tongues heretofore referred to, shoulders 13 are formed thereon, which come together, thereby preventing endwise separation of the parts, and the hooks cannot be disengaged from the tongues except by a turning movement of the shell or the ring. One of the hooks carries a spring tongue 14, having a small hole 15, which snaps over a projection or lug 16 on the shell 5, when the hooks are engaged with the tongues as stated, whereby the shell and the ring are securely locked together.

The socket sections, when locked as herein described, will hold any ordinary weight without the sections becoming separated. No screws are used in fastening the sections together, therefore making it more economical in manufacturing them than the ordinary socket now in use.

It will be of course understood that, in actual use, the socket will be lined with a suitable insulating material.

The slits forming the tongues 12 are angular shaped, as clearly shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings, whereby a stop is formed by the body of the shell at the inner end of the tongues, and the ring is thereby prevented from being turned too far. When the cap 7 is turned in place, the key of the socket can be placed in any desired position without moving the cap.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

1. An incandescent lamp socket comprising a shell having outstanding locking tongues, and a lug, a cap removably connected to the shell, a ring rotatably mounted on the cap, hooks on the cap engageable with the aforesaid tongues, and a spring tongue on one of the hooks having an opening to snap over the aforesaid lug.

2. An incandescent lamp socket comprising a shell having locking members formed by making angular slits therein, and bending the tongues thus formed outwardly from the body of the shell, whereby a stop is formed by the body of the shell at the inner end of the tongues, a cap connected to the shell, and a ring rotatably mounted on the cap, and having hooks engageable with the aforesaid locking members.

3. An incandescent lamp socket comprising a shell having outstanding locking tongues, and corrugated at one of its ends, a cap fitting at one end the corrugated portion
5 of the shell, and having crimps engageable with the corrugations, a ring carried by the cap on the outside thereof, and rotatable thereon, and hooks on the ring engageable with the aforesaid tongues.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing 10
as our own, we have hereto affixed our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

LEO DORNER.

GEORGE H. NORQUIST.

Witnesses:

ROBERT H. KANE,
MAY HAYS.