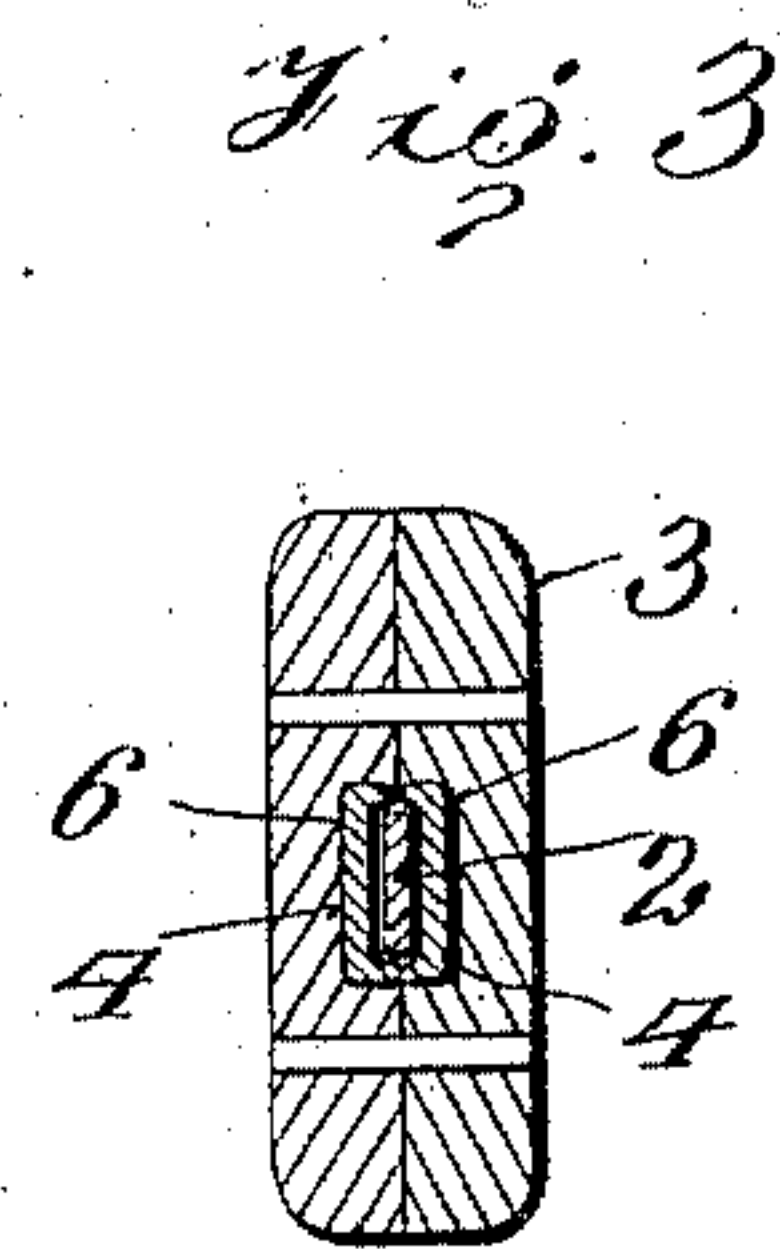
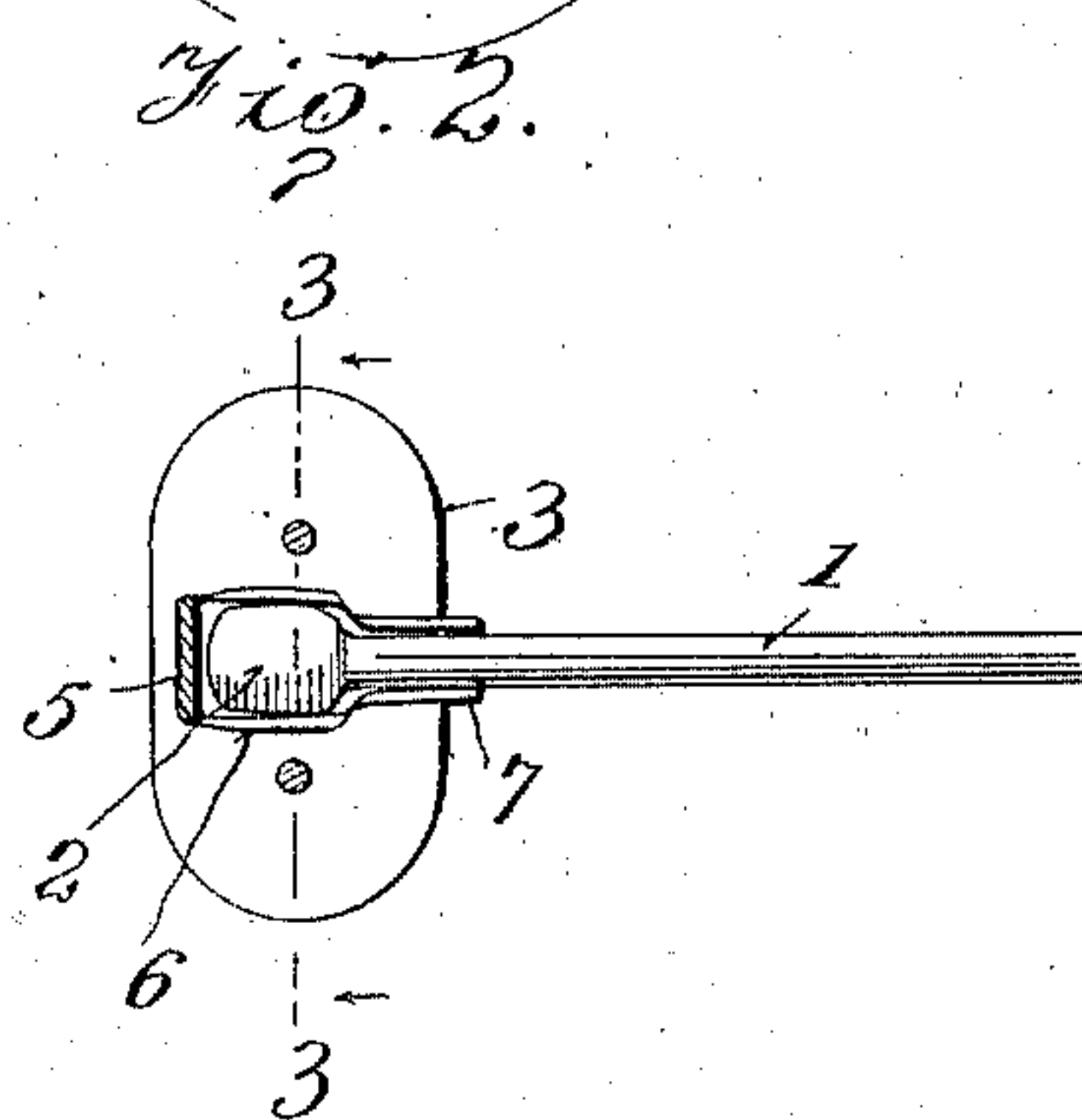
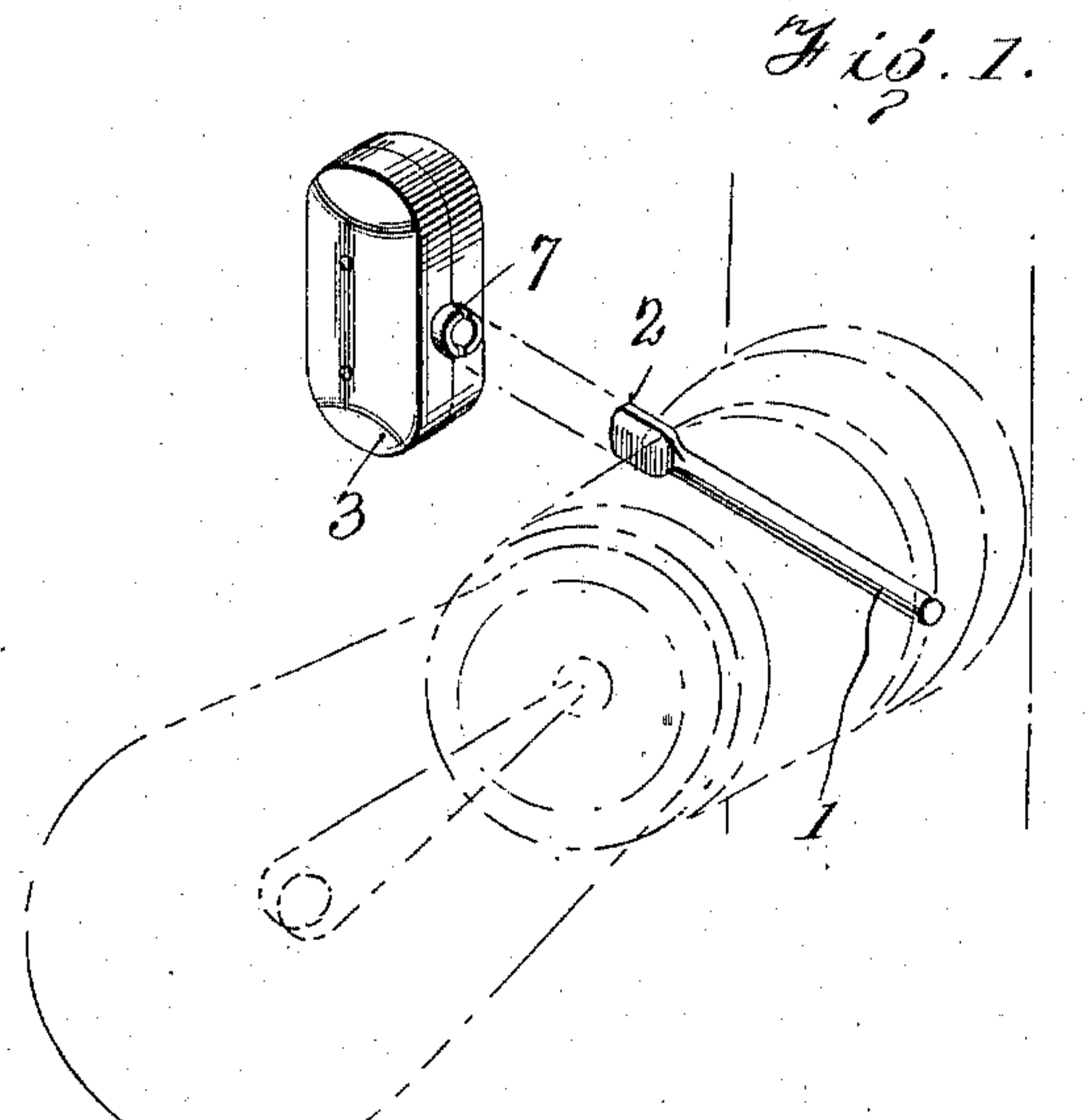


J. FORTAS & J. R. JACKSON.  
ELECTRIC LIGHT BUTTON.  
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 3, 1909.

967,508.

Patented Aug. 16, 1910.



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH FORTAS AND JOSEPH R. JACKSON, OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

ELECTRIC-LIGHT BUTTON.

967,508.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 16, 1910.

Application filed December 3, 1909. Serial No. 531,221.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, JOSEPH FORTAS and JOSEPH R. JACKSON, citizens of the United States, both residing at Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Electric-Light Buttons, of which the following is a specification.

It is well known that the sockets of incandescent electric light bulbs as at present constructed, usually embody a switch pin which projects out from the socket and a button of vulcanite or the like in which the flat projecting end of the switch pin is embedded, said button being grasped in order to close or open the switch to turn the light on or off. When a button of this character breaks, it is necessary in order to turn the light on or off, to grasp the relatively small projecting flat end of the switch pin directly with one's fingers, which is manifestly an inconvenient and unsatisfactory expedient at the best, or to throw away the entire socket and buy a new one.

With a knowledge of these conditions, our present invention has for its primary object to do away with these disadvantageous features of incandescent electric lights, and, more specifically, to provide a button which may be easily applied to the projecting end of a switch pin of an electric lamp socket, either after the ordinary hard rubber button above mentioned has been broken off, or as a component part of the lamp socket when the same is manufactured and sold, our improved button being frictionally held in place on the end of the switch pin and securely maintained thereon, but being readily removable whenever desired so that it may be easily replaced by another, should occasion require.

With these and other objects in view as will more fully appear as the description proceeds, the invention consists in certain constructions, arrangements and combinations of the parts that we shall hereinafter fully describe and claim.

For a full understanding of the invention, reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective illustrating the application or use of our improved turn-button; Fig. 2 is a sectional view thereof;

and, Fig. 3 is a similar view on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 1 designates the switch pin of an incandescent electric lamp socket and of any desired conventional construction or design, and 2 designates the relatively flat and broad projecting end of said pin, the same as are ordinarily now in use.

Our invention comprises, essentially, a button 3 designed for detachable engagement with the projecting end of the switch pin, said button being formed of any desired substance or material and the body portion thereof being constructed in one or more parts, as desired. In the present instance, the body portion of the button is composed of two corresponding parts arranged with their flat faces in contact with each other and held together as by rivets or the like, as clearly illustrated in the drawing. The button sections are formed in their opposing faces with recesses 4, which together form a chamber in which a clasp 5, preferably of spring steel, is received, said clasp being preferably composed of a single piece of metal and embodying jaws 6 designed to embrace the flat end 2 of the switch pin, said jaws terminating in transversely curved tongues 7 which extend over and securely hug the round portion of the pins contiguous to the flattened end 2 so as to securely hold the button on the switch pin after the same has been pushed into place. The tongues 7 are relatively smaller than the main portion of the jaws 6 and project out through the reduced opening 8 that is formed at one end of the chamber produced by the recesses 4, this construction and arrangement of parts securely holding the clasp within the button.

From the foregoing description in connection with the accompanying drawing, the operation of our improved turn-button will be apparent. In the practical use of the device, it is only necessary to slip the button over the projecting end of the switch pin, the tongues 7 passing into snug frictional engagement with the rounded portion of the switch pin next to the flattened



end 2 so as to hold the button securely on the switch pin by the spring and frictional action produced, the said flattened end 2 being received in the main jaws 6 of the clasp 5, in an evident manner.

Manifestly, the device can be very cheaply assembled, as it is composed of very few parts and it is obvious that it will be durable and not liable to get out of order.

10 Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. The herein described turn-button for the purpose specified, comprising a body portion formed with a chamber, and a clasp 15 held in said chamber and embodying relatively flat jaws and tongues extending from the jaws at one end, said tongues extending out from one end of the chamber.

2. As a new article of manufacture, the 20 herein described turn-button, comprising a

body portion formed with a chamber, and a clasp held in said chamber and formed with jaws and transversely rounded tongues projecting from the jaws at one end of the latter.

3. As a new article of manufacture, the herein described turn-button, consisting of a body portion formed with a chamber terminating at one end in a reduced opening, and a clasp held in said chamber and embodying 30 relatively flat jaws terminating in transversely rounded tongues which protrude through said opening.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

JOSEPH FORTAS. [L. S.]

JOSEPH R. JACKSON. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

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