June 19, 1923. 1,458,999

C. L. SNYDER

ELECTRIC LIGHT DEVICE

Filed Jan. 21, 1922

Fig. 1.

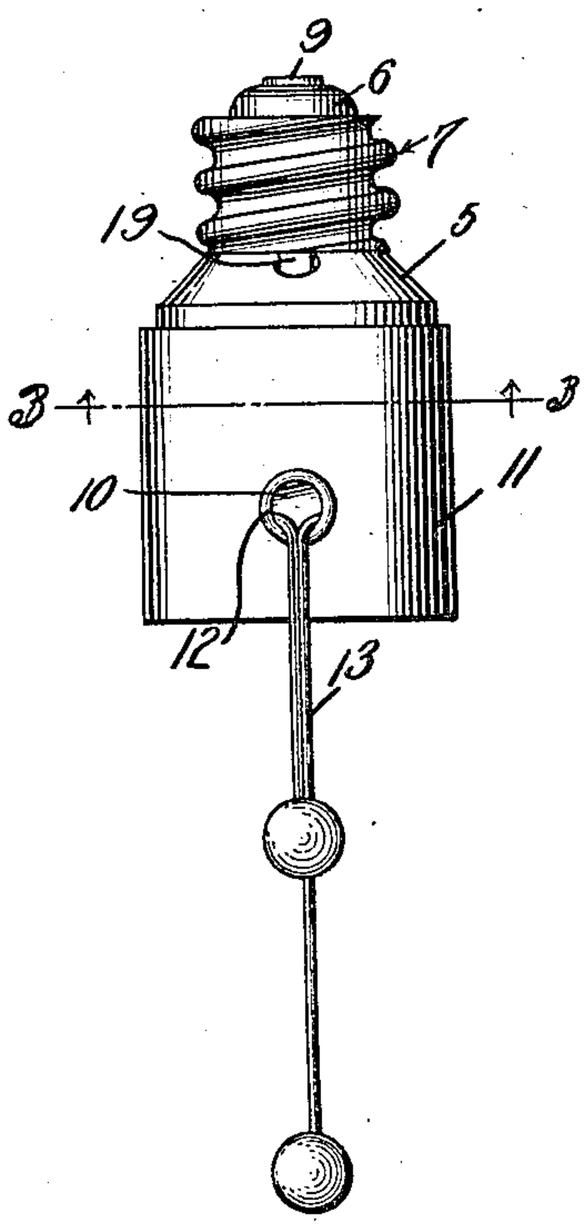

Fig. 2.

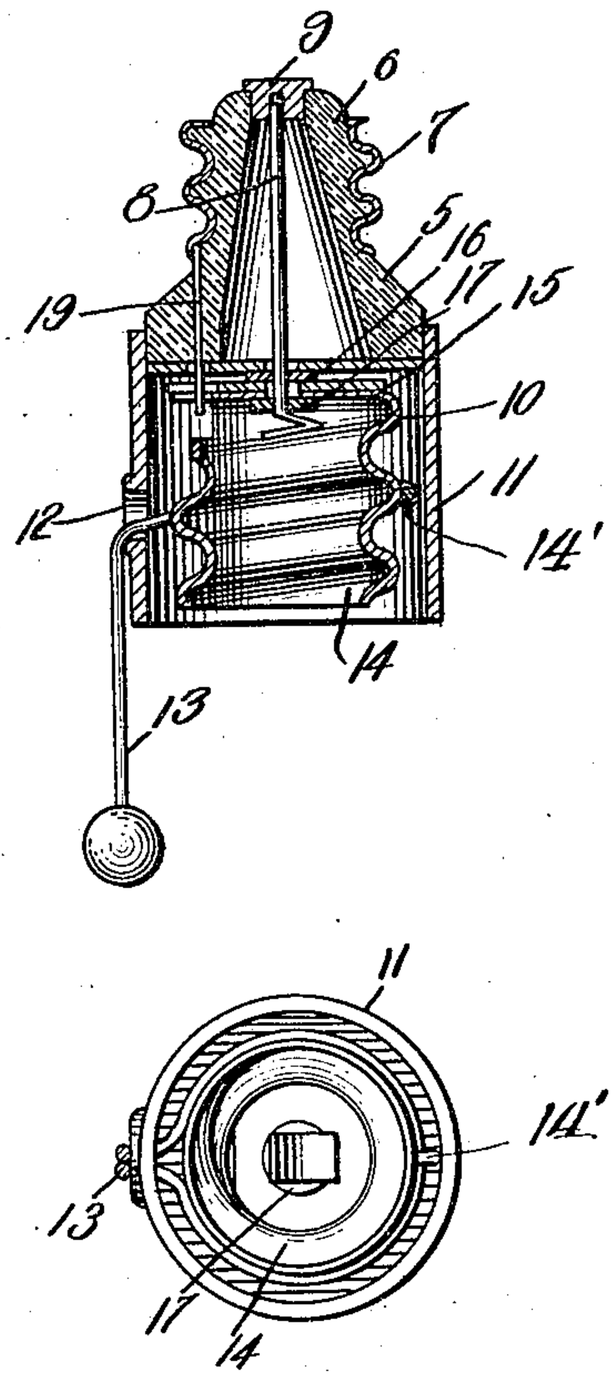

Fig. 3.

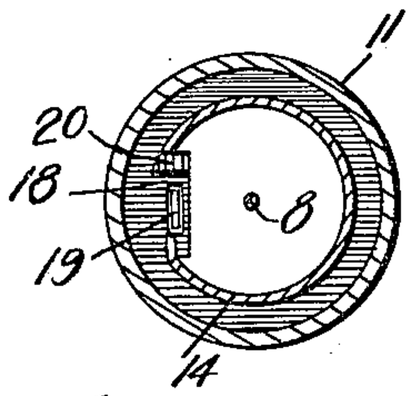

Fig. 4.

C. L. Snyder Inventor

By Chas. Thos. Attorney

Patented June 19, 1923. 1,458,999

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CAIRO L. SNYDER, OF MARION, INDIANA.

ELECTRIC-LIGHT DEVICE.

Application filed January 21, 1922. Serial No. 530,890.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CAIRO L. SNYDER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Marion, in the county of Grant and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Electric-Light Device, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to electric lamp sockets, the primary object of the invention being to provide a socket embodying a novel switch mechanism, whereby the electric current through the lamp supported within the socket may be efficiently controlled.

Another object of the invention is to provide a switch mechanism which is exceptionally simple in operation, and one which embodies few parts, eliminating the use of spring control contact members for completing the circuit to the lamp.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of the invention herein disclosed, may be made within the scope of what is claimed, without departing from the spirit of the invention.

Referring to the drawing:—

Figure 1 is a side elevational view of a lamp socket constructed in accordance with the present invention.

Figure 2 is a vertical sectional view through the lamp socket.

Figure 3 is a sectional view taken on line 3—3 of Figure 1.

Figure 4 is an end elevational view of the socket.

Referring to the drawing in detail, the socket comprises a base 5 formed of suitable insulating material such as porcelain or the like, the same being formed with an extension 6 which has external threads to accommodate the shell 7, whereby the socket may be screwed into the usual lamp socket.

Extending through the body portion 5 is a rod 8 that carries a contact member 9 at one end thereof, the contact member 9 being provided to engage the usual central contact member of a lamp socket, to complete the circuit through the rod 8. A contact member 10 is formed on the opposite end of the rod 8, the contact member 10 being of the spring type to engage the usual contact member of an electric lamp.

Secured to the body portion 5 is a tubular housing 11 formed with an opening 12 to accommodate the flexible operating member 13 which is in the form of a cord or chain positioned around the socket member 14 and secured thereto at a point intermediate its length as at 14′, so that a pull on the member 13 will result in a relative movement of the socket member 14. The socket member 14 is mounted within the tubular housing 11 to move in a horizontal plane, the rod 8 acting as a pivot for the socket member 14 as clearly shown by Figure 2 of the drawing.

Forming a part of the socket member 14 is an end wall 15 through which the rod 8 extends, suitable insulating disks 16 and 17 being positioned on opposite sides of the end wall 15 to insulate the rod from the socket member 14.

The end wall 15 is formed with a cut out portion 18 providing a clearance for the contact member 19 that has connection with the shell 7 and extends through a suitable opening formed in the body portion 5. As shown the inner end of the contact member 19 lies within the path of travel of the finger 20, which forms a part of the end wall 15, the finger 20 being formed of resilient material to permit it to move into close engagement with the member 19 and complete the circuit through the socket member to the bulb positioned within the socket member 14.

In the use of the device, assuming that an electric lamp is positioned in the socket member 14, and one of the flexible operating members 13 is pulled to bring the head 21 of the finger 20 into contact with the contact member 19. It follows that the circuit is completed to the lamp positioned in the socket member 14 to the end that the same is lighted. If it is desired to cut off the circuit to the lamp, it is only necessary to pull the opposite operating member 13 to disengage the head 21 and contact member 19.

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

1. A lamp socket including a body portion, a tubular housing supported by the body portion, a contact member extending

through the body portion and terminating within the housing, a rotatable socket member carrying a finger supported within the tubular housing, a contact member extending through the body portion and being disposed substantially centrally of the socket member, and means for rotating the socket member to bring the finger into engagement with the first mentioned contact member to complete a circuit through a lamp supported within a socket member.

2. A lamp socket including a body portion, a housing carried by the body portion, a socket member within the housing, means for rotating the socket member, contact members extending through the body portion, a contact member carried by the socket member, and said contact member carried by the socket member adapted to complete a circuit through one of the contact members when the socket member is rotated.

3. A lamp socket including a body portion, a housing secured to the body portion, a socket member supported within the housing and including an end wall, said end wall having a cut out portion, a contact member extending through the body portion and lying within the cut out portion of the end wall, a finger carried by the socket member and adapted to engage the contact member to complete a circuit, and means for rotating the socket member.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

CAIRO L. SNYDER.

Witnesses:

ETHEL EBERHARD,

J. A. SEARLES.