W. N. WEEDEN.

Lamp-Socket.

No. 167,371. Patented Aug. 31, 1875.

fig. 1

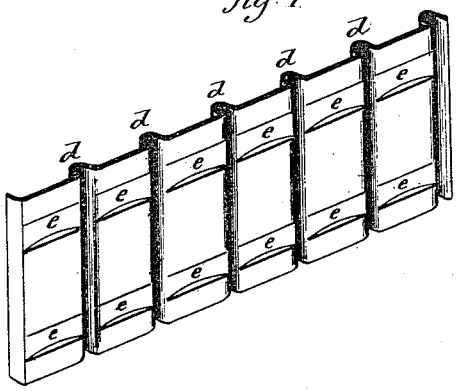


fig. 2

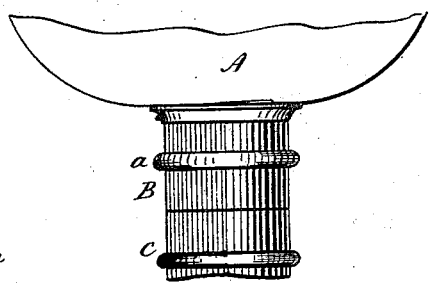


fig. 4

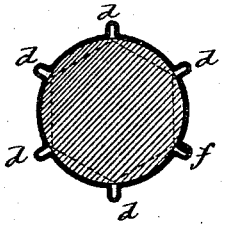


fig. 3.

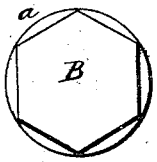
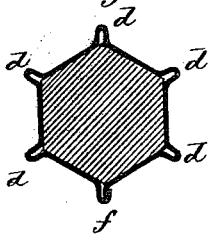


fig. 5



Witnesses.

H. C. Shumway

Clara Broughton.

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By Atty,

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM N. WEEDEN, OF WATERBURY, CONN., ASSIGNOR TO THE BENEDICT & BURNHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN LAMP-SOCKETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **167,371**, dated August 31, 1875; application filed July 27, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM N. WEEDEN, of Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Lamp-Socket; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, perspective view of the strip as prepared to close around the shank of the fount and pedestal, and form what is known as the "socket;" Fig. 2, side view of the shank of the fount and upper end of the pedestal; Fig. 3, end view of the same; Figs. 4, 5, transverse sections, showing the method of securing by the socket.

This invention relates to an improvement in the means for coupling or securing glass lamp-founts to the pedestal.

The usual method has been to form a socket from a disk of sheet metal, struck into form, and attached to the upper end of the pedestal. Into this socket the shank of the fount is set and secured by plaster-of-paris or other cement—a security which is liable to detachment, as well as being difficult to make. The formation of this socket from a disk necessitates a considerable waste of metal, as well as requiring several operations in its formation—difficulties which this invention is designed to overcome.

The invention consists in constructing the socket or coupling from a strip of sheet metal, with vertical depressions in the inside to form external vertical ribs on the socket, and with transverse inward projections or depressions to correspond with like depressions or projections on the shank of the fount and pedestal, so that by bending and closing the strip around the two parts they will be securely held together, as more fully hereinafter described.

A is the lamp-fount, constructed with a shank, B. This shank is here represented as hexagonal in form transversely, but may be of any shape other than perfectly cylindrical. On the surface of this shank there is formed a bead, *a*, the circumference of which corresponds substantially to the diameter of the shank through opposite angles; but, instead of the bead, any radial projection or depression will answer the purpose. The upper end C of the pedestal is constructed of substantially the same form. The coupling or socket, as shown in Fig. 1, is formed from a straight strip of sheet metal, and with corrugations *d*, distant from each other so as to correspond to the angles of the shank and pedestal. These corrugations are formed by striking the metal outward from the inside, giving it the appearance of a rib on the outside. Transverse depressions *e* are also struck in the strip, corresponding to the bead *a* on the shank and pedestal when the shank and pedestal are set together, as in Fig. 2. This strip is bent around the shank and pedestal when set together, so that the projections *a* will enter the depressions *e* in the socket. The two edges are brought together and closed one upon the other, as seen at *f*, Figs. 4 and 5. The joint is formed to correspond to the corrugations or ribs *d*, so that the actual position of the joining will not be apparent.

As the diameter of the shanks will vary slightly, the socket may be tightened upon the shank by closing or pinching up the corrugations *d*. The spaces between the corrugations fit the body of the shank and pedestal, as seen in Fig. 5, and the recesses *e* the beads, as seen in Fig. 4.

It will be understood that if the shank and pedestal are constructed with radial depressions, instead of projections, the strip which forms the socket must be made with corresponding inward projections instead of the recesses *e*.

It is not essential to the use of this socket that the surface of the shank and pedestal be angular, as the strip may be bent around a circular surface, and closed tightly thereon by compressing the corrugations *d*; but some transverse corrugation or depression is essential to prevent the separation of the two parts.

By this construction I am enabled to use a straight strip of metal for the socket, thus avoiding the usual loss of metal and saving considerable labor, inasmuch as it may be formed complete at a single operation.

I do not wish to be understood as broadly claiming securing a lamp-fount to its pedestal by indentations or irregularities in the coupling or socket, as such I am aware is not new.

I claim—

The herein-described coupling for attaching lamp-founts to their pedestals, consisting of a strip of sheet metal with the vertical external corrugations *d* and transverse depressions or projections, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

WM. N. WEEDEN.

Witnesses:
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