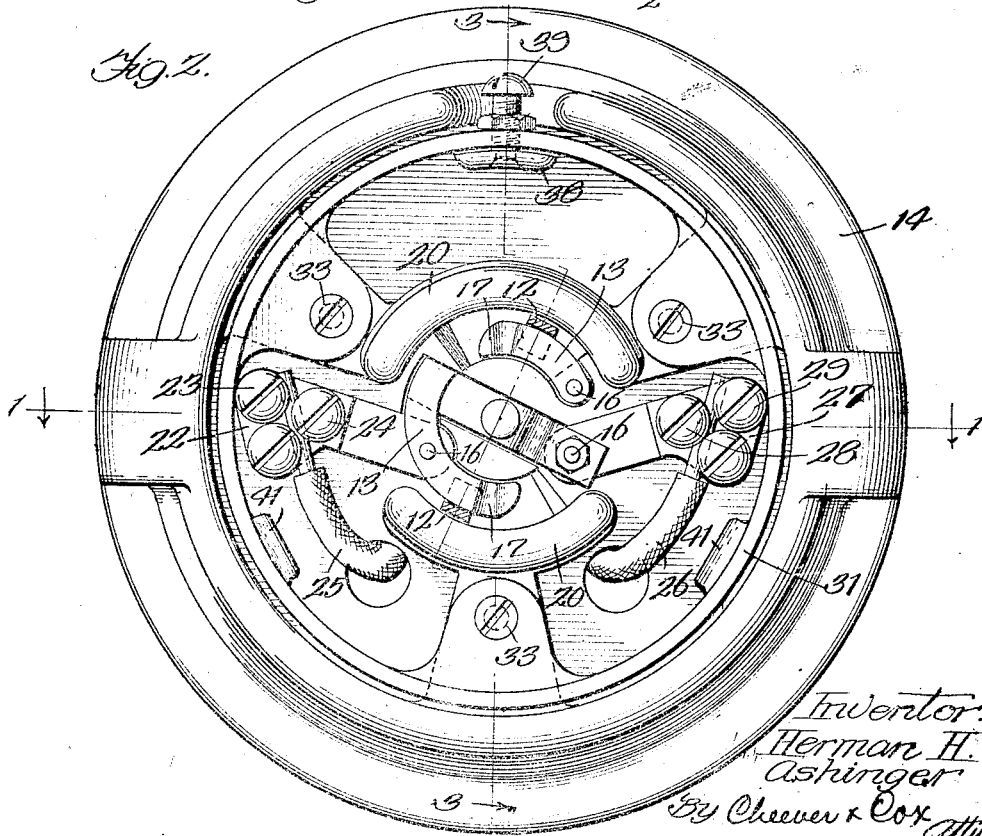
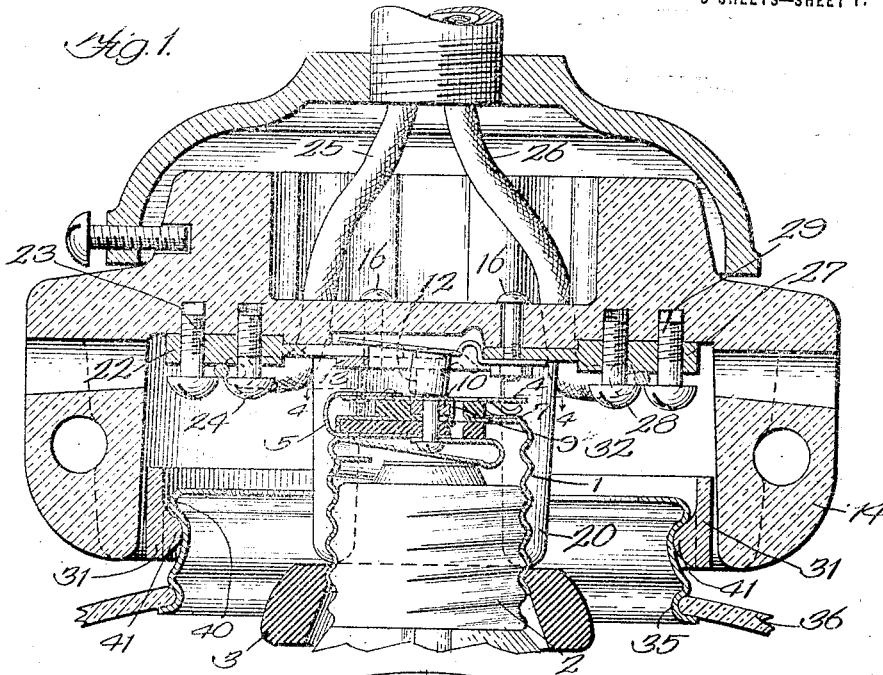


H. H. ASHINGER.
FILM SOCKET,
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 25, 1918.

1,297,432.

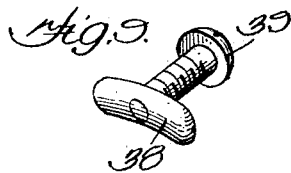
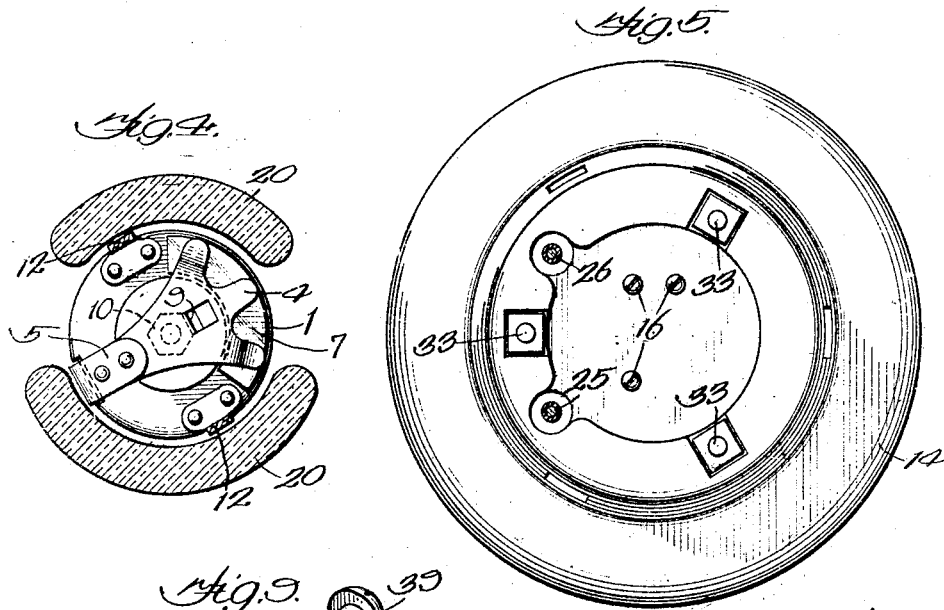
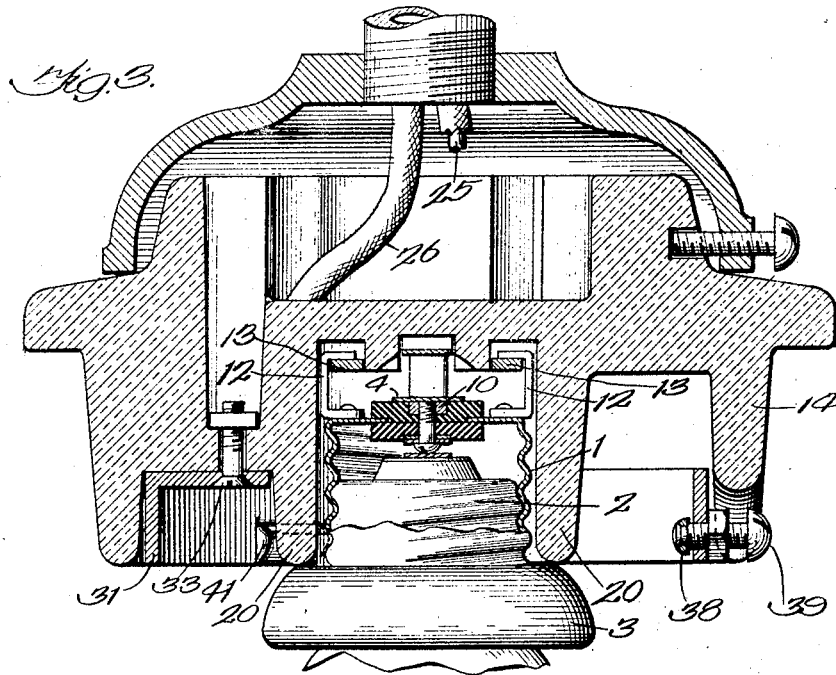
Patented Mar. 18, 1919.
3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Inventor:
Herman H.
Ashinger
By Cheever & Cox, Attys.

1,297,432.

Patented Mar. 18, 1919.
3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Inventor
Herman H. Ashinger.
By Cheever & Cox Attys.

H. H. ASHINGER.
FILM SOCKET.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 25, 1918.

1,297,432.

Patented Mar. 18, 1919.
3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 6.

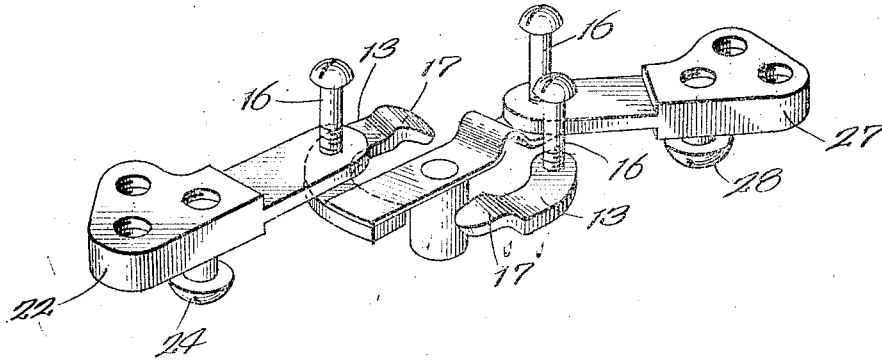


Fig. 7.

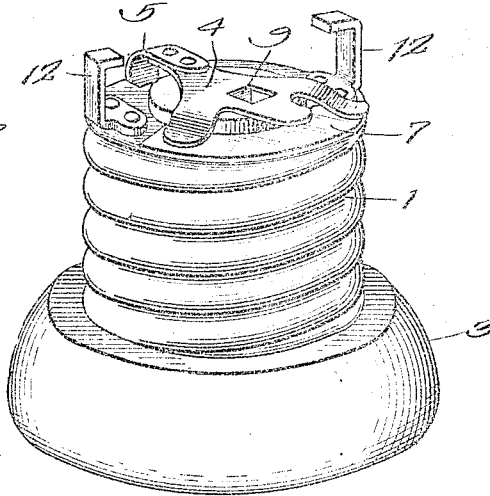
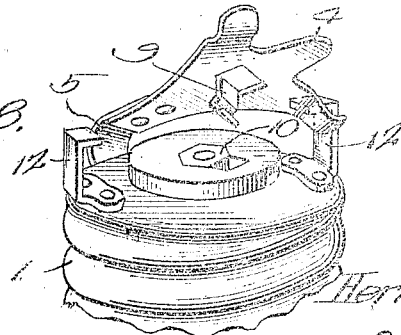


Fig. 8.



Inventor:
Herman H. Ashinger.
By Cheever & Co.
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERMAN H. ASHINGER, OF SOUTH BEND, INDIANA, ASSIGNOR TO GEORGE CUTTER COMPANY, OF SOUTH BEND, INDIANA, A CORPORATION OF INDIANA.

FILM-SOCKET.

1,297,432.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 18, 1919.

Application filed February 25, 1918. Serial No. 219,102.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERMAN H. ASHINGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at South Bend, in the county of St. Joseph and State of Indiana, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Film-Sockets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to lighting devices, commonly called "film sockets". The principal object of the invention is to improve the mechanism which holds the dielectric film in place. In my previous Patent No. 1,274,495, issued August 6, 1918, I have shown a device of this general class in which the film is held by a resilient element which normally presses down upon the film to hold it in place. In manipulating that type of device, this resilient element must be held up while the new film is being positioned. In the present type, the holding element is resilient, but has a tendency to spring upward to automatically afford space in which the user can operate; in other words, the holding element naturally stands away from the inner end of the socket to afford room in which the operator can work. After the film has been laid in the proper position, all the operator has to do is to lower the holding element to closed position, whereupon a catch automatically acts and holds the holding element down in closed or acting position.

Attention is called to my co-pending application Serial No. 267,246, filed December 18, 1918, which shows and claims certain of the devices herein shown.

I accomplish my object by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an axial section of a film socket and street hood embodying my invention.

Fig. 2 is a bottom plan of the parts shown in Fig. 1, omitting the film socket and shade holder.

Fig. 3 is an axial section similar to Fig. 1, except that the plane of section is at right angles to the one of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a plan section on the line 4—4, Fig. 1.

Fig. 5 is a top plan of the porcelain base or body of the device, the canopy shown in Fig. 3 being omitted.

Fig. 6 is a perspective of the terminals and associated parts which, in practice, are mounted in the body or base.

Fig. 7 is a perspective of the "film socket" proper showing among other things the hooks which engage the humped terminals illustrated in Fig. 6. Fig. 7 also shows the film retainer, or holding element, in closed or acting position.

Fig. 8 is a perspective showing the film holding element in open position.

Fig. 9 is a perspective of my improved set screw.

Similar numerals refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

In the form here selected to illustrate the invention, the socket 1 consists of a metallic shell internally threaded to receive the lamp base 2 and having a ring 3 of insulating material whereby it may be manipulated. At the inner end of the shell is a film retainer 4. This is fastened to a spring arm 5 by which it is secured to the shell. The film 7 shown in Fig. 7 normally rests against the inner end of the shell where it is held in place by the retainer when the latter is in closed position. The spring arm 5, instead of normally pressing the retainer down upon the film, tends to elevate it, as shown in Fig. 8. A spring catch 9 formed upon the retainer is adapted to engage the edge of the nut 10 mounted upon the shell, as best shown in Figs. 1 and 3. The action is automatic, the end of the catch slipping over and engaging the lower edge of the nut as the retainer reaches closed position. This catch or lock is impositive in the sense that it can be released by the operator by merely pressing his finger upward upon the retainer. An advantage in this construction is that the operator does not have to hold the retainer raised when he is replacing a burned out film. The retainer tends unaided to stand away from the end of the shell and affords the operator room to work. When the film is placed, the only thing necessary is to press down upon the retainer whereupon it automatically maintains itself in acting position.

Fastened to the inner end of the shell are two hooks 12, 12, the ends of which point radially inward and are adapted to override and be supported by the strips 13, 13

mounted in the insulating body or base 14. In the present case, these strips are secured by studs 16, shown in perspective in Fig. 6. The strips are arranged on the arc of a circle centered at the axis of the device and at the free ends have camlike shoulders or humps 17, the noses of which point downward. The strips are resilient and hence when the hooks are rotated against the noses, a camlike action takes place, causing the ends of the strips to descend and permit the hooks to pass over and beyond the shoulders 17, after which the shoulders rise and prevent the hooks from accidentally becoming dislodged. In inserting the shell it is necessary simply to push the shell straight in toward the body and then rotate it a slight distance, after which the hooks will overlap the strips 13 and be securely held in place by the shoulders 17. A slight torque or rotary effort on the shell in the opposite direction will release the hooks from the strip and permit the shell to be removed.

In my improved type here shown, the strips 13 are not mere holding devices but serve also to put the lamp shell "in circuit." At least one of them is so used, for as will be clearly seen in Fig. 6, one of these strips is electrically connected by a stud 16 to a conductive terminal 22 which is fastened to the body by the stud 16, and is provided with binding screws 23, 24 for attachment to the supply conductor 25. The remaining supply conductor 26 is connected to the opposite terminal 27 by a binding screw 28. The terminal is connected to the body by a screw 29.

In this, the preferred design, wings 20 are formed in the porcelain body 14 which form a side inclosure for the shell and operating parts associated therewith.

A ring 31 is secured within the cavity 32 within body 14. In the present case it is secured by bolts 33. Its function is to support the shade holder 35 which carries the shade 36. The shade holder is preferably of comparatively thin gage copper. A set screw would be apt to damage it. I avoid this by providing a shoe 38 at the inner end of the set screw 39, as shown in perspective in Fig. 9. This set screw screws into the ring, as best shown in Fig. 3 and causes the shoe to enter behind the annular shoulder 40 of the shade holder. The ring has two bosses 41, 41 projecting radially inward toward the holder, the bosses and set screw being arranged 120 degrees apart. By this arrangement, the shade holder may be attached or detached by simply manipulating the set screw and on account of the presence of the shoe, a greater bearing surface is provided thus avoiding damage to

the shade holder and affording a larger surface for supporting it.

Having thus described my invention, 65 what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

1. A film socket having a pair of terminals adapted to receive the film between them, said terminals normally tending to spring apart to thereby afford free access for replacing the film, and self locking means for holding the terminals in closed position upon being brought to closed position. 75

2. In a film socket, a pair of terminals adapted to receive the dielectric between them, the two terminals being mechanically connected but electrically insulated from each other and tending to spring apart, and a catch for holding the terminals in closed position. 80

3. A film socket having a pair of terminals adapted to receive the film between them, said terminals being mechanically connected together but insulated from each other, one of said terminals being resilient and tending to spring away from the other to thereby afford free access for removing and replacing the film, and automatic means for fastening the terminals in closed position when the resilient terminal is brought to closed position. 90

4. A film socket having an internal thread for receiving the lamp base and a terminal upon which the film may rest, a second terminal mechanically fastened to but insulated from the first for cooperating therewith, with the film between them, said second terminal being adapted to spring away from the first, and a self engaging lock, one portion of which is fastened to the first terminal, and the other to the second terminal, said lock being impositive whereby it may be unlocked by the operator's exerting the pressure of his thumb upon the second terminal. 105

5. A film socket having a threaded shell for receiving the lamp base, a spring terminal mechanically connected to but insulated from the shell and adapted, when closed, to hold the film between itself and the shell, said spring terminal consisting of sheet metal and having a tongue upstruck from it and adapted to automatically engage the shell to hold itself in locked position upon being brought to closed position, said tongue being adapted to yield, to release when the operator exerts a moderate pressure upon the spring terminal. 120

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name.

HERMAN H. ASHINGER.