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W. E. THORN

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LAMP SOCKET FASTENING MEANS

Filed Jan. 30, 1928

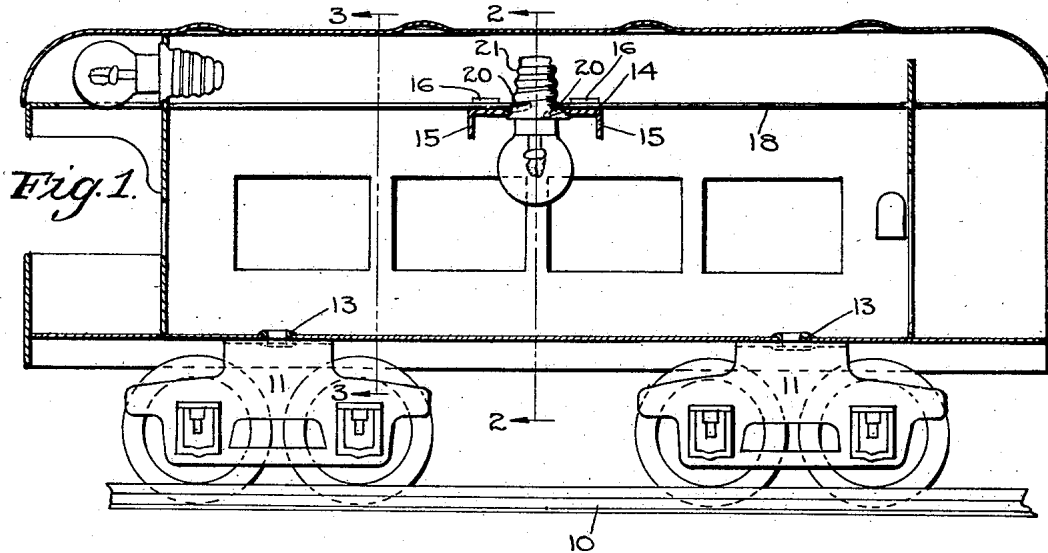


Fig. 1.

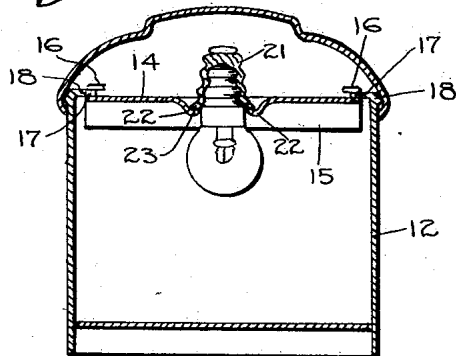


Fig. 2.

Fig. 4

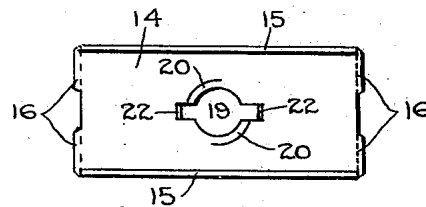
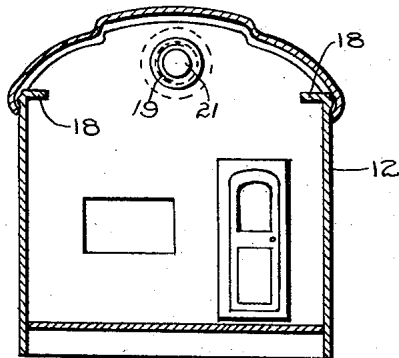
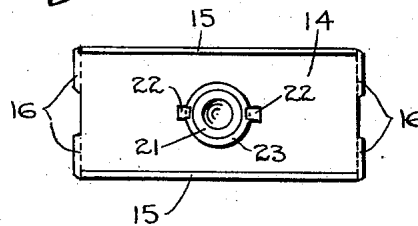


Fig. 5



INVENTOR
William E. Thorn
BY
Chamberlain & Newman
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

WILLIAM E. THORN, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE IVES MANUFACTURING CORPORATION, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT, A CORPORATION OF CONNECTICUT

LAMP-SOCKET-FASTENING MEANS

Application filed January 30, 1928. Serial No. 250,378.

This invention relates to toys and more particularly to toy cars and locomotives, adapted to be used in connection with a third rail electric track equipment.

5 The invention especially relates to electric lighting means for cars and locomotives of the above class and has for its object improved means, for receiving and supporting an electric lamp socket within a car, which
10 can be carried into effect without the necessity of resorting to the heretofore expensive operation of soldering these sockets in position in the car body.

A further feature of the invention is to
15 provide a simple and efficient means of detachably securing the socket in position in a manner which will allow the socket to be quickly removed and another replaced, should it become necessary.

20 Still another object of the invention is to design the improved socket fastening means, so that the same may be carried into effect and applied to existing structures of a toy car body and without the necessity of addi-
25 tional or foreign parts.

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
30 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
35 from the spirit of the invention.

In the accompanying drawings a preferred form of the invention has been shown as applied to an electric toy passenger car, though,
40 as previously suggested, the same may be applied to a locomotive with the same effect and advantage.

In the drawings

45 Fig. 1 shows a central vertical longitudinal section of a sheet metal toy electric passenger car, mounted upon a rail, and to which my invention is shown applied;

Fig. 2 shows a central vertical cross-section through the car body taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

50 Fig. 3 is a further sectional view through

the car body taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 1, better to illustrate the socket positioned in the end portion of the car;

Fig. 4 shows a detached bottom plan view of a car brace employed inside the upper
55 intermediate portion of the car body as shown in Fig. 1, and to which the lamp socket may be secured by my improved means; and

Fig. 5 is a similar detached bottom plan view of the brace, with a lamp socket secured
60 therein.

In the accompanying drawings, I have shown the invention in connection with a screw form of lamp socket, of the smaller
65 type, but the invention need not be confined to any particular form of socket since it is equally applicable to a candelabra, a standard Edison base lamp and also lamps employing bayonet socket connections.

Referring in detail to the characters of
70 reference marked upon the drawings, 10 represents a rail forming a part of the track upon which cars of this type are adapted to operate. 11—11 indicate trucks for supporting the car 12, which car and trucks are swivel-
75 ly connected as at 13. The car may obviously be of any desired construction since the invention is not limited in this respect and is also adapted to be used in cabs of toy locomotives. Most of the larger and more
80 substantially constructed types of electric cars employ a form of cross-brace in the upper portion of the body to stiffen and strengthen the structure, such as is shown in the drawings and indicated as 14. These
85 braces are made of a single strip of metal having their side edges 15 disposed downward at a right angle to form reinforcements and are provided with turned up ears 16—16 upon opposite end portions which are passed
90 through slots 17 of the inturned flanges 18 of the car body for the attachment of the brace to and within the car body, the said ears being turned over and down as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 to provide a rigid connection
95 of the brace to stiffen the car structure.

The invention is shown applied to one of these brace members and also to one of the ends of a car and includes the punching of a hole 19 through that portion of the member
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of the car where the lamp is to be positioned and deflecting the opposite edge portions 20 of the hole so formed in opposite directions to form a spiral thread into which the threads 5 of a lamp socket 21 may be turned, in a way to receive and support the socket in the manner shown. The socket thus projects from the brace at a right angle leaving the hollowed portion of the socket which receives the lamp open on the under side of the brace 10 and in position to receive a lamp. Lugs 22—22 are also formed of the brace plate at opposite sides of the hole 19 preferably by stamping the same out from the stock and disposing them downward at a right angle, 15 as in Fig. 4, so that, as the socket is screwed in to the hole of the brace member, and the flange 23 of the socket seated against the face of the edge portion of the hole, the said lugs 20 are then turned down upon the said flange as shown in Fig. 5 and swedged, in a way to securely hold the socket in position. If the removal of the socket becomes necessary for repairs or otherwise, it may be quickly taken 25 out by turning the said lugs 22 back off of the flange of the socket in a way to free the same and permit it to be turned out of the hole in the car member.

The application of the invention to the end 30 portions of a car may be effected in the same manner as is shown applied to the cross-brace. In this connection it may be of interest to note that while most all of the other sections of car bodies of this type are rigidly secured 35 together, the top or cover is made removable so as to permit access to the interior for repairs and the like.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent 40 is:

1. In a toy of the class described, the combination with a metal member of a toy car having a hole therethrough, and the edges deflected to the sides to form a spiral thread, a 45 lamp socket seated in the hole and engaging the thread, and lugs formed adjacent the hole and disposed to engage and hold the socket.

2. In a toy of the class described, the combination with a metal member of a toy car 50 having a hole therethrough the edge of which forms a thread, a threaded lamp socket screwed into the hole, and lugs turned down upon the socket to hold it in place.

3. The combination with a sheet metal 55 member of a toy car having a hole there-through and the edge portions of said hole deflected to form lugs and spiral thread portions; a threaded lamp socket seated in the hole and secured by means of the said lugs.

4. Lamp socket fastening means, comprising a sheet metal member having a hole therein, lugs cut and deflected from the opposite edge portions of said hole, the further opposite edge portions of said hole between said 65 lugs being deflected in opposite directions to

form a broken thread, and a threaded lamp socket seated in said hole, said lugs being bent back upon the socket to hold it in place.

Signed at Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, this 27th day of January, A. D. 1928.

WILLIAM E. THORN.

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