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Ortiz

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[54] LIGHT BULB AND MOUNTING ARRANGEMENT THEREFOR

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[73] Assignee: **John Tirado**, Paterson, N.J.

[21] Appl. No.: **769,722**

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[51] **Int. Cl.**[5] **H01R 13/00**

[52] **U.S. Cl.** **439/253**

[58] **Field of Search** 439/253-257, 439/665-667

[56] **References Cited**

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Primary Examiner—Joseph H. McGlynn
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Siegmar Silber

[57] **ABSTRACT**

An electric light bulb and socket system is described. The system includes a bulb with a base having a substantially cylindrical wall and a single groove extending thereinto and thereabout and also includes a socket base with an open cavity therein and retaining springs for retaining the bulb. The retaining springs are mounted within the wall of the socket base, except for the lugs of the retaining springs which extend into the socket base cavity. The lugs of the retaining springs are dimensioned to, upon the insertion of the bulb into the receptacle, protrude into the groove and to seat therewithin. As the lugs are equally spaced about the groove, the lugs exert a balanced spring pressure on the bulb to retain the bulb in the socket. With this system, the insertion of the bulb into the socket is by axial movement without orientation and without rotation thereof.

18 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets

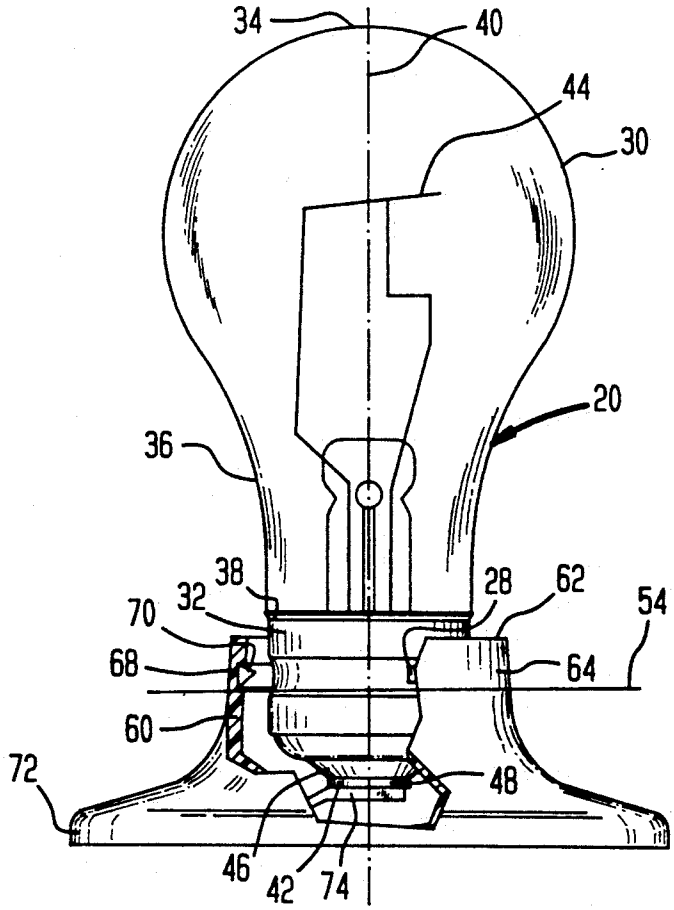


FIG. 1

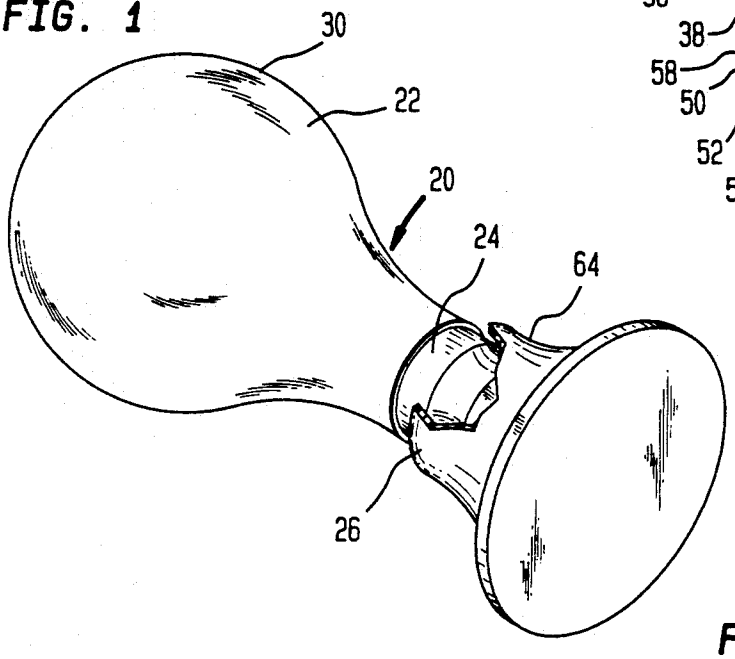


FIG. 3

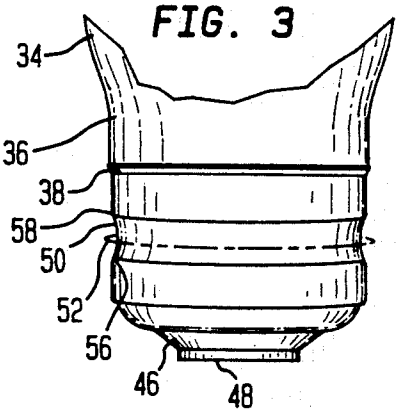


FIG. 2

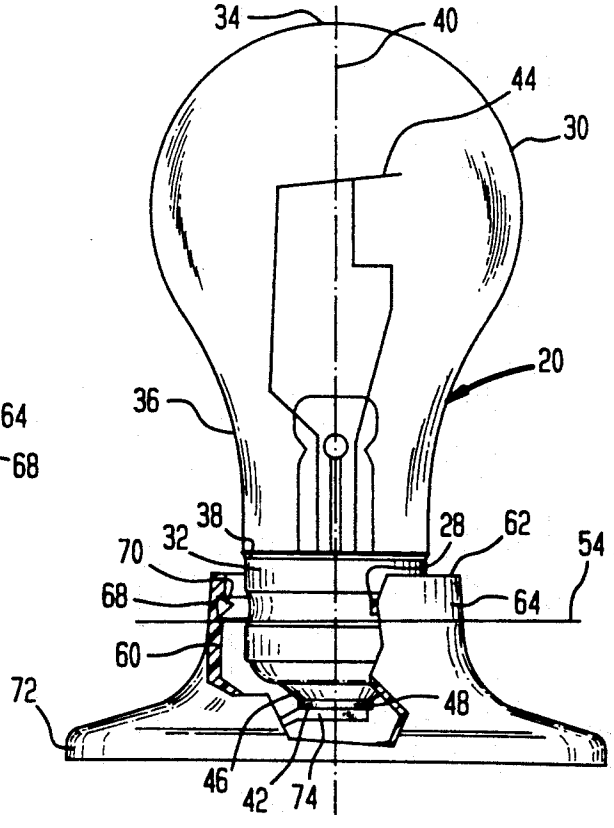


FIG. 4

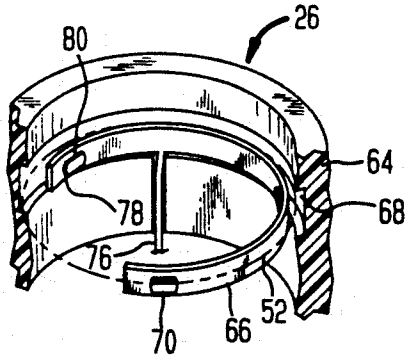


FIG. 5

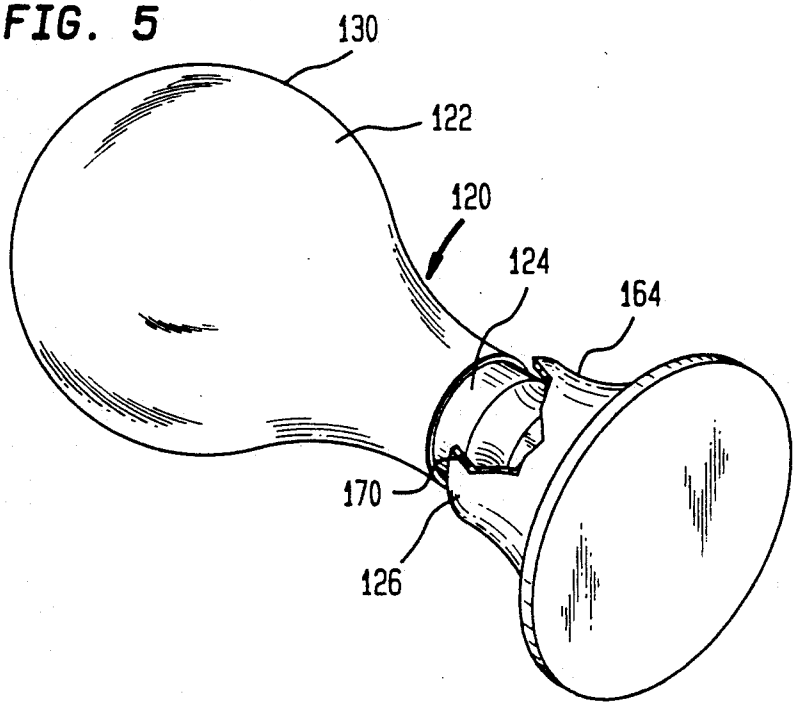
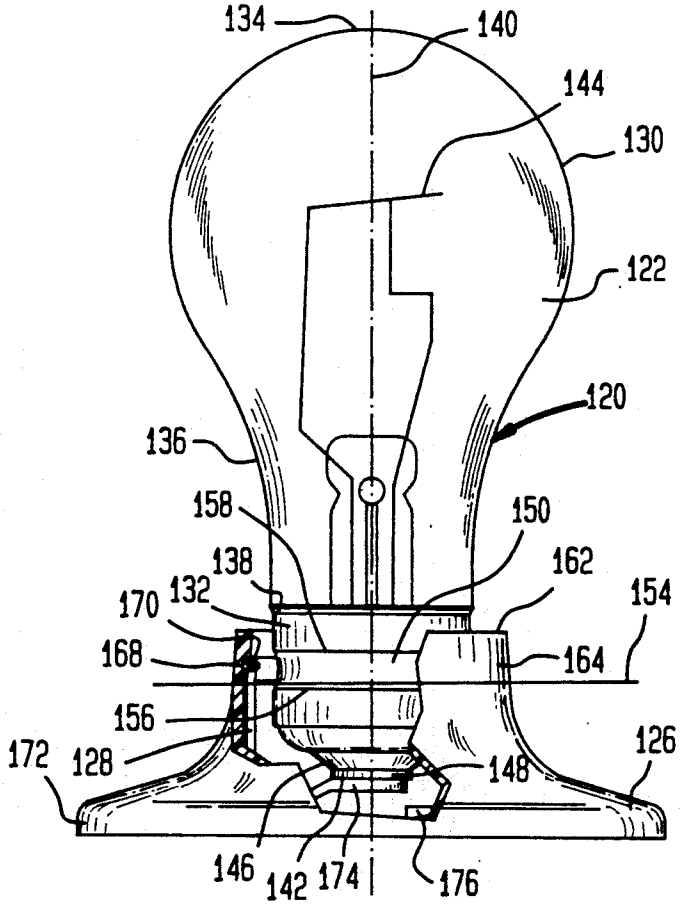

130
122
120
124
164
170
126

FIG. 6


134
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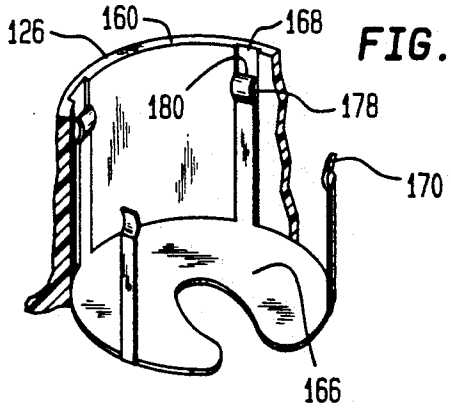

FIG. 7

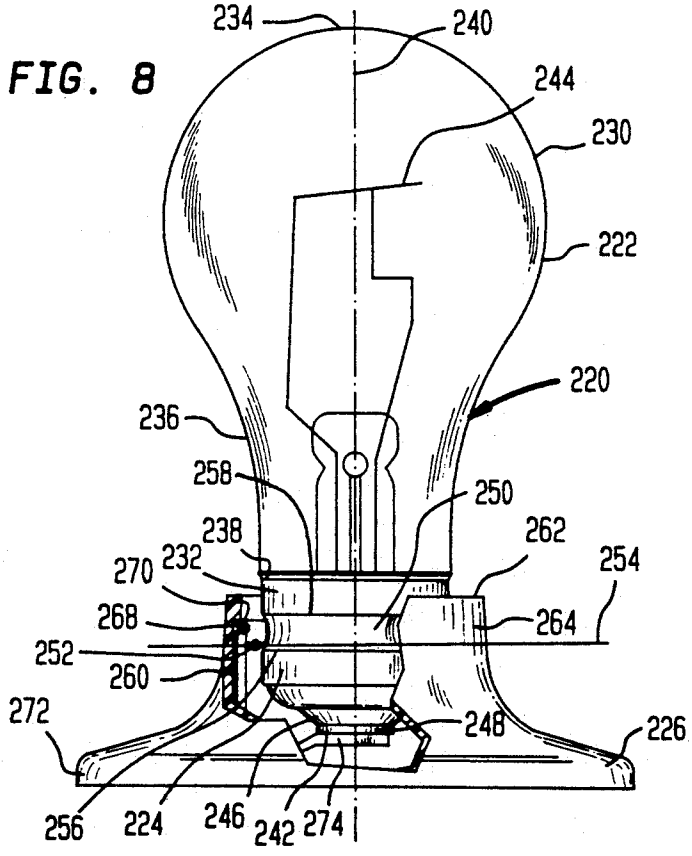

FIG. 8

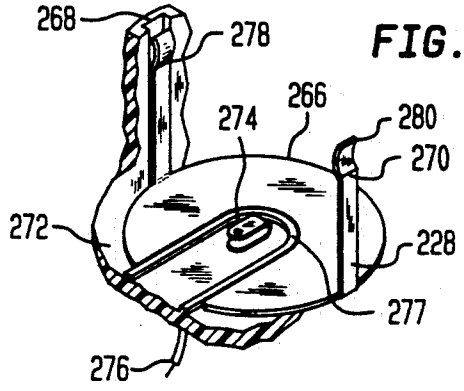

FIG. 9

LIGHT BULB AND MOUNTING ARRANGEMENT THEREFOR

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

This invention relates to a light bulb and a mounting arrangement therefor, and more particularly one which is readily mounted by translation along the longitudinal axis thereof.

2. Information Disclosure Statement

In preparing for this application, a pre-examination patentability search was prepared. In performing the search, the following fields and periods covered by the search were examined.

CLASS/SUBCLASS	PERIOD COVERED
439/616	11/28/1882-02/05/1991
439/619	01/23/1883-08/13/1991
439/611	03/07/1950-08/13/1991

Upon search, the following patents were uncovered:

ITEM NO.	U.S. PAT. NO.	INVENTOR	ISSUE DATE
1	271,171	Edward Weston	01/23/1883
2	3,215,972	E. A. Eriksson	11/02/1965
3	3,253,249	L. J. Hess et al.	05/24/1966
4	4,886,994	Albert J. Ragge, Jr.	12/12/1989

U.S. Pat. No. 271,171—E. Weston—U.S. Electric Lighting

Shows technology prior to the modern clear division between the base and socket functions. Discloses lumps of metal for contact points and springs for electrical connection. Bulb is a gravity-held, cup-supported structure.

U.S. Pat. No. 3,215,972—E. A. Eriksson

Discloses a spring clip integrally formed with the base, and includes various clip arrangements designed for this function.

U.S. Pat. No. 3,253,249—L. J. Hess et al.—Republic Ind. Corp.

Discloses a baseless bulb with dimples or recesses.

U.S. Pat. No. 4,886,994—A. J. Ragge

Shows a snap-in light bulb which attaches a metal spring clip to the base of a bulb to convert a standard threaded bulb to a plug-in unit for a threaded socket. No attempt is made to change the socket parameters for snap-in use.

SUMMARY

In general terms, the invention disclosed hereby is a light bulb mounting arrangement which includes at least one continuous grooved indentation about the base portion. The bulb is retained in a substantially tubular socket which is in a close fitting o telescopic relation with the base. The retaining mechanism has at least two spring-loaded fingers having nodes thereon with cross-sectional profiles similar to and matable with those of the grooved indentions. Further details are shown on the attached sketches by the inventor and the designer.

OBJECT AND FEATURES OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide an improved light bulb and socket arrangement.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide a light bulb that is mountable by translation along the longitudinal axis thereof without regard to radial alignment.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a secure mounting of a light bulb in which the envelope thereof will not separate from the base during retraction from the socket.

It is still yet another object of the present invention to provide a balanced and stabilized mounting arrangement for a light bulb.

It is a feature of the present invention that the socket and bulb base will not corrosively adhere the one to the other.

It is another feature of the present invention to have a balanced spring tension exerted on all sides of the base and thereby enhancing vibration resistance of the bulb and extending bulb life.

Other objects and features of the invention will become apparent upon review of the drawings and the detailed description which follow.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In the following drawings, the same parts in the various views are afforded the same reference designators.

FIG. **1** is a perspective view of an electric light bulb and socket system of the present invention, shown with a portion of the socket partially broken away;

FIG. **2** is a front elevational view of the invention shown in FIG. **1**, shown with a portion of the socket partially broken away to illustrate the dimensional relationships with the bulb installed;

FIG. **3** is a cross-sectional view of the invention to show details of the retaining groove of the bulb;

FIG. **4** is a partial perspective view of the invention to show details of the socket and retainer spring;

FIG. **5** is a perspective view of a second embodiment of an electric light bulb and socket system of the present invention, shown with a portion of the socket partially broken away;

FIG. **6** is a front elevational view of the invention shown in FIG. **5**, shown with a portion of the socket partially broken away to illustrate the dimensional relationships with the bulb installed;

FIG. **7** is a cross-sectional view of the invention taken along line **7**—**7** of FIG. **5** to show the socket details;

FIG. **8** is a front elevational view of a second embodiment of an electric light bulb and socket system, shown with a portion of the socket partially broken away;

FIG. **9** is a cross-sectional view of the invention taken along line **9**—**9** of FIG. **8** to show the socket details;

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Referring to FIGS. **1**, **2** and **3** a light bulb and socket system generally referred to by the numeral **20**, is shown. The system **20** includes a bulb **22** with a non-threaded base **24** and a socket **26** with a spring retainer **28**. The exterior of the bulb **22**, as seen in greater detail in FIG. **2** is defined by a globe **30** and a substantially cylindrical wall **32** of base **24**. The wall **32** is constructed of a conductive material such as the brass, copper or other metal alloy common to the conventional threaded bulb. The globe **30** is constructed with

an upper substantially spherical envelope or dome **34** and a lower tapered neck portion **36** which is dimensioned to mate with the throat **38** of base wall **32**. Although the terms "upper" and "lower" are used these terms are merely for ease of description and are descriptive of the drawings; however, such terms do not limit the position of the bulb during operation. Further and also for descriptive purposes, the bulb has a longitudinal axis **40** extending from the top of the dome **34**, coincident with and along the longitudinal axis of the cylindrical base wall **32**, and to the center of the bottom **42** of the bulb **22**. The bulb **22** is structured to include a lamp element **44** extending from the bottom center **42** in to the interior of the globe **30**. The bulb **22** has an insulating portion or plate **46** in which an electrically conductive portion or terminal **48** is centrally located. The insulating plate **46** is substantially frustoconical in form and with terminal **48** closes the bottom of the base wall **32** to provide a sealed unit. During operation, base wall **32** and terminal **48** electrically connect element **44** to power supplied. About the base **32** is a retaining groove **50** which is uniquely profiled for the application at hand and developed especially therefor. The centerline **52** of groove **50** lies in a plane **54** normal to the longitudinal axis **40**. The distance along the longitudinal axis **40** between the plane **54** and bottom of terminal **48** is selected so that when during operation the bulb **22** is inserted in and retained by socket **26**, the terminal **48** reaches a fixed position with respect thereto. The retaining groove **50** has a profile best seen in the cross-sectional view of FIG. **3**. Here the portion of the groove **50** closest to the bottom center **42** or terminal **48** has a radius permitting the spring retainer, described hereinbelow, to be guided thereover. This radius defines an entry throat portion **56**. Further, the portion of the groove **50** closest to the dome **34** has a radius stopping the movement of spring retainer, described hereinbelow. This radius defines a travel limit portion **58**. The inside of the groove **50** is smoothly curved in both the radial and axial aspects thereof.

Turning now to FIG. **4** the socket **26** is next described. The socket **26** is constructed from an insulative plastic composite or ceramic, the unit may be structured from almost any acceptable material that provides the degree of insulation required. The socket includes a receptacle **60** with an opening or cavity **62** to receive the substantially cylindrical base wall **32**. The wall **32** and substantially cylindrical wall **64** of socket **26** are close in tolerance so that the bulb may be easily slid into and be readily spring retained thereby without significant side-to-side play. The socket has a retainer spring **66** constructed to be housed in a C-shaped, spring-retaining well **68**. The well **68** is designed to extend radially about center line **52** so that only the convex spring portion of the retainer spring **66** extends into cavity **62**. The retainer spring **66** has three convex spring portions or fingers **70** for extension into groove **50**. The spring fingers **70** are designed to exert even spring tension on the groove **50** and thus are spaced at 120° intervals about the base or radially at 0°, 120° and 240° about axis **40**. Further the fingers **70** are designed so that, upon extension into the groove, the spring fingers **70** assume substantially the same profile as groove **50** and also have a sizable contact area with the bulb base. The socket **26** has at least two electrically connective portions at the base thereof. In the best mode of this invention, one forms an electrical pathway from socket base **72** to terminal **48** of bulb **22** through spring electrical contact portion **74**. The other forms a electrical pathway from socket base **72** to bulb base **24** through electrical lead **76**. The electrical lead **76** may, in turn, be formed by any one of several means including a metallic rib extending within the socket wall **6** (not protruding into the passageway) from the retainer spring **66** to the socket base **72** or even by a printed lead deposited on the interior of the socket **26**. However, the lead **76** described herein is structured it is isolated from contact portion **74** in a manner to preclude occurrence of short circuits. The spring lugs **70** are next described in greater detail. Each spring lug **70** has a profile best seen in the cross-sectional view of FIG. **3**. Here the portion of the spring lug **70** closest to the spring contact portion **74** has a radius **78** corresponding and opposite that of entry throat portion **56** of retaining groove **50**. Futher, the stop portion **80** of the spring lug **70** corresponds with travel limit portion **58** of retaining groove **50**. With the interrelationship of retaining groove **50** and spring lug **70** just described certain structural aspects are futher delineated. Spring lug **70** is designed so that force required to remove the bulb from the socket base **72** is greater by far than the force exerted on terminal **48** by spring electrical contact portion **74**.

Turning now to the second embodiment of the present invention, reference is made to FIGS. **5**, **6** and **7** showing a light bulb and socket system generally referred to by the numeral **120**. In further embodiments of the invention, for convenience similar parts shown in the additional drawings carry reference designators "100" units higher in the second embodiment and "200" units higher in the third embodiment. For example, the retaining groove **50** of the first embodiment finds an analogous groove **150** in the second embodiment and groove **250** in the third embodiment. The system **120** includes a bulb **122** with a non-threaded base **124** and a socket **126** with a spring retainer **128**. The exterior of the bulb **122**, as seen in greater detail in FIG. **6** is defined by a globe **130** and a substantially cylindrical wall **132** of base **124**. The wall **132** is constructed of a conductive material such as the brass, copper or other metal alloy common to the conventional threaded bulb. The globe **130** is constructed with an upper substantially spherical envelope or dome **134** and a lower tapered neck portion **136** which is dimensioned to mate with the throat **138** of base wall **132**. In contrast to the first embodiment, the bulb **122** is larger in scale and is of heavier construction, such as is frequently referred to as a "mogul" type base. Further and also for descriptive purposes, the bulb has a longitudinal axis **140** extending from the top of the dome **134**, coincident with and along the longitudinal axis of the cylindrical base wall **132**, and to the center of the bottom **142** of the bulb **122**. The bulb **122** is structured to include a lamp element **144** extending from the bottom center **142** in to the interior of the globe **130**. The bulb **122** has an insulating portion or plate **146** in which an electrically conductive portion or terminal **148** is centrally located. The insulating plate **146** is substantially frustoconical in form and with terminal **148** closes the bottom of the base wall **132** to provide a sealed unit. During operation, base wall **132** and terminal **148** electrically connect element **144** to power supplied. About the base **132** is a retaining groove **150** which is uniquely profiled for the application at hand and developed especially therefor. The centerline **152** of groove **150** lies in a plane **154** normal to the longitudinal axis **140**. The distance along the longitudinal axis **140** between the plane **154** and bottom of terminal **148** is

selected so that when during operation the bulb **122** is inserted in and retained by socket **126**, the terminal **148** reaches a fixed position with respect thereto. The retaining groove **150** has a profile best seen in the cross-sectional view of FIG. **6**. Here the portion of the groove **150** closest to the bottom center **142** or terminal **148** has a radius permitting the spring retainer, described hereinbelow, to be guided thereover. This radius defines an entry throat portion **156** of retaining groove **150**. Further, the portion of the groove **150** closest to the dome **134** has a radius stopping the movement of spring retainer, described hereinbelow. This radius defines a travel limit portion **158**, which, because of the scale of the mogul-type bulf **122**, is more clearly delineated as to the mechanical travel limiting function. The inside of the groove **150** is smoothly curved in both the radial and axial aspects thereof.

Turning now to FIG. **7** a socket **126** is next described. While the socket **126** of the second embodiment includes a receptacle **160** with an opening **162** to receive the substantially cylindrical base wall **132**. The wall **132** and substantially cylindrical wall **164** of socket **126** are close in tolerance so that the bulb may be easily slid into and be readily spring retained thereby without significant side-to-side play. The socket has a crown-shaped retainer spring **166** constructed to seat at the bottom of the socket cavity and having portions arising therefrom that snap into retainer spring groove **168**. For this embodiment, the retainer spring **166** has four spring arms **170** for extension into groove **150**. The arms **170** are positioned about the longitudinal axis at 0°, 90°, 180°, and 270°. Further the arms **170** are designed so that, upon extension into the groove, the spring arms **170** assume substantially the same profile as groove **150** and thereby have a sizable contact area with the bulb base. The socket **126** has at least two electrically connective portions at the base thereof. One forms an electrical pathway from socket base **172** to terminal **148** of bulb **122** through spring electrical contact portion **174**. The other forms an electrical pathway from socket base **172** to bulb base **124** through electrical lead **176**. The electrical lead **176** is formed by a simple terminal connection to the base of crown-shaped retainer spring **166**. However, the lead **176** is structured, it is isolated from contact portion **174** in a manner to preclude occurrence of short circuits. The spring arms **170** are next described in greater detail. Each spring arm **170** has a profile best seen in the cross-sectional view of FIG. **6**. Here the portion of the spring arm **170** closest to the spring contact portion **174** has a corrugated portion **178** corresponding and opposite that of entry throat portion **156** of retaining groove **150**. Further, the stop portion **180** of the spring arm **170** corresponds with travel limit portion **158** of retaining groove **150**. With the interrelationship of retaining groove **150** and spring arm **170** just described certain structural aspects are further delineated. Spring arm **170** is designed so that force required to remove the bulb from the socket base **172** is far greater than the force exerted on terminal **148** by spring electrical contact portion **174**.

Referring to FIGS. **8** and **9** a light bulb and socket system generally referred to by the numeral **220** is shown. The system **220** includes a bulb **222** with a non-threaded base **224** and a socket **226** with a spring retaining adapter **228**. The exterior of the bulb **222** is defined by a globe **230** and a substantially cylindrical wall **232** of base **224**. The wall **232** is constructed of a conductive material such as the brass, copper or other metal alloy. The globe **230** is constructed with an upper substantially spherical envelope or dome **234** and a lower tapered neck portion **236** which is dimensioned to mate with the throat **238** of base wall **232**. For descriptive purposes, the longitudinal axis **240** is defined as extending from the top of the dome **234**, coincident with and along the longitudinal axis of the cylindrical base wall **232**, and to the center of the bottom **242** of the bulb **222**. The bulb **222** is structured to include a lamp element **244** extending from the bottom center **242** in to the interior of the globe **230**. The bulb **222** has an insulating portion or plate **246** in which an electrically conductive portion or terminal **248** is centrally located. The insulating plate **246** is substantially frustoconical in form and, with terminal **248**, closes the bottom of the base wall **232** to provide a sealed unit. During operation, base wall **232** and terminal **248** electrically connect element **244** to power supplied. About the base **232** is a retaining groove **250** which is uniquely profiled for the application at hand and developed especially therefor. The centerline **252** of groove **250** lies in a plane **254** normal to the longitudinal axis **240**. The distance along the longitudinal axis **240** between the plane **254** and bottom of terminal **248** is selected so that when during operation the bulb **222** is inserted in and retained by socket **226**, the terminal **248** reaches a fixed position with respect thereto. The retaining groove **250** has a concave profile best seen in the cross-sectional view. Here, the portion of the groove **250** closest to the bottom center **242** or terminal **248** has a radius permitting the fingers of the spring retainer, described hereinbelow, to be guided thereover. This radius defines an entry throat portion **256**. Further, the portion of the groove **250** closest to the dome **234** has a radius stopping the movement of spring retainer, described hereinbelow. This radius defines a travel limit portion **258**. The inside of the groove **250** is smoothly curved in both the radial and axial aspects thereof. The socket includes a receptacle **260** with an opening **262** to receive the substantially cylintrical base wall **232**. The wall **232** and substantially cylindrical wall **264** of socket **226** are close in tolerance so that the bulb ma be easily slid into and be readily spring retained thereby without significant side-to-side play. The socket has a retainer spring adapter **266** constructed to seat on the floor of the socket **226** with arms extending into retainer spring grooves **268**. For this embodiment, to retainer spring **266** has two spring fingers **270** for extension into groove **250**. The fingers **270** are designed so that, upon extension into the groove, the spring fingers **270** assume substantially the same profile as groove **250** and thereby have a sizable contact area with the bulb base. The socket **226** has at least two electrically connective portions at the base thereof. One forms an electrical pathway from socket base **272** to terminal **248** of bulb **222** through spring electrical contact portion **274**. The other forms a electrical pathway from socket base **272** to bulb base **224** through electrical lead **276**. The partially cutaway cup-like portion is structured to be isolated from contact portion **274** in a manner to preclude occurrence of short circuits. Optionally, a series of insulating rib portions **277** may be molded into the socket base **272** to preclude contact between the adapter **228** and the spring electrical contact portion **274**. The spring fingers **270** are next described in greater detail. Each spring lug **270** has a profile best seen in the cross-sectional view of FIG. **8**. Here the portion of the spring lug **270** closest to the spring contact portion **274** has a radius **278** correspond-

ing and opposite that of entry throat portion **256** of retaining groove **250**. Futher, the stop portion **280** of the spring finger **270** corresponds with travel limit portion **258** of retaining groove **250**. With the interrelationship of retaining groove **250** and spring lug **270** just described certain structural aspects are futher delineated. Spring finger **270** is designed so that force required to remove the bulb from the socket base **272** is far greater than the force exerted on terminal **248** by spring electrical contact portion **274**.

Because many varying and different embodiments may be made within the scope of the inventive concept herein taught, and because many modifications may be made in the embodiments herein detailed in accordance with the descriptive requirement of the law, it is to be understood that the details herein are to be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

What is claimed is:

1. An electric light bulb and socket system having a bulb with a globe sealed to a metal alloy base and having a socket with a corresponding receptacle for said bulb base, said system comprising, in combination:

said bulb having a substantially cylindrical wall at said base thereof;

groove means extending into and about said bulb base with the centerline thereof lying within a plane normal to the longitudinal axis of said bulb;

a socket base with an open cavity therein and a substantially cylindrical wall dimensioned to slidably engage said bulb base;

retaining spring means for retaining said bulb, said retaining spring means in the wall of said socket base with a plurality of lug portions of said retaining spring means extending into said cavity of said socket base;

spring terminal means for electrical connection to the bottom of said metal alloy base; and

said plurality of lug portions of said retaining spring means dimensioned to, upon the bulb insertion into the receptacle, seat within said groove means, said plurality of lug portions being equally spaced about the groove means and exerting balanced spring pressure on the bulb to retain the bulb in the socket;

whereby the insertion of the bulb into the socket is by axial movement without orientation and without rotation thereof.

2. An electric light bulb and socket system and as described in claim **1** wherein said groove further comprises a throat portion with a gradual sloping entry and a shoulder portion with a radius defining a travel limit.

3. An electric light bulb and socket system as described in claim **2** wherein said plurality of lug portions, upon insertion of said bulb in said socket substantially conform to the profile of said groove and thereby providing the spring contact required for said bulb retention.

4. An electric light bulb and socket system as described in claim **3** wherein said retaining spring means is a snap ring having a belt-like shape and snap fitting into a recess in said socket base with only the lug portions thereof extending into said cavity of said socket base.

5. An electric light bulb and socket system a described in claim **4** wherein said lug portions further comprise three lugs radially spaced about said longitudinal axis at 0°, 120° and 240°.

6. An electric light bulb and socket system as described in claim **4** wherein said lug portions further comprises four lugs radially spaced about said longitudinal axis at 0°, 90°, 180° and 270°.

7. An electric light bulb and socket system as described in claim **3** wherein said retainer spring means in turn further comprises:

a spring base having a ring-like shape and dimensioned to seat in said cavity at the end opposite the opening thereinto;

a plurality of finger portions extending from said spring lease engaging said socket base without protruding into said cavity; and,

a plurality of lug portions, each said lug portion extending from one of said finger portions into said cavity for engagement with said groove.

8. An electric light bulb and socket system as described in claim **7** wherein said big portions further comprise three lugs radially spaced about said longitudinal axis at 0°, 120° and 240°.

9. An electric light bulb and socket system as described in claim **7** wherein said lug portions further comprises four lugs radially spaced about said longitudinal axis at 0°, 90°, 180° and 270°.

10. An electric light bulb and socket system as described in claim **3** wherein said retainer spring means, in turn, further comprises:

a spring base having a modified cup-like shape and dimensioned to seat in said cavity at the end opposite the opening thereinto without contact with said spring terminal means;

a plurality of finger portions extending from said spring base without protruding into said cavity; and,

a plurality of lug portions, each said lug portion extending from one of said finger portions into said cavity for engagement with said groove.

11. An electric light bulb and socket system as described in claim **10** wherein said big portions further comprise three lugs radially spaced about said longitudinal axis at 0°, 120° and 240°.

12. An electric light bulb and socket system as described in claim **10** wherein said lug portions further comprises four lugs radially spaced about said longitudinal axis at 0°, 90°, 180° and 270° .

13. An electric light bulb and socket system having a bulb with a globe sealed to a metal alloy base and having a socket with a corresponding receptacle for said bulb base, said system comprising, in combination:

said bulb having a substantially cylindrical wall at said base thereof;

groove means extending into and about said bulb base with the centerline thereof lying within a plane normal to the longitudinal axis of said bulb, said groove having a throat portion with a gradual sloping entry and a shoulder portion with a radius defining a travel limit;

a socket base having a cavity therein with a substantially cylindrical wall dimensioned to slidably engage said bulb base;

retaining spring means for retaining said bulb, said retaining spring means in the wall of said socket base with a plurality of lug portions of said retaining spring means extending into said cavity of said socket base, said retaining spring means, in turn, further comprising:

a spring base having a ring-like shape and dimensioned to seat in said cavity at the end opposite the opening thereinto;

a plurality of finger portions extending from said spring base engaging said socket base without protruding into said cavity; and,

plurality of lug portions, each said lug portion extending from one of said finger portions into said cavity for engagement with said groove;

spring terminal means for electrical connection to the bottom of said metal alloy base; and

said plurality of lug portions of said retaining spring means dimensioned, upon the bulb insertion into the receptacle with the spring terminal means slightly compressed, to protrude into said groove means, to seat within said groove means, to exert balanced spring pressure on the bulb to retain the bulb in the socket, and to conform to the profile of said groove, and to thereby provide the spring contact required for said bulb retention;

whereby the insertion of the bulb into the socket is by axial movement without orientation and without rotation thereof.

14. An electric light bulb and socket system as described in claim **13** wherein said lug portions further comprise three lugs radially spaced about said longitudinal axis at 0°, 120° and 240°.

15. An electric light bulb and socket system as described in claim **13** wherein said lug portions further comprises four lugs radially spaced about said longitudinal axis at 0°, 90°, 180° and 270°.

16. An electric light bulb and socket system having a bulb with a globe sealed to a metal alloy base and having a socket with a corresponding receptacle for said bulb base, said system comprising, in combination:

said bulb having a substantially cylindrical wall at said base thereof;

groove means extending into and about said bulb base with the centerline thereof lying within a plane normal to the longitudinal axis of said bulb, said groove having a throat portion with a gradual sloping entry and a shoulder portion with a radius defining a travel limit;

a socket base having a cavity therein with a substantially cylindrical wall dimensioned to slidably engage said bulb base;

retaining spring means for retaining said bulb, said retaining spring means in the wall of said socket base with a plurality of lug portions of said retaining spring means extending into said cavity of said socket base, said retaining spring means, in turn, further comprising:

a spring base having a modified cup-like shape and dimensioned to seat in said cavity at the end opposite the opening thereinto without contact with said spring terminal means;

a plurality of finger portions extending from said spring base without protruding into said cavity; and,

a plurality of lug portions, each said lug portion extending from one of said finger portions into said cavity for engagement with said groove;

spring terminal means for electrical connection to the bottom of said metal alloy bas; and

said plurality of lug portions of said retaining spring means dimensioned, upon the bulb insertion into the receptacle with the spring terminal means slightly compressed, to protrude into said groove means, to seat within said groove means, to exert balanced spring pressure on the bulb to retain the bulb in the socket, and to conform to the profile of said groove, and to thereby provide the spring contact required for said bulb retention;

whereby the insertion of the bulb into the socket is by axial movement without orientation and without rotation thereof.

17. An electric light bulb and socket system as described in claim **16** wherein said big portions further comprise three lugs radially spaced about said longitudinal axis at 0°, 120° and 240°.

18. An electric light bulb and socket system as described in claim **16** wherein said lug portions further comprises four lugs radially spaced about said longitudinal axis at 0°, 90°, 180° and 270°.

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