E. SCHINSCHOLL.

ELECTRIC LAMP CARRIER.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 29, 1916.

1,313,337.

Patented Aug. 19, 1919.

Fig. 1.

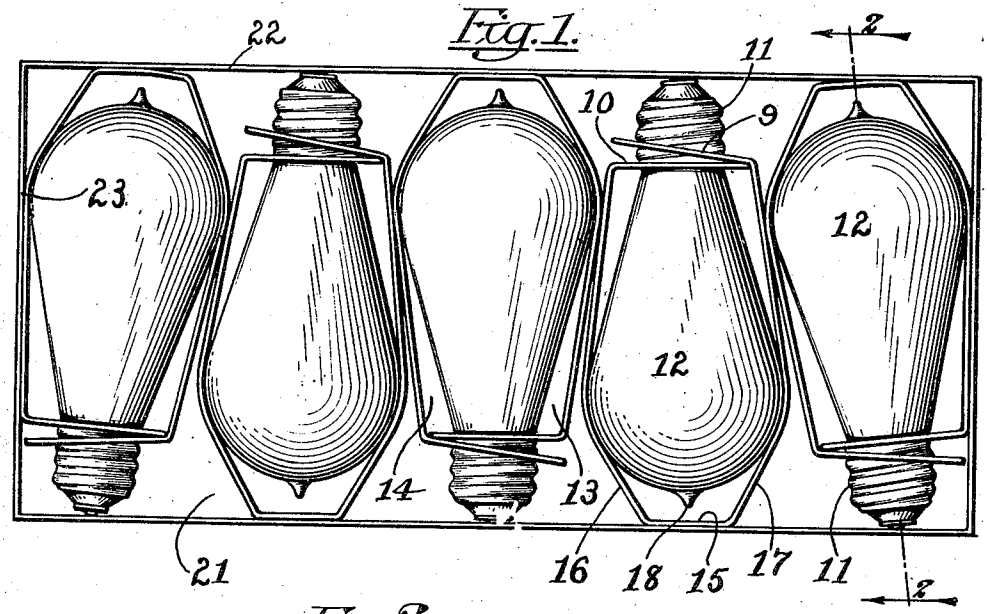


Fig. 2.

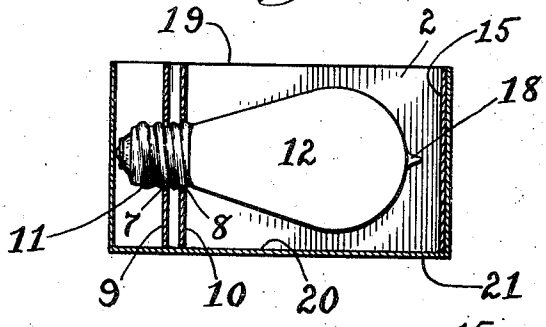


Fig. 4.

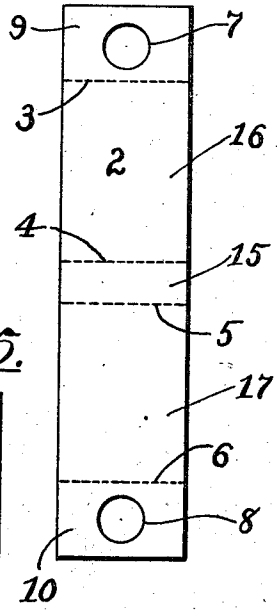


Fig. 3.

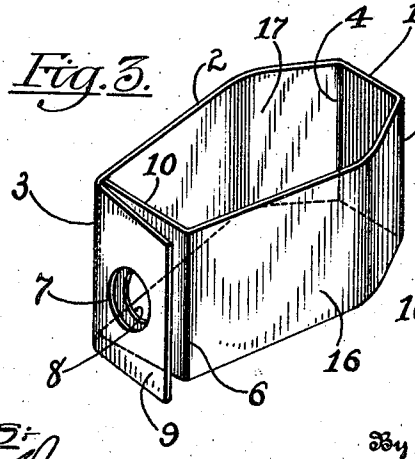
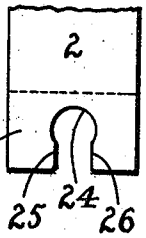


Fig. 5.



Witness:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ELECTRIC-LAMP CARRIER.

1,313,337. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 19, 1919.

Application filed May 29, 1916. Serial No. 100,511.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERICH SCHINSCHOLL, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Ashland, in the county of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Electric-Lamp Carriers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to electric lamp carriers and has for its object to provide a device of the class specified simple in construction and efficient for securely protecting its contents against breakage in transit. Other and more detailed features of usefulness and economy will appear later herein.

To these ends my improvements comprise in their preferred embodiment a strip of cardboard or other suitable material having several transverse creases thereacross and a hole therethrough near each end thereof.

In the accompanying drawing Figure 1 illustrates a plurality of my improved carriers with ordinary incandescent electric lamps therein, assembled within a shipping case or container. Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional elevation on line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an isometric view of my improved carrier folded into the form in which it is used but with the lamp omitted. Fig. 4 is a plan view of what is shown in Fig. 3 but with the carrier laid out flat and in suitable condition for stacking with others of its kind for shipping, in the least possible space, to the point of use. Fig. 5 is a fragmentary plan view similar to a portion of what is shown in Fig. 4 but illustrating a modification thereof.

In lamps of the character illustrated that portion of greatest weakness and least resistance to jars and blows is the point of the bulb as 18, where the lamp is sealed as a final step in its construction. Heretofore in lamp carriers provision has been made to afford point protection by supports or packing around or directly against the points. In my improved carrier I protect the point as 18 of lamp 12 by isolation, thereby obviating the common danger of damage from supports in contact with said points.

Referring now more particularly to the figures of the drawing, 2 represents a strip of sheet material, which may be of ordinary pasteboard of suitable thickness and relatively narrow as compared with its length. Such strip 2 should have a width slightly greater than the maximum diameter of the lamp to be carried thereby. Oppositely disposed, near and equidistant from the middle lengthwise said strip, I form two creases 4, 5 thereacross, and near the opposite ends two other similar creases 3, 6, on which to fold the strips uniformly. My improved strip is thereby divided lengthwise into five zones to wit; a relatively narrow central headpiece 15, two side walls 16, 17 of greater length, and two end flaps 9, 10 each of a length preferably somewhat greater than that of head piece 15 but materially shorter than side walls 16, 17. Side walls 16, 17 are of sufficient length to maintain head piece 15 clear of point 18 of the lamp when my improved carrier is assembled on the lamp. In flaps 9, 10 between creases 3, 6 and the ends of the strips respectively I form holes 7, 8, preferably circular in contour, of a size adapted to fit snugly over and grip the threaded metal shank 11 of the lamp 12.

In the modification of Fig. 5 I have shown opening as 8 of Fig. 4 in the form of a slot 24 inreaching from the end of the strip 2. The distance between side walls 25, 26 of said slot is preferably slightly less than the diameter of its circular portion whereby a narrow entrance to said slot is provided.

My improved carrier is applied to the lamp by buttoning one of the end flaps as 10 by its hole 8 over shank 11 of the lamp 12, then folding said strip 2 endwise around the body of the lamp and buttoning the other end flap 9 of the strip, by its hole 7 onto said lamp shank 11. In this process of folding the strip 2 about the lamp as described and illustrated said strip naturally bends in the creases provided therefor, first in crease 6, then in sequence in creases 5, 4 and 3. The distances of creases 3, 6 from the centers of holes 7, 8 respectively, is sufficient to provide, when assembled on the lamp, open spaces 13, 14 between the side walls 16, 17 of the container and the sloping sides of the lamp, whereby spring sides are provided for receiving any impact from adjoining lamps or elsewhere. Also the length of side walls 16, 17 is sufficient, as previously stated, to maintain head piece 15 away from point 18 of the lamp when said side walls are folded about the lamp and in contact with the sides of the hemispherical head thereof, whereby point 18 is isolated and free of all contact or danger of contact

with the carrier, except under a destructive crushing of the carrier or containing carton.

Furthermore said lamp 12 is maintained centrally, with reference to the opposite edges 19, 20, Fig. 2, of the carrier by means of the double support afforded shank 11 by the two flaps 9, 10. By this arrangement breakage of the lamp bulb by possible contact with the bottom or top (not shown) of the container is prevented.

In assembling a plurality of my improved carriers having lamps therein, within a container as 21, I preferably arrange said carriers side by side, alternately in opposite positions, the first with head 15 against side wall 22 of container 21 and the next with lamp base 11 against said side wall 22 and so forth. By this arrangement the hemispherical portion of the lamp bulb is in each instance adjacent one of the spring side walls of its next adjoining carrier, whereby even though a blow be struck the container, as for instance at 23, directly adjoining the lamp bulb, said bulb would, because of its yieldable support by the adjoining carrier, be able to sustain the blow without damage.

I claim:

1. The combination of a lamp and a protective carrier therefor comprising a strip of sheet material, means near each end of said strip for gripping the lamp shank when said strip is wrapped endwise around the lamp, said strip being provided with a flat portion midway its length and maintained, when the strip is in place on the lamp, in a position relatively remote from the point of the lamp.

2. The combination of a lamp and a protective carrier therefor comprising a strip of sheet material wider than the major diameter of said lamp, means near each end of said strip for gripping the lamp shank at two separate positions thereon respectively, thereby supporting said lamp in a position relatively remote from either edge of said strip.

3. The combination of a lamp and a protective carrier therefor comprising a strip of sheet material having means for gripping and supporting the lamp by its shank in two separate transverse planes, said strip being in contact with opposite sides of said lamp and with the end of the bulb and point thereon free of contact with said carrier.

4. The combination of a lamp and a protective carrier therefor comprising a strip of sheet material having means for supporting the lamp by its shank in two transverse planes and with the lamp bulb free of said carrier except at opposite portions of its greatest diameter, said lamp containing carrier being adapted when arranged side by side with others of its kind and with the lamp shanks pointing alternately in opposite directions, to preserve at all points an open space between adjacent lamp bulbs.

Signed at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 27th day of May, 1916, before two subscribing witnesses.

ERICH SCHINSCHOLL.

Witnesses:

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