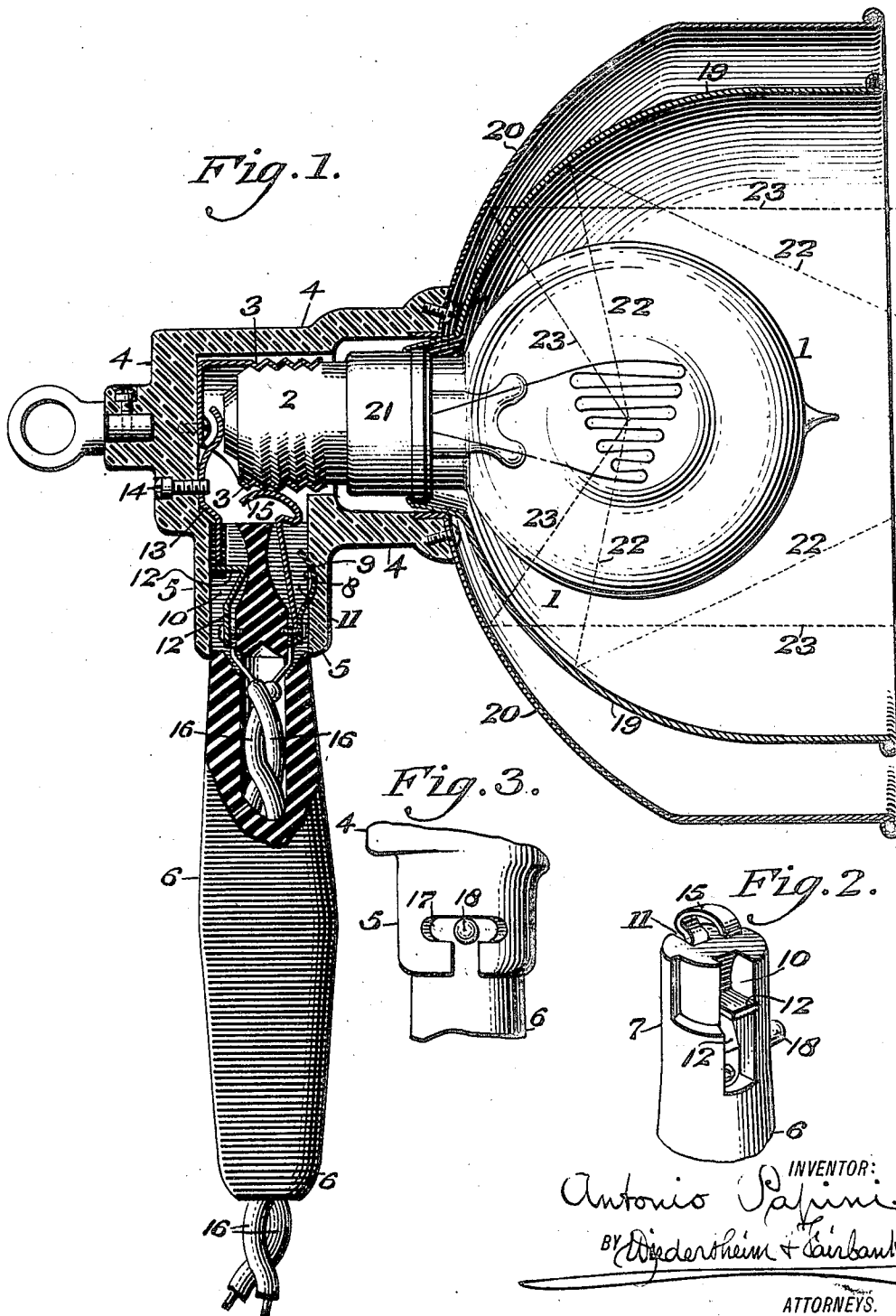


A. PAPINI.
ELECTRIC THERAPEUTIC LAMP.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 1, 1919.

1,402,374.

Patented Jan. 3, 1922.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ELECTRIC THERAPEUTIC LAMP.

1,402,374.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 3, 1922.

Application filed December 1, 1919. Serial No. 341,757.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANTONIO PAPINI, a subject of the King of Italy, and having resided in the United States one year last past, and having declared my intention of becoming a citizen thereof, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Electric Therapeutic Lamp, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists in providing an electric lamp with a rotatable handle, electrical conductors, and contact devices intermediate of said conductors and the lamp and partly on said handle, whereby by the operation of the latter the electric circuit may be made and broken so as to shut off and turn on the light of the lamp as desired.

The invention is satisfactorily illustrated in the accompanying drawing, but the important instrumentalities thereof may be varied, and so it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the specific details shown and described, as long as they are within the spirit or scope of the claim.

Figure 1 represents a partial longitudinal section and partial side elevation of the electric therapeutic lamp embodying my invention.

Figure 2 represents a side elevation of detached portions of the device embodying my invention.

Figure 3 represents a perspective view of the upper portion of the handle of the device and appurtenances thereon, embodying my invention.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in the figures.

Referring to the drawings:

1 designates an electric lamp proper whose collar 2 is fitted in the shell 3, the latter occupying the insulated hollow head or bracket 4 which is provided with the depending tubular neck 5 to which is attached the hollow handle 6 of the device, said handle being of insulated material having its upper end 7 enter said neck 5 it being provided with the spring catch 8 which is seated in a recess 9 on the inner wall of said neck, thus retaining the handle in position but permitting its removal when so desired.

In the upper end of the handle are the vertically extending recesses 10 and 11 re-

spectively. In the recess 10 is the spring 12 which is adapted to contact with the spring 13 the latter being partly in the neck 5 and partly in the bracket in which latter case it is secured to the bracket by the screw 14, the head of said spring 13 being in contact with the adjacent end of the lamp collar 2.

In the recess 11 is the spring 15 whose head is adapted to contact with the adjacent side of the collar 2 of the lamp.

Connected with the springs 12 and 15 are the wires or conductors 16 which pass through the hollow handle to a source of electrical energy whereby the lamp is an electric circuit for evident purposes.

In the neck 5 of the bracket is the L-shaped slot 17 in which is received the stud or pin 18 which projects from the side of the end 7 of the handle 6, whereby by rotating said handle in one direction limited by the slot and stud the spring 12 may be removed from the spring 13 and the spring 15 is removed from contact with the collar 2, whereby the electric circuit to the lamp is broken, and so the lamp is extinguished. By rotating the handle in the other direction said spring 12 is placed in contact with said spring 13, and said spring 15 with the collar 2, and so as the electric circuit with the lamp is again established, the latter is lighted.

19 and 20 designate reflectors of different diameters, one being concentric within the other, and both surrounding the lamp 1 and being open in front, so as to transmit the heat of the lamp to a place of service, the reflectors being independent of each other in their uses.

The reflector 19 is connected with the plug 21 of the lamp and is removable with the lamp proper. The reflector 20 is connected with the mouth of the head or bracket 4.

The reflecting surface of the reflector 19 is nearly that of a parabolic conoid, but is so shaped as to reflect light rays projected thereagainst to a common point. The reflecting surface of the reflector 20 is partly that of a parabolic conoid and partly that of a cylinder. When the reflector 19 is in use the rays of light from the lamp are reflected forwardly and concentrated as shown by the dotted lines 22. When said reflector 19 is removed, the reflector may then be in use in which case the rays of

light from the lamp are reflected forwardly and diffused, as shown by the dotted lines 23.

These different rays of light are employed according to the nature of the therapeutic treatment desired, each reflector being complete in itself and having its reflecting surface independent of the other, the filament of the lamp being the common focus of the plurality of reflectors.

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

In an electric therapeutic lamp, reflectors for the lamp proper, a handle for the de-

vice, supports for said lamp proper, and 15 handle, contacts on said support and handle, one of the latter being engageable with a socket of the lamp proper, and conductors connected with the contacts on the handle, said handle being movable whereby by its 20 operation the respective contacts may be engaged and disengaged thus turning on and cutting off the electric light of the lamp proper.

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Witnesses:

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