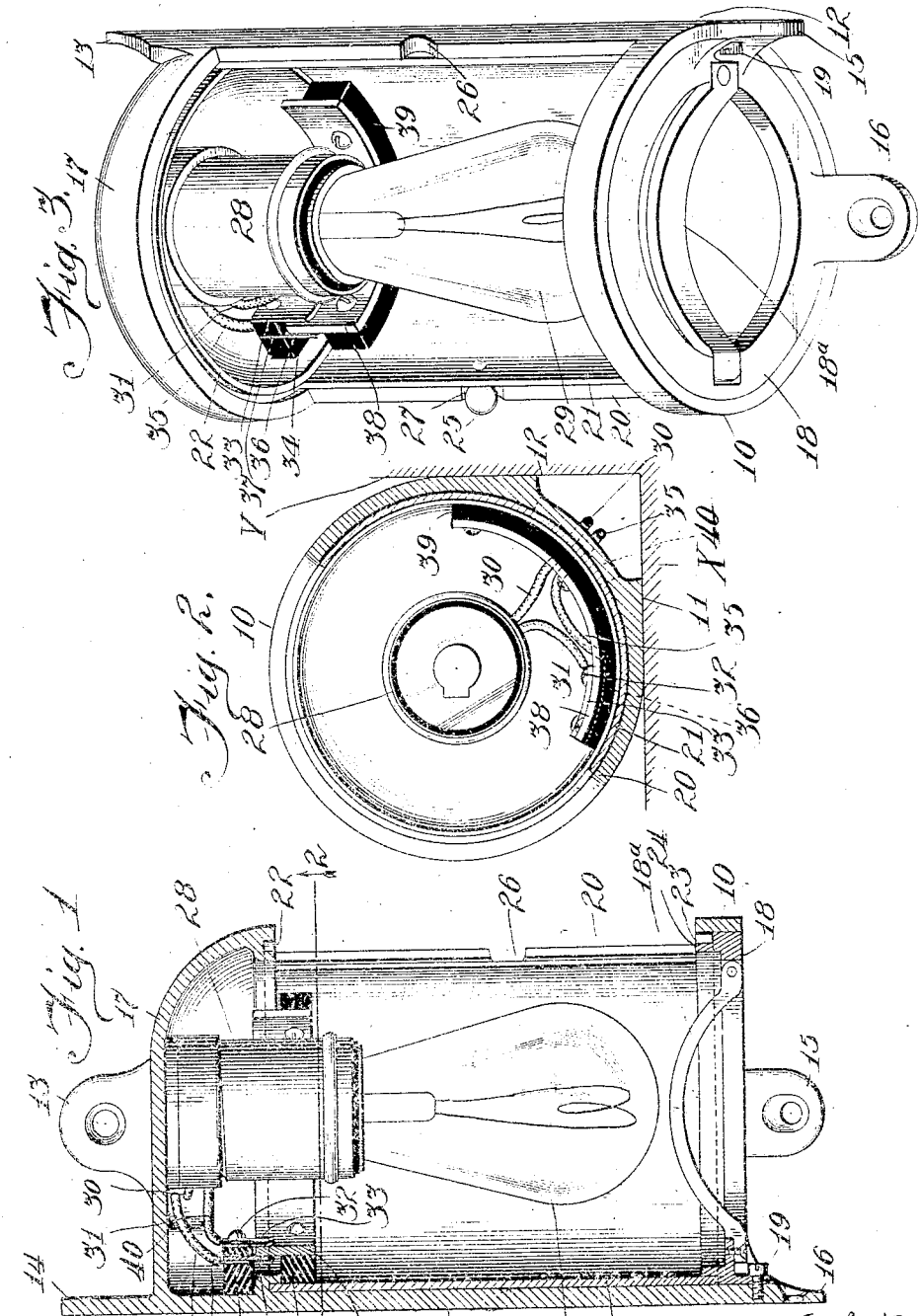


971,351.

Patented Sept. 27, 1910.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM J. BOHAN, OF ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

BERTH-LAMP.

971,351.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM J. BOHAN, a citizen of the United States, and resident of St. Paul, county of Ramsey, and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Berth-Lamps, of which the following is a specification, and which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

The invention relates to electric lamps especially adapted for use in sleeping car berths; its object being to provide a device of this kind which is simple of construction and operation, may be applied without cutting away the wall, and will afford protection to the bulb and be otherwise generally efficient.

It consists of a structure such as is herein-after described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical central section; Fig. 2 is an inverted plan sectional view on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1; and Fig. 3 is a perspective view, the lamp being shown open.

The body 10 of the lamp is shown as cylindrical in form, having, however, portions of its outer surface flattened, as shown at 11 and 12, such surfaces being in perpendicular relation and being adapted to fit into a corner of an apartment, such a corner of a sleeping car berth, there being apertured lugs 13, 14, and 15, 16, projecting, respectively, upwardly and downwardly from these flattened portions, through which attaching screws may be set into the walls X, Y, to which the lamp is affixed. The top 17 of the body portion may be cast integral with the cylindrical walls and is preferably dome shape, as shown, or given other ornamental configuration. The bottom is shown as a removable annulus 18, fitting within the lower end of the body portion and held by any suitable means, such as screws, as shown at 19, the annulus having an arched bridge 18^a.

The cylindrical body is laterally apertured, as shown at 20, and a segmental slide 21 is provided for closing this aperture and runs in suitable ways 22, 23, formed in the upper and lower portion, respectively, of the body, the lower way being shown as produced by rabbeting an upstanding annular flange 24 of the bottom 18. A button 25 is fixed to the slide 21 adjacent one of its edges to afford means for controlling it, and the walls of the cylindrical portion of the

body are preferably apertured, as shown at 26, 27, to receive the stem of this button when the slide is in either of the extreme positions to which it may be moved, thereby permitting the slide to completely close the aperture of the body or to be moved to fully open it. The inner surface of the slide is polished to serve as a reflector.

A socket 28, of ordinary form, for an incandescent lamp bulb 29 depends from the top 17 of the body portion, and wires 30, 31, lead to this socket for the purpose of serving the lamp bulb with current. One of the wires, as 30, is a continuation of one branch of the line leading to the lamp, as through the wall to which it is attached, the other wire 31 connects with a binding post 32, of one of the jaws 33 of a jack-knife form of switch carried by a block of insulating material 34 attached to the inner face immediately above the slideway 22. A line wire 35 connects with the other jaw 36 of the same portion of the switch, the two jaws being separated by an insulating block 37. A blade 38, attached to the inner surface of the slide 21 by means of an insulating block 39, coöperates with the jaws 33, 36, to electrically connect them and thus complete the circuit to the lamp.

The elements of the switch are so disposed that when the slide is in position to close the aperture of the body they are separated, but come into engagement as the slide is moved to open this aperture and remain in contact when the slide reaches the limit of its opening movement. This disposition of the switch elements is secured by giving the blade 38 a segmental form and making it of considerable length, the fixed jaws 33, 36, being located adjacent that side of the body aperture toward which the slide opens, but sufficiently removed therefrom so that the blade is disengaged from them before the slide is completely closed.

In order to provide for the ventilation of the lamp; the aperture, represented at 40, through which the line wires 30 and 35 enter, is of considerable size, and, the bottom of the lamp being open, there is at all times a free circulation through the body, thus preventing heating of the lamp socket and removing all danger of injury to its insulating material.

As the bottom of the lamp body is in close proximity to the lower end of the bulb 29, the latter cannot be removed from its socket

without first removing the bottom by the use of a screw driver, thereby preventing unwarranted removal of the bulb. This security against theft is obtained in the construction as illustrated by bowing the bottom of the body upwardly, as shown at 18^a, the bowed portion or bridge preferably being hinged to the annular portion, as shown, and so held by means as to require a tool to release it, such securing means being shown as a screw. By this construction the bottom of the lamp may be opened without disturbing the support for the slide.

While the preferred form of construction is shown, various changes may be made in the structure without departing from the scope of the invention as defined in the claims.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a wall lamp, in combination, a cylindrical body having a lateral opening, a slide for closing the opening, an electric lamp mounted in the body, an electric circuit leading to the body, one branch thereof being normally open, and a contact-piece carried by the slide for electrically uniting the terminals of such branch.

2. In a wall lamp, in combination, a cylindrical body having a lateral aperture, a slide for closing the aperture, an electric lamp within the body, an electric circuit leading to the lamp, and a switch in one branch of the circuit comprising a pair of jaws and a blade carried by the slide and arranged to unite the jaws when the slide is moved to open the body aperture.

3. In a wall lamp, in combination, a cylindrical body having ventilating openings in its top and bottom and having flattened faces in intersecting planes in substantially

perpendicular relation, attaching lugs projecting from such faces, an electric lamp housed within the body, an electric circuit leading to the lamp, and a switch in the circuit.

4. In a lamp, in combination, a chambered body having a lateral opening, a depending electric lamp socket within the body, and a removable bottom for the body arranged to lock a lamp within the socket.

5. In a lamp, in combination, a chambered body having a lateral opening, a depending electric lamp socket within the body, and an upwardly bowing removable bottom for the body arranged to lock a lamp within the socket.

6. In a lamp, in combination, a chambered body having a lateral opening, a depending electric lamp socket within the body, and a removable bottom for the body, such body comprising an upwardly-bowing bridge arranged to lock a lamp within the socket.

7. In a lamp, in combination, a body having a lateral opening, a lamp socket secured within the body, an electric lamp fitting within the socket, and a removable bottom for the body arranged to lock the lamp within its socket.

8. In a wall lamp in combination, a cylindrical body having a lateral opening, a slide for closing the opening, and when retracted inclosing with the walls of the body an air space, an electric lamp mounted in the body, an electric circuit leading to the body, and a switch controlled by the slide and connecting the circuit with the lamp.

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Witnesses:

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