J. H. FAW.

ATTACHMENT FOR CONVERTING OIL LAMPS INTO ELECTRIC LAMPS.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 12, 1913.

Patented June 6, 1916.

1,185,645.

FIG. 1.

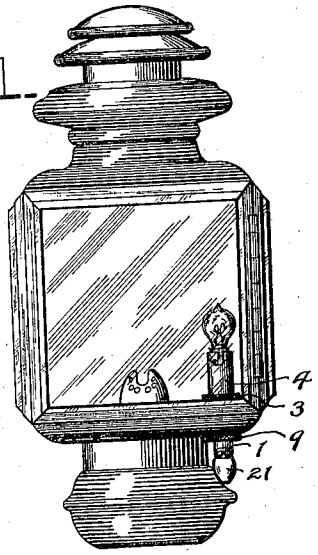


FIG. 2.

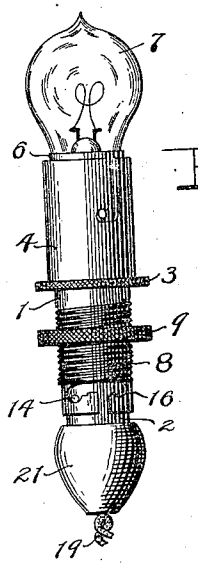


FIG. 3.

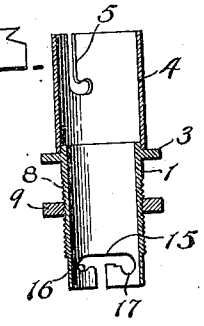


FIG. 4.

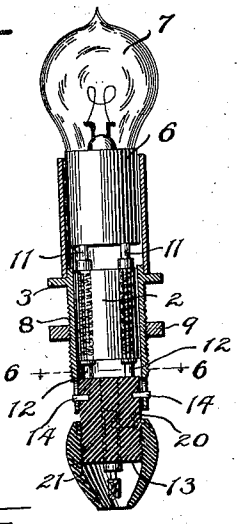


FIG. 5.

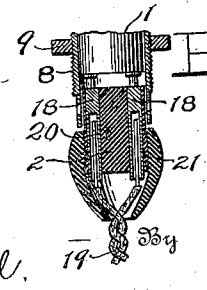
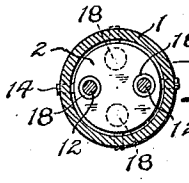


FIG. 6.



Witnesses

Harry B. Rook.

Harriet B. Cornwall.

Inventor

Julian H. Faw

By William P. Hammond

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULIAN H. FAW, OF MORSEMERE, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO J. H. FAW, INC., OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

ATTACHMENT FOR CONVERTING OIL-LAMPS INTO ELECTRIC LAMPS.

1,185,645. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 6, 1916.

Application filed November 12, 1913. Serial No. 800,458.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JULIAN H. FAW, a citizen of the United States, residing at Morsemere, in the county of Bergen and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Attachments for Converting Oil-Lamps into Electric Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to an attachment for converting oil lamps into electric lamps, the device being more particularly designed for use in connection with automobile lamps where it is desired to install an electric lighting system and still retain the old oil lamp equipment.

The object of the invention is to provide an electric lamp attachment for oil lamps which can be cheaply manufactured, which can be readily installed upon any of the standard oil lamps, being readily adaptable to variations in the size and structure of the same, and which does not interfere with the use of the lamp as an oil lamp, should such be desired.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in certain novel combinations and arrangements of the parts as will more fully appear as the description proceeds, the novel features thereof being pointed out in the appended claims.

For a full understanding of the invention, reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawing, in which:—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of an oil lamp having the electric lamp attachment applied thereto. Fig. 2 is an enlarged side elevation of the electric lamp attachment, showing the same as removed from the oil lamp. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view through the metallic shell of the attachment. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal sectional view through the same, the incandescent lamp and filling plug appearing in side elevation. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal sectional view through the lower end of the attachment, the section being taken on a line at right angles to that of Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a transverse sectional view on the line 6—6 of Fig. 4, the switch plug being shown by full lines as turned into position to close the circuit through the lamp, and by dotted lines as turned into position to open the circuit.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawing by the same reference characters.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 1 designates the tubular stock or body portion of the attachment, a suitable filling plug 2 which is preferably formed of insulating material being permanently fitted within the upper end of the tubular body portion 1. An annular flange 3 which is rigid with the tubular shank 1 and preferably integral therewith extends around the upper end thereof, providing a shoulder adapted to engage the upper or interior surface of the base of the oil lamp. The lamp socket 4 may be formed as a separate piece, the lower end thereof being fitted over the upper extremity of the tubular shank 1 and soldered or otherwise secured thereto, the lower extremity of the lamp socket abutting against the flange 3. This lamp socket 4 is shown as provided with the bayonet slots 5 adapted to interlock in the usual manner with the base 6 of the incandescent lamp 7.

The tubular shank 1 is provided upon the exterior thereof with a threaded portion 8 which is spaced both from the integral flange 3 and the lower end of the shank. A clamping nut 9 is applied to this threaded portion 8 so as to fit against the exterior of the oil lamp casing and coöperate with the rigid flange 3 to retain the attachment firmly in position. Owing to the latitude of movement of which the nut 9 is susceptible it will be obvious that the device can be readily attached to any of the standard automobile oil lamps.

The interior filling plug 2 which is fitted within the upper end of the tubular shank 1 is provided at the top thereof with a pair of spring contact plungers 11, and at the bottom thereof with a corresponding pair of spring contact plungers 12. The upper spring contact plungers 11 are normally forced outwardly, although when the incandescent lamp 7 is applied to the socket, the said spring plungers are moved inwardly and held in a yielding engagement with the base 6 of the lamp.

A combined switch and terminal plug 13 is designed to be removably inserted within the lower end of the tubular shank 1, the end of the plug being provided with the

pins 14 adapted to engage T shaped slots 15 in the tubular shank. Opposite lateral arms of the T shaped slots 15 are provided with the respective notches 16 and 17 which are adapted to engage the pins 14 to lock the plug 13 against rotation. This terminal plug 13 is preferably formed of insulating material, and a pair of conducting pins 18 extend longitudinally through the same, the outer ends of the pins being recessed to receive the terminals of the circuit wires 19. Suitable clamping screws 20 may be utilized for securing the terminals of the circuit wires 19 within the recessed ends of the conductor pins. A hollow conical shell 21 is also shown as fitted upon the end of the terminal plug 13, preferably having a threaded connection therewith, the circuit wires 19 passing through the contracted lower end of the conical shell.

The conductor pins 18 are positioned within the terminal plug 13 in a manner corresponding to the position of the spring contact plungers 12 within the filling plug 2. When the terminal plug 13 is inserted in the lower end of the tubular shank 1, the lateral pins 14 may be turned into either of the lateral arms of the T slots 15. When the said lateral pins 14 are turned in one direction and brought into engagement with the notches 16, the conductor pins 18 engage the spring contact plungers 12, as indicated by full lines upon Fig. 6, so as to close the circuit through the lamp 7. However, when the terminal plug 13 is turned in the opposite direction and the lateral pins 14 seated within the notches 17, the ends of the conductor pins 18 are moved away from the contact plungers 12, as indicated by dotted lines upon Fig. 6, so as to open the circuit through the lamp 7. It will thus be obvious that the terminal plug 13 serves both as a contact plug and as a switch plug.

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

1. An attachment for converting oil lamps into electric lamps, including a shank adapted to extend through the lamp casing and having a threaded portion, a rigid flange projecting from the shank toward one end thereof and adapted to engage the interior of the lamp casing, a clamping nut fitted upon the threaded portion of the shank and adapted to engage the exterior of the lamp casing, a lamp socket fitted over the inner end of the shank and bearing against the rigid flange, and contact means for engaging the lamp.

2. An attachment for converting oil lamps into electric lamps, including a tubular shank adapted to extend through a lamp casing and having an exterior threaded portion, a rigid flange projecting from the tubular shank toward one end thereof and adapted to engage the interior of the lamp casing, a clamping nut fitted upon the threaded portion of the shank and adapted to engage the exterior of the lamp casing, a lamp socket fitted over the inner end of the tubular shank and bearing against the rigid flange, a filling plug fitted within the tubular shank, contact means upon the filling plug for engaging the lamp, and a terminal plug fitted removably within the projecting end of the tubular shank.

3. An attachment for converting an oil lamp into an electric lamp, including a tubular shank adapted to extend through the lamp casing and having an exterior threaded portion, a stop flange projecting from the tubular shank and adapted to engage one side of the lamp casing, a clamping nut threaded upon the tubular shank and adapted to engage the opposite side of the lamp casing, said stop flange and clamping nut coöperating with each other to grip the lamp casing, a lamp socket fitted upon the inner end of the tubular shank, a filling plug fitted within the tubular shank and provided with contact means for engaging the lamp, and a terminal plug fitted removably within the outer end of the tubular shank and having a detachable interlocking connection therewith.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JULIAN H. FAW.

Witnesses:
GEO. H. BIRCHALL,
ELLEN T. CORKLE.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."