

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ELECTRIC LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 539,150, dated May 14, 1895.

Application filed November 20, 1894. Serial No. 529,396. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. SHEPPARD, of New York city, New York, have invented an Improved Electric Lamp, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved incandescent lamp which is more particularly adapted to be used as a desk lamp and may be readily set to shed the light in different directions.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation, partly in section, of my improved lamp. Fig. 2 is a section on line 2 2, Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a section on line 3 3, Fig. 1; Fig. 4, a section on line 4 4, Fig. 1; Fig. 5, a longitudinal section through one end of the drum *c*; Fig. 6, a similar section through the other end of such drum; and Fig. 7, a diagram of the circuits, showing the key-barrel *e'* laid out into a plane.

The letter *a*, represents the socket of an incandescent lamp A, adapted to be secured to a suitable support by nipple *a'*. From the socket *a*, projects the hollow trunnions *a*², adapted to receive the swinging bracket arms *b*, *b'*, which are revoluble within the trunnions and are held at any desired inclination by the clamps *a*⁴. The arms *b*, *b'*, terminate in the sockets *b*², *b*³, provided with ornamental heads *m*, and adapted to receive the trunnions *c'*, *c*², that project laterally from the heads *c*³, of a cylindrical shade or drum *c*. The shade is provided with an opening *c*⁴, adapted to be closed to any desired extent by a slide or reflecting shutter *d*, which is free to be revolved within the drum *c*, by a handle *d'*. The play of the shutter is limited by stops *c*⁵, that are engaged by the hooked end *d*², of the shutter when the same is fully closed.

To the trunnion *c'*, is secured the socket of an incandescent lamp B, that projects axially through the drum *c*. This light serves more particularly to illuminate the desk, while the upper light A, serves for general illumination.

By the construction described, the desk light admits of three adjustments, viz: it may be revolved with its arm *b*, *b'*, to change its position; the drum *c*, may be revolved to alter

the position of the light opening, and the shutter *d*, may be drawn out more or less, to adjust the size of such opening.

The line wires that conduct the current to both lamps A, B, enter the socket *a*, through nipple *a'*, while the conducting wires that carry the electricity to the lower lamp B, pass through the hollow bracket arm *b'*, and through a slot *c*⁶, of the hollow trunnion *c'*, (Fig. 4.)

The arrangement of the key and wires is such that with but a single key, the current can be sent into either one of the lamps, or jointly into both lamps. To this effect the socket *a*, contains the revoluble key *e*, the drum *e'*, of which is provided with a tension spring *n*, and with three contact plates *e*², *e*³, *e*⁴ (Fig. 7) arranged parallel to each other and connected by cross contacts *e*⁵, *e*⁶. The plate *e*², extends completely around the drum, while the plates *e*³, *e*⁴, extend only partially around the same and are placed back of one another.

*f*², *f*³, *f*⁴, are the brushes, adapted to engage respectively the plates *e*², *e*³, *e*⁴. The brush *f*², connects with the first line wire *g*. The brush *f*³, connects with conducting wire *g'*, of the lower lamp B, the second wire *g*², of which connects with post *f*⁵, and constitutes the second line wire. The brush *f*⁴, connects with conducting wire *g*³, of upper lamp A, the second wire *g*⁴, of which goes to the wire *g*².

If the key is in the position shown in Fig. 7, the current is cut off from both lamps. If the key is revolved a quarter turn, so that the brushes make the contact *x*, *x*, Fig. 7, the current will pass to the lower light only, through wire *g*, brush *f*², contacts *e*², *e*⁵, *e*³, brush *f*³, wire *g'*, and back through wire *g*². If the key is revolved a further quarter turn, so that the brushes make the contact *y*, *y*, the current will pass to both lights through wire *g*, brush *f*², contacts *e*², *e*⁵, *e*³. Here the current is divided, part going through brush *f*³, wire *g'*, to the lower light B, and part going through contacts *e*⁶, *e*⁴, brush *f*⁴, wire *g*³, to upper light A, and out through wires *g*⁴, *g*². If the key is revolved a further quarter turn, so that the brushes make the contact *z*, *z*, the current will pass to the upper light A only, through

wire g , brush f^2 , contacts e^2, e^5, e^3, e^6, e^4 , brush f^4 , wire g^3 , to the light, and back through wires g^4, g^2 .

My improved lamp will be found to be very
5 serviceable in offices and counting rooms, as
it sheds an agreeable light upon the desk, and
permits its ready adjustment, to suit the con-
venience of the occupant.

What I claim is—

10 An incandescent light socket having brack-

et arms secured thereto, which bracket arms
may or may not swing and have secured at
their lower end a shade and support for an
electric lamp, the wires being led through one
of the brackets, substantially as specified.

WILLIAM H. SHEPPARD.

Witnesses:

F. V. BRIESEN,
WILLIAM SCHULZ.