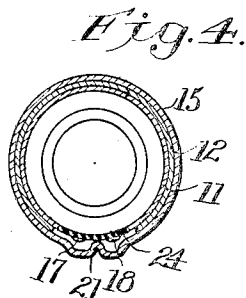
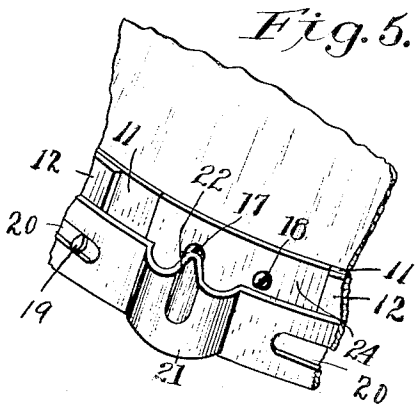
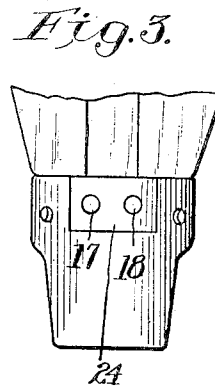
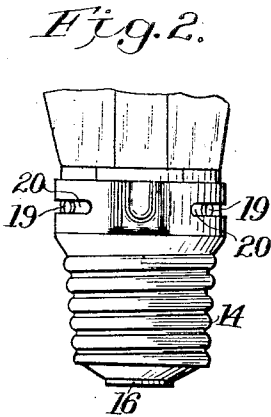
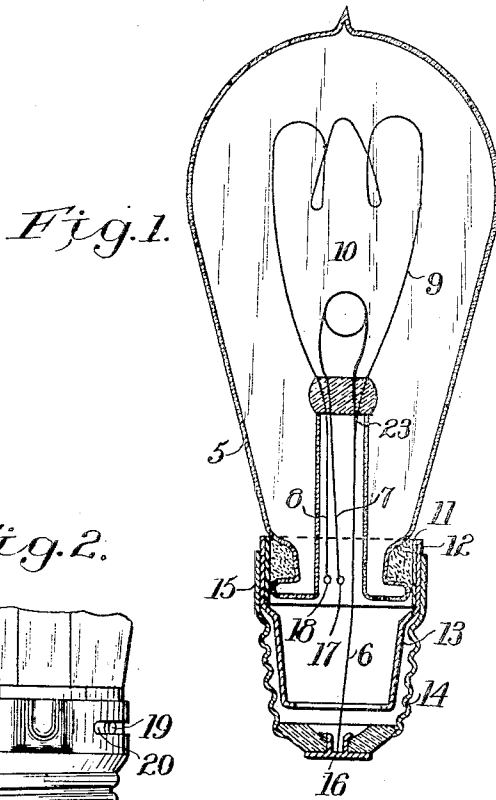


931,807.

Patented Aug. 24, 1909.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD H. SMITH, OF ABERDEEN, WASHINGTON, ASSIGNOR OF TWO-THIRDS TO THOMAS MITCHELL, OF ABERDEEN, WASHINGTON.

INCANDESCENT LAMP.

931,807.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 24, 1909.

Application filed August 21, 1908. Serial No. 449,680.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD H. SMITH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Aberdeen, in the county of Chehalis and State of Washington, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Incandescent Lamps, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

This invention relates to incandescent electric lamps, and has particular reference to means for regulating the illuminating effect of a lamp of this class.

The primary object of the invention is to provide an incandescent electric lamp with simple and effective exteriorly operative means for controlling the glow of the same and cause it to give forth a full light in accordance with its candle power or only a partial light, or to cut out and extinguish the lamp, and dispense entirely with the use of a button ordinarily employed to turn on or off a lamp of the type specified.

The invention consists of the construction and arrangement which will be more fully hereinafter specified.

In the drawings:—Figure I is a transverse section through an incandescent lamp embodying the features of the invention. Fig. II is a detail elevation of the screw plug portion of the lamp. Fig. III is a detail elevation of the lamp head. Fig. IV is a bottom plan view of the plug and head portion of the lamp, the bulb being removed, and Fig. V is a detail perspective of a portion of the lamp.

The numeral (5) designates an incandescent lamp bulb having three leading-in wires (6), (7), and (8) which are connected to two sets of filaments (9) and (10) supported within the bulb in the usual manner. A metallic collar (11) surrounds and is secured to the head of the bulb (5) and thereover is fitted the flange or rim (12) of a hollow head (13) inclosed by a screw plug member (14) having a flange or rim (15) embracing the flange or rim (12). The head (13) and flange (12) are rotatable in the member (14) and flange (15) and the latter may be termed a seat and the former contact means or an annular switch. The screw plug member (14) is provided with a contact plate (16) to which the leading in wire (6) is connected as shown by Fig. I, and on the flange or rim (12) of the head (13) are two contact points (17) and (18) which extend through to the interior of

the lamp and have the leading in wires (7) and (8) respectively connected thereto. The flange or rim (12) is also provided with suitably spaced studs (19) projecting outwardly from the exterior surface thereof to engage circumferential slots (20) in the flange or rim (15) of the socket member (14) so as to limit the rotation of the lamp bulb and head (13) in said member.

The flange or rim (15) is formed with an outstruck bridge (21) having a central in-struck contact projection (22) to engage the exteriorly exposed portions of the contacts (17) and (18), the projection (22) bearing closely against the outer surface of the flange or rim (13) to insure reliable engagement of the said projection with the contacts (17) and (18).

The leading wire (6) is branched, as at 23, a part thereof connecting with the filament (9) and a part with the filament (10). The wires (7) and (8) respectively connect with the opposite portions of filaments (10) and (9). The wire (6) may be termed the current feeding wire as it connects with the line or feeder from a source of electrical generation through the contact plate (16), and the circuits for the two filaments both include the wire (6).

From the foregoing it will be seen that when the lamp bulb is turned to bring the projection (22) into engagement with the contact (18), the circuit of the filament (9) is completed and the lamp will glow to its maximum capacity or full candle power. When the projection (22) engages the contact (17) the glow of the lamp will be materially less as the circuit of the smaller filament (10) will be completed. When the projection (22) is out of engagement with relation to both contacts (17) and (18), or bears on the insulation (24) for said contacts, the lamp will be extinguished. By this simple means the lamp may be caused to glow brilliantly or partially turned off to give only a partial glow, or turned off entirely for extinguishing purposes.

It will be obvious from the foregoing description that the use of a contact member formed in the manner described insures of the necessary resiliency to permit the same being "snapped" from the terminal contact, and, further, the flange or arm is not in any manner weakened by the formation of the contact thereon, nor is there any waste of

material, such as will increase the cost of the same.

The improved features hereinbefore specified may be applied to incandescent lamps of
5 varying candle powers, and in view of the simplicity of structure of the several parts the equipment of a lamp therewith may be accomplished at a minimum expense.

It should be understood that in its broader
10 aspect the invention comprehends the employment not only of the various means described, but of equivalent means for performing the recited functions. While the arrangement shown is thought, at the present time,
15 to be preferable, it is desired to reserve the right to effect such modifications and

variations thereof as may come fairly within the scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed as new, is:—

An incandescent lamp, comprising a plug 20 provided with a flange having an indented bridging portion forming a contact, a bulb, a head therefor rotatably mounted in said plug, spaced apart contacts carried by said head, and means for limiting the movement 25 of the head relative to the plug.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

EDWARD H. SMITH.

Witnesses:

W. L. ECHOLS,
JOHN O'HARA.