No. 795,492. PATENTED JULY 25, 1905.

T. G. DINEEN.

INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LAMP.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 6, 1904.

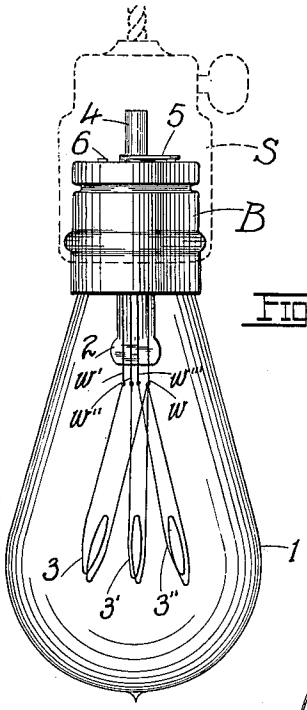


Fig. 1.

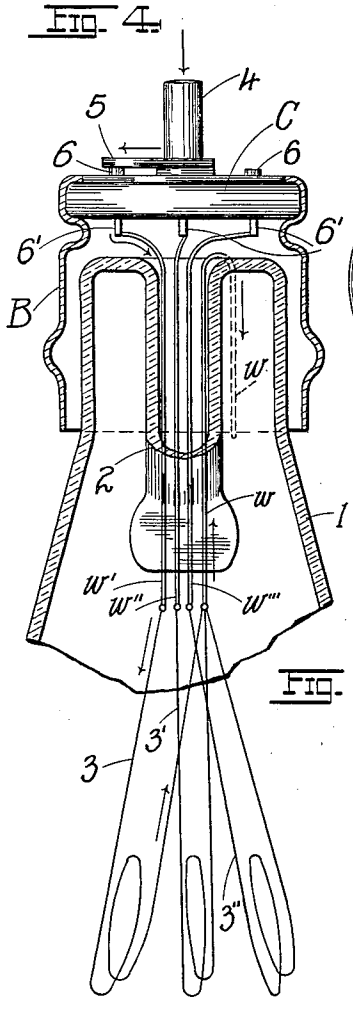


Fig. 2.

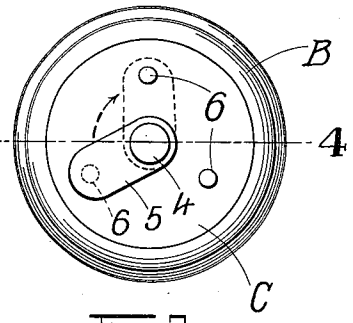


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Witness
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LAMP.

No. 795,492. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 25, 1905.

Application filed August 6, 1904. Serial No. 219,738.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, TIMOTHY G. DINEEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Louis, State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Incandescent Electric Lamps, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

My invention has relation to improvements in incandescent electric lamps; and it consists in the novel arrangement and construction of parts more fully set forth in the specification and pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of the lamp. Fig. 2 is a view at right angles to Fig. 1 with parts in section. Fig. 3 is a top plan of the lamp; and Fig. 4 is an enlarged sectional detail, showing the disposition of the leading-in wires and the lighting filaments connected thereto, the section being taken on the line 4 4 of Fig. 3.

The object of my invention is to make suitable provision for prolonging the life of an incandescent electric lamp, such provision consisting in equipping the same with a series of two or more lighting filaments of substantially the same voltage and candle-power, so that as one filament is burned up the next filament of the series may be brought into the circuit of the current by which the light is produced. Such an arrangement dispenses with the necessity of discarding the bulb every time a filament is burned up or broken, as is now the case where a lamp is provided with a single lighting filament. In detail the present invention may be described as follows:

Referring to the drawings, 1 represents a conventional form of electric-lamp bulb, having the usual central inwardly-projecting hollow stem 2 for the insertion of the leading-in wires, whose inner ends are electrically coupled to the lighting filaments. In the present instance I contemplate the introduction of three filaments 3 3′ 3″, one end of each of which is coupled to one of the leading-in wires *w*, the opposite ends being coupled to the wires *w′ w″ w‴*, of which there are three in number, each properly insulated from the other by the insulating-disk C, with which the metallic base B of the lamp is generally provided. Projecting from the center of the disk C is a contact-post 4, which conducts the current from the socket S, to which the bulb is generally secured and into which the feed-wires lead. Any form or make of socket of course may be employed; but as the present invention is not concerned with the socket the latter is not specially illustrated herein.

Adapted to swing about the post 4 is an arm or switch 5, adapted to contact with the terminal heads 6 of the conducting-pegs 6′, to which the wires *w′ w″ w‴* lead. When the current at the socket is turned on, it will follow along the post 4, arm 5, thence along the particular peg with which the arm 5 may be in contact, thence through the particular wire with which said peg communicates, thence through the filament whose one terminal connects with said leading-in wire, thence through the wire *w* and base B back into the socket. Thus in Fig. 4, assuming that the switch has been turned to engage the head of the peg communicating with wire *w′*, the current, as indicated by the arrows, would traverse the wire *w′*, filament 3, wire *w*. Should the filament 3 become broken or burned out, the bulb is first unscrewed from its socket and the switch swung about the post 4 until it contacts with the head of the peg connected to the wire *w″*, when the second filament 3′ would furnish the light, and so on till all the filaments were exhausted.

I do not wish, of course, to limit myself to the number of filaments nor to the precise mechanical arrangement here shown for effecting electrical connection therewith, as these may in a measure be departed from without in any wise affecting the nature or spirit of my invention. While the several filaments have one common conducting-wire *w* at one end, each may have an independent wire, though of course the arrangement shown is much simpler. When one filament is in circuit, the others are for the time being out of circuit, being that the wires *w′ w″ w‴* and pegs 6′ are insulated from one another.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

An electric lamp comprising a bulb having a hollow stem, a base at the neck of the bulb, an insulated contact-post forming the inner contact member carried by the base and conducting the current from the socket carrying the bulb, a series of insulated leading-in wires extending from the base through the stem, lighting filaments having each one end

in electric circuit with a corresponding leading-in wire, and their opposite ends coupled to a common wire in electric connection with the base, and a swinging arm or switch mounted about the post and adapted to successively engage the terminals of the leading-in wires, substantially as set forth.

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

TIMOTHY G. DINEEN.

Witnesses:
EMIL STAREK,
G. L. BELFRY.