C. BOLTSHAUSER.

ELECTRIC POCKET LAMP.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 24, 1917.

1,346,104. Patented July 13, 1920.

Fig. 1.

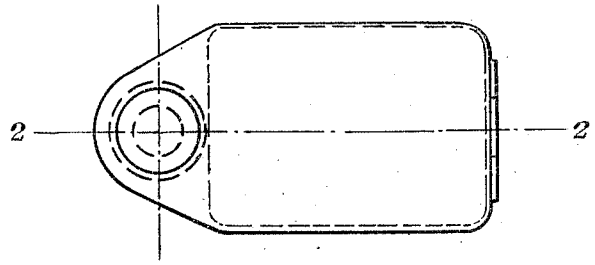


Fig. 2.

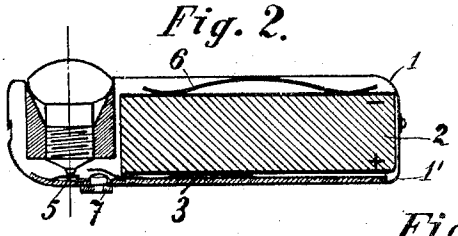


Fig. 4. Fig. 5

Fig. 3.

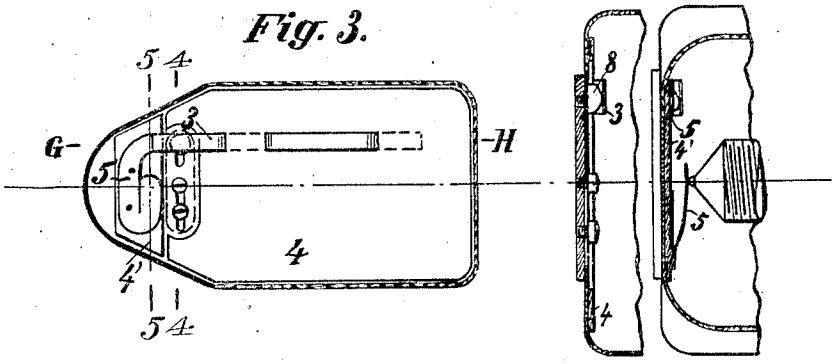
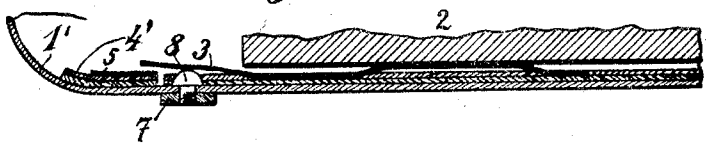


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ELECTRIC POCKET-LAMP.

1,346,104. Specification of Letters Patent. **Patented July 13, 1920.**

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CONRAD BOLTSHAUSER, a citizen of Switzerland, residing at Zurich, Canton Zurich, Switzerland, have invented new and useful Improvements in Electric Pocket-Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an electric pocketlamp having an oblong casing made in two sections and containing a battery of loosely superposed piles, said battery being supported with one of its pole-faces on contact members seated on an insulating plate, while its other pole-face is under the influence of a spring fixed to the upper section of the casing whose longish form has a tapering end portion in which latter a countersunk bulb and the switch members are located.

The improved pocketlamp is illustrated in the annexed drawing in which Figure 1 is a face view of the pocketlamp; Fig. 2, a section on line 2—2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3, an internal face view of the lower section of the casing; and Figs. 4 and 5, are enlarged sections on lines 4—4 and 5—5 respectively of Fig. 3; Fig. 6 is an enlarged longitudinal section on line G—H of Fig. 3.

An oblong metallic casing in two sections 1, 1^1 has a forward wedge shaped head portion. The wedge shaped head of section 1 forms an inwardly sunk lamp holder serving also as reflector for countersunk bulb. Inside section 1 there is fixed a blade spring 6. Lowermost inside section 1^1 there is secured an insulating plate 4 which consists of two layers secured together and having interlaced in its upper layer a contact blade 3, see Fig. 6. A projecting end of the blade 3 extends over an end portion of a contact plate 5 fast on an insulating pad 4^1 in the head portion of section 1^1.

Part of the contact 5 is slightly bent upward so as to be in permanent contact with the inner pole of a bulb seated in the aforesaid holder. A sliding switch arm 7 is guided in slots made in the bottom wall of section 1^1. The switch 7 is fitted with a button 8 passing through said slots into the interior of section 1^1 and so situated as to enable said button to be switched so as to come under the loose end of the contact blade 3 and lift same off the contact 5.

In the casing is placed a battery 2 which has two conducting faces of opposite battery poles.

The spring 6 presses on the negative pole face of the battery and thus presses the lower positive face of the battery on to the contact blade 3. With closed circuit the contact blades 3 and 5 touch each other so that the electric current passes from the positive pole of the battery through the said contact blades to the inner pole of the bulb and then from the outer pole of the bulb through the metallic lampholder, the metal casing and the blade spring 6 to the negative pole of the battery.

The two insulating plates or pads 4 and 4^1 may form a single piece.

The wedge shaped head of the casing insures reduced bulk and a freely accessible placement for the contact and switch members.

I claim:—

An electric pocketlamp comprising in combination an oblong metallic sectional casing with wedge shaped head portion, a blade spring fast in the upper section thereof, a countersunk bulb and an inwardly sunk reflecting lampholder in the wedge-shaped head of the upper section, a double layer insulating pad in the lower section, a contact spring interlaced in said pad, a battery having opposite conducting faces pressed against the upper and lower spring respectively, a switch member in the wedge shaped head of the lower section, and a contact plate in permanent electric connection with the bulb and in interrupted connection with the lower contact spring.

CONRAD BOLTSHAUSER.