

E. H. SMITH.
 INCANDESCENT LAMP.
 APPLICATION FILED NOV. 30, 1908.

934,024.

Patented Sept. 14, 1909.

Fig. 1.

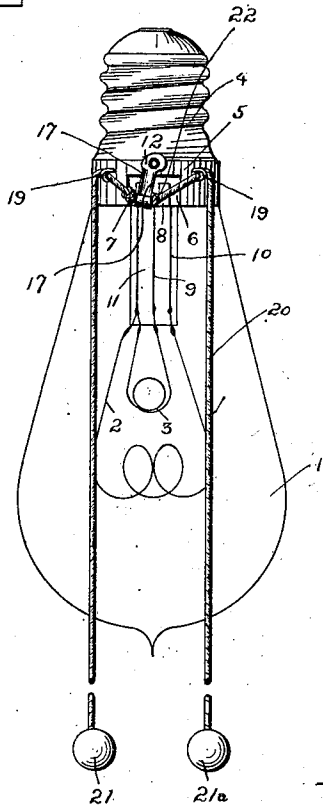


Fig. 2.

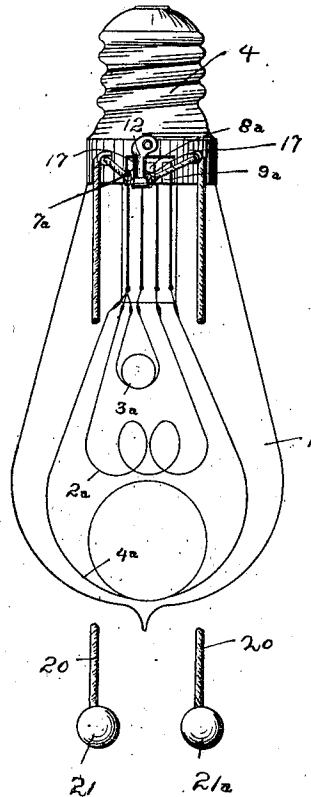


Fig. 4.

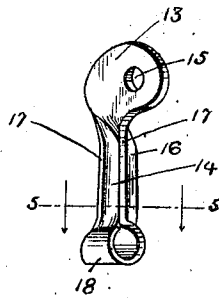


Fig. 5.

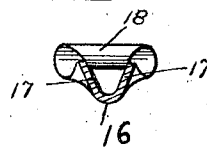
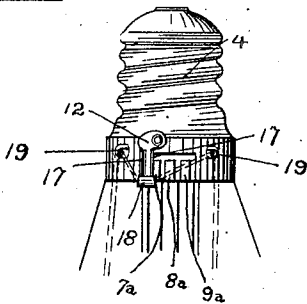


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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INCANDESCENT LAMP.

934,024.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD H. SMITH, 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 for its object, the provision of means whereby the filaments of multiple filament incandescent lamps which may be thrown into and out of circuit and thus be rendered luminous at will.

Another object of this invention is the production of contact means which is simple in construction, and consists of a comparatively small number of parts.

Still another object of this invention is the production of means for opening or closing the circuit of an electric incandescent lamp which may be supported at such a height as to be not easily reached.

With these and other objects in view, this invention consists of certain novel constructions, combinations, and arrangements of parts as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a side elevation of a lamp having the present invention applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of an incandescent lamp, where three filaments are employed. Fig. 3 is a detail of the cap of the lamp showing the contact switch in relation to the contact points. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective of the switch member. Fig. 5 is a section taken on line 5-5, of Fig. 4.

Referring to the drawings, by numerals, 1 designates the lamp bulb, which contains two filaments 2 and 3, one of which is of greater candle power than the other. For instance, filament 2 may be of 16 candle power, and the filament 3 may be of one candle power.

The bulb 1 is supported or secured to the cap 4 of the lamp and the cap 4 is provided at its lower end with a collar 5, in which collar 5 is formed a cut-out portion 6. In this cut-out portion 6 are positioned two contact points 7 and 8 respectively. The contact point 7 is secured or connected at one end to the leading-in wire 9 of the low light or light of one candle power and the contact

point 8 is secured to the leading-in wire 10 of the high light or the light with greater candle power, for instance 16 candle power. The leading-in wires are separated by means of cotton or other insulating material which is positioned in the bulb 11.

Pivotally secured to the collar 5 is a switch 12, which switch is adapted to swing upon its pivot and form a contact with the contact points 7 and 8 and thereby illuminate the different filaments.

The switch lever 12 is formed of a single piece or sheet of metal pressed or otherwise shaped to provide an enlarged flattened, and laterally-projecting rounded head 13, having an aperture 15 formed adjacent to the projected portion, thereof. The body 14 is centrally contracted and longitudinally depressed to provide an elongated substantially U-shaped contact 16. The lower end of said body is rolled to form a transversely-extending collar 18, the end of the material of which said collar is formed being forced between the side edges of the central depressed portion of the body 14, thereby securely holding said end in its rolled shape.

Upon the collar and upon each side of the cut-out portion 6 is positioned an eye 19 through which is adapted to pass a cord 20 which carries at each end, a ball 21 and 21^a, to facilitate the operating of the string or cord. The cord 20 passes through the rolled-portion, which rolled-portion constitutes a collar, and upon each side of the rolled-portion a knot 22 is formed so as to hold the cord firmly in said collar and prevent the same from slipping through the collar.

In the device shown in Fig. 1, the switch-member 12 is in contact with the low light or terminal 7 and thereby allows the current to flow through the low light and it will be obvious that by pulling the ball 21^a the switch will be readily swung to the right and come in contact with the high light terminal 8.

In Fig. 2, I have shown my device as applied to a three-filament lamp and the same principle involved in Fig. 1 will apply to the device illustrated in Fig. 2 where three filaments are used. In Fig. 2 I have shown the low light filament 3^a, for instance, with one candle power, the medium light filament 2^a, for instance sixteen candle power and a bright light 4^a, and it will be obvious that by swinging the switch member 12, the same

will contact with the low light terminal 7^a, and then with the medium light terminal 8^a, and finally with the high or bright light terminal 9^a, thus permitting the brilliancy of the light to be controlled as desired.

In Fig. 3, I have shown a switch member 12 positioned to one side of all of the terminals so as to consecutively light the different lights, and the same will be in a vertical position when out of contact with any of the points or terminals, whereas in Figs. 1 and 2 the switch-member will be positioned between two of the terminals when in a vertical position. It will also be obvious that by having the switch member 12 mounted off center upon the collar 5, the same will not be likely to swing too far in one direction. It will also be obvious that the same can be more easily swung by having said switch so mounted upon the collar 5.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the switch lever is one that may be readily formed from a single piece or sheet of metal by a single operation of a suitable shaping machine and owing to its shape there is little or no waste of material, thus materially cheapening the cost of manufacturing the same.

It will also be seen that by means of the peculiar shape of the contact surface of the switch lever, a narrow elongated contact is provided which insures of a positive engagement with the contacts of the collar, and as said contact surface is formed by depressing and then contracting the body of said lever, no sharp or frail edges are formed such as would in a short time become damaged so as to render the device inoperative.

What I claim is:

A switch lever for multiple filament lamps composed of a single piece of sheet metal provided with a flattened offset head adapted for pivotal connection with a lamp, said lever being provided with a narrow elongated body, the central portion of which is depressed and contracted to form a contact surface, the free end of said body being rolled upon itself to form a string receiving eye.

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

EDWARD H. SMITH.

Witnesses:

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JOHN O'HARA.