[54]	ELECTRIC FILAMENT LAMP		
[75]	Inventors: Leffert Schuringa; Herman Albert Joannes Roefs, both of Eindhoven, Netherlands		
[73]	Assignee: U.S. Philips Corporation, New York, N.Y.		
[22]	Filed: Sept. 7, 1972		
[21]	Appl. No.: 286,933		
[30]	30] Foreign Application Priority Data		
	Sept. 9, 1971 Germany		
[52]	U.S. Cl		
[51]	Int. Cl. H01j 1/88		
[58]	Field of Search		
	313/115, 117; 29/475; 219/80, 87, 86, 150		
. •	R, 152, 56, 58, 149, 78		

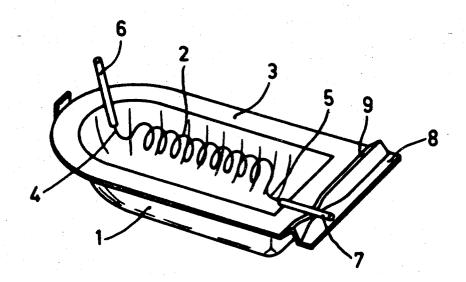
References Cited				
UNITE	STATES PATENTS			
11/1910	Lachman et al 219/58			
5/1956	Ingraham 29/475 UR X			
6/1957	Burgener et al 313/115 X			
1/1959	Verbeek 313/117 X			
11/1966	Sloan 313/275 X			
	UNITEI 11/1910 5/1956 6/1957 1/1959			

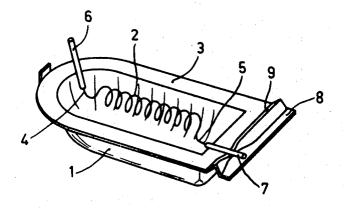
Primary Examiner—Alfred L. Brody Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Frank R. Trifari

[57] ABSTRACT

The invention relates to an electric filament lamp, in particular a halogen twin lamp for motor-cars, in which an anti-dazzle cap is incorporated which partly screens one of the filaments and to which one or more current conductors are spot-welded. In the welding place, the screening cap comprises one or several ridges which are at least partly squeezed by the spot-welding operation.

3 Claims, 1 Drawing Figure





ELECTRIC FILAMENT LAMP

The invention relates to an electric filament lamp, in particular a halogen twin lamp for motor-cars, in which an anti-dazzle filament and a cap which partly screens 5 said filament are arranged in the lamp envelope, the anti-dazzle filament being secured to a flat portion of said cap with one of its straight ends or with a rod-shaped or tubular conductor connected thereto by means of a spot-welding operation. Such a filament lamp is known. 10

In manufacturing this known filament lamp, the straight end of the filament or the conductor connected there to engages over a comparatively large length the flat part of the cap during the spot-welding operation. This produces a small contact resistance between the cap and the relevant end of the filament or the conductor, so that a high welding current is necessary. The detrimental result hereof is a high energy consumption and a great detrition of the welding electrodes.

It is the object of the invention to avoid this drawback. For that purpose, in manufacturing the electric filament lamp according to the invention a cap is used the flat part of which comprises at least one ridge in the place where the relevant straight end of the conductor 25 two or more ridges which preferably extend in parallel is welded to the cap. Said ridge extends transverse to the longitudinal direction of the end of the filament or the conductor which is forced into the ridge by the spot-welding operation. By using a cap having one or several ridges a larger contact resistance is formed as 30 a result of which a lower energy consumption and a small detrition of the welding electrodes is achieved. Experiments have furthermore demonstrated that the spot-weld in a cap having a flat part with one or several ridges is considerably stronger than in the known cap. 35

The ridge is preferably in the form of a pleat in the material of the flat part of the cap, said pleat having a V-shaped cross-section.

The invention will be described in greater detail with 40 reference to a drawing, in which a cap 1 of a filament according to the invention is shown. The helically wound anti-dazzle filament 2 extends approximately level with the edge 3 of the cap 1. The straight ends 4 and 5 of the filament 2 are incorporated in metal 45 sleeves 6 and 7, respectively. The sleeve 7 together with the straight end 5 is secured to the flat edge 8 of the cap 1 by means of a spot-welding operation. Said edge 8 comprises a ridge 9 which in this embodiment extends throughout the length of the edge 8.

The sleeve 7 with the filament end 5 incorporated therein is connected as follows: First the sleeve 7 is moved to such a position relative to the flat edge 8, that the sleeve 7 engages the raised portion of the ridge. The contact surface between the ridge 9 and the sleeve 7 is substantially punctiform. The crossing of the ridge 9 and the sleeve 7 is then arranged between the electrodes of a spot-welding device, after which the spotwelding operation is carried out. As a result of this spot-welding operation, the sleeve 7 is forced into the ridge 9. The parts of the ridge 9 present on either side of the sleeves 7 are squeezed more or less.

In this example the ridge 9 has a V-shaped crosssection, as a result of which a very small contact sur-15 face exists between the ridge 9 and the sleeve 7 prior to the spot-welding operation.

Of course, the end 5 of the filament may also be spotwelded directly to the edge 8 so without the interposition of the sleeve 7.

The ridge 9 shown in the FIGURE extends over the full length of the edge 8, only locally interrupted by the spot-welding operation. Of course, a shorter ridge which covers only the area of the welding place will do. Furthermore, the edge 8 may also be constructed with and which extend throughout the length of the edge 8

What is claimed is:

1. In an electric filament lamp, in particular a halogen twin lamp for motor-cars, in which an anti-dazzle filament and a cap which partly screens said filament are arranged in the lamp envelope, the anti-dazzle filament being secured to a flat part of said cap with one of its straight ends connected thereto by means of a spot-welding operation, the improvement comprising that the flat part of the cap includes at least one ridge extending with its raised portion to the end of the filament and extends transverse thereto with its longitudinal direction, the said end of the filament being spotwelded to said ridge, said ridge including a deformation resulting from the spot-welding operation.

2. An electric filament lamp as claimed in claim 1 wherein the ridge is in the form of a pleat in the material of the flat part of the cap, said pleat having a V-

shaped cross-section.

3. An electric filament as claimed in claim 1 wherein a tubular conductor is connected to one of the ends of the filament, the conductor being spot-welded to the ridge.

55

PO-1050 (5/69)

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

Patent No	3,824,421	Dated July 16, 1974
Inventor(s)_	Leffert Schuringa;	Herman Albert Johannes Roefs
		ears in the above-identified patent reby corrected as shown below:

IN THE TITLE PAGE

"[30] Foreign Application Priority Data
Sept. 9, 1971 Germany.....12394"

should be

--[30] Foreign Application Priority Data

Sept. 9, 1971....The Netherlands ...7112394

Signed and sealed this 29th day of October 1974.

(SEAL) Attest:

McCOY M. GIBSON JR. Attesting Officer

C. MARSHALL DANN Commissioner of Patents PO-1050 (5/69)

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

Patent No	3,824,421	Dated July 16, 1974	
Inventor(s)_	Leffert Schuringa	; Herman Albert Johannes Roefs	
It is o	ertified that error a	ppears in the above-identified patent	

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent are hereby corrected as shown below:

IN THE TITLE PAGE

"[30] Foreign Application Priority Data
Sept. 9, 1971 Germany.....12394"

should be

--[30] Foreign Application Priority Data
Sept. 9, 1971....The Netherlands ...7112394

Signed and sealed this 29th day of October 1974.

(SEAL) Attest:

McCOY M. GIBSON JR. Attesting Officer

C. MARSHALL DANN Commissioner of Patents