

S. P. WILBUR.
ELECTRIC LAMP.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 14, 1909.

1,000,471.

Patented Aug. 15, 1911.

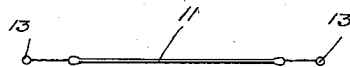
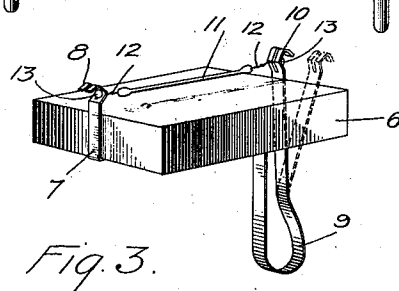
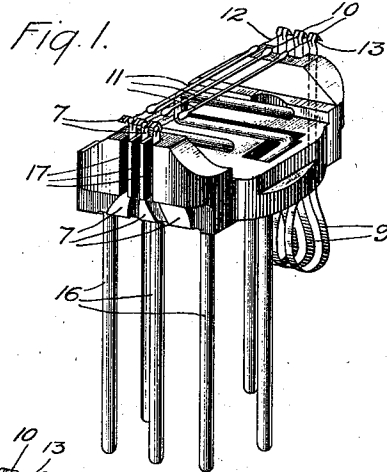
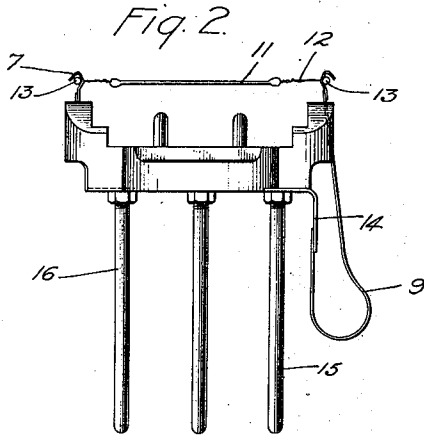


Fig. 4.

WITNESSES:

W. R. Kro.
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INVENTOR.

BY

Samuel P. Wilbur
Geo. L. Walker
His ATTORNEY IN FACT.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL P. WILBUR, OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO NERNST LAMP COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ELECTRIC LAMP.

1,000,471.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 15, 1911.

Application filed September 14, 1909. Serial No. 517,602.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL P. WILBUR, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have made a new and useful invention in Electric Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to electric lamps and more particularly to means for supporting or mounting the light-emitting elements thereof.

In various kinds of electric lamps and especially in second class conductor lamps, the light-emitting elements (in second class conductor lamps called glowers) become more or less plastic when hot and tend to sag or stretch out of shape. It has been customary to mount the glowers between more or less fixed or rigid supports and in order to prevent the sagging it has been customary to subject the light-emitting elements to a slight tension in order to prevent, as far as possible, the sagging. This operation, of course, is more or less delicate and it has been difficult, if not practically impossible, to mount these elements under just the proper tension. If it were not enough the element would sag and if the slightest amount too much the terminal wires secured to the element would pull loose from the element when it became plastic. The sagging in case the glowers were placed adjacent to heaters as in certain second class conductor lamps, has been the cause of short circuits.

An object of this invention is to provide supporting means for electric lamp light-emitting elements whereby the elements at all times are subject to just the proper tension so that the sagging is prevented and the terminals will not pull away from the element while the same is in plastic state. This and other objects, which will readily appear to those skilled in this art, I attain by the means described and claimed in the specification and illustrated in the drawings accompanying the same and throughout which like elements are denoted by like characters.

For the sake of illustration, but without a view to limitation, I have shown in the drawings views of glowers for second class conductor lamps mounted in accordance with this invention.

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a portion of a multiple glower lamp; Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same portion of said lamp; Fig. 3 is a view in perspective of a base block having a single glower mounted above it in accordance with this invention; and, Fig. 4 is a detail view of one of many forms of glower or light-emitting element adapted for use with this invention.

Since Fig. 3 shows the simplest form, it will first be described. To one end of a porcelain or other suitable non-conducting base 6, a more or less rigid metallic support 7 is secured and this support at its top is preferably made hook-shaped and bifurcated as at 8. To the opposite end of the base block a spring support member 9 is secured and the free end of this spring is formed in the nature of a hook 10 and is bifurcated similar to the free end of the support 7. The glower 11, or other light-emitting element has terminal wires 12 of suitable metal secured thereto in any preferred manner and preferably provided with beads 13, which, if desired, may be formed from the metal of the wire itself. The free end of the spring support 9 when not in use will assume a position similar to the one shown by dotted lines in Fig. 3 and in order to mount the glower it is necessary to flex or bend the free end of the spring toward the support block, then by placing one beaded end of the glower within the hook and between its furcate parts the other beaded end of the glower may be dropped into place between the furcate parts of the hook on the free end of the rigid support 7. When the spring support is freed, the glower will be automatically brought to position and the proper tension will be put upon it under all conditions. It will be seen that this will prevent the sagging incident to heating and if the spring is of the proper strength, the terminals will be prevented from pulling away from the glower when the same becomes plastic. It will also be seen that this spring support will tend to prolong the life of the glower by preventing vibration and sudden jars.

In Figs. 1 and 2 the same elements as described in connection with Fig. 3 are made use of but in these views a multiple number of glowers 11 are shown mounted side by side. In these multiple glower lamps the

three or more spring supports for the multiple glowers may if desired be mounted on a common metallic base 14 which is secured in contact with a terminal 15. The supports 7, of course, for the other ends of the glowers must be insulated one from the other and connected to separate and independent terminals 16. The separated supports 7 preferably lie within depressions or channels 17 formed in the end of the supporting block of insulating material.

It will be seen, of course, that the supports in each case are included in the glower circuit.

15 In accordance with the provisions of the patent statutes, I have described the principle of operation of my invention, together with the device which I now consider to represent the best embodiment thereof, but
20 I desire to have it understood that the device shown is only illustrative and that the invention can be carried out by other means.

What I claim is:

1. In combination with a light-emitting
25 member for electric lamps provided with terminals having enlarged ends, a spring

support having bifurcated hook-like ends gripping the enlarged terminal ends.

2. In combination with a support base, a bifurcated hook secured to said base, a light-emitting member detachably secured to said hook at one end, a bifurcated hook detachably secured to the opposite end of said light-emitting member and means for yieldingly mounting said latter hook on said base. 35

3. In combination with a support base, a bifurcated hook secured to said base, a light-emitting member detachably secured to said hook at one end, a bifurcated hook detachably secured to the opposite end of said light-emitting member and means for yieldingly mounting said latter hook on said base. 40

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto
45 subscribed my name this 8th day of September, 1909.

SAMUEL P. WILBUR.

Witnesses:

GEO. J. TAYLOR,
MAX HARRIS.