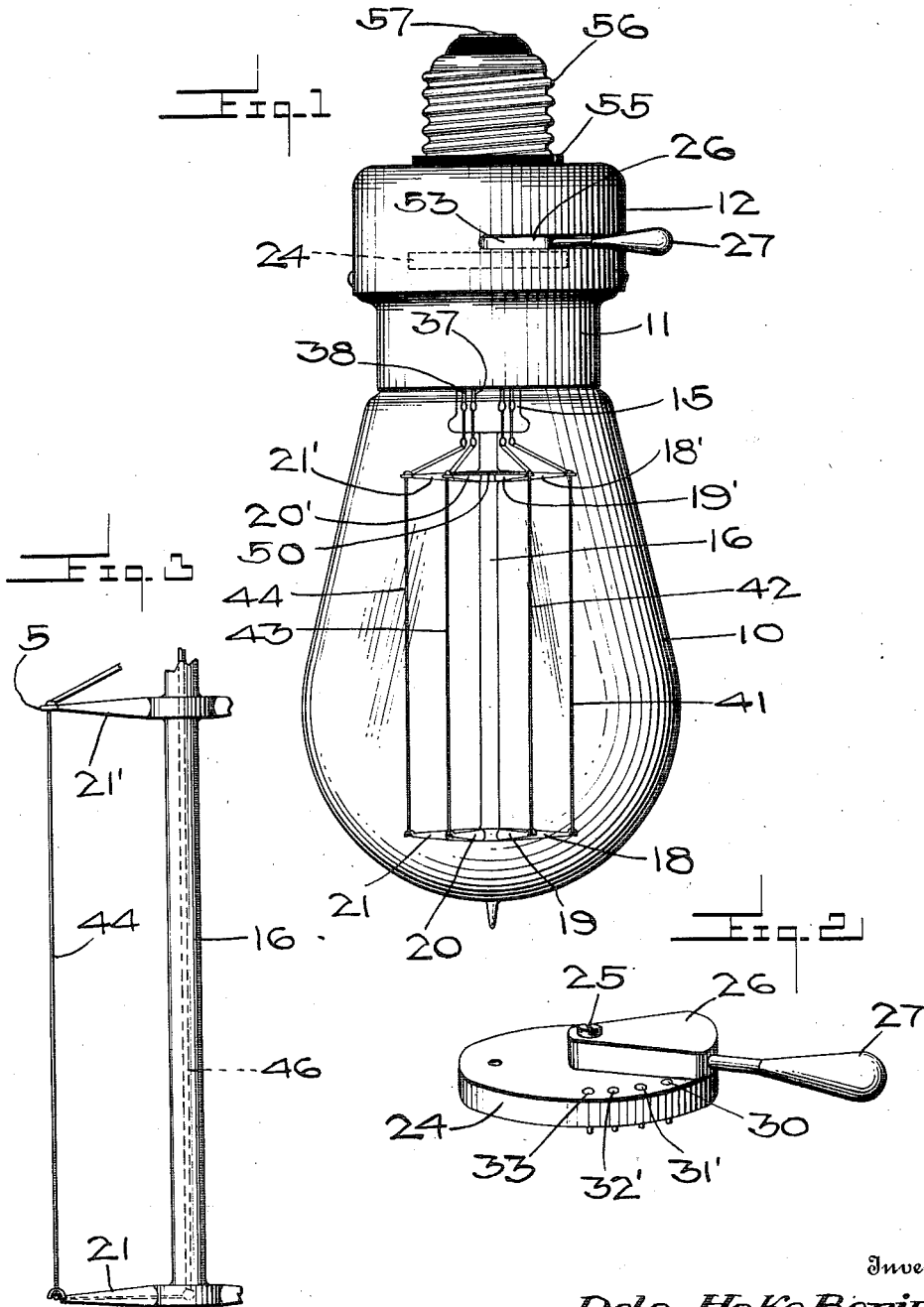


D. H. BERING.
 INCANDESCENT LAMP.
 APPLICATION FILED NOV. 13, 1909.

Patented Oct. 18, 1910.

2 SHEETS-SHEET 1.

973,157.



Witnesses

Ed. R. Lushy
M. L. Lorr.

Inventor

DeLo Hoke Bering

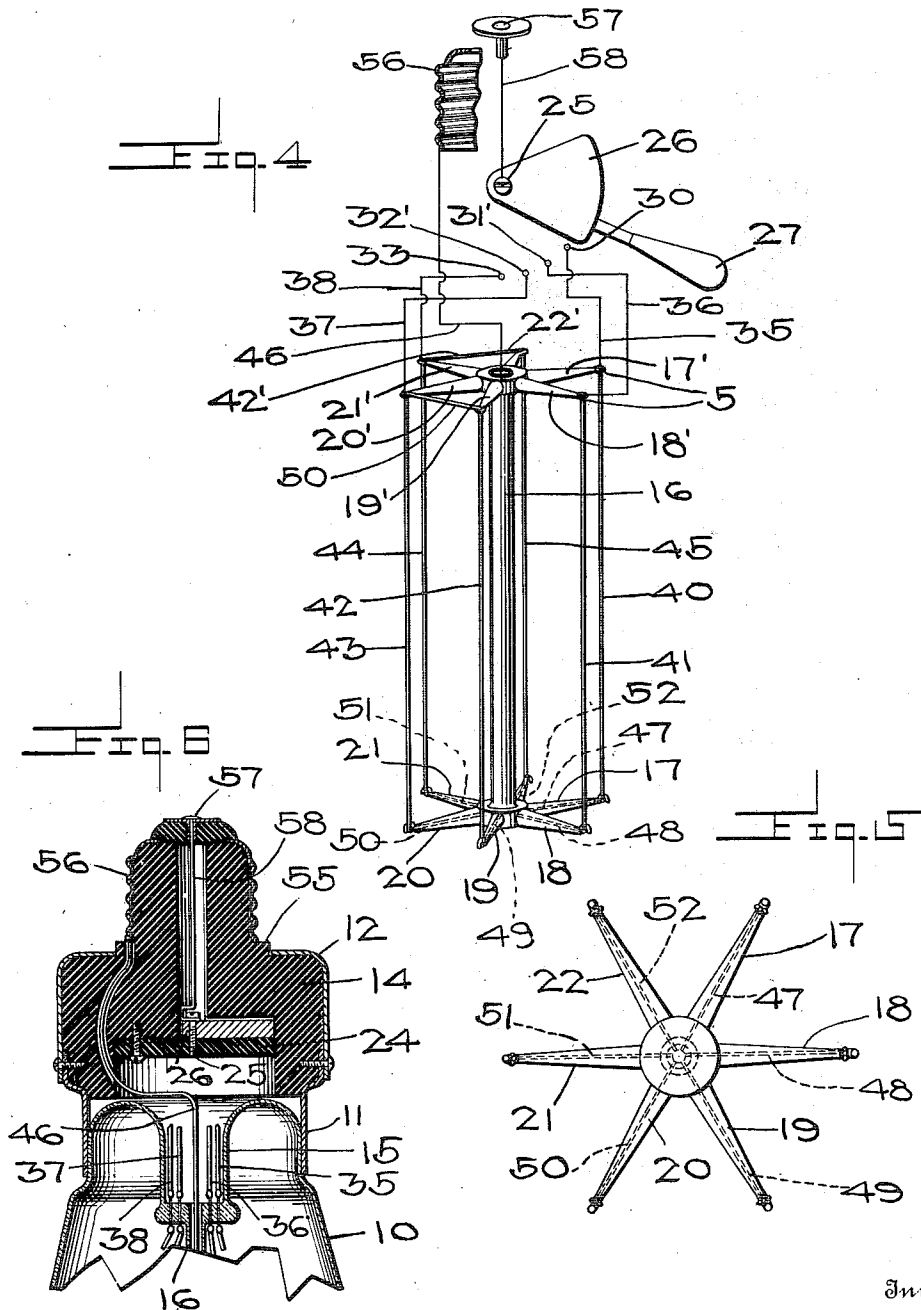
By Woodward & Chandler.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DELO HOKE BERING, OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

INCANDESCENT LAMP.

973,157.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 18, 1910.

Application filed November 13, 1909. Serial No. 527,829.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DELO HOKE BERING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Incandescent Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has relation to certain new and useful improvements in incandescent lamps.

My invention has for its primary object the provision of an improved electric lamp which will operate in an efficient manner, so that the brilliancy or candle power of the lamp may be regulated and controlled.

Another object of my invention is to provide an incandescent electric lamp so arranged that the light may be successively decreased or increased.

With the above and other objects in view the present invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts as will be hereinafter more fully described and particularly pointed out in the appended claims, it being understood that changes in the specific structure shown and described may be made within the scope of the claims without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the drawings forming a part of this specification, and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, Figure 1 shows an elevational view of a lamp embodying my invention. Fig. 2 shows an enlarged detached detail of the switch bed. Fig. 3 shows an enlarged fragmentary portion of the central post with one set of arms. Fig. 4 shows a wiring plan. Fig. 5 shows a bottom view of the post and connected arms. Fig. 6 shows a detail of the case and socket screw.

In the accompanying drawings the numeral 10 designates the bulb of any suitable size and configuration, 11 the supporting collar carried by the head 14, this head being made of suitable non-conducting material. As shown in Fig. 1 this head is provided with the projecting lug 15 from which extends the post forming glass tube 16, which at its lower end carries a plurality of radially extending arms marked 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22. Near the upper end this hollow tubular post 16 is provided with a corresponding set of regularly extending arms marked 17', 18', 19', 20', 21', and 22'. As

shown, these arms are held in parallel spaced relation and are disposed in sets of two. These radially extending arms are in the form of glass tubes which have their ends closed and reduced to form the annular termination 5. This construction, referring only to the upper set of arms, the lower arms being merely closed at their ends.

Secured to the head 14, is the switch bed 24 made of white enamel ware of suitable composition, which carries the pivoting 25 pivotally supporting the sector shaped switch plate 26 and the handle 27 of suitable non-conducting material. Held within this switch bed, are the terminal plugs 30, 31', 32' and 33, from which extend the feeders 35, 36, 37 and 38. As shown more clearly in the wiring diagram these feeders are respectively led to the arms 17', 18', 19', 20', 21' and 22', these being respectively connected to the filaments 40, 41, 42, 43, 44 and 45.

Held within the post 16, is the return feeder 46, which is carried through the head 14 as is usual in the art. Held within the lower set of radially disposed arms are the conductors or lead wires, preferably made of platinum and numbered 47, 48, 49, 50, 51 and 52, as clearly shown in the wiring diagram. Each of the lead wires is connected to the feeder 46, as is also indicated in Fig. 5.

In the drawings I have shown a lamp socket provided with six sets of arms and carrying six filaments marked 40, 41, 42, 43, 44 and 45. Extending from the terminal plug 30, is the conductor 35 in direct connection with the filament 40. Extending from the terminal plug 31' is the lead wire 36 in circuit with the second filament 41. The third filament 42, however, by means of a lead wire 50 is connected to the fourth filament 43 and this filament 43, by means of the lead wire 37 being connected to the terminal plug 32'. Extending from the last terminal plug 33 is the lead wire 38 in connection with the filament 44, which filament, by means of the wire 42' is in circuit with the filament 45, as shown.

Secured to the head 14 is the usual case 12 having a slot 53 through which the switch operating handle 27 projects. The case is provided with the usual insulation 55 and the socket screw 56 to which the return feeder 46 is connected. To the central stem or button 57, held within the screw socket

and which forms the remaining terminal, is secured the wire 58 led to the switch 26.

From the foregoing it will be seen that in my present invention I provide an incandescent electric lamp having two single filaments and two sets of double filaments, all of which can be successively thrown into circuit.

The operation of the device when the switch 26 is brought into engagement with the terminal 30 is as follows: The current passes into the switch 26, thence through the conductor 35, through the filament 40, the wire 47 and finally through the feeder 46. A single filament thrown into circuit would serve as a night lamp or where a subdued light would be desired. On carrying the switch into contact with the second terminal 31' the second single filament would be thrown into circuit. The next two successive advancements of the switch will result in the connected filaments being brought into circuit, so that finally all six filaments will be aglow. To dim the light then, it is simply necessary to carry the switch backward.

The various conductors are all properly insulated as is understood by those skilled in the art. The lamp is simple and comparatively inexpensive in construction and both durable and efficient in operation. The filament 40 where the device is used as a night lamp would be the first to be consumed. When this occurs the operator simply brings into play the second single feeder 41.

Having thus described my said invention, what is claimed is:

1. An electric incandescent lamp comprising a head, a post projecting from said head having a plurality of radially extending

upper and lower arms disposed in sets of two, a switch carried by said head, a filament suspended between one set of said arms, a conductor extending from one end of said filament into the path of said switch, a feeder contacting with said switch, a return feeder within said post in circuit with said filament, a second filament held between a set of arms, a third filament held between a set of arms, a conductor connecting said second and third filaments, a feeder extending from one of said last mentioned filaments into the path of said switch and a conductor extending from said second and third filament to said return feeder.

2. An electric incandescent lamp having in combination a non-conducting head, a glass post projecting from said head having a plurality of radially extending upper and lower arms disposed in sets of two, a switch bed carried by said head, a switch carried by said bed, a filament suspended between one set of said arms, a conductor extending from one end of said filament into the path of said switch, a feeder contacting with said switch, a return feeder within said post in circuit with said filament, a second filament held between the set of arms, a third filament held between a set of arms, a conductor connecting said second and third filaments, a feeder extending from one of said last mentioned filaments into the path of said switch, and a conductor extending from said second and third filament to said return feeder.

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

DELO HOKE BERING.

Witnesses:

THOS. A. BERING,
JOHN G. BERING.