

(No Model.)

F. L. FOWLER.
ELECTRIC INCANDESCENT LAMP.

No. 579,227.

Patented Mar. 23, 1897.

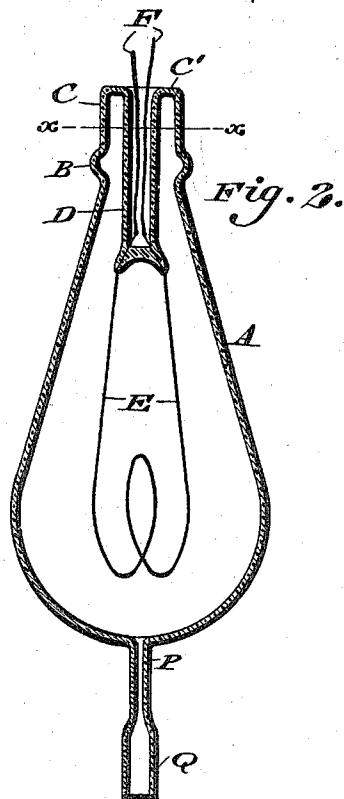
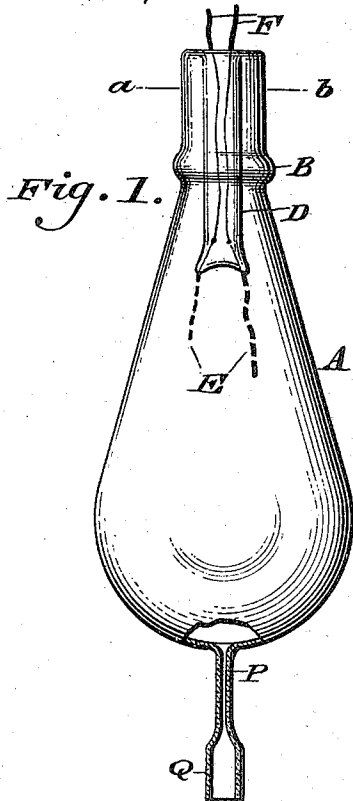


Fig. 4.

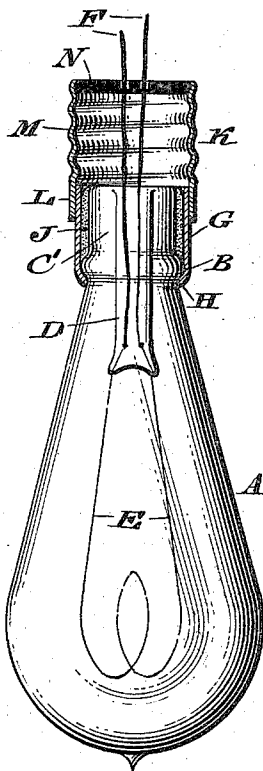


Fig. 3.

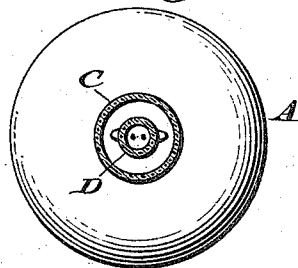


Fig. 5.

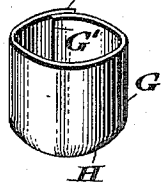


Fig. 6.

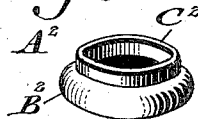
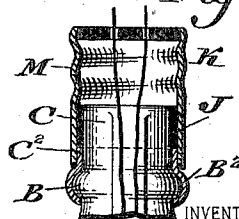


Fig. 7.



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ELECTRIC INCANDESCENT LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 579,227, dated March 23, 1897.

Application filed November 5, 1896. Serial No. 611,119. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK L. FOWLER, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Electric Incandescent Lamps, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawings.

My invention consists of an improved construction of lamp.

It also consists of an improved construction of lamp by means of which access is readily had to the interior thereof.

It further consists of novel details of construction, all as will be hereinafter set forth, and specifically pointed out in the claims.

Figure 1 represents a side elevation, partly in section, of an incandescent lamp embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents a vertical section through Fig. 1. Fig. 3 represents a section on line *xx*, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 represents a vertical section through the upper portion or neck of the lamp, showing the manner of assembling the parts, the lower portion of the lamp being shown in elevation. Fig. 5 represents a perspective view of a collar employed. Fig. 6 represents a perspective view of another form of collar employed. Fig. 7 represents a vertical section through the upper portion or neck of the lamp, showing the collar in position.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

Referring to the drawings, A designates a lamp-globe, the upper portion of which is of the usual construction.

B designates a bead or enlargement near the lower portion of the lamp, from which extends the neck C, said neck having a closed top C', with a depending middle piece D, which latter has a carbon or filament E suitably attached thereto, the terminals F of which project through suitable portions of the lamp or middle piece. In practice I desire to make the neck and the middle piece of heavier glass or metal than the rest of the lamp-globe.

G designates a collar which has its ends G' overlap or in juxtaposition, as seen in Fig. 5, one end of said collar being provided with an inwardly-turned edge H, which, when the

parts are assembled, is adapted to engage the bead or enlargement B.

J designates a suitable packing or filling which is interposed between the neck C and the collar G when the parts are assembled.

K designates a cylindrical shell or base of metal or other material, the lower portion L of which is adapted to engage the collar G and is held thereto by a drop of solder or other means, while its upper portion is provided with the screw-threads M, the top of the base K being suitably closed by a cover N.

The parts are assembled as follows: Around the neck of the lamp-globe (seen in Figs. 1 and 2) is placed the packing or filling J, after which the collar G is put in position and has its ends either overlapping or held in juxtaposition by any suitable means, such as a drop of solder or other similar device. The base K is then secured in position over the collar G in any suitable manner. When it is desired to obtain access to the interior of the lamp for purposes of cleaning the globe or for inspection or repairs, the base K is first removed and then the collar G and packing or filling J. To cut the neck, I next make a mark or scratch with a file or other suitable implement at or about the lines *a b*, (seen in Fig. 1,) and after applying a heated iron thereto the upper portion of the neck C and the middle piece D, with the filament E attached thereto, can be readily removed. The interior of the globe can be cleaned or inspected, and, if desired, a new filament may be inserted. The parts are then replaced and the neck C is fused, the parts being then in the position indicated in Fig. 2. The lower portion P of the globe is opened in any suitable manner familiar to glass-blowers and air is permitted to enter the lamp-globe before the neck is cut. After the middle piece is replaced the neck is fused. By means of the tube Q access is had to the interior of the globe for the purpose of exhausting air therefrom, after which the tube Q is fused and the lamp again appears ready for use.

In the construction seen in Figs. 6 and 7 I employ a collar A² which is provided with a rounded portion B² and is adapted to engage the bead B, said collar having an annular neck C² projecting upwardly therefrom and

engaged by a suitable portion of the base K, a filling or packing J being interposed between the neck C and said base.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. An incandescent lamp consisting of a globe having an enlargement or beaded portion B in its upper extremity, the neck C, the middle piece D, a filament E attached to the latter, a collar G having the inwardly-turned extremity adapted to engage said portion B, a filling or packing of suitable material between said collar and neck, and a threaded base attached to said collar.

2. An incandescent lamp consisting of a globe having a beaded portion at its upper extremity, a neck C, the middle piece D attached thereto, a filament E projecting from said middle piece, a base, a collar having its lower portion curved and adapted to engage said beaded portion, an annular neck extending upwardly from said collar and adapted to be engaged by said base, and means for holding the latter in position.

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