

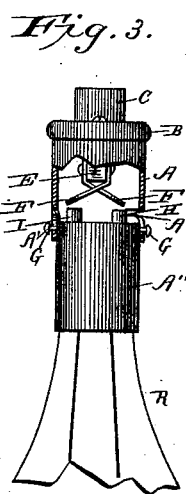
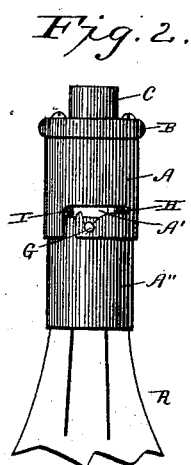
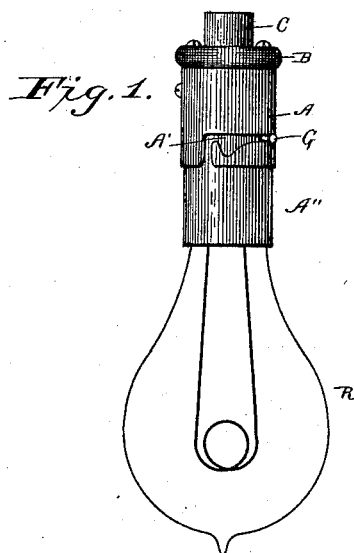
(No Model.)

J. SMITH.

INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LAMP.

No. 365,351.

Patented June 21, 1887.



Witnesses

Chas. H. Davis  
John S. Finch

Inventor

James Smith  
By his Attorney  
C. M. Alexander

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES SMITH, OF NEW ALBANY, INDIANA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO J. F. GEBHART, OF SAME PLACE.

## INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 365,351, dated June 21, 1887.

Application filed February 17, 1887. Serial No. 227,931. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES SMITH, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Albany, in the county of Floyd and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful improvements in Incandescent Electric Lamps; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to certain improvements in incandescent electric lamps, and it has for its objects to provide a convenient means for throwing a particular lamp out of circuit or in again, so as to render the carbon non-candescent or incandescent, and thus produce the light or extinguish it, as more fully hereinafter specified. These objects I attain by the means illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a side elevation of my improved lamp and its connections, showing the carbon filament in circuit. Fig. 2 represents a similar view showing the parts so disposed as to throw the carbon filament out of circuit; and Fig. 3 represents an elevation of the device, with a portion of the front broken away, showing the contact-points of the circuit and those of the carbon filament separated, in the position which the parts assume when the light is not in operation.

Referring to the drawings, the letter A indicates a tubular casing, having a head, B, secured thereto, the head being provided with an internally screw-threaded boss, C, by which the device may be attached to any suitable pendant. The head of the upper tubular casing has secured to it an internally-extending stud, E, of rubber or other non-conducting material, to which are attached the segmental spring-bearings F, which are insulated at their point of attachment and have electrical connection with the line-wires of the circuit. The upper tubular section is provided with slots A' on diametrically-opposite sides, which extend first vertically from the lower edge and then extend segmentally partly around the section, the segmentally-extending slots having their lower edges formed on a curve, so as to lift the lower section when turned in one

direction and drop it when turned in the opposite direction.

The lower tubular section, A", of the device is provided with pins G, which are adapted to engage the slots in the upper section before mentioned. The said lower section is provided with the poles H I, which connect with the carbon filament in the bulb or globe of the lamp, which is indicated by the letter K.

The device is designed to be secured to a chandelier or other pendant in electrical connection with a suitable generator, and is so arranged in relation thereto that the spring-bearings F will always be in line with the electric circuit.

By turning the lower section of the device so that its pins will ride up on the curved lower portion of the slotted upper section, the contact-points of the lower section will be brought to bear against the spring-bearings of the upper section, establishing a current through the lamp and rendering the carbon filament incandescent, thus producing the light. When the lower section is turned so that the pins of the upper section fall into the lowest depressions of the slots, the contact between the poles of the lamp proper and the spring-bearing of the upper section will be broken, the current cut off, and the light extinguished. To restore the light it is evident that the lower section has only to be turned in the opposite direction.

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

The combination, in an electric lamp, of an upper tubular section having insulated spring-contact bearings in the main-line circuit, and diametrically-opposed slots, constructed with lower cam-edges, and the lower lamp-section adapted to fit within the upper tubular section, the said lower section carrying the bulb and carbon filament, and the contact-poles adapted to be thrown into and out of contact with the contact-bearings, so as to establish or extinguish the light of the lamp at will, substantially as specified.

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

JAMES SMITH.

Witnesses:

L. L. BRADLEY,  
JAS. G. HARRISON.