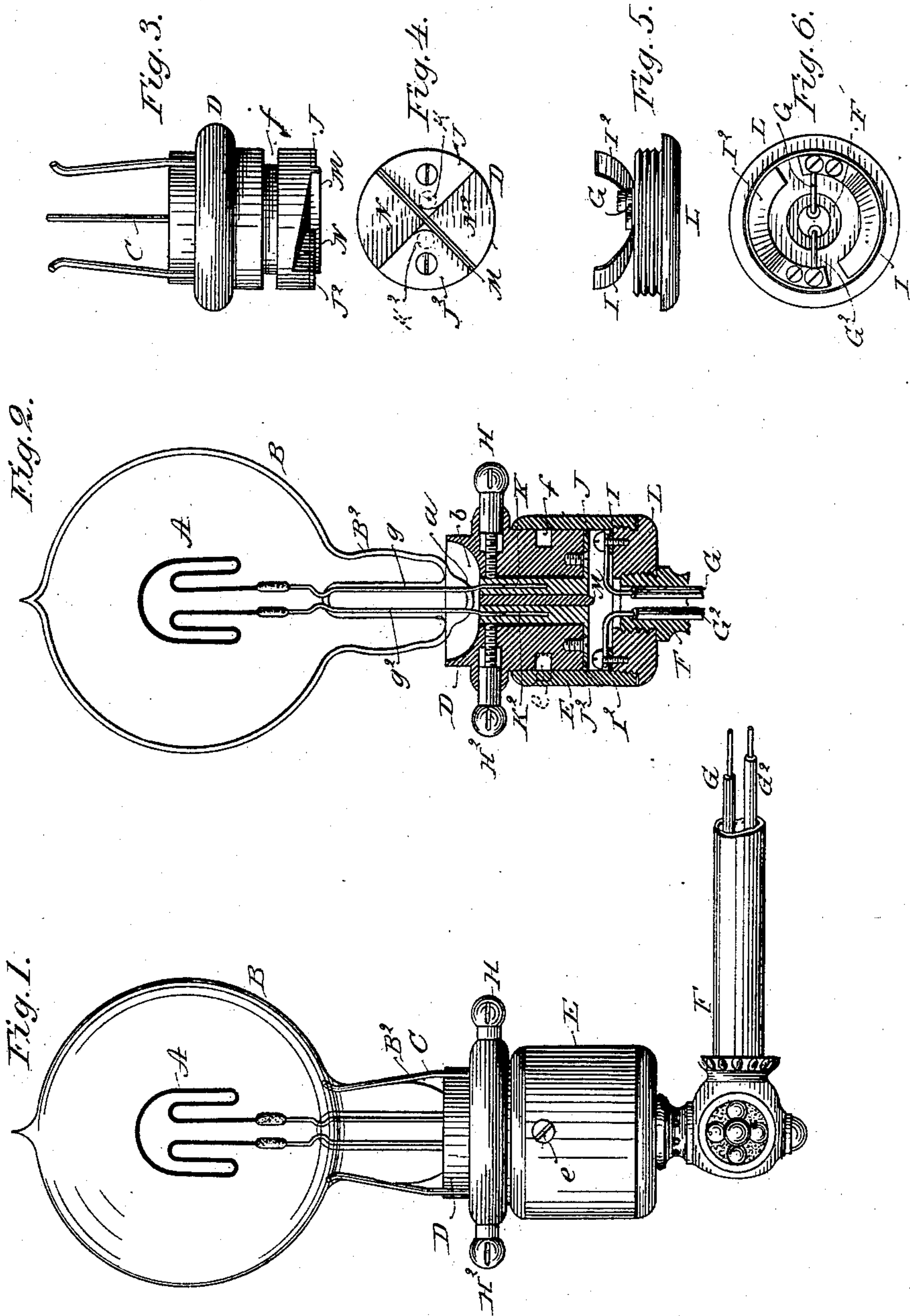


(No Model.)

W. HOCHHAUSEN.
INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LAMP.

No. 294,044.

Patented Feb. 26, 1884.



Witnesses:
Ernest Abshagen
A. H. Gentwood

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM HOCHHAUSEN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 294,044, dated February 26, 1884.

Application filed August 6, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WM. HOCHHAUSEN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Incandescent Electric Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates, primarily, to combined holders and switches for incandescent electric lamps; and its object is to simplify and cheapen the construction, and at the same time to provide a secure and efficient means for attaching the lamp to the switch.

To these ends my invention consists of certain details of construction and combinations of parts, that will be described in connection with the accompanying drawings, and then specified in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of a lamp and holder embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical central section of the same. Fig. 3 shows in detail and side elevation the revolving support to which the lamp proper is removably secured. Fig. 4 is a plan of the bottom of said support. Fig. 5 is a side view of the part carrying the contact-springs for the switch, and Fig. 6 is a top view of the same.

B indicates the globe for an incandescent electric lamp, and A the incandescing conductor, of any desired form.

B² is the neck of the lamp-globe, and *g g*² the ordinary leading-in wires, which, upon the interior of the lamp, are secured to the conductor A, and upon the exterior extend straight downward, for clamping in the split end of a conductor on the revolving holder, as will be presently described.

F indicates a hollow bracket, through which the conductors G G², supplying current to the lamp, are conveyed. The bared ends of these conductors are clamped, respectively, to springs I I², which latter are secured to the top of block or disk L, of insulating material, screwed upon the hollow bracket F, as indicated, and have their free ends projecting upward for contact with conducting-plates J J² upon the bottom of a block, D, of insulating material, adapted to be revolved in a cylinder, E, in which it is held by screws *e*, that are supported in the cylinder, while their inner ends enter

a circumferential groove, *f*, in the block. The cylinder E screws upon the disk L, as shown, and forms a socket for the block or holder D, that carries the lamp.

Passing up through the block or holder D, and connected to or formed in one piece with the plates J J², are two conducting rods or wires, K K², split or cut at their upper ends longitudinally, so as to adapt them to receive the ends of the entering conductors *g g*² for the lamp. When in place, the conductors are firmly held by means of the clamping-screws H H², which bear against the split ends of K K², and compress them in obvious manner. The block D is preferably of insulating material, as likewise are the screws H H². The latter project considerably from the side of the block, and form knobs or handles, by which the holder may be turned in its socket for the purpose of making and breaking the connection between the plates J J² and the fixed springs I I². The upper end of the block D is hollowed out at *b*, to receive the end *a* of the neck of the lamp, thus bringing the projecting ends of the conductors *g g*² below the level of the upper edge of D, so as to protect them from injury. The lower face or surface of the block D, upon which the plates J J² are secured, is cut away, as indicated at N N², and is provided with a projecting ridge, as shown at M, so as to form a double ratchet-surface, that will cause the springs to leave the plates J J² promptly in passing the steps N N², and to make prompt and decided connection with said plates as they snap off from the ridge M. In one position of the holder D the plates J J² and springs I I² will be in contact and the lamp will burn; but by turning the holder the plates will pass from the springs, and the latter will rest upon the non-conducting portion of the bottom face of block D, so as to extinguish the lamp.

By means of the split conductors and the screws, the lamp is held firmly and securely in any position, and good electrical connection therewith is formed. It may, however, be readily removed at any time and a new lamp put in its place. Springs C C, &c., may be employed for the purpose of steadying the lamp and preventing undue lateral strain on the conductors as well as to assist in supporting the lamp in an inverted position.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. The combination, substantially as described, of the holder D, adapted to revolve, the split conductors, the entering conductors for the lamp, and the set-screws bearing upon said conductors, as and for the purpose described.
2. The combination of the revolving holder D, carrying the lamp and the switch-plates, the socket E for said holder, and the set-screws entering the horizontal groove on the exterior of the holder.
3. The combination, with the fixed contact-springs, of the contact-plates secured to a revolving support, and terminating in conductors having split or divided ends, and the set-screws for compressing said split ends, so as to grasp and form connection with the entering conductors for the lamp.
4. The combination, with the revolving

switch-block and holder D, of the plates J J², secured to the lower face of said block, the conductors projecting up through the block and split or divided at their upper ends, and the screws H H², as and for the purpose described. 25

5. The combination, with the revolving switch-block and holder, of the clamping-screws, of non-conducting material, forming knobs or handles, by which the block may be turned in its socket for the purpose of turning the light on or off. 30

Signed at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 3d day of August, A. D. 1883.

WILLIAM HOCHHAUSEN.

Witnesses:

THOS. TOOMEY,
A. H. GENTNER.