

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

E. P. THOMPSON.

CARBONIZING MOLD FOR INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LIGHT FILAMENTS.

No. 369,666.

Patented Sept. 6, 1887.

Fig. 1,

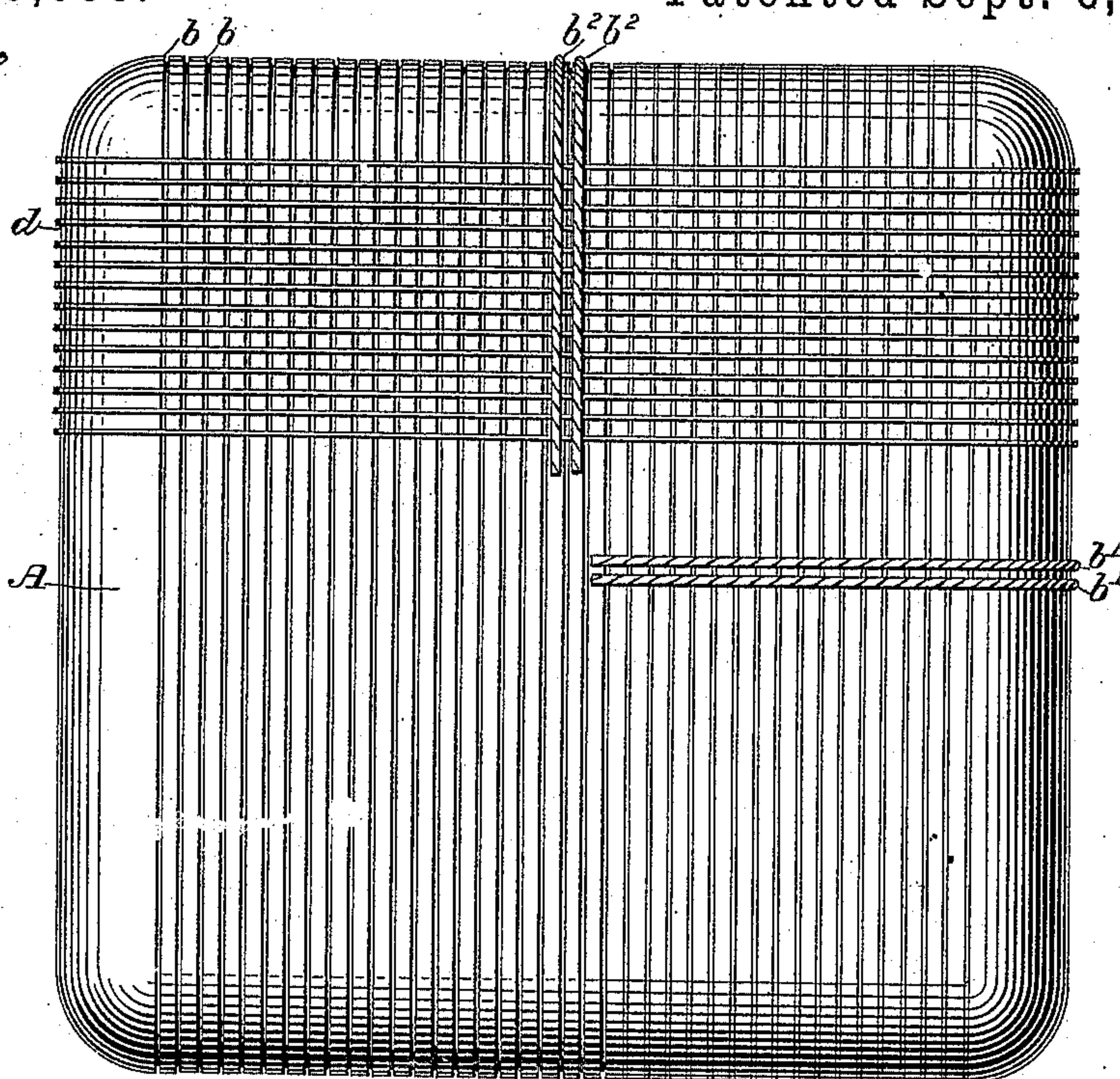


Fig. 2,

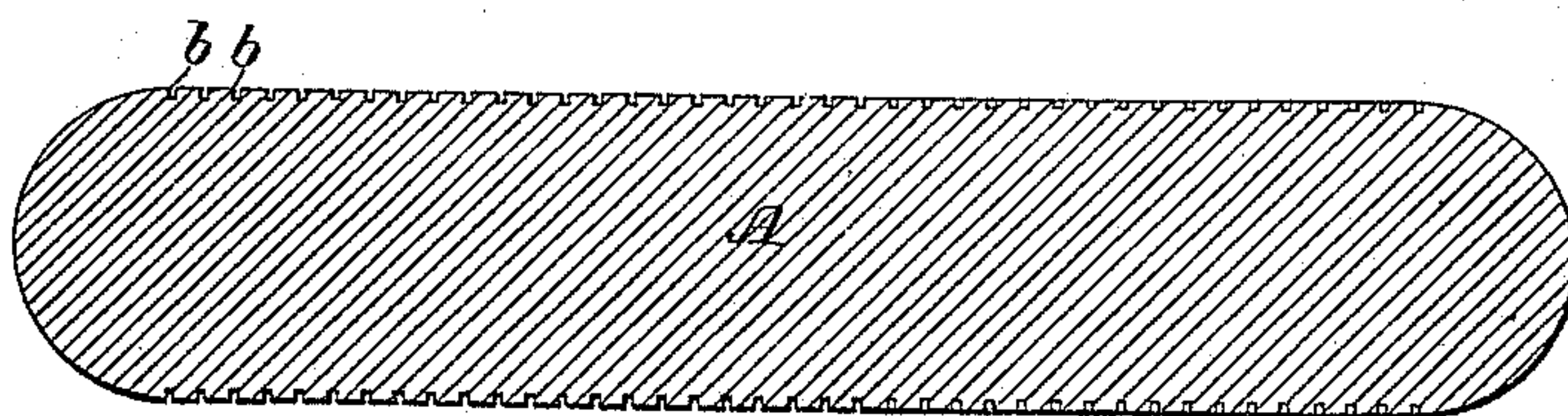
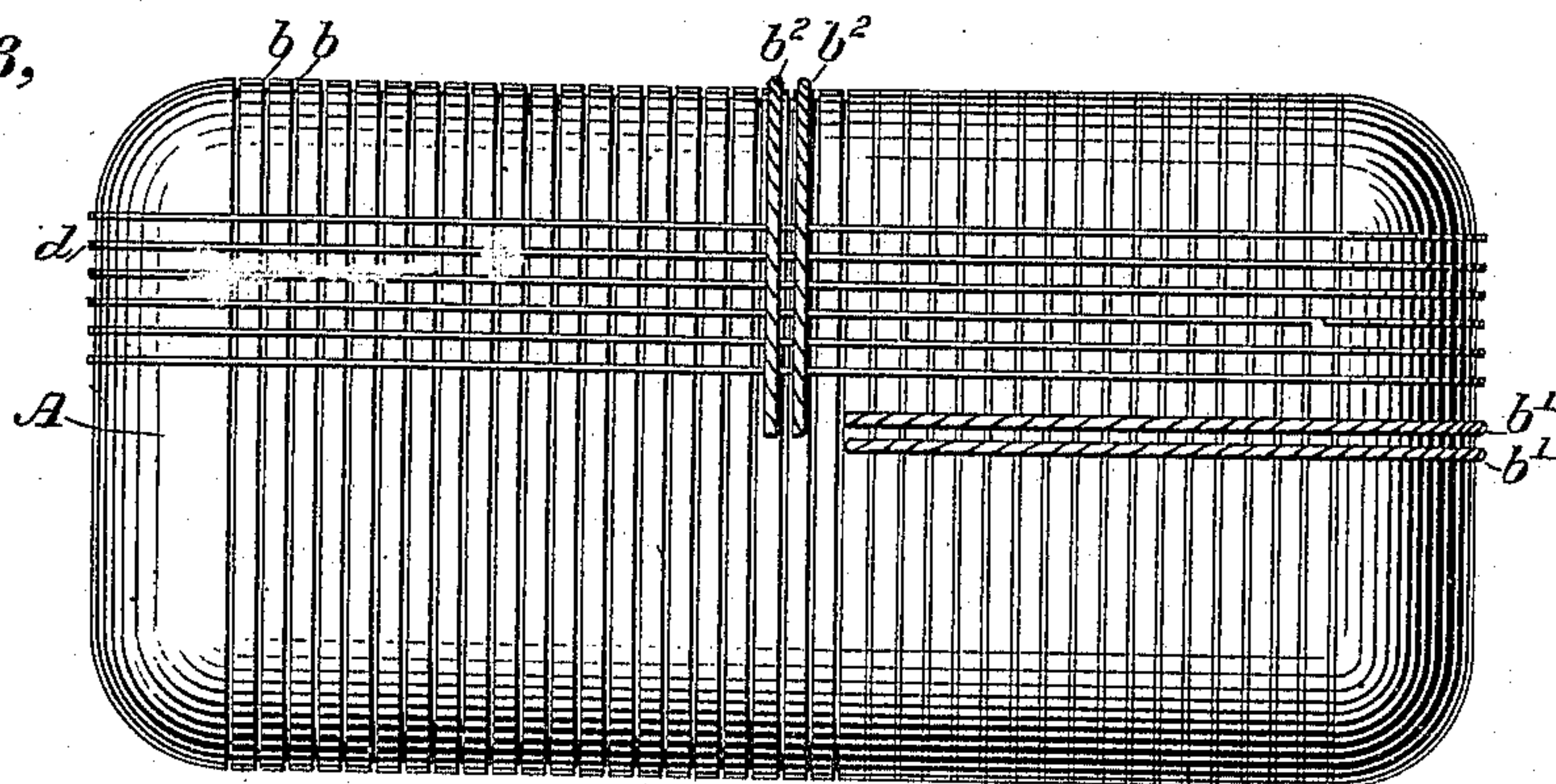


Fig. 3,



Witnesses

Geo. W. Duck
Carrie C. Ashley

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(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

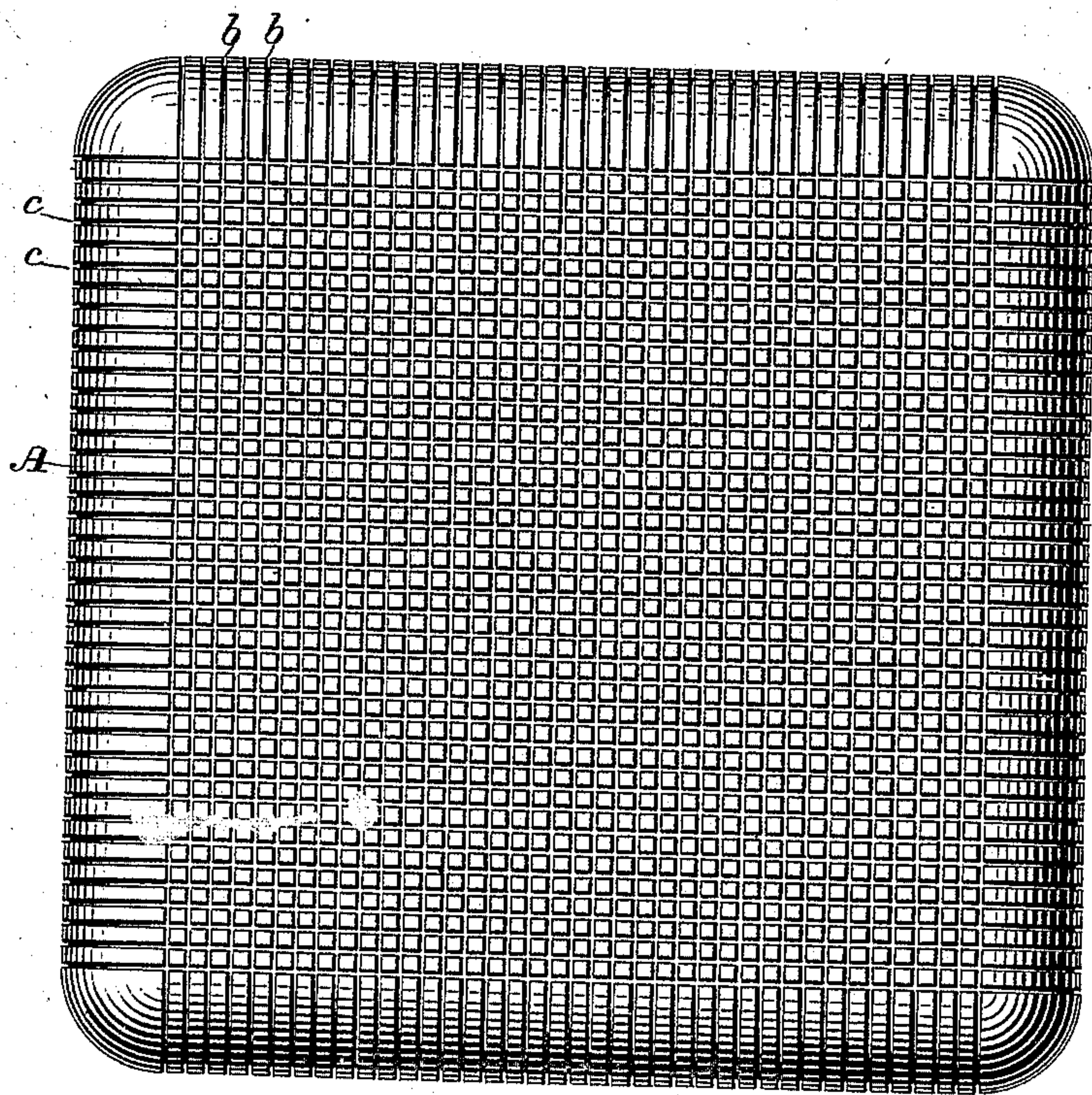
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CARBONIZING MOLD FOR INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LIGHT FILAMENTS.

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Fig. 4,



Witnesses

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CARBONIZING-MOLD FOR INCANDESCENT-ELECTRIC-LIGHT FILAMENTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 369,666, dated September 6, 1887.

Application filed September 15, 1886. Serial No. 213,573. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD P. THOMPSON, a citizen of the United States, residing in Elizabeth, in the county of Union and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Carbonizing-Molds for Incandescent-Electric-Light Filaments, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to the class of apparatus employed for carbonizing filaments for incandescent electric lights.

The object of the invention is to provide a forming and carbonizing mold which will permit a large number of filaments to be treated in a small compass, and by means of which filaments of different sizes may be simultaneously made.

The invention consists in constructing a mold rectangular in shape and grooving it in one or both directions for receiving the filaments. The mold may be of square cross section, or it may be longer in one direction than the other, accordingly as it is desired to make the filaments all of the same size or of two different sizes.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a mold embodying the features of the invention, and Fig. 2 is a cross-section of the same. Figs. 3 and 4 illustrate modifications.

Referring to the figures, A represents a block of carbon or other material not easily destroyed by intense heat. This block is rectangular in outline and it is of oval cross-section, or of such form as to represent two filaments for incandescent electric lights when placed with ends abutting. The block is grooved in one direction, as shown at *b b*, and in this groove it is designed that the filament to be carbonized shall be wound. It is fastened at or near the center by ligatures *b' b'*, which are wound about the block at right angles to the direction of the filaments. The ligatures may be of cloth, string, or other suitable material

which will serve to hold the filaments in position while being carbonized. The convolutions of the filament are then cut across the centers of the block, forming two sets of loops of the proper shape. A second filament, *d*, is then wound at right angles to the first. This is bound in position by a ligature, *b² b²*, and then cut, after the manner of the first. The mold is then placed in a suitable carbonizing-kiln.

In Fig. 3 the mold is represented as being longer in one direction than the other, thereby rendering it possible to form filaments of two sizes upon the same mold. In Fig. 4 grooves *b b* and *c c* are represented in both directions, and this feature is applicable to the form shown in Fig. 3.

I claim as my invention—

1. A mold for carbonizing electric-light filaments, rectangular in shape and grooved upon its surface for receiving the filaments, and having all its edges curved to the form of the loops of the required filaments.

2. A mold for carbonizing electric-light filaments, rectangular in form and grooved in two directions, substantially as described.

3. A mold for carbonizing electric-light filaments, grooved in two directions for receiving the filaments, and of greater length than breadth, substantially as described.

4. The hereinbefore-described method of forming electric-light filaments, which consists in winding a filament upon a carbonized block, binding such filament in position by a second filament, and simultaneously carbonizing both filaments.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name this 17th day of August, A. D. 1886.

EDWARD P. THOMPSON.

Witnesses:

DANL. W. EDGECOMB,
CHARLES A. TERRY.