(No Model.)

T. HUDSON.

ELECTRIC LAMP.

No. 495,676. Patented Apr. 18, 1893.

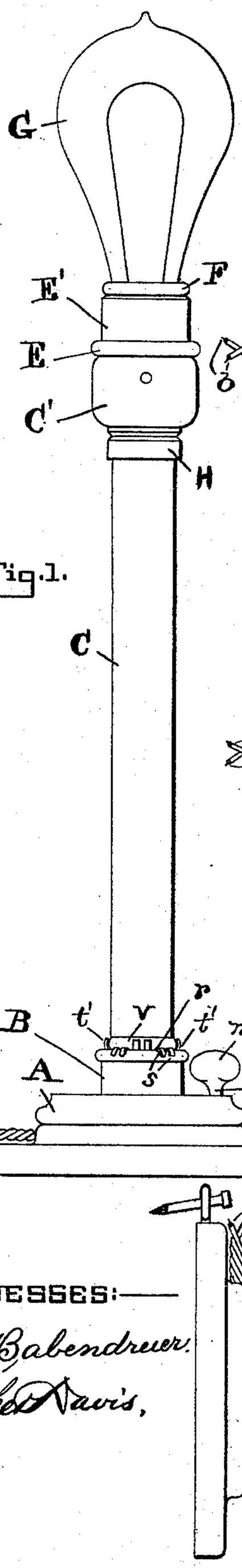

Fig. 1.

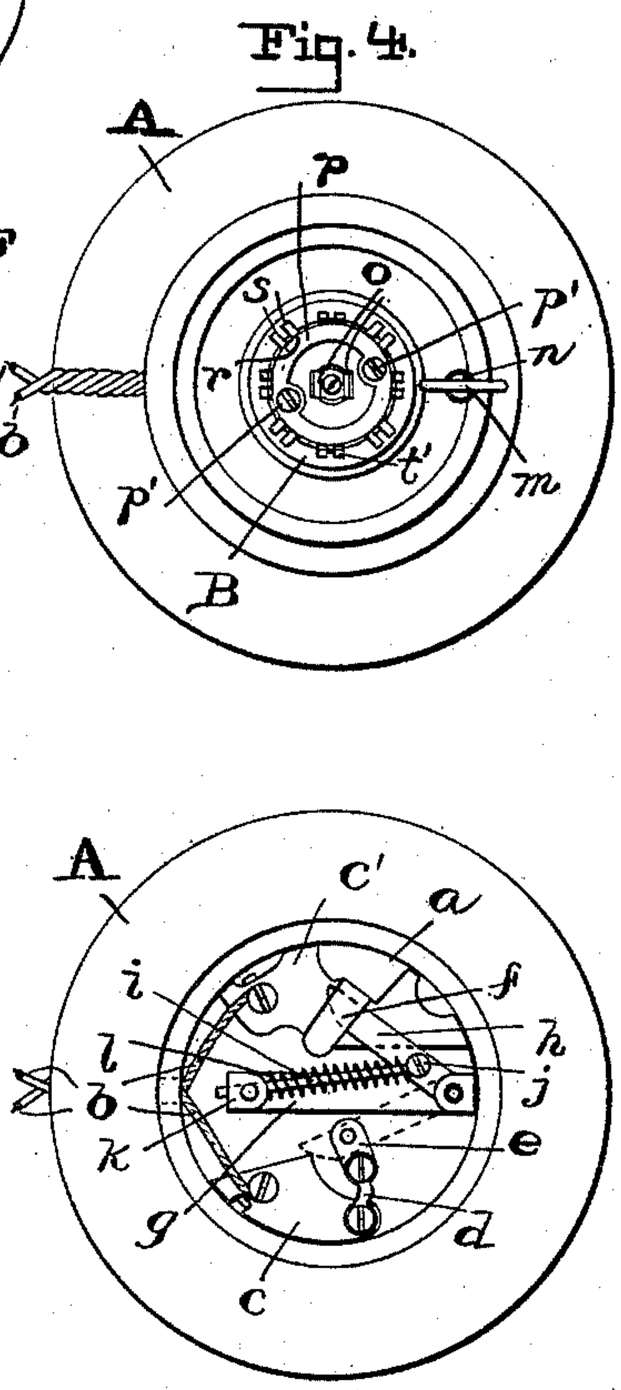

Fig. 3.

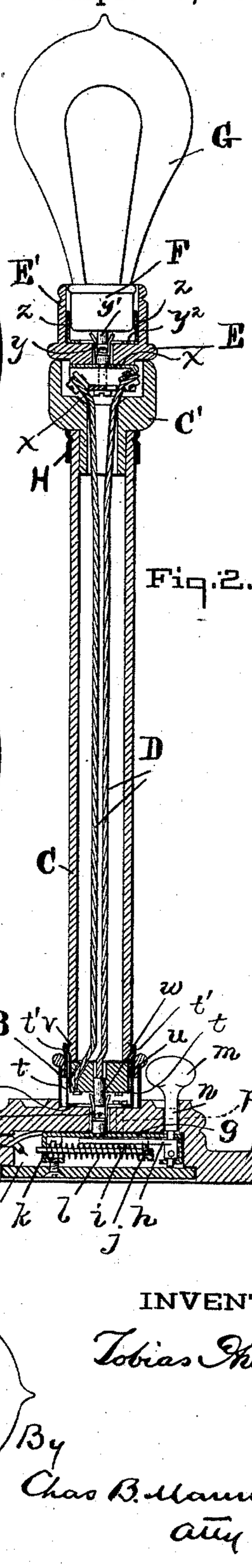

Fig. 2.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

WITNESSES:—

A. O. Babendreier.

Parker & Davis,

INVENTOR:—

Tobias Hudson,

By Chas B. Mann

Atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

TOBIAS HUDSON, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JOHN F. WEYLER AND ROBERT S. WEISENFELD, OF SAME PLACE.

ELECTRIC LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 495,676, dated April 18, 1893.

Application filed October 7, 1892. Serial No. 448,122. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, TOBIAS HUDSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore city, in the State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Electric Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved electric lamp fixture and has for its object to provide a construction by which the device may be used as a standing lamp or a pendent lamp.

To this end the invention consists in the novel features of construction and combinations of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings which illustrate the invention,—Figure 1 shows a side elevation of the device as a standing lamp; Fig. 2, a vertical section of the same; Fig. 3, a bottom view showing the switch or cut-out; Fig. 4, a top view of the base and socket thereon; Fig. 5, a side elevation of the device as a pendent lamp hanging against a wall.

A base, A, of suitable non-conducting material has an internal chamber, *a*, which contains a switch or cut-out of the following construction: Circuit wires, *b*, enter the chamber through one side of the base and are connected with two separate plates, *c*, *c'*. The plate, *c*, is connected by a fusible safety strip, *d*, with an auxiliary-plate, *e*, and the other plate, *c'*, has a keeper, *f*. A metal bar, *g*, extends diametrically across the chamber and a switch-piece, *h*, is pivoted at one end of the same and is adapted to move into connection with the auxiliary-plate, *e*, to close the circuit, or into engagement with the keeper, *f*, on the plate, *c'*, to open or break the circuit. A rod, *i*, is pivoted on a pin, *j*, which projects from the switch-piece, *h*, and said rod extends loosely through an ear, *k*, of the bar, *g*. A spiral push-spring, *l*, is on the rod and bears at one end against the pivot thereof and at the other against the ear, *k*, and hence said spring tends to hold the switch-piece in either the make or break position. Said switch-piece is operated by means of a turn-button, *m*, on the outer side of the base, A, and provided with a stem, *n*, which extends through said base and is fastened through the switch-piece, constituting a pivot therefor. A socket, B, is secured on the outer side of the base and the latter has a hole through it in the middle of said socket. A pair of spring-jaws, *o*, are fastened to a boss on the metal bar, *g*, of the cut-out, and project up into this central hole. An annular strip, *p*, is on the base of the socket, and is connected with the auxiliary-plate, *e*, of the cut-out, by a screw, *p'*. The annular strip, *p*, has projecting fingers, *r*, extending along the wall of the socket, and provided with end-portions, *s*, which take over the edge of the socket and hold the fingers securely to the sides of the latter and also serve to hold the socket on the base. Other fingers, *t*, project from the annular strip alternately between the first-named fingers, and extend along the wall of the socket, having end-portions, *t'*, which project beyond the edge of the socket and are curved inward for a purpose hereinafter explained. Two screws, *p'*, secure the annular strip, *p*,— and thereby the socket, B,— to the base.

A stem, C, fits in the socket, B, and has a metal ferrule, *u*, on the end which engages in said socket; this ferrule has an annular rib, *v*, which the end-portions, *t'*, of the fingers *t*, take over to hold the stem in the socket. Said stem has a stud, *w*, projecting from one end to take between the spring-jaws, *o*. Wires, D, are connected with the said stud and the metal ferrule, *u*, respectively, and they extend through the stem, which is hollow, and into a head, C', on said stem, where they are connected, respectively, with plates, *x*, fastened on a cap, E, which is secured on the end of the stem. This cap comprises a socket, E', and a pair of spring-jaws, *y*, in the center of the same connecting with one of the plates, *x*, while an annular strip, y^2, in said socket and having clasping fingers, *z*, connects with the other one of said plates, *x*, by a screw shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2. The ferrule, F, on the end of an incandescent electric-light globe, G, fits in the socket, E', the said ferrule being engaged by the clasping fingers, *h*, while a stud, *y'*, on the globe-end takes between the jaws, *y*. Said stud and ferrule have connection with the filament in the globe. It will now be seen that the stem, C, may be removed

and the incandescent lamp fitted directly in the socket, B, as shown in Fig. 5.

It will be observed that the construction is simple, substantial and durable. It can be used in any position,—standing on its base or hung from wall or ceiling, and, having a wide base, may be employed as a paper-weight on a desk while supplying light at the same time.

Such a device as here described will be found very useful by watch-makers and others employed at the bench.

A band, H, is placed on the stem, C, for attachment of a shade.

It will be observed that the key or turn-button, *m*, stands with the stem, C, *i. e.*, its axial line is parallel with said stem. The advantage of this arrangement of turn-button is that in manipulating the same there is not the likelihood of tipping over the stand (when the lamp is so used) as if the button projected at right angles to the stem. With the lamp as a stand or a fixture, the button is in a very convenient position to be operated.

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

1. In an electric lamp fixture, the combination of a base having a chamber for a cut-out and a socket on the outer side; a globe or stem therefor fitting detachably in the said socket; a cut-out in the base; and a turn-button for operating said cut-out,—said turn-button extending through the outer side of the base and having its axial line parallel with the globe or stem.

2. In an electric lamp, the combination of a base having a chamber for a cut-out; a socket on the outer side of said base and having a pair of spring-jaws at the center and an annular strip with projecting fingers having end-portions which take over the edge of the socket, and clasp-fingers with inward-curved end-portions; and a globe or stem therefor having a stud to take between said spring-jaws and a ferrule fitting in the socket and provided with a rib for the end-portions of the clasp-fingers to engage.

3. In an electric lamp, the combination of a base having a chamber for a cut-out, and a socket on the outer side; a stem having one-end which fits detachably in said socket, said stem having a socket at the opposite end; and a globe provided with an end which fits detachable in said socket on the stem.

4. In an electric-lamp, the combination of a base having a chamber; plates in said chamber and connected with the circuit-wires respectively; a bar having an ear; a switch-piece pivoted at one end of said bar and provided with a projecting pin; a rod pivoted on said pin and fitting loosely through the ear on the bar; a spiral push-spring on said rod and bearing against said pivot-pin on the switch-piece, and against the said ear; a turn-button connected with the switch-piece; and a globe whose filament has connection with the bar and one of the plates of the cut-out.

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

TOBIAS HUDSON.

Witnesses:

JOHN F. WEYLER,

THOS. KELL BRADFORD.