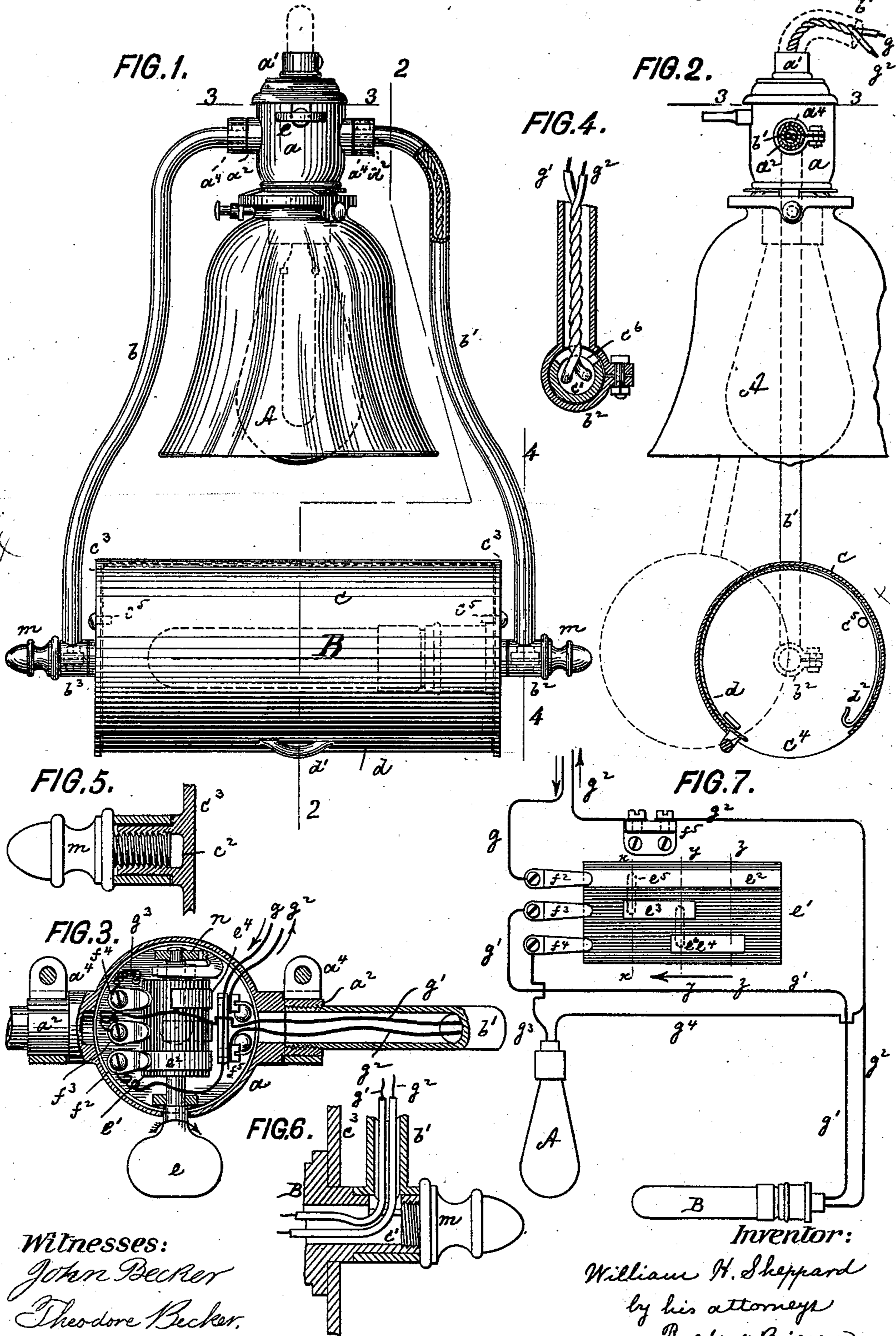


(No Model.)

W. H. SHEPPARD.  
ELECTRIC LAMP.

No. 539,150.

Patented May 14, 1895.



Witnesses:  
John Becker  
Theodore Becker.

Inventor:  
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Roeder & Briesau



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. SHEPPARD, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## ELECTRIC LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 539,150, dated May 14, 1895.

Application filed November 20, 1894. Serial No. 529,396. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. SHEPPARD, of New York city, New York, have invented an Improved Electric Lamp, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved incandescent lamp which is more particularly adapted to be used as a desk lamp and may be readily set to shed the light in different directions.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation, partly in section, of my improved lamp. Fig. 2 is a section on line 2 2, Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a section on line 3 3, Fig. 1; Fig. 4, a section on line 4 4, Fig. 1; Fig. 5, a longitudinal section through one end of the drum  $c$ ; Fig. 6, a similar section through the other end of such drum; and Fig. 7, a diagram of the circuits, showing the key-barrel  $e'$  laid out into a plane.

The letter  $a$ , represents the socket of an incandescent lamp A, adapted to be secured to a suitable support by nipple  $a'$ . From the socket  $a$ , projects the hollow trunnions  $a^2$ , adapted to receive the swinging bracket arms  $b$ ,  $b'$ , which are revoluble within the trunnions and are held at any desired inclination by the clamps  $a^4$ . The arms  $b$ ,  $b'$ , terminate in the sockets  $b^2$ ,  $b^3$ , provided with ornamental heads  $m$ , and adapted to receive the trunnions  $c'$ ,  $c^2$ , that project laterally from the heads  $c^3$ , of a cylindrical shade or drum  $c$ . The shade is provided with an opening  $c^4$ , adapted to be closed to any desired extent by a slide or reflecting shutter  $d$ , which is free to be revolved within the drum  $c$ , by a handle  $d'$ . The play of the shutter is limited by stops  $c^5$ , that are engaged by the hooked end  $d^2$ , of the shutter when the same is fully closed.

To the trunnion  $c'$ , is secured the socket of an incandescent lamp B, that projects axially through the drum  $c$ . This light serves more particularly to illuminate the desk, while the upper light A, serves for general illumination.

By the construction described, the desk light admits of three adjustments, viz: it may be revolved with its arm  $b$ ,  $b'$ , to change its position; the drum  $c$ , may be revolved to alter

the position of the light opening, and the shutter  $d$ , may be drawn out more or less, to adjust the size of such opening.

The line wires that conduct the current to both lamps A, B, enter the socket  $a$ , through nipple  $a'$ , while the conducting wires that carry the electricity to the lower lamp B, pass through the hollow bracket arm  $b'$ , and through a slot  $c^6$ , of the hollow trunnion  $c'$ , (Fig. 4.)

The arrangement of the key and wires is such that with but a single key, the current can be sent into either one of the lamps, or jointly into both lamps. To this effect the socket  $a$ , contains the revoluble key  $e$ , the drum  $e'$ , of which is provided with a tension spring  $n$ , and with three contact plates  $e^2$ ,  $e^3$ ,  $e^4$  (Fig. 7) arranged parallel to each other and connected by cross contacts  $e^5$ ,  $e^6$ . The plate  $e^2$ , extends completely around the drum, while the plates  $e^3$ ,  $e^4$ , extend only partially around the same and are placed back of one another.

$f^2$ ,  $f^3$ ,  $f^4$ , are the brushes, adapted to engage respectively the plates  $e^2$ ,  $e^3$ ,  $e^4$ . The brush  $f^2$ , connects with the first line wire  $g$ . The brush  $f^3$ , connects with conducting wire  $g'$ , of the lower lamp B, the second wire  $g^2$ , of which connects with post  $f^5$ , and constitutes the second line wire. The brush  $f^4$ , connects with conducting wire  $g^3$ , of upper lamp A, the second wire  $g^4$ , of which goes to the wire  $g^2$ .

If the key is in the position shown in Fig. 7, the current is cut off from both lamps. If the key is revolved a quarter turn, so that the brushes make the contact  $x$ ,  $x$ , Fig. 7, the current will pass to the lower light only, through wire  $g$ , brush  $f^2$ , contacts  $e^2$ ,  $e^5$ ,  $e^3$ , brush  $f^3$ , wire  $g'$ , and back through wire  $g^2$ . If the key is revolved a further quarter turn, so that the brushes make the contact  $y$ ,  $y$ , the current will pass to both lights through wire  $g$ , brush  $f^2$ , contacts  $e^2$ ,  $e^5$ ,  $e^3$ . Here the current is divided, part going through brush  $f^3$ , wire  $g'$ , to the lower light B, and part going through contacts  $e^6$ ,  $e^4$ , brush  $f^4$ , wire  $g^3$ , to upper light A, and out through wires  $g^4$ ,  $g^2$ . If the key is revolved a further quarter turn, so that the brushes make the contact  $z$ ,  $z$ , the current will pass to the upper light A only, through

wire  $g$ , brush  $f^2$ , contacts  $e^2, e^5, e^3, e^6, e^4$ , brush  $f^4$ , wire  $g^3$ , to the light, and back through wires  $g^4, g^2$ .

My improved lamp will be found to be very  
5 serviceable in offices and counting rooms, as  
it sheds an agreeable light upon the desk, and  
permits its ready adjustment, to suit the con-  
venience of the occupant.

What I claim is—

10 An incandescent light socket having brack-

et arms secured thereto, which bracket arms  
may or may not swing and have secured at  
their lower end a shade and support for an  
electric lamp, the wires being led through one  
of the brackets, substantially as specified.

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Witnesses:

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