(No Model.)

D. MISELL.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

No. 551,394. Patented Dec. 17, 1895.

FIG. 1.

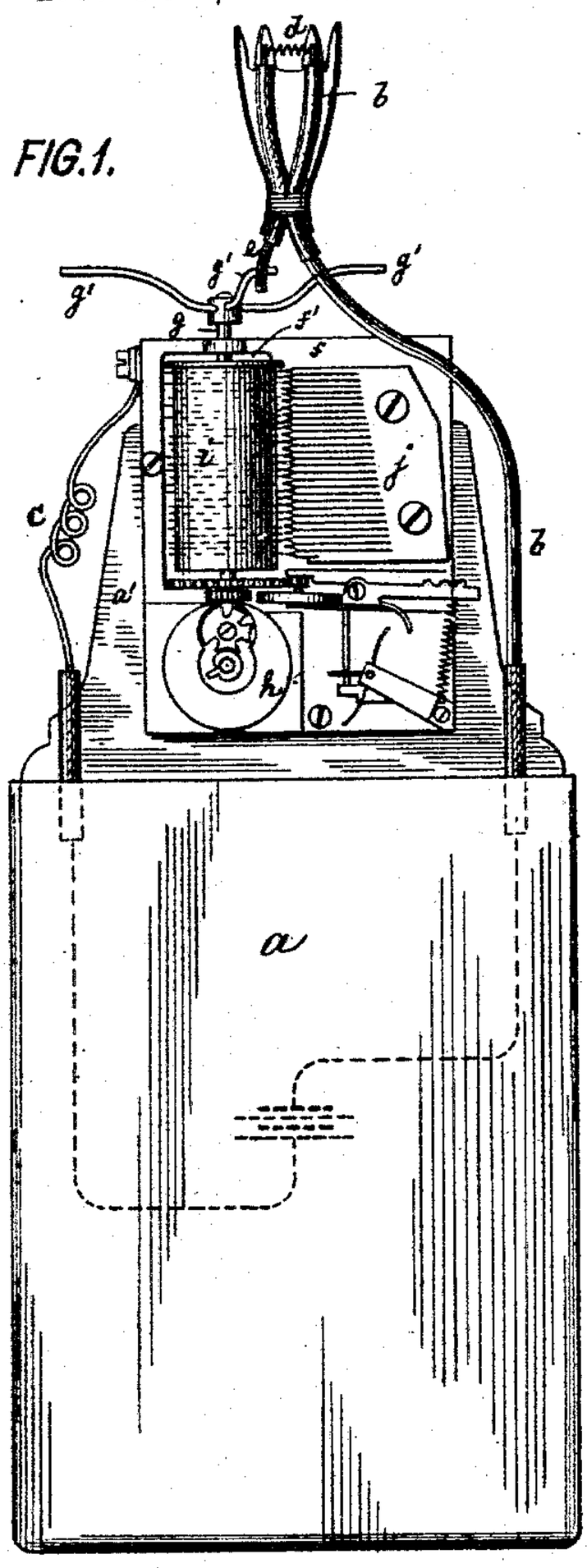


FIG. 2.

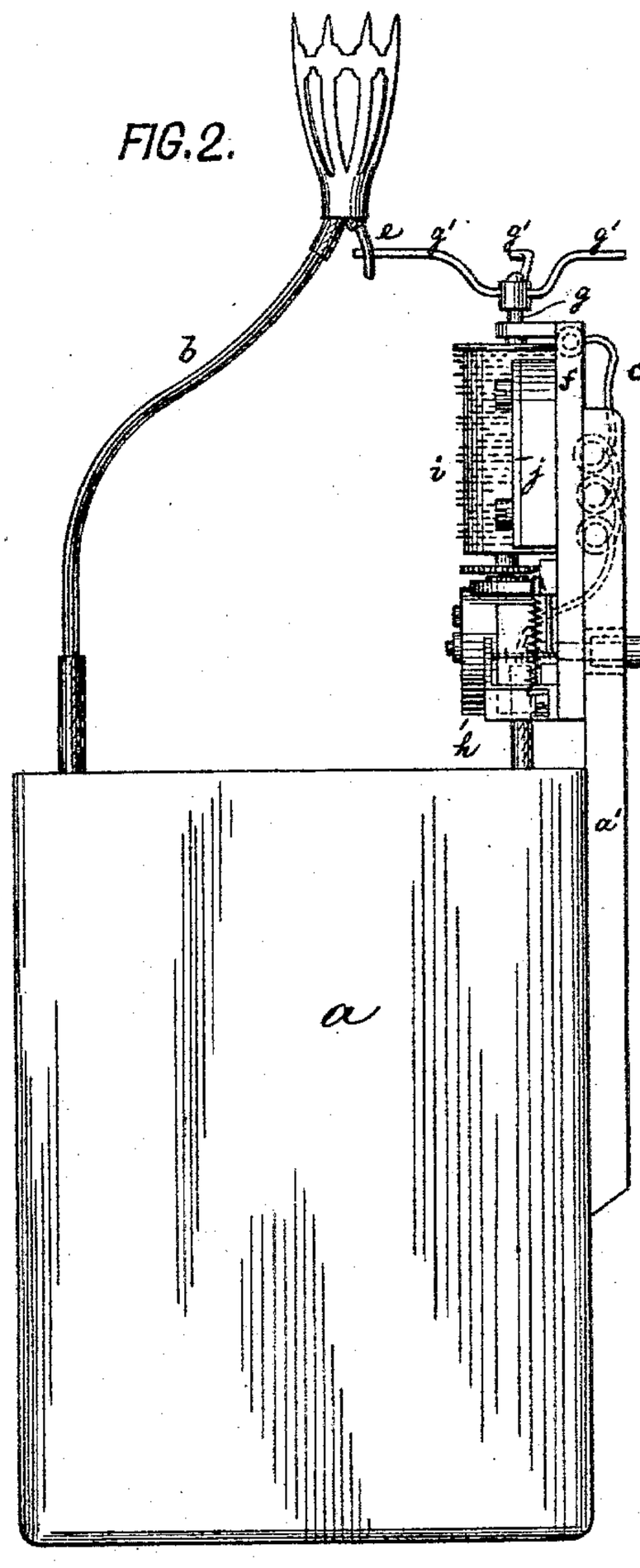
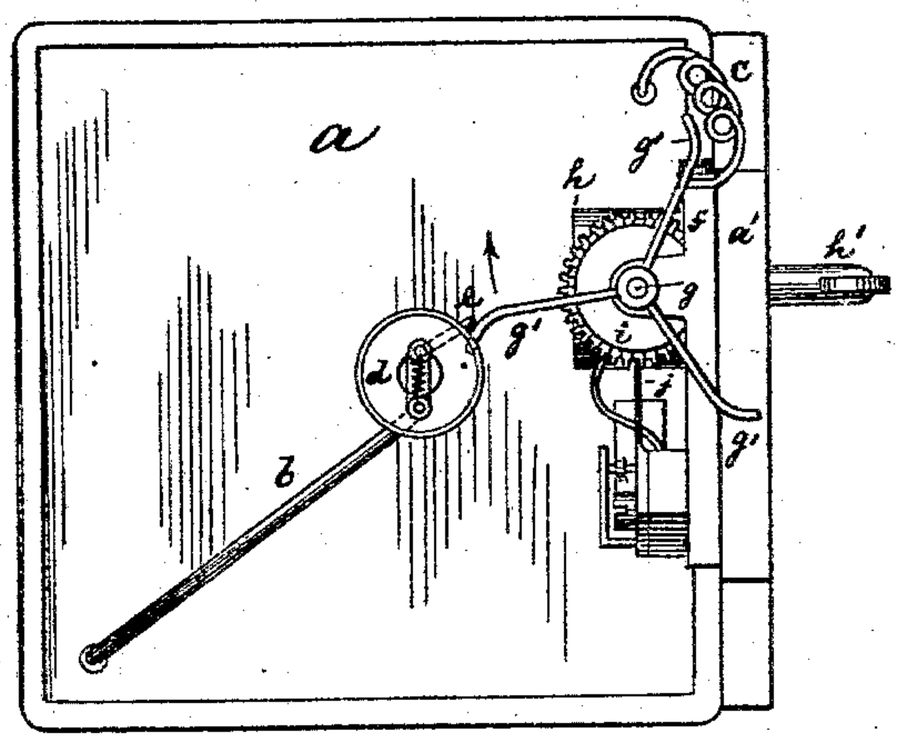


FIG. 3.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID MISELL, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 551,394, dated December 17, 1895.

Application filed April 5, 1895. Serial No. 544,535. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID MISELL, a British subject, and a resident of New York city, New York, have invented an Improved Electric Light, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an electric light of novel construction more particularly designed for table decoration and similar purposes. It consists in the combination of parts fully pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of my improved electric light. Fig. 2 is a side elevation, and Fig. 3 a plan thereof.

The letter *a* represents a dry battery that serves as a base for the light and is provided with the conducting-wires *b* and *c*. The wire *b* leads to one end of the incandescent filament *d* and constitutes the support for the same. The other end of the filament connects with a short contact-wire *e*. The wire *c* connects with a metal frame *f*, attached to a back plate *a'* of battery *a*. This frame is slotted as at *f'* and forms the bearings for a metal spindle *g*, which may be revolved by a spring contained within a drum *h*. The spring may be wound up by a key *h'* in the usual manner.

To the spindle *g* are connected one or more spring-arms *g'*, which are intercepted by and strike the short wire *e*, when the spindle is revolved. Thus it will be seen that when the apparatus is in operation the arms *g'* will successively make contact with the wire *e* to close the circuit and will then pass said wire to break the circuit.

When the circuit is closed, the current will travel from battery through wire *b*, filament *d*, wire *e*, arm *g'*, spindle *g*, frame *f*, and wire *c* back to the battery and thus the light will be turned on. When the circuit is broken, the light will of course be extinguished and thus an intermittent lighting effect is obtained.

The arms *g'* are enabled to pass the wire *e* because of the elastic quality of the arms. Upon striking the wire they will bend and after passing the wire they will spring back into their normal position.

The spindle *g* constitutes one of the journals of a toothed barrel *i*, which is hung in frame *f*. This barrel is adapted to vibrate the tongues of a reed-plate *j*, attached to the frame *f*, opposite to the barrel. Thus the spindle assumes the double function of supporting the revoluble barrel *i*, and also of supporting the revoluble arms *g'*. The spring-drum *h* will in operation revolve the barrel *i*, together with its spindle *g*, so that the music is played, while the light is at the same time alternately turned on and off.

What I claim is—

The combination of a battery with a frame mounted thereon, a revoluble toothed barrel hung in the frame and having an upwardly projecting spindle, radial arms connected to said spindle, a reed plate engaged by the barrel, an incandescent filament supported above the spindle and having a downwardly extending contact wire that is adapted to be engaged by the radial arms, and with battery wires going to the filament and to the spindle, substantially as specified.

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