No. 617,592. Patented Jan. 10, 1899.

D. MISELL.

ELECTRIC DEVICE.

(Application filed Mar. 12, 1898.)

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.

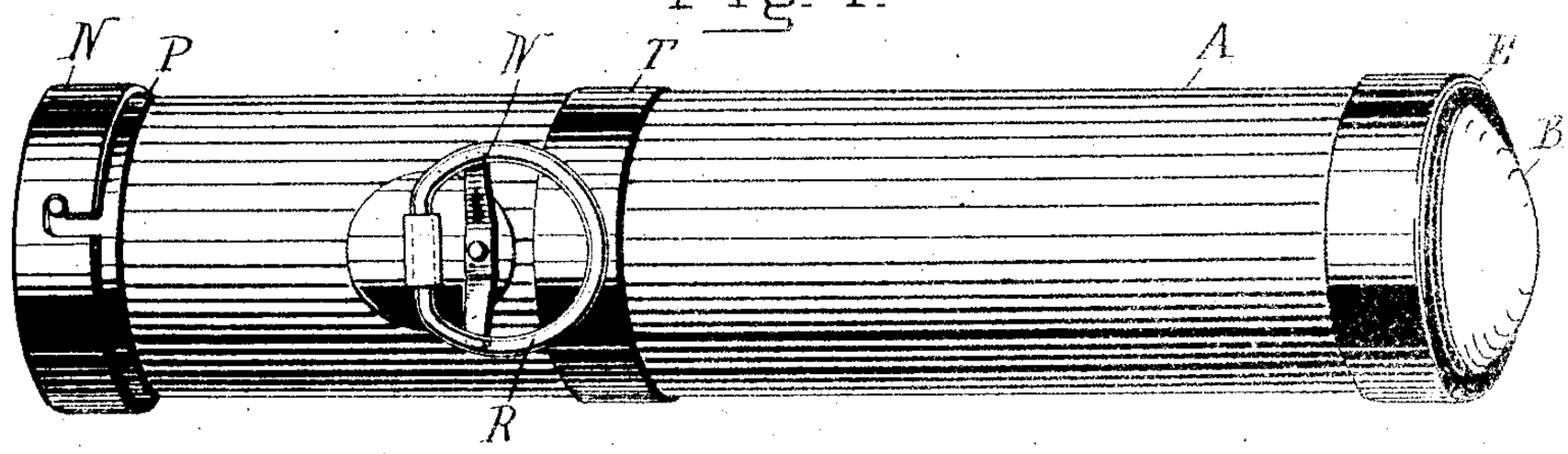
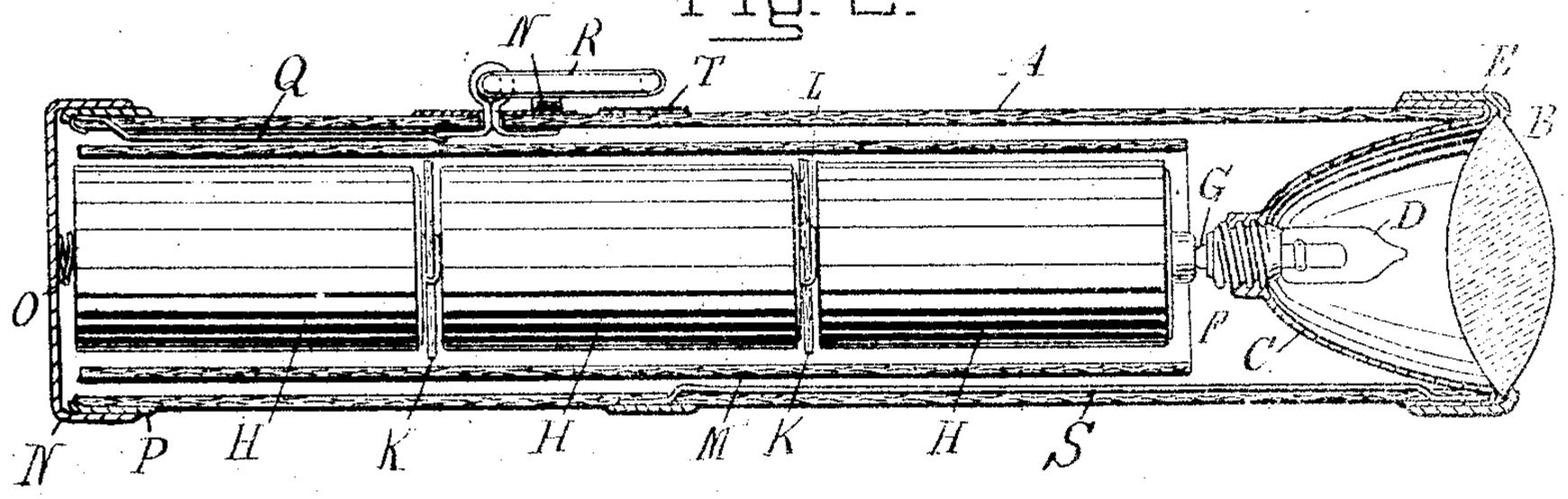


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
Samuel W. Balch
Conrad Hubert

Inventor,
David Misell,
by Thomas Ewing, Jr.,
Attorney

No. 617,592 Patented Jan. 10, 1899.

D. MISELL.

ELECTRIC DEVICE.

(Application filed Mar. 12, 1898.)

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 3.

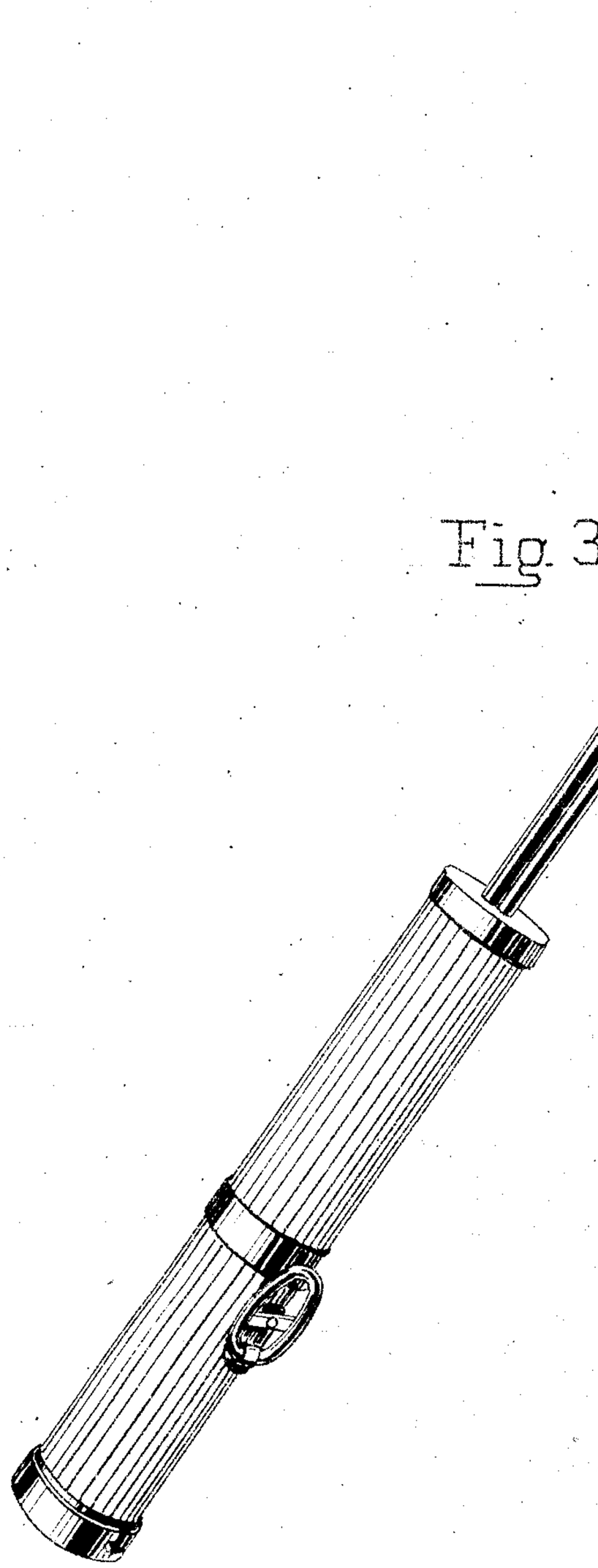
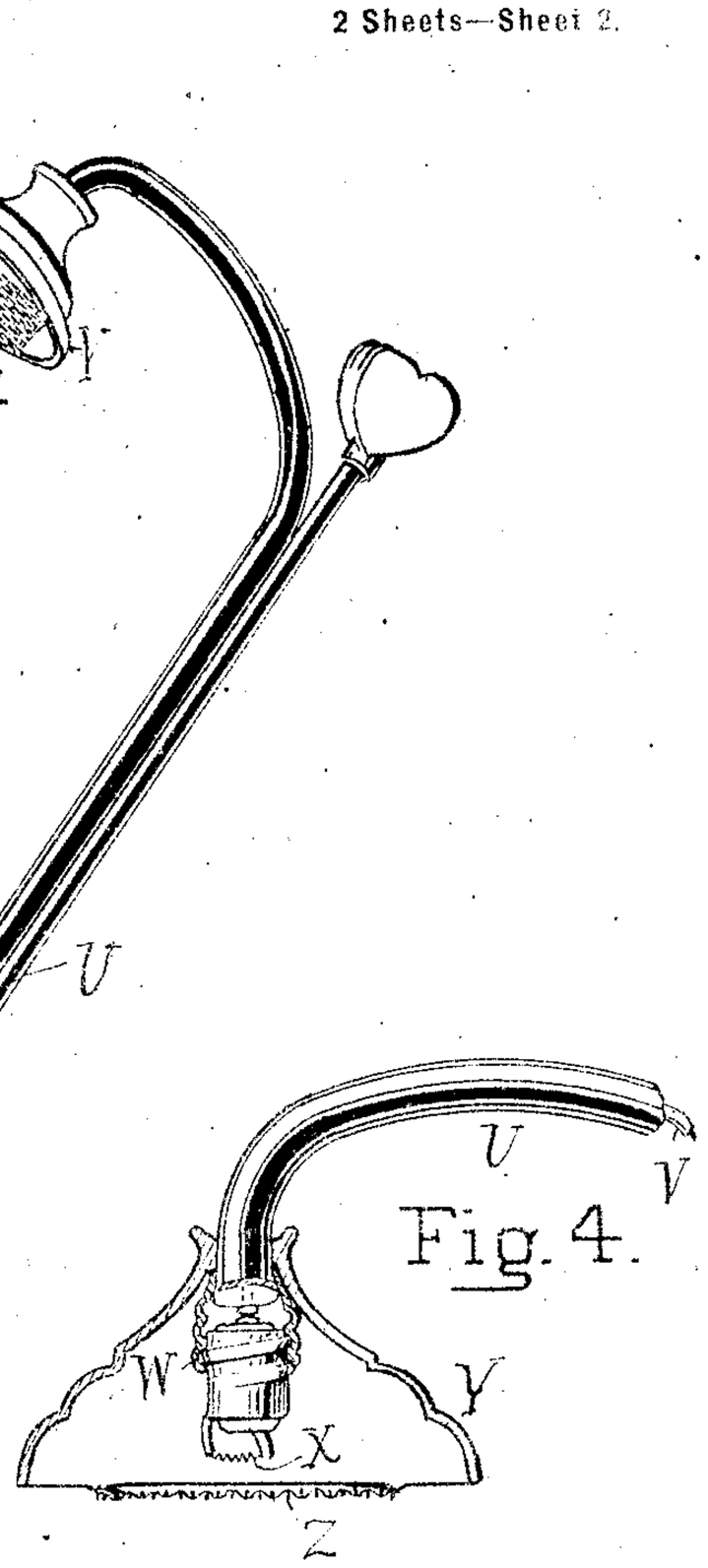


Fig. 4.



Witnesses=
Samuel W. Balch
Daniel F. Kiely

Inventor,
David Misell,
by Thomas Ewing, Jr.,
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID MISELL, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO THE AMERICAN ELECTRICAL NOVELTY AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

ELECTRIC DEVICE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 617,592, dated January 10, 1899.

Application filed March 12, 1898. Serial No. 673,616. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID MISELL, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, and a resident of the borough of Manhattan, in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Electric Devices, of which the following is a specification.

The invention consists in the way of assembling the parts and in the manner of making the electrical connections and in other details, all as hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the lamp. Fig. 2 is a view of the interior of the lamp, the casing and bull's-eye being shown in cross-section. Fig. 3 is a view in perspective of a gas-lighter provided with a battery and connections like that of the lamp. Fig. 4 is a detail of the igniting element of the lighter.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 2, the casing A is a cylindrical tube, being shaped somewhat like a policeman's club, and is shown as formed of pasteboard. There is a bull's-eye at one end, consisting of a lens B and a parabolic reflector C, the lamp D being screwed into the base of the reflector. The reflector is metallic, and at its open end is bent over the edges of the casing, whereby it is clamped thereto. The lens fits into the open end of the reflector and is held in place by a band E, which fits over the end of the casing and is provided with a rim projecting inwardly and engaging with the edge of the reflector, so as to hold it in place. The lamp is a small incandescent lamp of ordinary construction, in which one end of the filament is permanently attached and electrically connected to the threaded band F of the socket and the other permanently attached and electrically connected to a button G, which projects back from the socket.

A dry battery is used, composed of cells H, placed end to end. Each cell has one pole formed in the shape of a cup, which holds the other elements. At the other pole there is a disk K of pasteboard and a spring-contact L, which extends through the pasteboard. The cells are inclosed in a tube M of pasteboard or other suitable insulating material.

The electric connections are made as follows: One pole of the battery is connected to the button on the lamp. The other pole of the battery is connected to a metallic cover N for the rear end of the casing, which is provided with a contact-spring O, soldered inside of the cover. This cover fits over a metallic band P, which surrounds the casing and which is connected to a wire Q, leading therefrom to a metallic ring R, forming a contact. The threaded band F of the socket of the lamp is connected through the reflector and wire S to the band T, which surrounds the casing A, and is placed close to the ring, so that the latter can be brought in contact therewith, thus closing the circuit through the lamp and the battery. The ring R is normally held out of contact with the band T by means of a spring N′ and must be pressed in contact against the force of this spring. The ring is a convenient thumb-contact. The lamp thus constructed is simple. All the parts of the circuit are protected and easily replaced in case any of them are injured. The metallic bands and cover which surround the lamp give it an ornamental appearance, and the shape is a convenient one for holding in the hand, and the light of the lamp can be directed upon any object without illuminating surrounding objects. The circuit is always open except when the light is actually needed.

It will be seen that when the cover is shoved on it not only makes contact with the adjacent pole of the battery, but holds the opposite pole thereof firmly in contact with the button G upon the lamp. This is of importance as insuring good contacts at both poles and preventing shaking of the battery-cells.

Referring to Figs. 3 and 4, it will be seen that the handle of the gas-lighter is similar to the casing A of Figs. 1 and 2 and contains a battery and connections similar to those illustrated in Fig. 2. In place of the lamp and reflector there is an ignition device and a seat into which this is secured. Through the rod U is carried an insulated wire V, connected to one pole of the battery in the handle, and a socket W at the igniting end is connected with the rod. Into the socket is fitted a base provided with a platinum wire X, which is

connected through the wire V and the rod to the poles of the battery and is heated to incandescence when the battery-circuit is closed by pressing the ring of the handle onto the corresponding contact-band. The socket W is surrounded by a cone-shaped hood Y for protecting the wire X and socket and deflecting the gas onto the wire X. The open mouth of the hood is covered by a wire-gauze Z to protect the platinum wire and connections.

The filament of the lamp and the platinum wire of the gas-lighter do not differ essentially and may be replaced by other translating devices. The hood may be screwed onto the end of the rod, so as to be readily removable.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. The combination of a tubular casing, a translating device at one end, a battery the cells of which are arranged end to end in the casing, one pole of the battery formed by the cells being in direct contact with a permanent terminal of the translating device, and with a cover for the casing at one end, and suitable means for closing the circuit, substantially as described.

2. The combination of a tubular casing, a lamp fitted in the forward end of the casing and having its butt connected with one terminal of its filament, a battery contained in the casing and a cover for the casing which when in place not only makes contact with one end of the battery but forces the opposite end thereof in direct contact with the butt of the lamp, the cover being at the same time in electric connection with the opposite terminal of the lamp, substantially as described.

3. The combination of a tubular casing a reflector located in and protected by one end thereof, a lamp located in front of the reflector and within the casing, having one of its filament-terminals extending rearwardly through the reflector to the rear side thereof, a cover for the opposite end of the casing connected with the opposite filament-terminal and a cylindrical battery contained within the casing the cover when shoved home making contact with one pole and end of the battery and forcing the opposite pole and end thereof into contact with the rearwardly-extending filament-terminal, substantially as described.

4. The combination of a tubular casing of insulating material, a reflector located in and protected by one end thereof, the edges of the reflector being bent around the front end of the casing, a lamp located in front of the reflector and within the casing and having its rear end projecting rearwardly through the reflector and connected to one of its filament-terminals, the other filament-terminal being connected to the reflector, a band around the rear end of the casing, a conducting-strip extending endwise of the casing and connected to the bent-up edges of the reflector and the rear band, a switch interposed in the conducting-strip, a cover which when in place makes contact with the rear band and bears upon one end and pole of the battery and forces the opposite end and pole of the battery against the rearwardly-projecting butt of the lamp, substantially as described.

Subscribed by me, in New York city, this 4th day of March, 1898.

DAVID MISELL.

Witnesses:

THOMAS EWING, Jr.,

HAMPTON D. EWING.