

No. 618,706.

Patented Jan. 31, 1899.

J. S. MEAD.
ELECTRIC LAMP.

(Application filed Sept. 19, 1898.)

(No Model.)

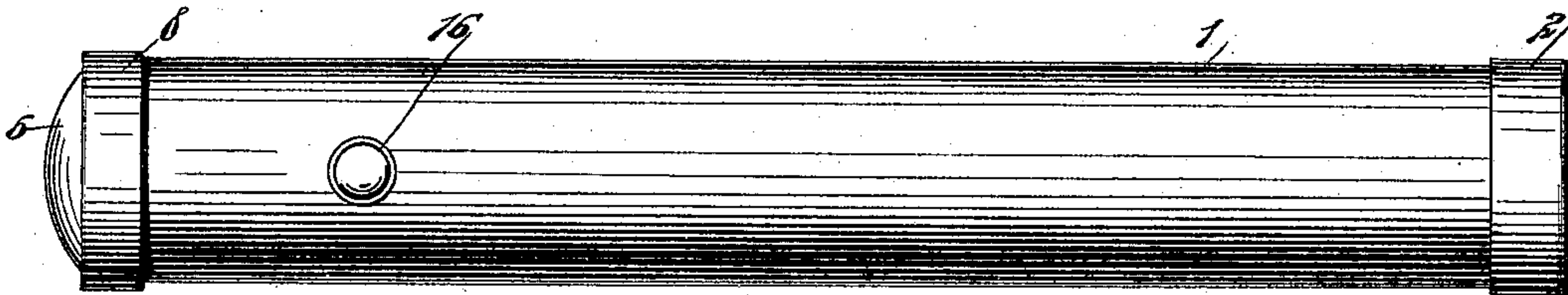


Fig. 1

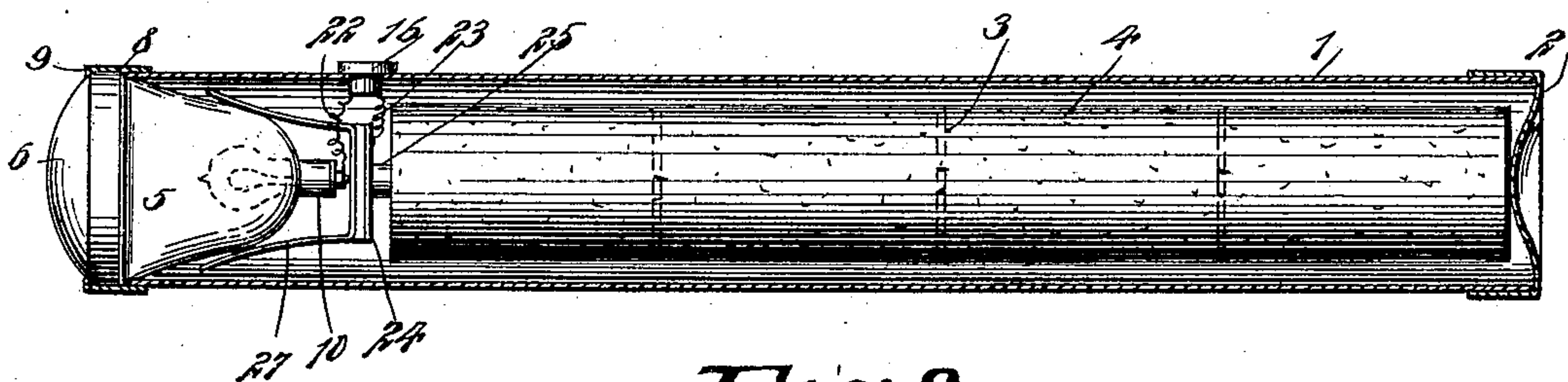


Fig. 2

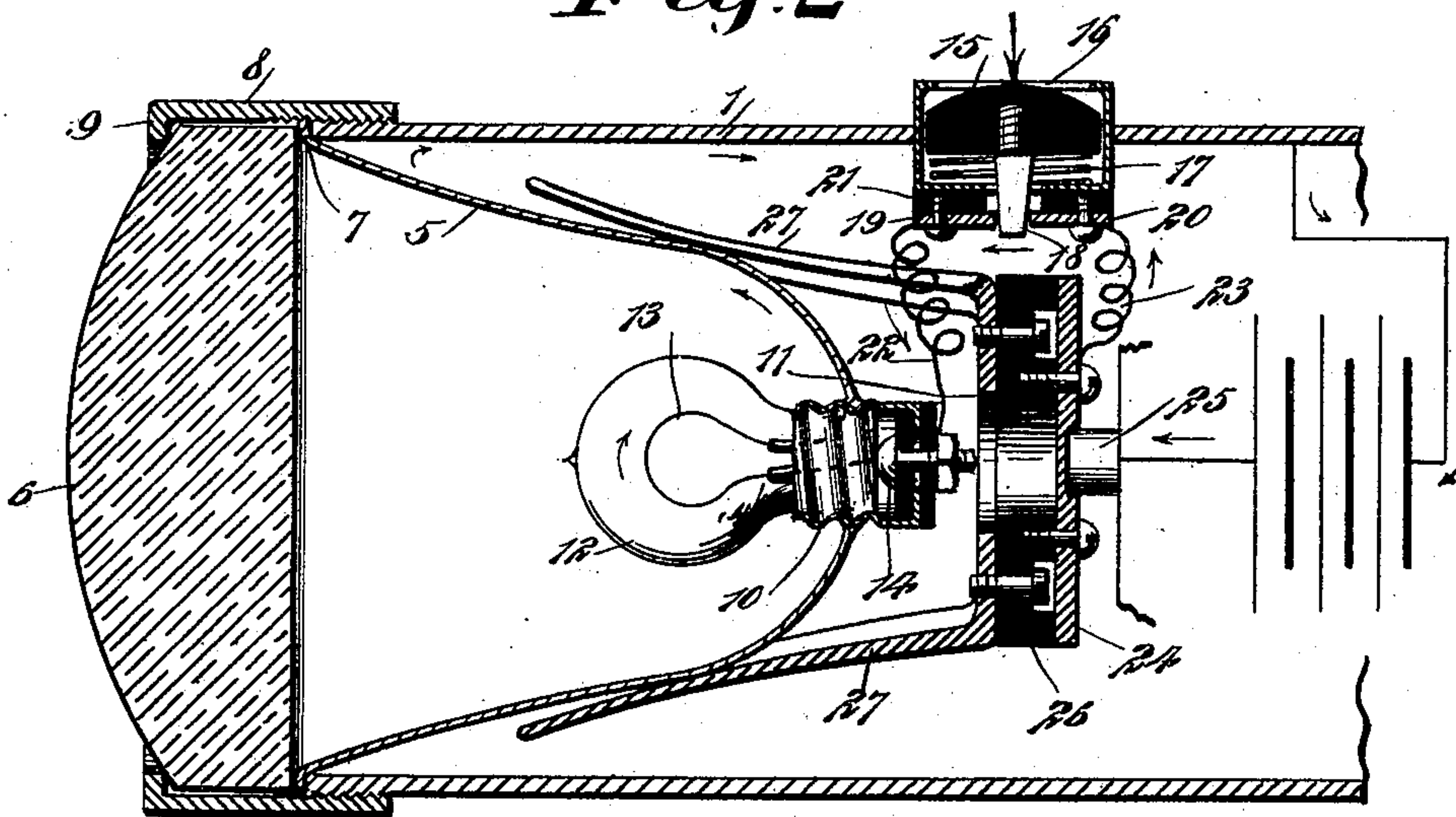


Fig. 3

WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN SLOANE MEAD, OF MOUNT VERNON, NEW YORK.

ELECTRIC LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 618,706, dated January 31, 1899.

Application filed September 19, 1898. Serial No. 691,329. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN SLOANE MEAD, of Mount Vernon, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Electric Lamp, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to improvements in incandescent electric lamps; and the object is to provide a lamp of this character that shall be light and compact in its construction and one that may be conveniently carried in a person's pocket, if desired.

I will describe an electric lamp embodying my invention and then point out the novel features in the appended claim.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a side view of a lamp embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section thereof; and Fig. 3 is a section drawn on an enlarged scale, with a battery and its connections shown in conventional form.

The lamp comprises a metal casing 1, here shown as cylindrical; but it may be square or otherwise shaped, a main object being, however, that the casing shall be of uniform cross-section throughout its entire length, thus making the lamp of little bulk, so that it may be conveniently carried in a person's pocket. One end of the casing is provided with a removable closure 2, which has its central portion bowed inward to engage with one pole of an electric battery, the cells 3 of which are arranged in a shell 4 of insulating material—such, for instance, as paper-board or the like.

Arranged within the forward end of the casing is a bell-shaped metal reflector 5, and a lens 6 is placed on the forward end of the reflector. The forward end of the reflector has an annular flange 7 to engage between the end of the casing and the lens, and the reflector and lens are secured in place by means of a collar 8, having a screw-thread engagement with the casing and provided with an inwardly-extended annular flange bearing against the outer side of the lens.

In the inner end of the reflector is a socket 10 to receive the base 11 of the lamp-bulb 12. One end of the lamp-filament 13 is arranged

for electrical connection with a contact-point 14 in the end of the socket, but insulated therefrom, and the other end of the filament is in connection with the lamp-base, which is designed for electrical connection with the socket.

The circuit-closer is here shown in the form of a push-button 15, mounted to move in a box 16, extended through the casing 1 and held normally in its outer position by means of a spring 17. A circuit-closing pin 18, extended from the button, is designed to engage with and close the circuit through contact-plates 19 20, mounted on a block 21, of insulating material. The plate 19 is connected to the contact 14 by means of a wire 22, and the plate 20 has a wire connection 23 with a metal plate 24, designed for contact with the pole 25 of the battery. The plate 24 is secured to the rear side of a block 26, of insulating material, and from the front of this block 26 fingers 27 extend to and are secured to the reflector 5.

In operation when the circuit is closed by pushing inward on the push-button 16 the current will be from one pole of the battery through the plate 24, the wire 23, the plate 20, the pin 18, the plate 19, the wire 22, the contact 14, and thence through the filament to the lamp-base and then to the socket and reflector and back through the casing to the opposite pole of the battery. Of course by releasing the push-button the circuit will be instantly opened.

It will be seen by this invention that the reflector forms a support for the main contact-points—that is, the contact-point 14 and contact-plate 24—so that said parts may be readily removed with the reflector.

It is obvious that a lamp embodying my invention will be found of great service in a number of places—that is, as it can be carried in the pocket and has no projections to bulge the clothing it will be useful for meter-inspectors, gas-inspectors, and the like. It will also be found serviceable as a night-lamp.

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

In an electric lamp, a casing, a battery in the casing, a reflector arranged in said casing

and having a lamp-socket, a block of insulating material, a contact-plate secured to the rear side of the block, fingers extended from the front of the block and connected to the
5 reflector, whereby the said block and contact-plate are supported by the reflector and removable therewith from the casing, a contact-

point on the reflector and a circuit-closer for closing the circuit through the contact point and plate, substantially as specified.

JOHN SLOANE MEAD.

Witnesses:

GEORGE CLARK WALDO,
WILLIAM CHARLES KRUSE.