

No. 625,903.

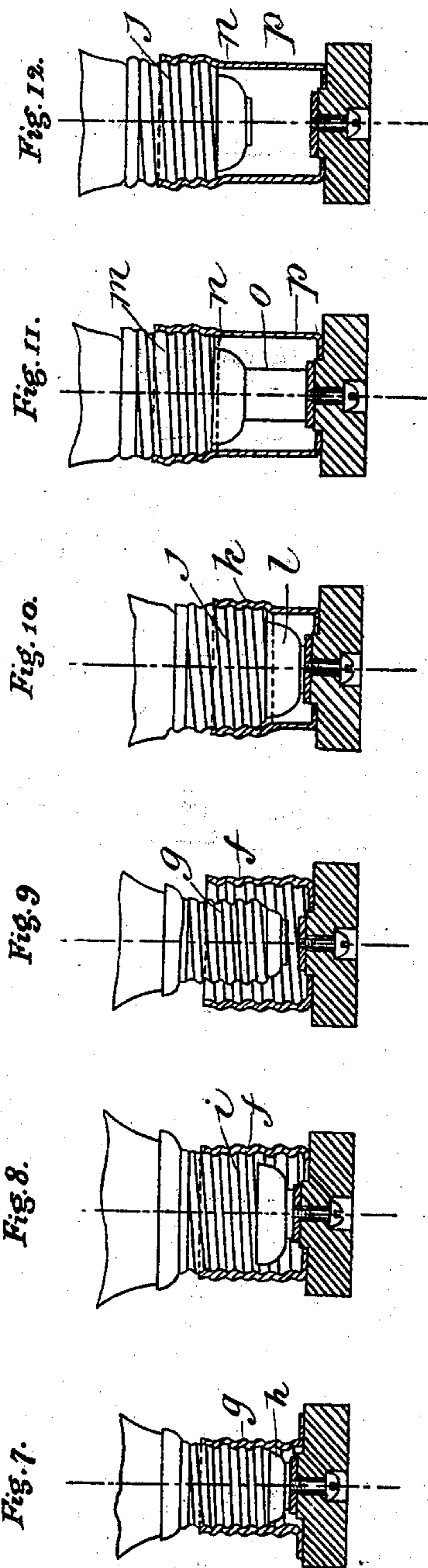
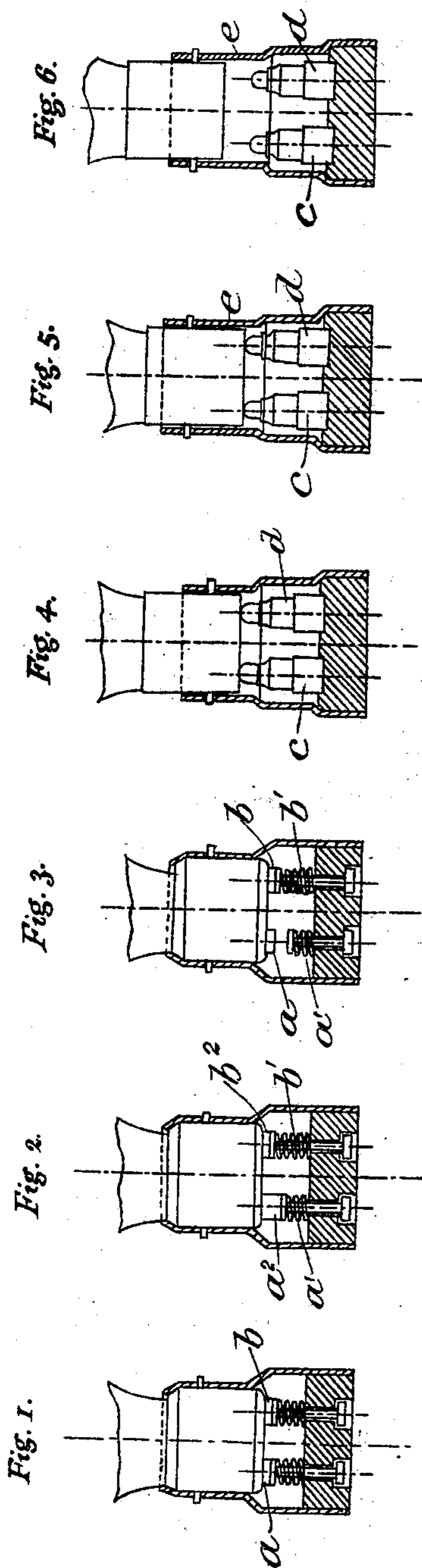
Patented May 30, 1899.

A. SCHIRNER.
UNCHANGEABLE INCANDESCENT LAMP.

(Application filed Dec. 29, 1897.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



Witnesses:

Wm. Leister.

Fr. Rehn.

Geo. E. House.

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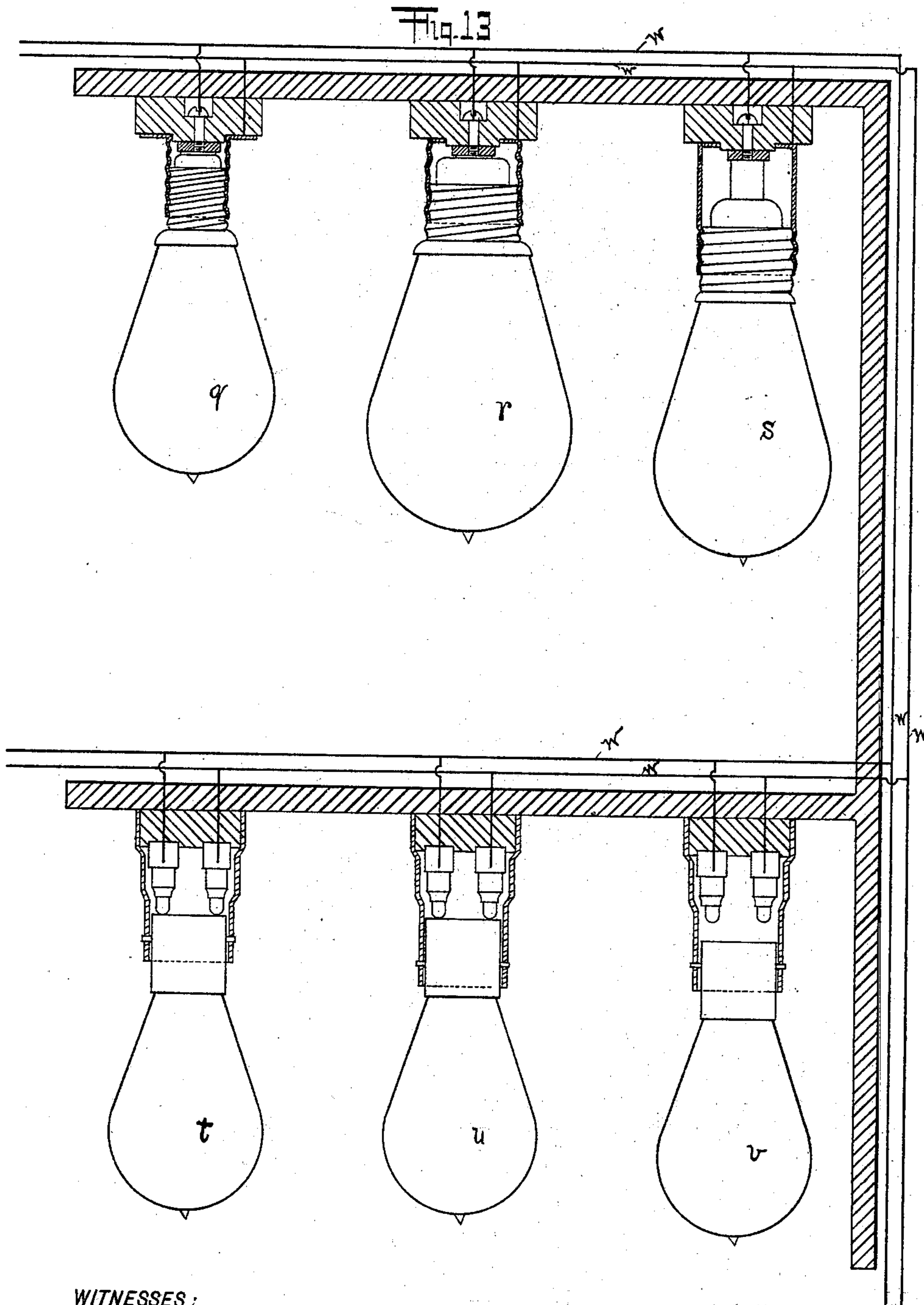
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADOLF SCHIRNER, OF BERLIN, GERMANY.

UNCHANGEABLE INCANDESCENT LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 625,903, dated May 30, 1899.

Application filed December 29, 1897. Serial No. 664,370. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADOLF SCHIRNER, a subject of the King of Prussia, Emperor of Germany, residing at Berlin, Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Lighting Systems with Unchangeable Incandescent Lamps; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

10 In lighting by means of incandescent electric lamps it is frequently desirable that at the points of individual connection of the lamps in the system only glow-lamps of a definite tension, consumption of current, and candle-power shall be used. By my invention this uninterchangeability of glow-lamps is effected by so constructing lamp bases and sockets that at any place of junction only a lamp of a certain definite kind can be brought
20 into the circuit.

In view of the fact that for the purpose of preventing the changing of the parts of the lamp one part at least must always be of a different arrangement or size the following possible arrangements will be suitable for the
25 lamps at present in use:

I. Incandescent lamps with two separate contacts and separate means of fastening, (Swan, Siemens, Victoria, &c. :) (a,) one contact different; (b,) both contacts different;
30 (c,) fastening different; (d,) both contacts and fastening different.

II. Incandescent lamps in which one contact forms at the same time the fastening means for joining base and socket, (Edison, Ganz, Westinghouse, Thomson-Houston, &c. :) (a,) one contact different; (b,) both contacts different.

40 In the accompanying drawings the essential feature of the invention, with several kinds of lamps, is shown.

In the drawings, Figures 1 to 3 represent a Victoria lamp. Figs. 4 to 6 represent a Swan lamp. Figs. 7 to 12 represent Edison lamps,
45 and Fig. 13 shows the lamps connected up in circuit.

Fig. 1 shows the usual form of Victoria lamp with contacts $a\ b$; Fig. 2, the same lamp in which one contact b^2 is shorter than the
50 other a^2 , which contacts cooperate with corresponding contacts $a'\ b'$ in the socket. From

Fig. 3 it is seen that by inserting the ordinary lamp shown in Fig. 1 into the socket shown in Fig. 2 no contact could take place, while by employing the special form of lamp proper
55 contact is made. Figs. 5 and 6 show a Swan lamp with contacts $c\ d$ of the same length and an abnormally long socket e . Fig. 4 shows the normal lamp and socket. As in the first case, Fig. 6 shows that here it would be like-
60 wise impossible to insert the lamp shown in Fig. 4 into the socket shown in Fig. 5, so as to make contact. Figs. 7 to 9 show a similar arrangement of an Edison lamp, in which the uninterchangeability is attained by the screw-
65 contact f having a different thread, Fig. 7 showing the normal lamp and socket $g\ h$, Fig. 8 the abnormal lamp and socket $i\ f$, and Fig. 9 showing the inapplicability of the normal lamp to the abnormal socket. Finally, Figs. 70
10 to 12 show an Edison lamp in which the desired end is attained by a different length of the screwed portion and alteration of the length of the central contact. Fig. 10 shows the normal lamp j and socket k with lamp-
75 contact l , Fig. 11 showing the abnormal lamp m with elongated central contact o and abnormal socket n with elongated portion p . Fig. 12 shows the inapplicability of the normal lamp to the abnormal socket. Fig. 13
80 shows a number of the lamps $q\ r\ s\ t\ u$ connected in circuit in the system of mains w .

If a "normal" lamp v be inserted in the system, as shown, it will receive no current.

What I claim is—

85 In an electric-lighting system, the combination of mains having in circuit therewith a plurality of sockets of different abnormal form or construction, the same consisting of simple modifications of existing forms (by al-
90 teration of contacts or fastening means), unadapted to receive the normal form of lamp-base corresponding to the socket, and a series of lamps having modified bases to adapt them to the different sockets, whereby at different
95 consumption-points in the system a certain definite kind or character of lamp must be employed.

ADOLF SCHIRNER.

Witnesses:

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HENRY HASPER.