No. 672,639. Patented Apr. 23, 1901.

J. A. HALFORD.

CONDUCTOR AND CONTACT FOR ELECTRICAL GLOW LAMPS.

(No Model.) (Application filed Jan. 21, 1901.)

Fig. 1.

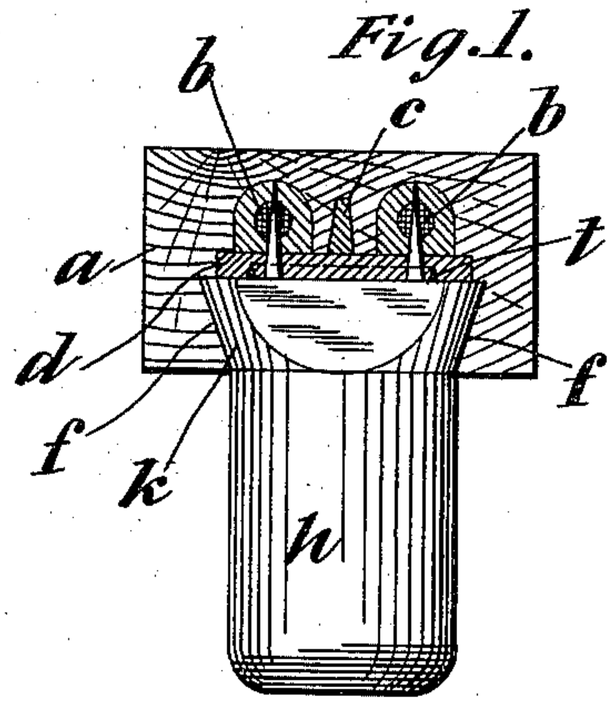


Fig. 2.

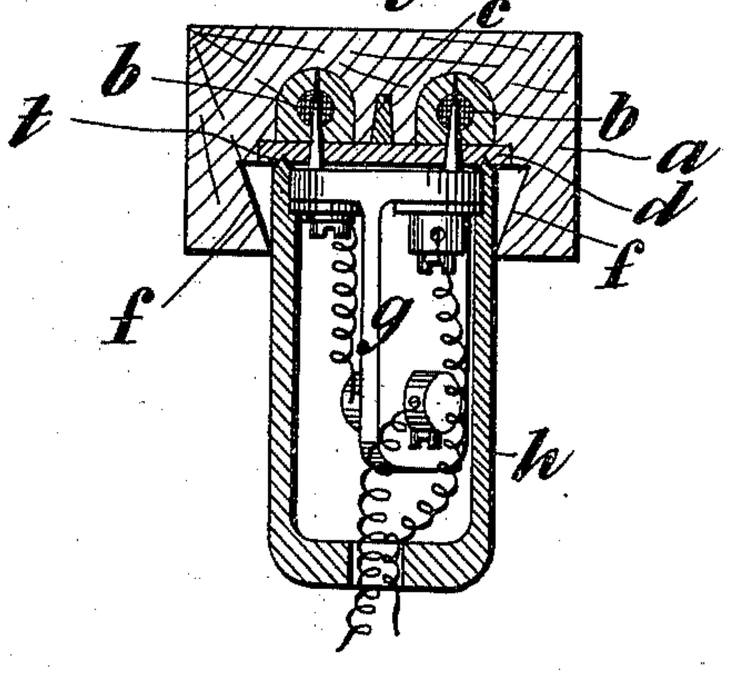


Fig. 3.

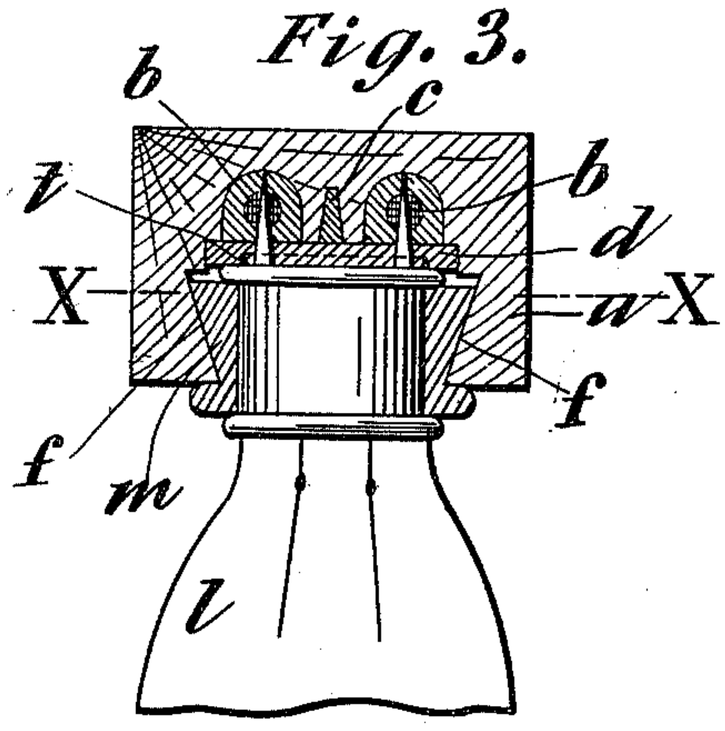
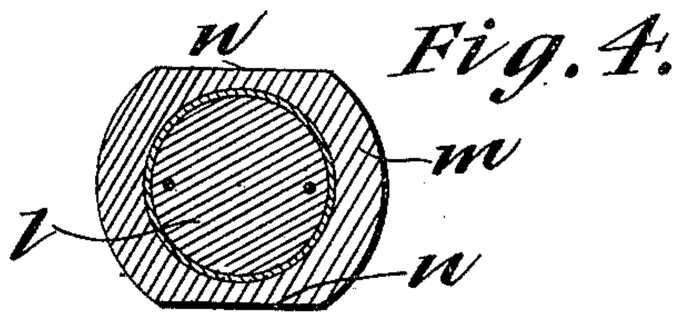


Fig. 4.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CONDUCTOR AND CONTACT FOR ELECTRICAL GLOW-LAMPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 672,639, dated April 23, 1901.

Application filed January 21, 1901. Serial No. 44,150. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JULIAN ADOLPHE HALFORD, a citizen of England, residing at 22 Chepstow Villas, Bayswater, in the county of London, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Conductors and Contacts for Electrical Glow-Lamps, (for which a patent has been obtained in Belgium, dated September 1, 1900, No. 151,862, and in France, dated September 1, 1900, No. 303,440, and for which application for a patent has been made in Germany, dated September 1, 1900; in Austria, dated September 3, 1900; in Hungary, dated September 6, 1900; in Canada, dated September 11 and 12, 1900; in Italy, dated September 1, 1900; in Switzerland, dated August 31, 1900; in Russia, dated August 24, 1900; in Denmark, dated September 3, 1900; in Sweden, dated September 4, 1900; in New Zealand, dated October 13, 1900; in Victoria, dated October 1, 1900; in New South Wales, dated October 2, 1900; in Queensland, dated October 4, 1900; in South Australia, dated November 15, 1900, and in Great Britain, dated April 10, 1900, No. 6,727,) of which the following is a specification.

Electric glow-lamps and stands for them have been made having their leading-in wires connected to a pair of conducting-spikes, and tables, boards, and other surfaces have been made with pairs of covered penetrable conducting-strips laid side by side on them, the strips of each pair connected to opposite terminals of a source of electricity, so that on thrusting the two spikes of a lamp or its stand one into each strip they make contact and the lamp becomes at once supplied with current.

The present invention (which was originally included in my application filed September 10, 1900, Serial No. 29,581) relates to the construction of conductors for supplying with current lamps, stands, or other connections, each provided with a pair of spikes of the kind above referred to, the main object of the invention being to provide in apartments, shop-windows, advertising sites, or other places convenient means of placing glow-lamps at various points and in various orders along conducting-lines, as will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is a section of a conducting-bar such as might be fixed along a ceiling to receive at intervals a connection-fitting. Fig. 2 is a section of such a fitting turned one-quarter around. Fig. 3 is a side view, and Fig. 4 is a sectional plan on line X X, of the head of a lamp adapted to be held in the bar shown in Fig. 3.

When a support or conducting-bar is fixed in an inverted position—as, for instance, along a ceiling—it is preferred to provide means of securing the lamp or fitting suspended from it besides the mere frictional hold of the spikes. For this purpose the wood strip *a*, besides having its grooves and conductors arranged as above described, has its two sides obliquely undercut to form a dovetail *f f*, and the connection-fitting *g*, which is provided with spikes penetrating the conductors, is made with a sheath *h*, that can revolve around the fitting. This sheath is made with a conical head *k*, from which parts are cut off on opposite sides to form flats. The sheath being turned to such a position that the flat sides of its head are parallel to the dovetail *f*, the fitting is pushed up so that its spikes penetrate the two conducting-bundles *b*. The sheath is then turned one-quarter around, so that its coned head *k* is held in the dovetail. In like manner, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, the head of a lamp *l* has fitted on it a conical ring *m*, having two flat sides *n*. By turning the ring *m* so as to present its flat sides parallel to the dovetail, thrusting the spikes into the conducting-bundles *b*, then turning the ring one-quarter around so as to engage in the dovetail, the lamp is firmly held.

Having thus described the nature of this invention and the best means I know of carrying the same into practical effect, I claim—

1. A support provided with suitable grooves, electrical conductors mounted therein, a lamp, spikes connected to said lamp and adapted to penetrate said conductors, and means carried by said lamp and adapted to engage in said groove for connecting the lamp to the support.

2. The combination with a support provided with electrical conductors, of a lamp, spikes carried thereby and adapted to penetrate said conductors, and a rotatable conical ring carried by said lamp and engaging in said support for connecting the lamp thereto.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JULIAN A. HALFORD.

Witnesses:
GERALD L. SMITH,
EDWARD GARDNER.