

No. 697,856.

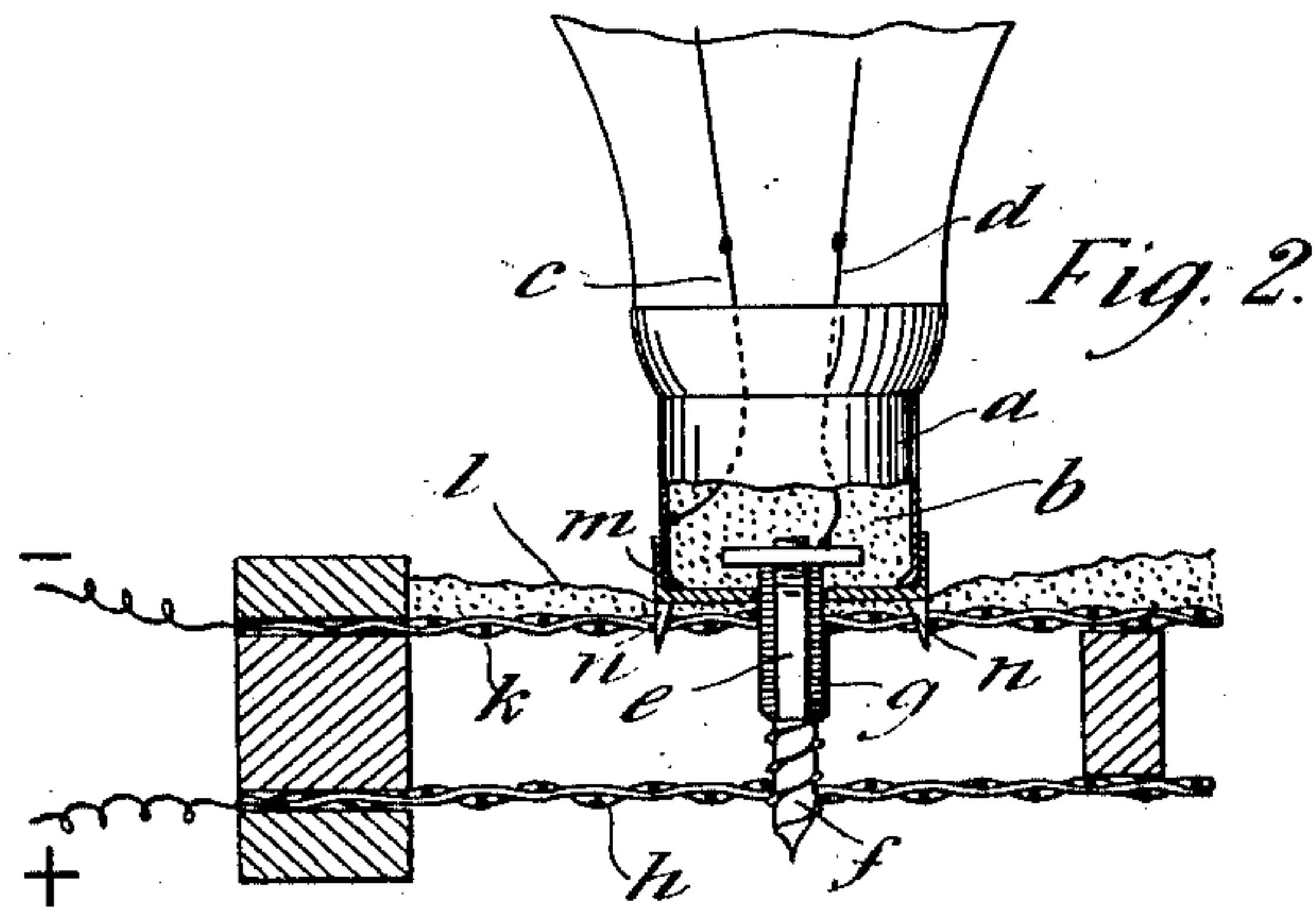
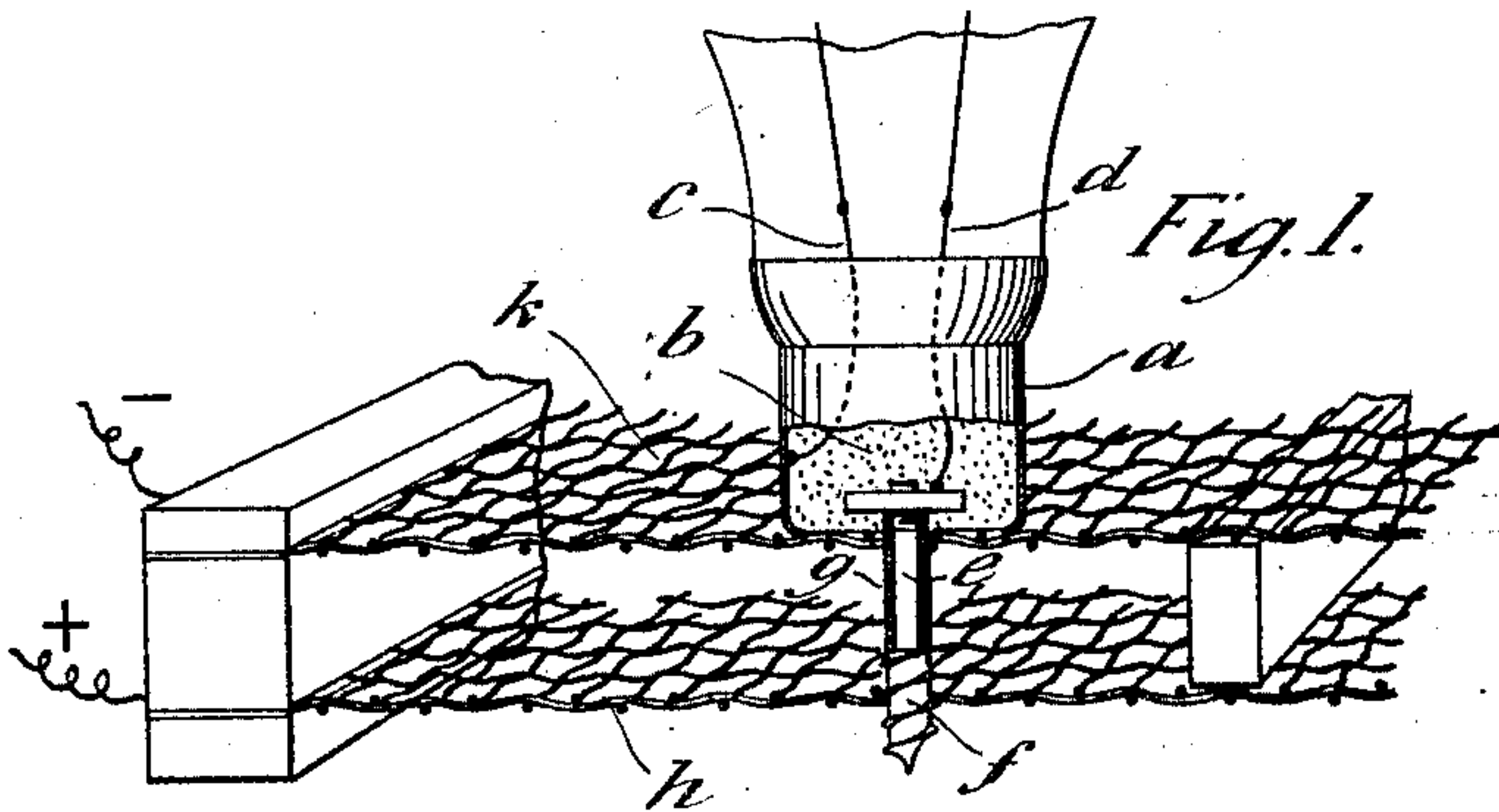
Patented Apr. 15, 1902.

A. LEFEBRE.

CONTACT FOR ELECTRICAL GLOW LAMPS.

(Application filed Nov. 11, 1901.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CONTACT FOR ELECTRICAL GLOW-LAMPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 697,856, dated April 15, 1902.

Application filed November 11, 1901. Serial No. 81,914. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARMAND LEFEBRE, a citizen of France, residing at No. 19 Rue André del Sarti, Paris, in the Republic of France, have invented a certain new and useful Improved Contact for Electrical Glow-Lamps, (for which application for a patent has been made in Great Britain, dated September 19, 1901, No. 18,732, and in France, application filed September 7, 1901,) of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to means of attaching an electrical glow-lamp to a pair of conducting bands or sheets in such a way as to make electric contacts, putting the lamp in circuit by the mere act of attachment at any part of the strip or sheet, as will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing part of a glow-lamp having its head arranged according to this invention and attached to a pair of strips or webs of woven wires. Fig. 2 is a part section showing a modification.

The metal sheath *a*, forming the lamp-head, is, as usual, filled with insulating material *b*, one of the leading-in wires *c* being connected to the sheath *a*, while the other leading-in wire *d* is connected to a T-headed screw *e*, the head of which is embedded in the insulating material *b*. The shank of the screw between the thread *f* and the head is covered with insulating material *g*. Two strip *h k*, of woven wire, are supported in any convenient way parallel to and insulated from one another. One of the strips is connected to the one terminal of a source of electricity. The other is connected to the other terminal. The lamp is attached by passing the screw through the upper strip and screwing into some mesh of the other strip until the edge of the sheath *a* is pressed against the upper strip. An electric current can then pass from the one strip *h* through the screw *e* to the one leading-in wire *d*, through the filament to the other leading-in wire *c*, thence to the sheath *a* and the other strip *k*. When it is desired to cover the upper strip by a fabric *l* of any kind, ornamental or otherwise, a

metal ring *m* is fitted on the sheath *a*, so that it can rotate thereon, this ring having several spikes *n* projecting from it. In attaching the lamp, which has to be rotated so as to turn the screw, while the ring *m* does not rotate, the spikes *n* pass through the covering material *l* and make contact with the wire fabric *k* below it.

Obviously the strips *h k* might be arranged nearer to one another and may have insulating material interposed between them; also, instead of wire strips, which allow of a lamp being placed at any part of their length, the wire fabrics may be wide webs or sheets, so that lamps may be attached at any points over their area. Instead of woven wire, strips or sheets of easily-penetrable metal may obviously be employed.

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

1. An electrical lamp having a sheath, insulating material inclosed by said sheath, a conducting member having a head embedded in said insulating material, and projecting from the sheath, leading-in wires connected respectively with the sheath and conducting member, in combination with a pair of separate conductors penetrable by said conducting member and one of them being adapted for electrical connection with the sheath.

2. The combination of a pair of separate foraminous conductors, and an electrical lamp, said lamp having a projecting conducting member adapted to extend through the openings in said conductors, and a sheath, the sheath and conducting member being insulated from each other, and leading-in wires connected respectively with the sheath and conducting member.

3. The combination of a pair of foraminous conductors, one of which is covered with insulating material, an electric lamp having a projecting conducting member, a sheath insulated from said conducting member, said conducting member being adapted to extend through openings in said conductors, and leading-in wires connected respectively with the sheath and conducting member, and a

part in rotatable connection with the lamp and electrically connected with the sheath thereof and having a projection adapted to penetrate the said insulating material and the
5 conductor to which the same is attached.

4. The combination of separate woven-wire conductors and an electrical lamp having a projecting member adapted to extend through the conductors and a sheath, the sheath and

conducting member being insulated from each other.

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

ARMAND LEFEBRE.

Witnesses:

EDWARD P. MACLEAN,
ALFRED L. BAKER.