

No. 773,805.

PATENTED NOV. 1, 1904.

A. W. W. MILLER.
INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LAMP.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 29, 1902.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

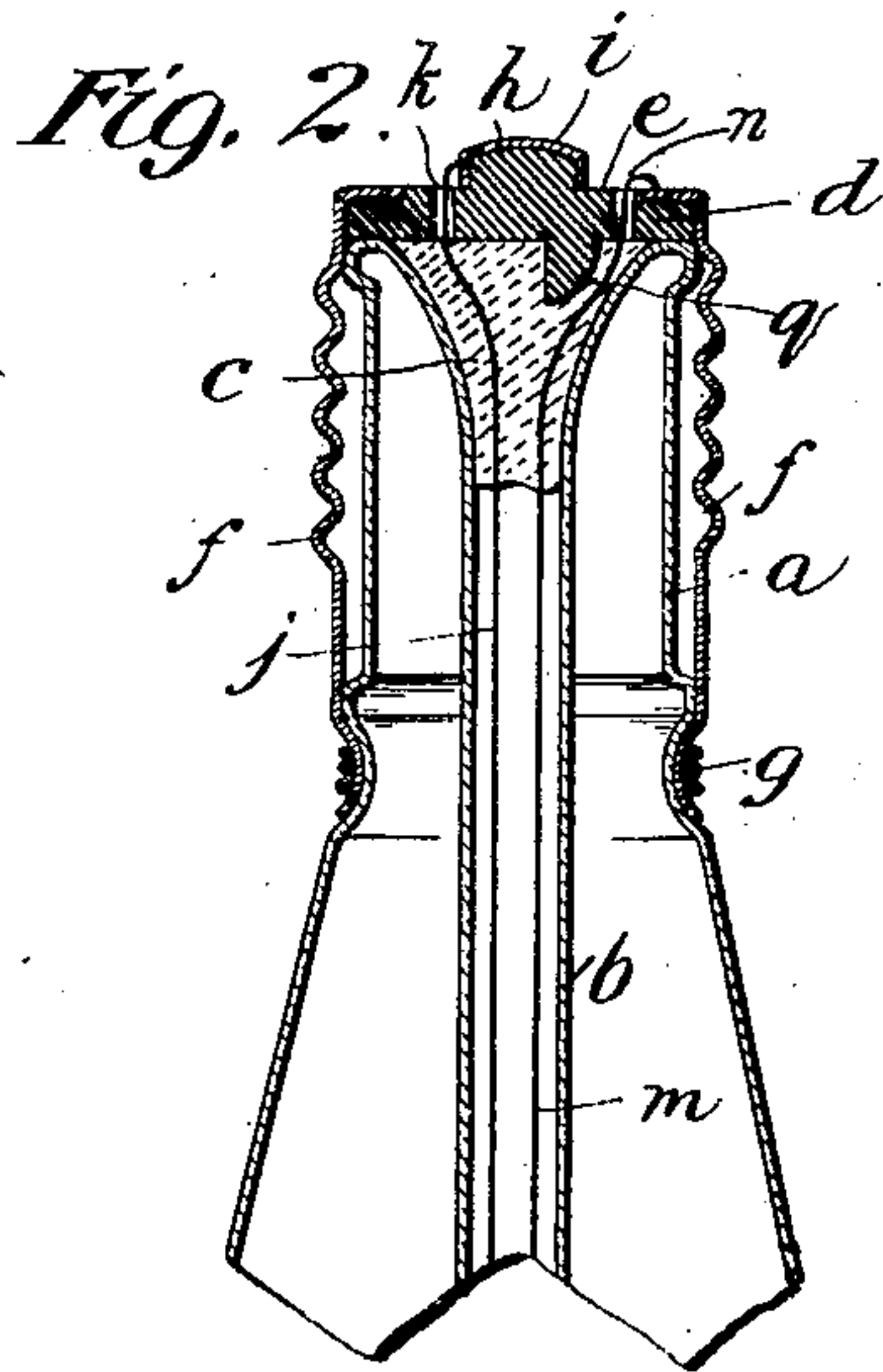
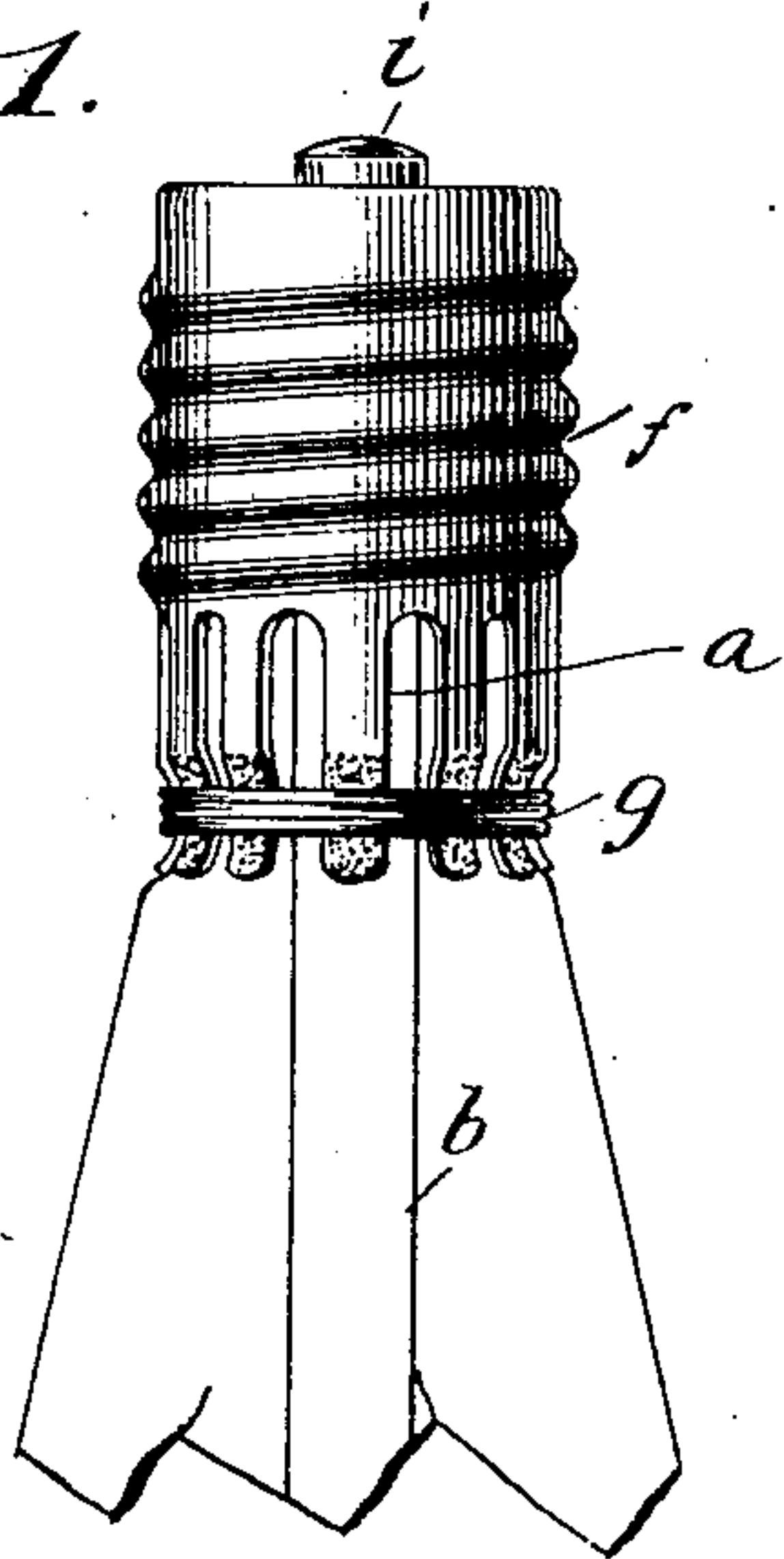


Fig. 3.

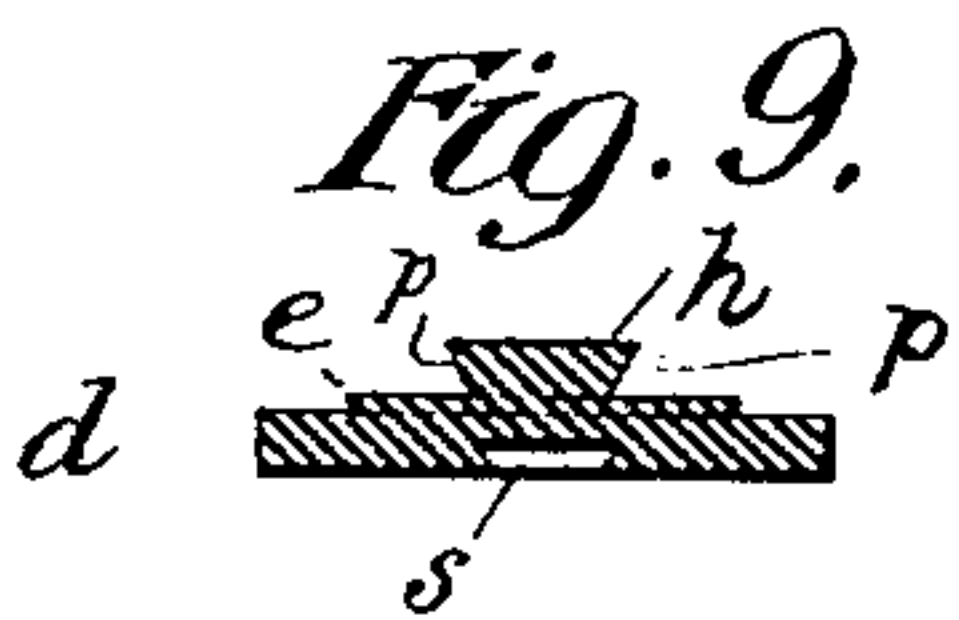
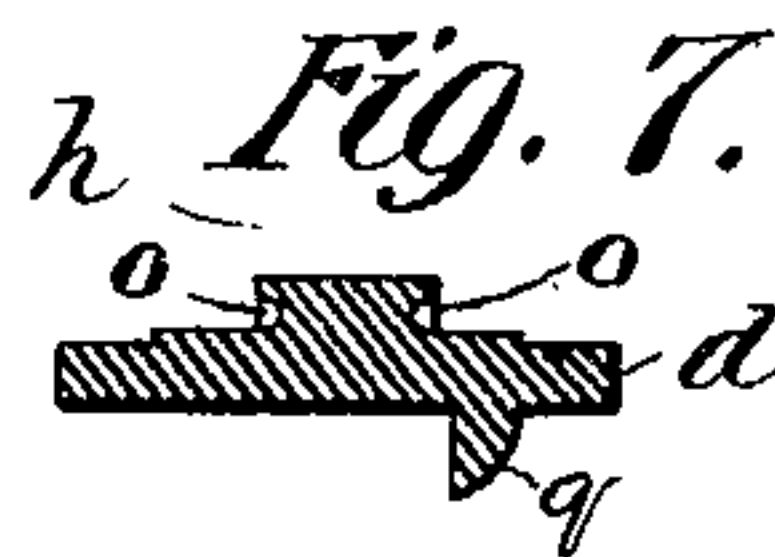
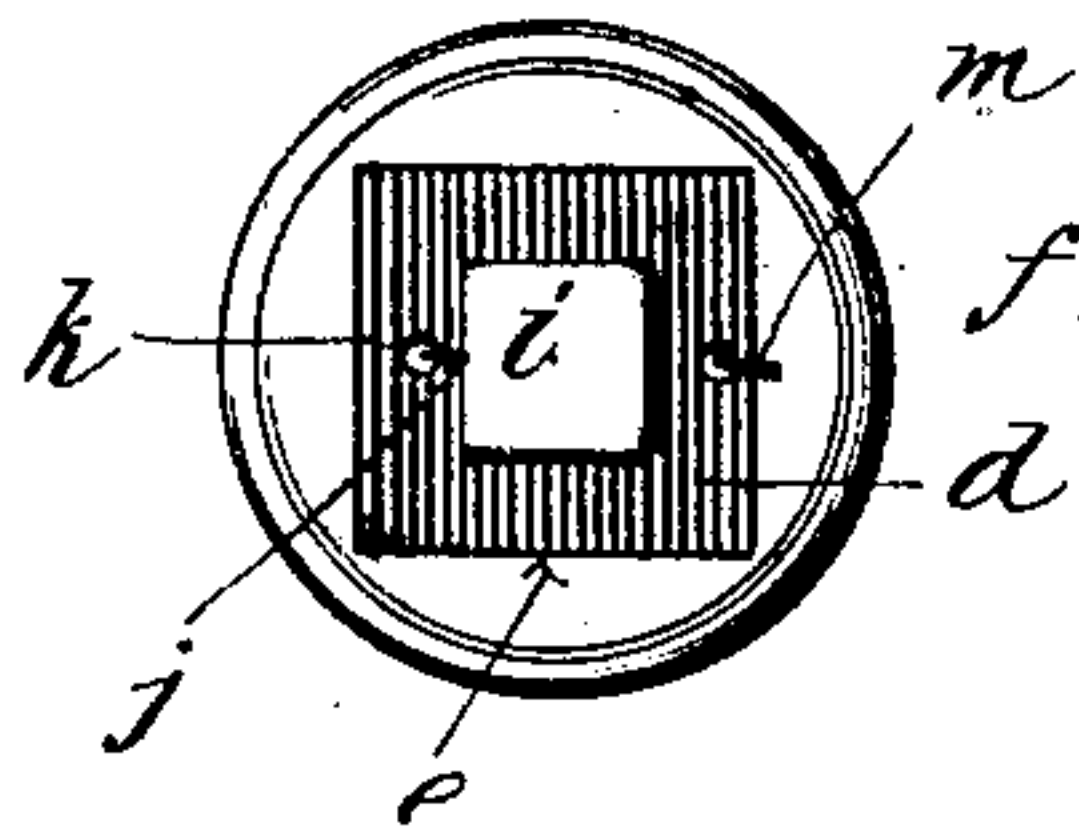


Fig. 4.

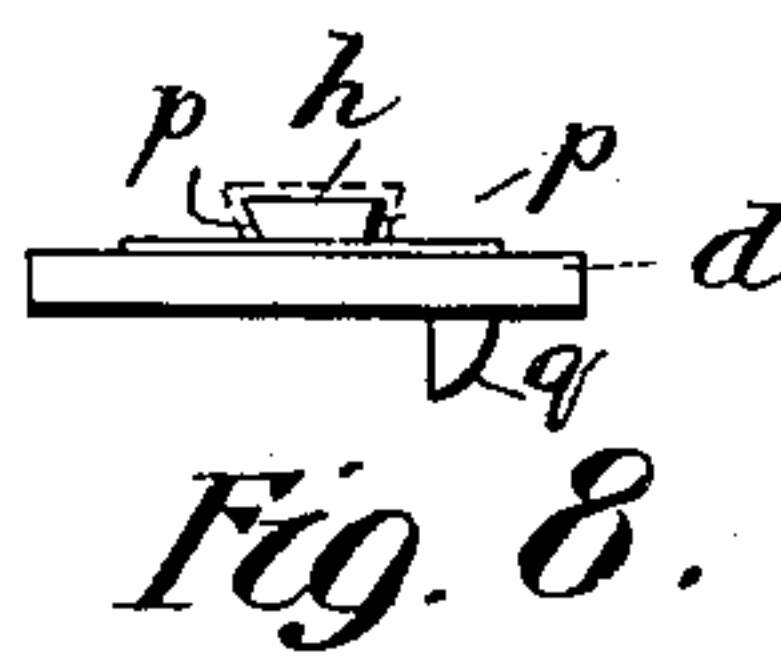
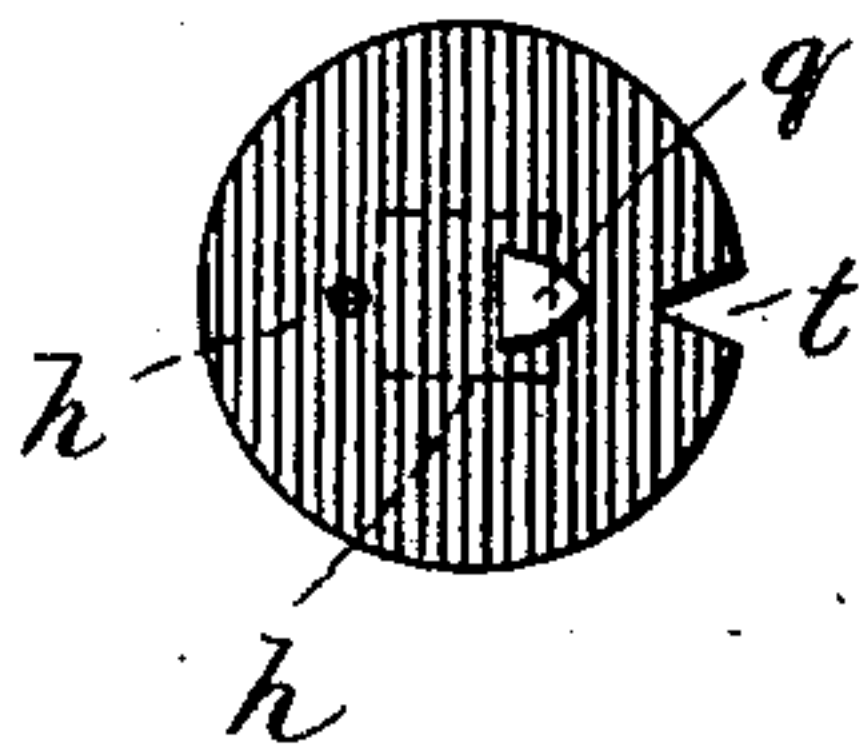


Fig. 5.

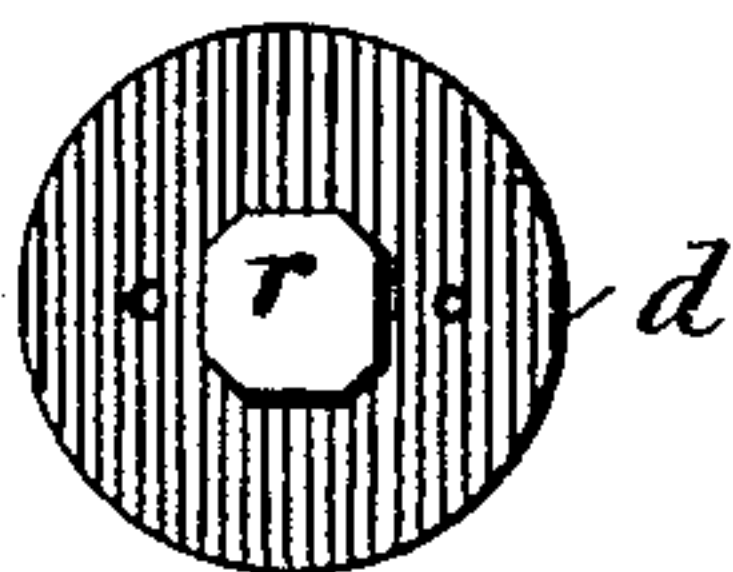
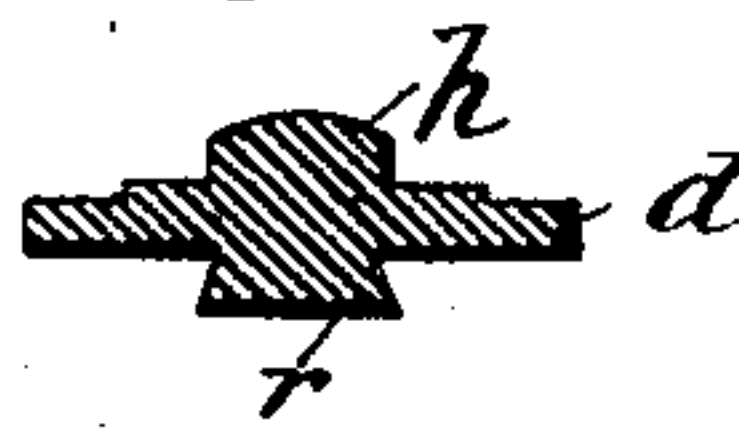


Fig. 6.



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ALBERT W. W. MILLER, OF SOUTH ORANGE, NEW JERSEY.

INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 773,805, dated November 1, 1904.

Application filed September 29, 1902. Serial No. 125,147. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT W. W. MILLER, a citizen of the United States, residing in South Orange, county of Essex, and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Incandescent Electric Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the construction and arrangement of the base-terminal of a lamp of the Edison type and also to a lamp of the general character disclosed in my Patent No. 708,653, dated September 9, 1902; wherein the sleeve is removably mounted on the neck of the lamp, so that it may at will be displaced, the neck cut to repair the lamp, then united by fusion, and the sleeve replaced.

The subject-matter claimed is hereinafter set forth in detail.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of the base and of a lamp constructed in accordance with my invention; Fig. 2, a longitudinal section therethrough; Fig. 3, a plan of the base end, and Figs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 detail views showing several different forms or modifications of the disk or button of insulating material placed at the base end of the lamp and carrying the base-contact.

The lamp comprises a suitable neck *a*, to the end of which is fused the inwardly-extending glass tube *b*, through which the leading-in wires pass. The enlarged upper end of this tube is filled with plaster-of-paris or any suitable insulating cement or compound *c*, and on the base end of the lamp is mounted a disk *d* of insulating material. In the particular construction shown the outer face of this disk is formed with a square hub or boss *e*, embraced by a corresponding opening in the end of the sleeve *f*, which is detachably secured to the neck by binding-wire *g*. Centrally disposed with reference to the boss *e* is a second smaller projecting boss *h*, which is of other than circular cross-section and over which fits a correspondingly-shaped base-contact *i* in the form of a cup or ferrule. As shown, the boss *h* and the corresponding shaped base-contact are square in cross-section.

The purpose of such a construction is to hold the base-contact positively against rotation when revolved in contact with the terminal within the socket. The leading-in wire *j* passes up through the cement filling and through an aperture *k* in the disk *d*, close to the side of the boss *h*, and is soldered or otherwise attached to the contact *i*. The face of the boss *h* is round or convex, and the cup-shaped contact *i* is correspondingly shaped. This is to prevent the possibility of the corners catching when pressed against the socket-terminal. The principle of construction embodied in the special form shown is that the central part of the contact *i* shall extend somewhat beyond its edges. The other leading-in wire, *m*, is shown as passing through the cement and through an aperture *n* in the disk *d* opening alongside of the wall or edge of the shoulder or boss *e* and is then soldered or otherwise secured to the sleeve. This is the construction illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3.

The cup-shaped contact *i* being made to closely fit the boss *h* will be sufficiently well held in place thereon by the leading-in wire *j*. In order, however, to positively secure it, it may be interlocked with one or more side walls of the boss *h*. This may be accomplished as indicated in Figs. 7 and 8. In Fig. 7 opposite walls of the boss *d* are shown as having in them small depressions *o*, into which the sides of the cup-shaped contact may be forced by a suitable tool. In Fig. 8 opposite walls of the boss *h* are shown as undercut, as at *p*, in which case the sides of the cup-shaped contact will be forced in to conform to the undercut walls.

To secure an interlocking connection between the disk *d* and the cement or plaster filling in the upper end of the tube *c*, I may form on the under face of the disk an eccentrically-placed projection *q*, to be seated in the cement and preferably having its outer face curved to avoid the possibility of its coming in contact with the face of the glass tube, or, as shown in Fig. 5, which is a view of the under face of the disk, there may be formed a central projection *r*, preferably square in cross-section, with the corners cut away some-

