

No. 870,341.

PATENTED NOV. 5, 1907.

H. BOEHM.
INCANDESCENT LAMP.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 21, 1906.

Fig. 1.

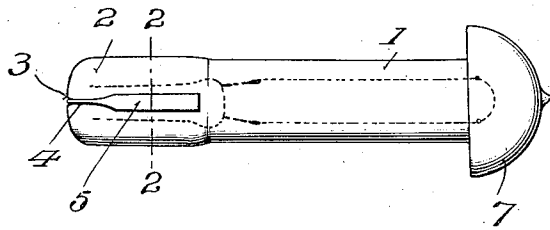


Fig. 2.

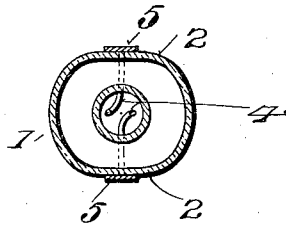


Fig. 3.

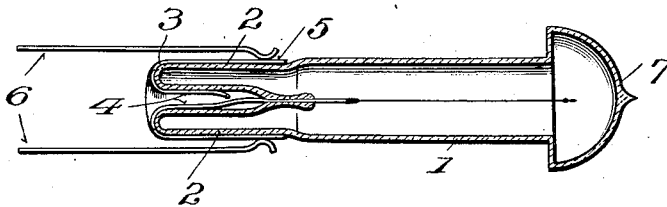
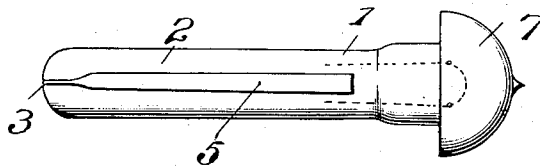


Fig. 4.



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Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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INCANDESCENT LAMP.

No. 870,341.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 5, 1907.

Application filed November 21, 1906. Serial No. 344,496.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERMAN BOEHM, of Youngstown, in the county of Mahoning and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Incandescent Lamps; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

In Letters Patent of the United States No. 693,222, issued to me February 11, 1902, I showed and described an incandescent baseless lamp (of the type employed in telephone switch-boards) having the leading-in wires extended into recesses or indentations formed in opposite sides of the bulb and engaging contact plates located within the plane of the exterior of the lamp, thereby insuring perfect contact and avoiding short circuiting and danger of breaking the wires.

The objects of my present improvement are to render the axial turning of the lamp, while in engagement with the terminal springs, impossible; to lessen the cost of manufacture; and to so form the head or end of the bulb as to limit the insertion thereof into its socket, and at the same time provide for a maximum dissemination of the light.

The invention will be hereinafter fully set forth and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a plan view. Fig. 2 is a cross sectional view, on line 2—2, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view showing the terminal springs in engagement with the lamp. Fig. 4 shows a slight modification.

In the present instance the lamp bulb 1, which is mainly cylindrical, is formed with opposite flattened sides 2 which extend a short distance from one end of the bulb, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, or substantially the

full length thereof, as shown in Fig. 4. At the mount ends of the flattened sides are small grooves 3 to accommodate the leading-in wires 4. Those portions of the latter which extend over the flattened sides of the bulb are themselves flattened, as shown at 5, and fastened to such sides by cement or any other suitable means. Preferably these flattened ends of the leading-in wires are extended the full length of the flattened sides of the bulb, but the extent to which they are carried over the latter is immaterial. The terminal springs 6 when in engagement with the flattened wires and flattened sides of the bulb will hold the latter firmly in place, preventing it from turning, and avoiding short circuiting.

For the purpose of providing a stop to limit the insertion of the bulb; and at the same time to provide for greater dissemination of the light, the outer end of the bulb is bulged or of hemispheroidal shape, such enlargement forming shoulders which act as stops.

The advantages of my invention are apparent. It is manifest that the present improvements insure against the danger of the bulb being displaced in its socket once the flat surfaces are engaged by the terminal springs.

I claim as my invention:

An incandescent lamp bulb of cylindrical formation throughout a portion of its length and throughout the remaining portion of its length flattened at opposite points, the flattened portions extending from one end of the bulb to and terminating at the cylindrical portion, and leading-in wires flattened against the flat sides of the bulb.

In testimony whereof, I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HERMAN BOEHM.

Witnesses:

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