

PUBLISHED
JUNE 15, 1943.
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SWITCHING-CASE FOR ELECTRIC POCKET LAMPS
Filed Oct. 8, 1940

Serial No.
360,215

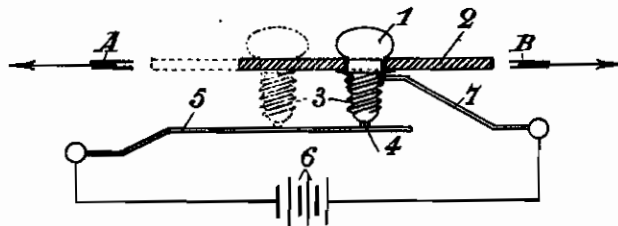


Fig. 1.

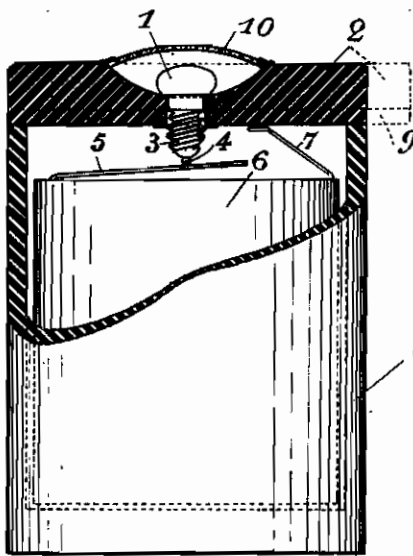


Fig. 2.

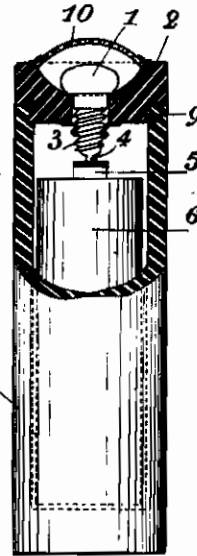


Fig. 3.

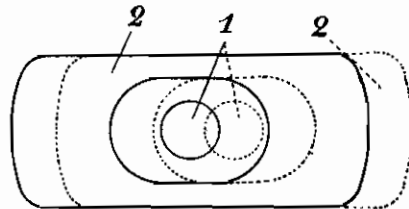


Fig. 4.

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SWITCHING-CASE FOR ELECTRIC POCKET LAMPS

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Application filed October 8, 1940

Actually and in a general way, it is known of disposing on one side of the case of an electric pocket lamp, a switch the working of which aims at realizing ignition or extinction of the lamp.

This switch is provided with an indispensable organ of prehension always jutting out from the case. Now, experience sufficiently proved that this classis means of realizing a switch offers certain inconveniences, the principal of which are, first, a certain difficulty for moving the cut-out requiring very often for this operation, owing to a little stiffness in the working of the switch, the use of both hands, one, to hold the case, the other to move the switch; then, the jutting out of the organ of prehension of the switch, is a cause of hooking other objects being in the same pocket of the dress containing the lamp, which also may be the cause of trouble, and finally the adjustment of the strip of the pyle corresponding with the interruptor, each time the pyle is replaced.

Those risks and principal inconveniences are now suppressed by the object of the present invention, consisting essentially in a case of electric pocket lamp a part of which is movable with the precise aim of constituting a switch without any control organ jutting out, placed in the electric circuit feeding the lamp.

This case is characterized by the fact that the electric lamp is movable and that its bottom constitutes at the same time owing to this moving, a sliding contact on one of the conducting blades of the pyle and a thrust block limiting its moving by meeting the other blade likewise conducting. This meeting leading to ignition of the lamp and its removal to extinction.

The switching case for electric pocket lamp is shown on the joined drawings, given as an example of execution of one of the forms of the object of the invention.

According to these drawings

Fig. 1, essentially schematic, shows the principle of the invention itself.

Fig. 2 is a view from the front, with parts cut off, in order to make comprehension easier, of a practical realization of the switching case.

Fig. 3 is a view from the side, likewise with parts cut off, of the switching case shown on Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 shows the same switching case seen on plan.

Considering Fig. 1 schematic, it is noticed that

a lamp 1 is fixed by known means, in preference by screwing, on a support 2. This support is movable, consequently it may be moved longitudinally and alternately following the direction of the arrows A and B, and that the lowest part of the bottom 3 bearing plot 4 of lamp 1 is always in contact with a blade 5, flexible and current conducting connected with one of the poles of an electric source, 6 whilst bottom 3 itself is in contact with a blade 7 likewise conductor, connected also with the electric source 6 and forming the other pole.

It is obvious that in this position, the electric circuit is closed upon the connections of lamp 1 and that this latter will light. But if support 2 is pushed in the direction of arrow A, position shown by a dotted line, it immediately will result that bottom 3 leaving its contact with blade 7 will cut off the electric circuit, and by this fact lamp 1 will extinguish. That is the principle and the working of the switching case, a practical realization of which is shown on Fig. 2, 3, 4.

In this practical realization, case 8 and support 2 of lamp 1 are more favorably constituted of moulded and insulating materials or of wood. Support 2 slides inside case 8, position shown in dotted line on Figs. 2 and 4, guided by slots 9 of convenient shape, more particularly visible on Fig. 3, which allows to displace longitudinally and by sliding bottom 3 and its plot 4 of contact with blade 5 conductor of pyle 6, and to come likewise in contact with blade 7 according to the principle of the invention and to its working, already described and shown on Fig. 1.

To change the pyle 6, when used out, lens leave case 1 and pyle 6 is easily removed and replaced. Inverse operations bring the switching case back to its state of working.

The switching case realizes a progress in this kind of appliances by suppression of the ancient switch and of the inconveniences it brought with it, and realizes likewise a new result in handling pocket lamps, since ignition and extinction of these latter may realized now and in any easy manner, with a single hand. However, the shapes, the sizes and the materials used for the manufacturing of this switching case may vary without changing the general disposition of the just now described invention.

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