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A. C. HARJES

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TRICK ELECTRICAL LAMP WITH SECRET OPERATION

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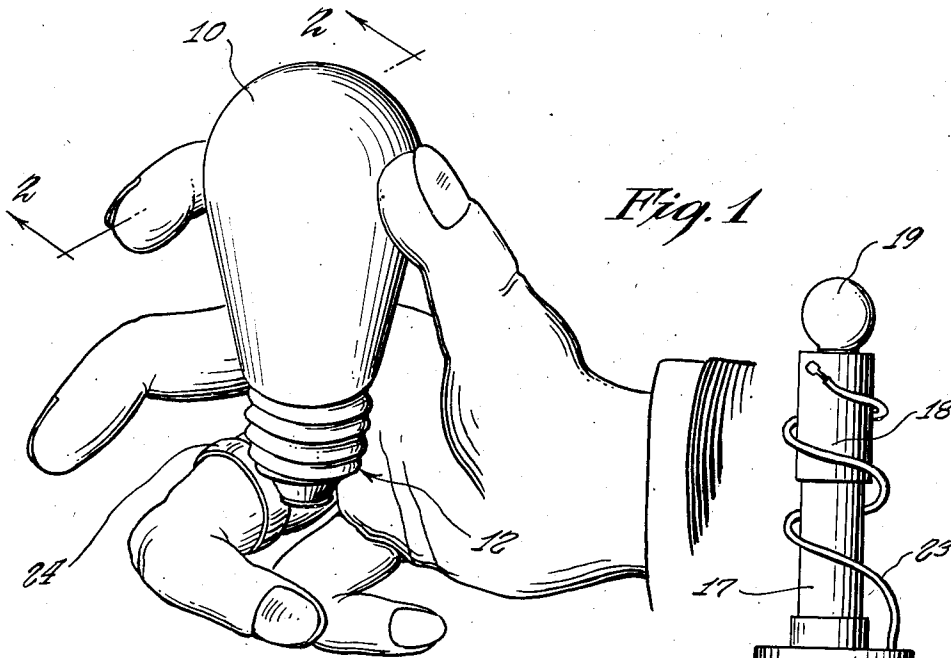


Fig. 1

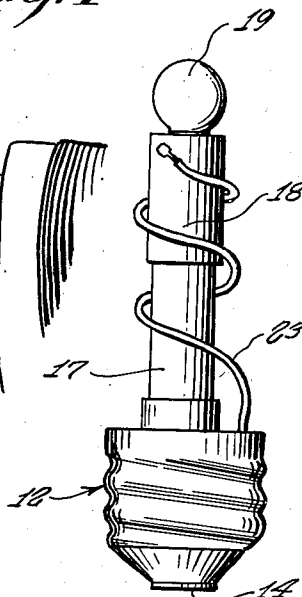


Fig. 3

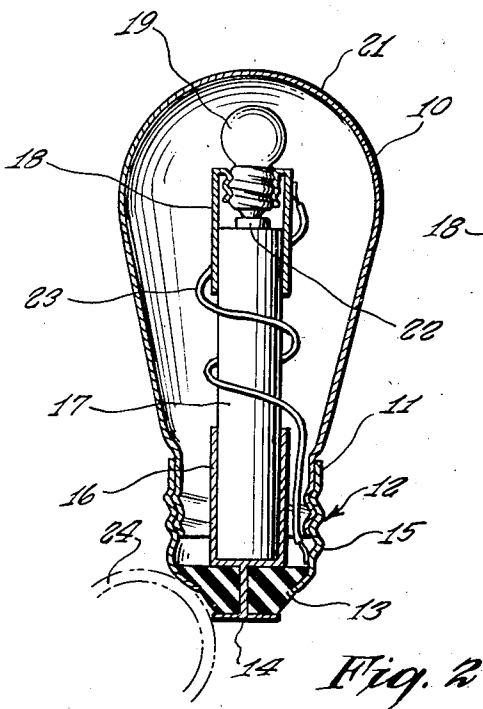


Fig. 2

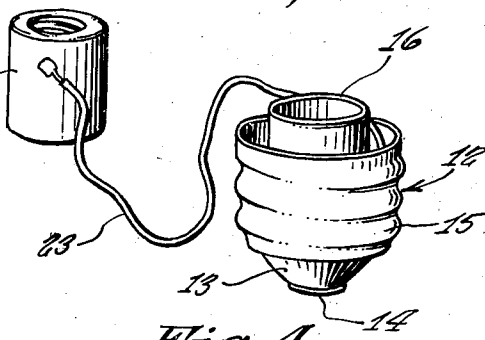


Fig. 4

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TRICK ELECTRICAL LAMP WITH SECRET OPERATION

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1 Claim. (Cl. 272—8)

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This invention relates to a trick electrical lamp which can be illuminated without outside electrical source or current and by the manipulation of the same within the hand which is holding the lamp.

This invention is an improvement upon the invention disclosed in my patent application, Serial Number 722,530, filed January 17, 1947.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a trick electric lamp to entertain people by causing the lamp to be illuminated by the skillful manipulation of the hand which holds it without exposing the trick to those observing it and to provide an adequate support within the lamp for the lamp bulb which is of simple construction and wherein the battery disposed within the lamp bulb serves as this support.

Other objects of the present invention are to provide a trick electric lamp which is of simple construction, inexpensive to manufacture and efficient in operation.

For other objects and for a better understanding of the invention, reference may be had to the following detailed description taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, in which

Fig. 1 is a perspective view showing the lamp in the hand of the performer and showing the method by which the lamp is manipulated and retained in the hand so that the contacts will engage with a ring or metal piece within the hand in order to close the circuit between the small lamp bulb and the battery.

Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view taken through the lamp and as viewed on line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is an elevational view of the lamp after the bulb has been separated from the bottom of the part.

Fig. 4 shows the assembly shown in Fig. 3 and is a perspective view of the same when the battery and lamp bulb has been separated from the parts and showing the bulb retainer connected by a wire to one of the terminals of the base.

Referring now to the figures, 10 represents a casing of glass which is preferably colored so as to not disclose the interior of the same or the other parts disposed therewithin. This casing 10 is threaded at its lower end as indicated at 11 for attachment to a lamp base 12 which has an insulating element 13 with a central contact 14 extending therethrough. The base 12 includes also a metal sleeve 15 which not only receives the lower end of the casing 10 but serves as a contact terminal.

The central contact 14 extends from an upwardly extending socket or sleeve 16 which ex-

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tends upwardly from the insulating material 13 and is adapted to receive the lower end of a small battery 17.

On the upper end of the battery 17 there is mounted a socket 18 adapted to receive a small lamp bulb 19 and to hold one contact terminal 21 in engagement with terminal 22 of the battery 17. The battery 17 has a casing of insulating paper there-around and hence no contact is made by the socket 18 with the outer sleeve of the battery or metal portion thereof. The socket 18 serves as a contact terminal for the lamp bulb 19 as the lamp bulb is threadedly engaged therewith and this sleeve 18 is connected by a wire lead 23 with the part 15 of the base.

When the lamp is held in the hand as illustrated in Fig. 1 so that the circuit can be bridged between the central contact 14 and the sleeve contact 15 by a ring 24 on the hand, the battery and lamp circuit will be closed and there will be a flash or a continual flow of light from the lamp bulb 19. It will thus appear that the electrical lamp has been lighted without the use of electricity and without a flow of current from an external source.

By having the socket 18 connected directly to the battery, the battery serves as a support and hence it becomes unnecessary to provide a support extending from the socket 18 to the base of the main lamp whereby the construction of the trick lamp has been greatly simplified. As shown in Fig. 4, the lamp bulb 19 can be removed from the socket 18 and the socket can be removed from the upper end of the battery in order to permit the insertion into the sleeve support 16 of a new battery.

While various changes may be made in the detailed construction, it shall be understood that such changes shall be within the spirit and scope of the present invention as defined by the appended claim.

Having thus set forth and disclosed the nature of this invention, what is claimed is:

A trick electric lamp bulb device comprising a casing of light emitting material having an open bottom end, a base having a threaded terminal sleeve secured to the open bottom end of the casing and an insulating element in the terminal sleeve, a conductive support on the base and extending upwardly within the casing, a battery removably mounted on the support, a small lamp bulb socket slidably and removably mounted on the upper end of the battery and insulated from the exterior surface thereof, a lamp bulb of small size fitted within the socket and engaging a ter-

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minal of the battery, a lead wire extending from the socket to the base, said base including two contact terminals one of which is connected with the lead wire and the other extending from the conductive support to and over a part of the exterior of the insulating element, said base ter-

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minals adapted to be bridged by a metal element contained within the hand of the person performing the trick.

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No references cited.

STATE OF OHIO

IN SENATE

January 10, 1916

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS
FOR THE YEAR 1915