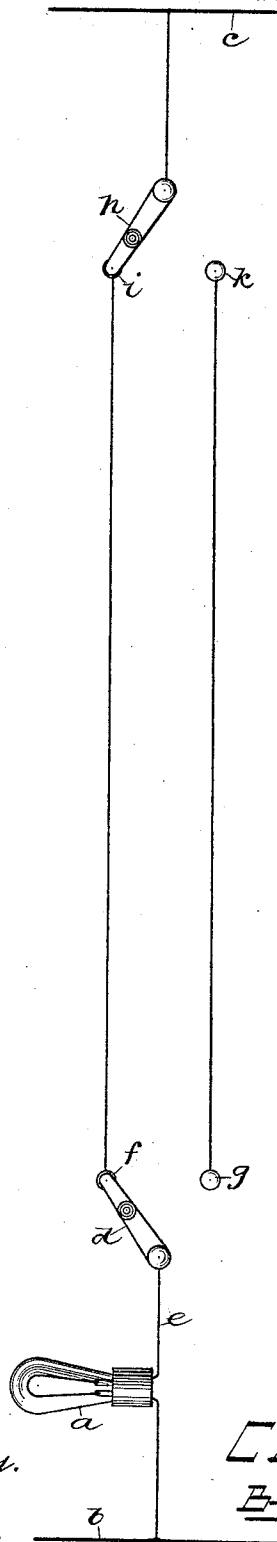


(No Model.)

C. E. SCRIBNER.

SWITCHING APPARATUS FOR INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LAMPS.
No. 529,532.

Patented Nov. 20, 1894.



Witnesses.

Chas. E. Hawley.

Geo. R. Parker.

Inventor.

Charles E. Scribner.

By George P. Boston
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES E. SCRIBNER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO THE WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

SWITCHING APPARATUS FOR INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LAMPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 529,532, dated November 20, 1894.

Application filed April 23, 1889. Serial No. 308,270. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES E. SCRIBNER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful
5 Improvement in Switching Apparatus for Incandescent Lamps, (Case No. 197,) of which the following is a full, clear, concise, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this
10 specification.

The object of my invention is to provide for the turning off or on an incandescent lamp or lamps from two different points. For example, in state rooms one lamp has been provided with a switch for turning it off and on at one only of two berths.

By the use of my invention the occupant of either berth may turn the lamp off or on by
20 simply moving a switch.

My invention consists in a switch at each of two stations or at different parts of a room connected with a circuit containing an incandescent lamp or other translating device, said
25 switches being adapted to be moved between two contact points, said contact points of the two stations being connected together and so arranged that no matter what may be the condition of the lamp whether in circuit or out of
30 circuit the movement of a switch at either station will serve to bring it into circuit if the circuit is open, and in case the circuit is closed movement of the switch at either station will open the circuit to put out the lamp.

My invention will be readily understood by reference to the accompanying drawing, in which an incandescent lamp *a* is shown in circuit between the mains *b c*.

The object of my invention is to provide
40 means whereby this lamp may be lighted or put out from either of two stations 1 and 2.

The switch *d* is connected with the wire *e* which extends through the lamp to the main *b*. This switch is adapted to move between
45 contact points *f g* to close the wire *e* to either of said points as may be desired by any one at station 1. At station 2 I have provided a similar switch *h* which is connected with the wire leading to the main *c*. This switch *h* is
50 adapted to close the said wire to contact *i* or contact *k* as may be desired by the person at

station 2. It will be seen that contact *f* is connected with contact *i* and contact *g* with contact *k*. Thus the contacts of the different stations are extended, so to speak, to form corresponding contacts at the other station. The
55 switches *d* and *h* have each two positions; that is to say, switch *d* must be in contact with contact *f* or in contact with contact *g*. Switch *h* on the other hand must be closed
60 either to contact *i* or contact *k*. Now no matter which of these normal positions the switches may occupy respectively a change of either from one position to its other position will either open the circuit of wire *e* between
65 the leads or mains *b c* or such movement will close the circuit through the lamp between said leads. As shown the lamp *a* is in circuit. Move switch *h* to switch *k*. The circuit of the lamp is now open at contact *i*; or, suppose
70 switch *f* moved from contact *f* to contact *g*. The circuit of the lamp will be open. Suppose now the lamp to be put out say by switch *f* being moved to contact *g*. The person at station 2 may readily bring it into circuit by
75 moving switch *h* to switch *k*. The wire *l* connecting the contacts *f* and *i* is the counterpart of the wire *m* connecting the contacts *g* and *k*. In moving the switches *d* and *h* back and forth between their contacts we shall
80 have one or the other of these wires included in the circuit between the mains as shown or we shall have one of said wires connected at one end with one main and the other wire connected at one end with the other main. There-
85 fore, moving the switch *d* or the switch *h* will change the previous existing condition of the lamp putting it out or lighting it as the case may be.

I do not limit myself to any particular form
90 of switching device at the different stations. A switch, however, at each station is an essential feature of my invention each of these switches being adapted to change the current from the main from one wire as wire *l* to
95 another wire as wire *m*, said wires reciprocally connecting together contact points as *f i* and *g k* of the different stations.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters
100 Patent—

1. The combination with the positive and

negative mains of an electric light system, of
a branch from one of the mains including an
incandescent lamp, the said branch being per-
manently connected to the lever of a three
5 point switch, a branch from the other main
permanently connected to the lever of a sec-
ond three point switch, contact points, two
for each switch, the contact points of the two
switches being connected together in pairs.
10 2. The combination with a translating de-
vice and a source of electricity permanently
connected together, of a pair of switches,
each provided with two contact points united
by circuit connections, and with movable con-
tact making members adapted to close circuit 15
through said contact points, said members
being connected, respectively, directly to the
opposite mains of said source of electricity,
substantially as described.

In witness whereof I hereunto subscribe my 20
name this 2d day of April, A. D. 1889.

CHARLES E. SCRIBNER.

Witnesses:

ELLA EDLER,
GEO. R. PARKER.