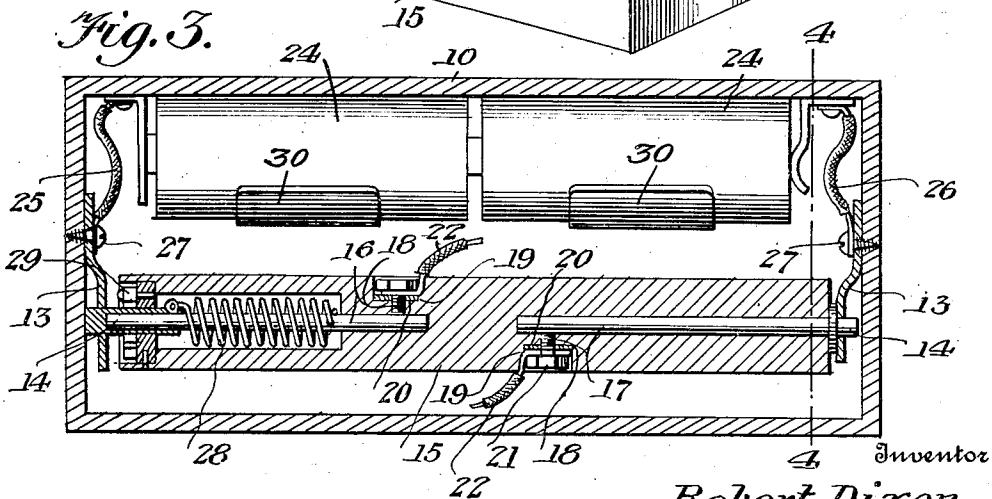
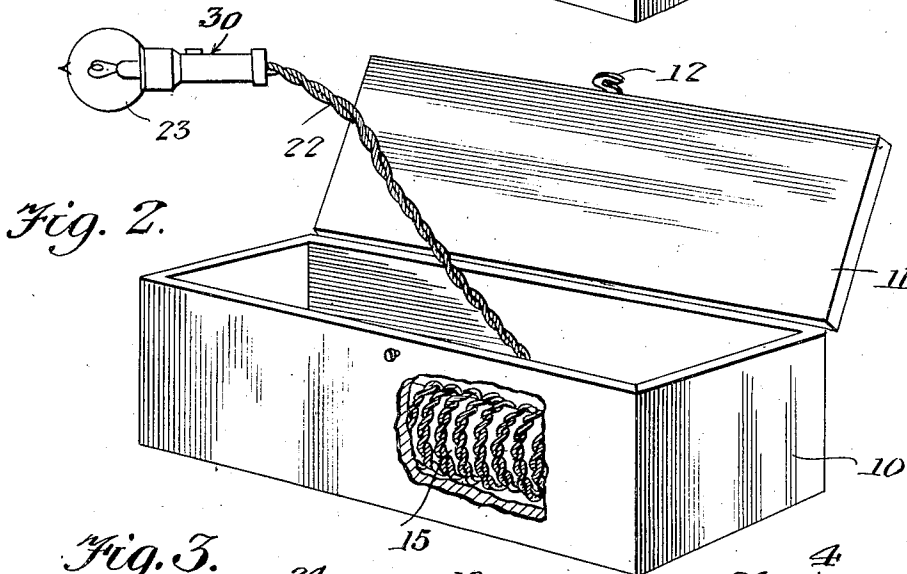
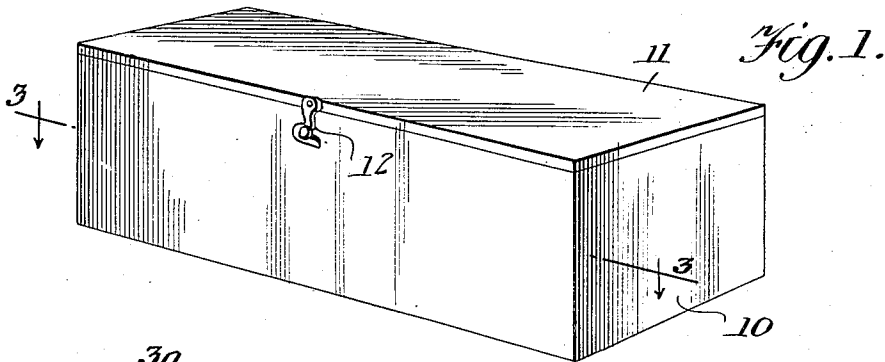


R. DIXON.
PORTABLE LIGHTING DEVICE..
APPLICATION FILED APR. 29, 1918.

1,316,431.

Patented Sept. 16, 1919.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witness
Le Roy Kauffman.

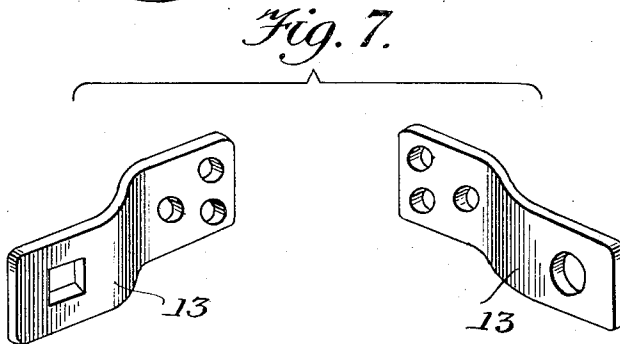
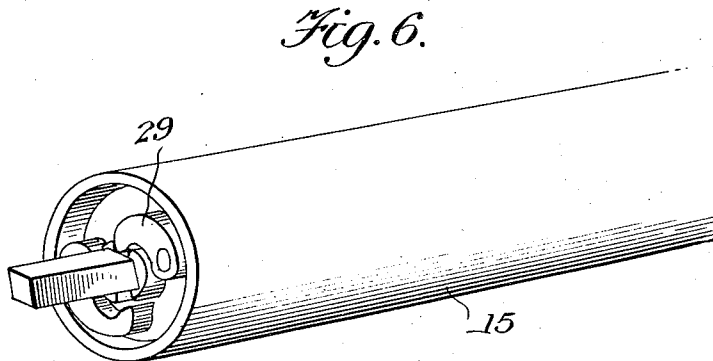
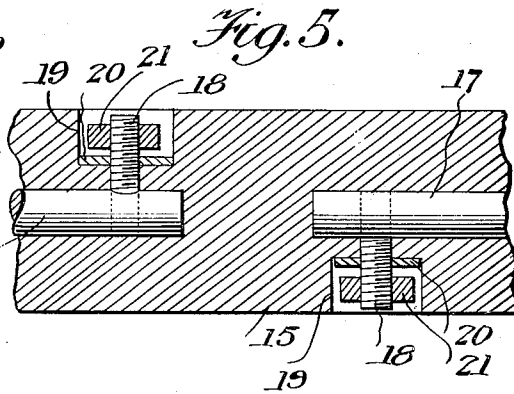
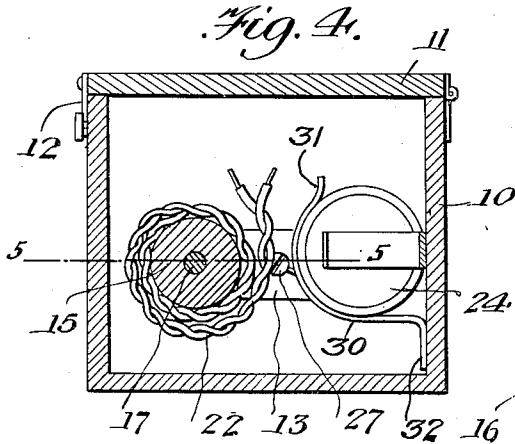
Inventor
Robert Dixon
By Victor J. Evans
Attorney

R. DIXON.
PORTABLE LIGHTING DEVICE.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 29, 1918.

1,316,431.

Patented Sept. 16, 1919.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witness

Le Roy Kauffman

Inventor
Robert Dixon

By Victor J. Evans

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT DIXON, OF ARMELLS, MONTANA.

PORTABLE LIGHTING DEVICE.

1,316,431.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 16, 1919.

Application filed April 29, 1918. Serial No. 231,478.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT DIXON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Armells, in the county of Fergus and State of Montana, have invented new and useful Improvements in Portable Lighting Devices, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to portable lighting devices.

An object of the invention is to produce a device of this character wherein a lamp and battery may be arranged in a suitable casing so that the same may be easily carried from place to place, the wires between the lamp and battery being wound on a spring roller and readily unwound therefrom by a direct pull against the roller, so that the lamp may be used at any desired distance from the battery and casing, as is desirable in automobiles and similar vehicles for locating trouble.

It is a further object of the invention to produce a device of this character in which the roller is of insulating material, the cores thereof being of electric conducting material, and the bearings for the cores being likewise of electric conducting material so that the wires from the battery may be directly connected to either the bearings or the projecting ends of the cores which provide trunnions that are journaled in the bearings, while the wires from a lamp are removably secured to the cores, spring means being provided for winding the roller in one direction, and clutch means being provided for controlling the spring means.

With the above and other objects in view the improvement resides in the construction, combination and arrangement of parts set forth in the following specification and falling within the scope of the appended claim.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improvement,

Fig. 2 is a similar view with the door of the casing open and the lamp partly withdrawn therefrom,

Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view approximately on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1,

Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view approximately on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3,

Fig. 5 is a greatly enlarged sectional view on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4,

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the roller, and

Fig. 7 is a similar view of the bearings.

The casing 10, in the construction illustrated by the drawings, is of a substantially rectangular formation, but it is to be understood that the same may be of any desired shape and size, the casing, however, being constructed of some suitable non-electric conducting material. The open face of the casing is normally closed by a hinged door 11, suitable latching means 12 being provided for locking the door on the casing.

In the casing, on the ends thereof, are secured oppositely disposed bearing members 13 which are of metal or of any other desired electric conducting material. In the bearings are journaled the trunnions 14 of the roller 15. The trunnions are of metal or of other suitable electric conducting material and are formed with and provide the ends of cores 16 and 17 which are centrally embedded in the roller for a considerable distance but which terminate a suitable distance away from each other. The cores 16 and 17 are engaged by angular elements 18 which are threaded and which, of course, are arranged in suitable openings in the roller. The elements 18, however, do not extend to the periphery of the roller, the outer ends of the same being received in pockets 19 formed in the roller. By reference to the drawings it will be noted that the threaded members 18 of the cores 16 and 17 extend in opposite directions with respect to each other, and consequently the pockets 19 are arranged on the opposite sides of the roller 15. On each of the elements 18 is arranged a washer 20, and on each of the elements 18 is screwed a nut 21. Between the washer 20 and the nut 21 of the respective elements 18 is arranged the wires 22 connected with the lamp 23, and it will be apparent that when the roller is turned in its bearings the wires 22 will be wound therearound. It is also to be understood that the wires 22 are provided with a suitable coating of insulating material.

In the casing 10 is arranged a battery 24, the wires 25 and 26 therefrom being directed to the respective bearings 13 and being attached thereto, preferably by binding elements 27, and these binding elements may, if desired, be in the nature of one of the screws employed for securing the bearings to the ends of the casing. The means for sup-

porting the battery, illustrated by the drawings, comprises spring clips 30 that are bent upon themselves to provide rounded portions 31 that engage the battery. One of the ends of each of the clips is straight and this straight end, indicated by the numeral 32 is secured to one of the walls of the casing 10.

The roller is influenced in one direction by a spring 28 and has one of its ends provided with the usual clutch elements 29 for controlling the spring, whereby when the roller is partly unwound, the same may be held against further turning except when a direct pull is exerted thereon.

From the above it is believed that the simplicity and advantages of the construction will be apparent, it being noted that the device is of a compact nature and it may be readily conveyed from place to place and carried in the pocket of the user. It will be also apparent that the wires 22 may be of any desired length, so that the lamp 23 may be used a considerable distance away from the casing. It is to be understood, and as illustrated by the drawings, that the lamp is controlled by a suitable switch which is indicated by the numeral 30.

What I claim is:

In a portable lighting device, a substantially rectangular casing having an open top, a hinged door therefor and latching means for securing the door closed on the casing, bearings of electric conducting material on the ends of the casing, a spring-influenced roller having trunnions received in the bearings, said trunnions being in the nature of electric conductors and extending centrally in the roller from the opposite ends thereof and terminating at approximately equal distance away from the center of the said roller, oppositely extending angularly disposed binding posts on each of the trunnions adjacent to the inner ends thereof, said binding posts having their outer ends received in pockets in the roller, an electric conducting wire connected with each of the binding posts and a lamp connected with said wires, spring clips secured to one of the sides in the casing, a battery supported by said clips, and electric conductors between the poles of the battery and the electric conducting bearings for the rollers.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.
ROBERT DIXON.