

Sept. 15, 1953

F. G. GRAVES
TROUBLE LIGHT GUARD
Filed June 7, 1950

2,652,484

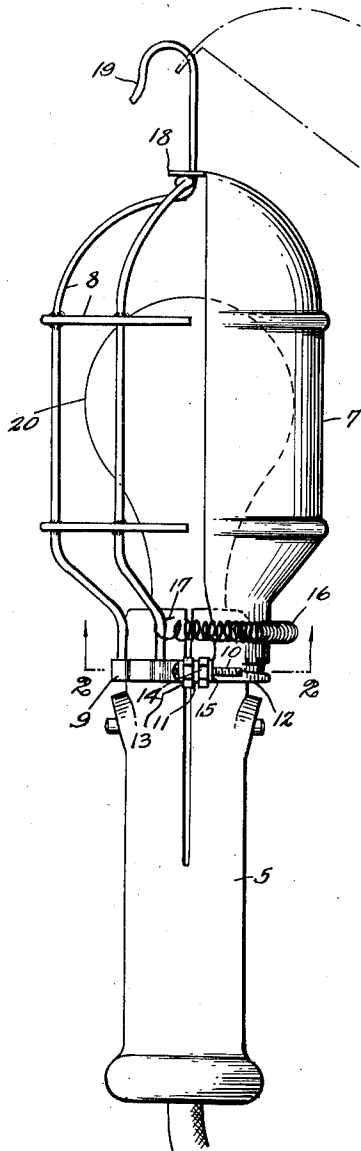


Fig. 1.

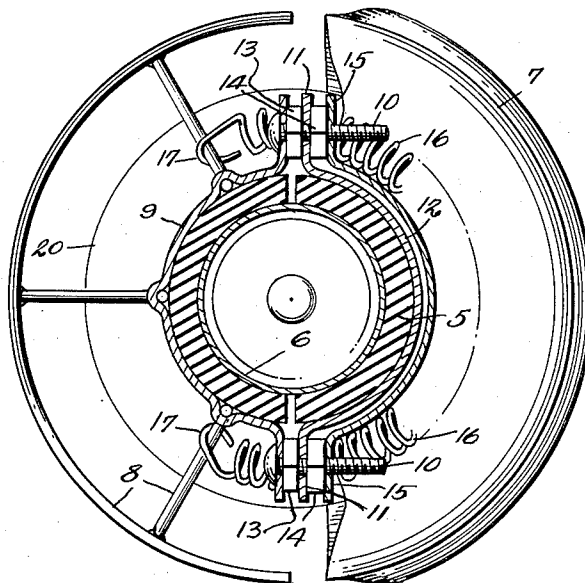


Fig. 2.

F. G. Graves

INVENTOR

BY *Chas. H. Co.*
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,652,484

TROUBLE LIGHT GUARD

Forrest Glenn Graves, Glendale, Calif.

Application June 7, 1950, Serial No. 166,686

1 Claim. (Cl. 240—54)

1

This invention relates to guards for electric trouble lights, the primary object of the invention being to provide a guard for trouble lights wherein the sections of the guard may be moved with respect to each other, exposing the electric light bulb held in the socket of the trouble light, so that the bulb may be readily and easily removed and replaced.

An important object of the invention is to provide a device of this character which will be securely connected with the socket of the trouble light at all times, so that it is unnecessary to disconnect the guard from the socket of the trouble light, in replacing a defective lamp or electric bulb.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention consists of certain novel details of construction and combinations of parts herein-after more fully described and pointed out in the claim, it being understood that changes may be made in the construction and arrangement of parts without departing from the spirit of the invention as claimed.

Referring to the drawing

Figure 1 is an elevational view illustrating a trouble light constructed in accordance with the invention, the solid section of the guard being shown as swung to an open position, in dotted lines.

Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Referring to the drawing in detail, the reference character 5 indicates the handle of the trouble light, which is provided with the socket 6 at its outer end.

The guard forming a part of the trouble light, includes a solid section 7 which provides a reflector for directing light rays forwardly, and a cooperating guard section made up of spaced longitudinal and transverse rods, indicated by the reference character 8. The section 7 includes a clamp 9 to which the longitudinal rods of the section 8 are secured, the ends of the clamp having openings to receive the bolts 10, which bolts also pass through openings formed in the ends 11 of the clamp section 12, there being provided spacer nuts 13 between the adjacent ends of the clamp sections, holding the clamp sections in proper spaced relation with respect to each other. Nuts 14 are also provided on the bolts 10 and provide means for drawing the ends of the clamp sections together in securing them around the socket 6.

As clearly shown by the drawing, the solid section 7 of the guard is provided with ears 15 that are so constructed and arranged that they fall opposite to the bolts 10, when the solid section is moved to guard the light bulb in the socket. These ears are formed with openings so that the bolts may extend therethrough and hold the solid section of the guard in position. The ref-

2

erence character 16 indicates a coiled spring which is provided with hooks 17 at its ends, which hooks are hooked around certain of the rods of the section 8, the spring being stretched around the lower end of the solid section 7, holding the solid section of the guard into contact with the nuts 14, and firmly securing the solid section of the guard to the socket 6.

An ear 18 is formed at the outer end of the solid section 7, the ear having an opening so that the hook 19 at the outer end of the guard, may be passed therethrough, pivotally connecting the solid section of the guard to the section 8.

From the foregoing it will be seen that when it is desired to replace the light bulb, it is only necessary to disconnect one end of the coiled spring from the guard, allowing the solid section of the guard to be swung away from the cooperating section of the guard in a manner as shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 1. It will now be seen that the lamp bulb may be readily removed and replaced and the solid section 7 of the guard returned to its guarding position around the light bulb, which is indicated by the reference character 20.

The coiled spring 16 is now hooked around one of the rods of the guard, which holds the solid section of the guard in position, against accidental displacement.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the time required in replacing a light bulb, is reduced to a minimum, and the replacement may be made without the use of tools of any kind.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:

The combination with the light bulb and light bulb socket of a trouble light, of a light bulb guard comprising a wire section and a solid reflecting section, said wire section including a clamp to which said wires are connected, said clamp adapted to be secured around said light bulb socket of the trouble light, a supporting hook formed on said wire section, extending a substantial distance beyond the end of the wire section, an apertured ear extending from one end of the solid reflecting section through which said hook extends pivotally and slidably connecting the solid reflecting section to the wire section, a coiled spring having hooks at its ends, hooked around the wires of the wire section and stretched around the solid reflecting section, removably securing the sections of the guard around a light bulb.

FORREST GLENN GRAVES.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
1,435,133	Amos et al. _____	Nov. 7, 1922
2,225,391	Pierce _____	Dec. 17, 1940
2,448,582	Fike _____	Sept. 7, 1948
2,580,359	Moineau _____	Dec. 25, 1951