May 22, 1928. 1,670,566

O. B. BROWN

PORTABLE ELECTRIC LAMP

Filed Nov. 15, 1926

Fig. 1

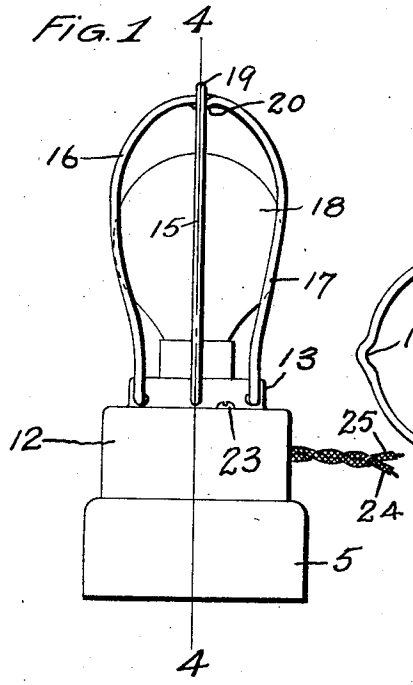


Fig. 3

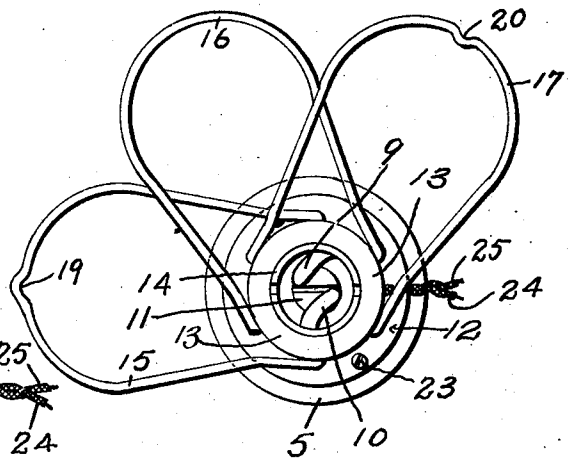


Fig. 2

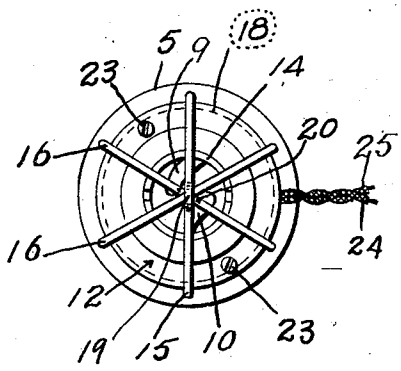
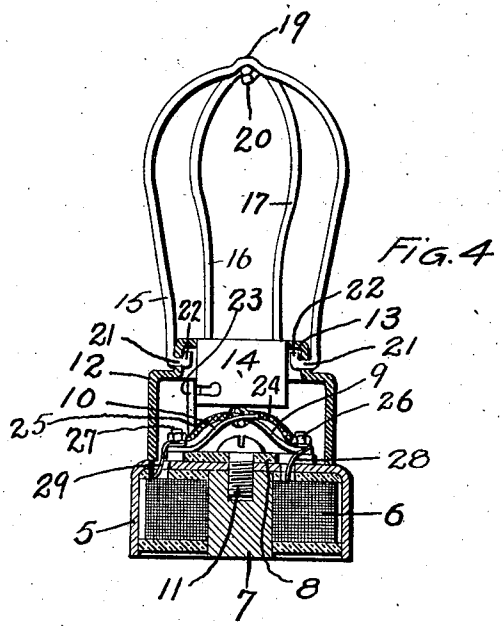


Fig. 4



INVENTOR
ORIN B. BROWN
BY Edwards & Ferguson
ATTY.

Patented May 22, 1928. 1,670,566

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ORIN B. BROWN, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

PORTABLE ELECTRIC LAMP.

Application filed November 15, 1926. Serial No. 148,384.

My invention relates to improvements in portable electric lamps, and has for its primary object a lamp intended for use on automobiles in which an electric light bulb is used and which bulb is protected in such a way by means of a cage so that the bulb will be reasonably safeguarded against breakage.

A further object is to construct a portable electric lamp as aforementioned in which the cage is so constructed that it can be readily removed from about the bulb without the use of tools of any kind so that a bulb can be readily replaced.

A still further object is to construct a portable electric lamp which has a relatively heavy base so that the same will stand upright and not be liable to upsetting, the base being provided with an electro-magnet which is thrown in circuit at the same time that the bulb is illuminated so that the lamp will adhere in any position to any material which will respond to magnetic action. This renders my device especially applicable to automobiles because, as aforesaid, the lamp will adhere at practically any place or at least any metallic part of the automobile so that road-side repairs, such as tire changing and the like and also adjustments to the engine underneath the hood, can be readily made and without the danger of fire.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of my device.

Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the same with the bulb removed;

Fig. 3 is a top plan view of Fig. 2 with the cage moved away so that a bulb can be placed in position; and

Fig. 4 is a vertical section taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1.

In the construction of my device, I employ a metallic base 5. This base is hollow and contains an electro-magnet 6. This electro-magnet is of the usual construction and has the central magnetic core 7. Resting on the base 5 is a disk of insulating material 8, which carries electric contacts 9 and 10. The base and electro-magnet are secured together by means of a screw 11. Secured on top of the base 5 is a cylindrical member 12, which is provided with a concentric cylindrical portion 13. This portion is of less diameter than the cylindrical portion 12. The cylindrical portion 13 carries a lamp socket 14 which is of the usual bayonet joint type common to automobile light sockets.

Carried by the reduced portion 13 are a plurality of guard members 15, 16 and 17, which are substantially of U shape and which form a protecting cage for the bulb 18. The member 15 is provided with an outwardly bent portion 19, and the member 17 with an inwardly bent portion 20. The members 15, 16 and 17 have portions 21 passing through the cylindrical portion 13, the ends of these portions 21 being upturned as indicated by the numeral 22 so that the same are locked in position in the cylindrical projection 13, and, by means of the recess 20 or inwardly bent portion and the outwardly bent portion 19, the members 15, 16 and 17 can be assembled into a rigid cage as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 completely surrounding the bulb so that in the event that the fixture should drop, the bulb will be protected against breakage. The cylindrical housing 12 is secured to the base 5 by means of screws 23. The housing 12 is also provided with an opening through which electric conductors 24 and 25 pass. These conductors are secured to binding posts 26 and 27, which connect the conductors to the contacts 9 and 10.

The binding posts also carry electric conductors 28 and 29, which complete the circuit through the electro-magnet. It is to be understood, of course, that the free end of the conductors 24 and 25 are provided with suitable means so that they can be readily attached to a source of electrical energy. It is further to be understood that while I have shown the bulb 18 as being of the double contact type, and I may, without departing from the spirit of my invention use the single contact, this however falls within the skill of any electrical mechanic and therefore is not shown or described, the essential feature of my device being to provide a portable electric lamp, which can be readily attached to and detached from various metallic parts of an automobile so as to serve as a trouble light, its use not being restricted only to making repairs but also in the event of the failure of a tail-light or one of the headlights since the electro-magnet is made strong enough to hold the light

in position under severe road shocks and without any damage to the finish of the automobile.

It will also be understood that from the peculiar construction of my device the cage can be readily removed from its position surrounding the bulb without the use of tools, such as screw drivers or the like, and without removing the cage from the cylindrical member so that a bulb can be readily inserted and without loosening any nuts or screws which secure the cage in position.

It will be observed from my foregoing description that the cage as made by me is a knocked-down cage and that it can be knocked down and re-assembled without removing the cage from the base or from the cylindrical member.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim is:—

1. A portable electric lamp comprising a hollow base, a cylindrical member carried by said base, an electric lamp socket secured within said member, a plurality of members having inturned ends pivotally secured at both ends in the upper end of said cylindrical member, said members adapted to be swung outward for affording free access to said socket for the insertion of a bulb and toward each other for forming a protecting cage for said bulb, and means for detachably holding said members together when forming the cage.

2. A portable electric lamp comprising a hollow base, a cylindrical member carried by said base, an electric lamp socket secured within said cylindrical member, a knock-down cage having inturned ends projecting into said cylindrical member adjacent its upper edge whereby said cage is pivotally and permanently secured to said cylindrical member at its ends, said cage adapted to be knocked down without removing it from the cylindrical member and re-assembled without the aid of tools for forming a protecting cage for said bulb, and means for detachably securing said members together when in assembled position.

3. A device of the class described comprising a base, a cylindrical member having a reduced concentrically located upper portion carried by said base, there being a plurality of diametrically opposite openings formed through the wall of the reduced portion, a plurality of substantially U-shaped members having a portion at each end inturned, said inturned portions adapted to pass through certain of said openings in the reduced portion whereby said members are pivotally mounted, the ends of said inturned portions being bent so as to secure the members against removal, and an electric lamp socket concentrically mounted in the reduced portion of the cylindrical member.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature.

ORIN B. BROWN.