Mar. 6, 1923. 1,447,589.

F. B. LEECH ET AL.

PARKING LIGHT.

FILED JUNE 17, 1921.

Fig. 1.

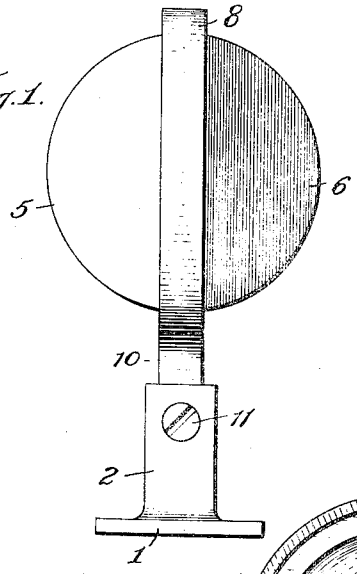


Fig. 2.

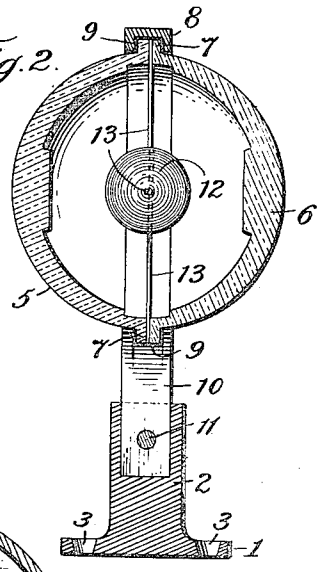


Fig. 3.

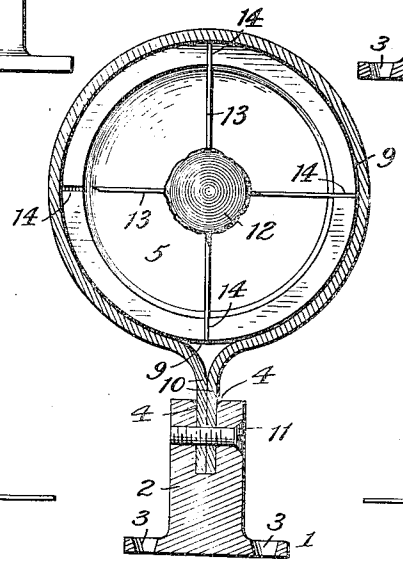


Fig. 4.

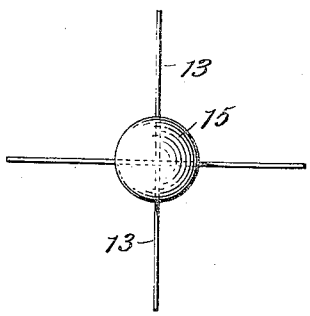
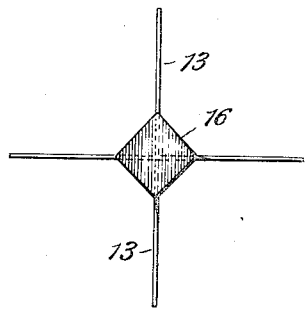


Fig. 5.



Witness:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANCIS B. LEECH AND ELIJAH W. TITUS, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

PARKING LIGHT.

Application filed June 17, 1921. Serial No. 478,275. REISSUED

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FRANCIS B. LEECH and ELIJAH W. TITUS, citizens of the United States, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Parking Lights, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

Our invention relates to new and useful improvements in lights and more particularly to a parking light for automobiles, the principal object being the provision of a light of this character which will not require the use of electric current or oils and will be readily visible at all times.

Another object consists in the formation of the globe in sections which may be easily assembled and the provision of novel means for supporting a luminous substance therein, the said substance being yieldably supported to prevent damage thereto when traveling over rough surfaces.

A still further object resides in the provision of a simple and inexpensive form of bracket for connecting the light to the mud guard or other part of the automobile.

With the above and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, our invention consists of the novel details of construction and arrangement of parts described in the following specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings and while we have illustrated and described the preferred embodiments of the invention it will be understood that such changes may be made as will fall within the scope of the appended claims.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a side elevation.

Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical section with parts shown in elevation.

Fig. 3 is a transverse vertical section with parts shown in elevation.

Fig. 4 is a front elevation of a modified form of illumination, and

Fig. 5 is a front elevation of a still further modified form of illumination.

Our light comprises a bracket and globe carried thereby, the globe having supported therein an illumination of a character to be later described. The bracket comprising the base 1 and standard 2, the base having suitable perforations 3 for the screws or other fastening means by which the bracket is secured to the mud guard or other part of the automobile and the standard having a socket 4 in the upper end thereof.

The globe is formed in sections 5 and 6 of glass, one of which will preferably be red and the other white, and each of the sections has an outwardly extending flange 7 to be engaged by the hand 8 for connecting the sections. This band 8 is of channel formation, the flanges 7 being received in the channel in the inner face of the band. A packing ring 9 of rubber or other suitable material is placed between the flanges and band to prevent chipping of the glass and to prevent rattling. The ends of the band are bent to form the extensions 10 which will be received in the socket 4 of the standard, said extension being held in the socket by the screw 11 which passes transversely through the standard and through openings in the extensions. It will be understood that the band is of spring material so that when the extensions 10 are brought together the band will lightly grip the flanges and connect the sections of the globe.

A mass of luminous material 12 is adapted to be supported in the globe, said material being phosphorous or any other similar material or composition of materials. The luminous material is carried on the rods 13 the ends of which are received in notches 14 formed in the outer faces of the flanges 7 the wires being securely held against displacement when the sections of the globe are connected together by the band. While we have illustrated two wires as being used and crossed it will be understood that any number might equally as well be used without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In Figure 4 we have illustrated a slightly modified form of illuminator wherein instead of a mass of illuminous material being carried by the rods 13 a round ball 15 of glass or metal is carried thereby and this plate is coated with the luminous material.

Figure 5 shows a still further slightly modified form of illumination wherein a square plate 16 of glass or metal, coated with the luminous material is carried by the rods 13.

From the above detailed description it will be seen that we have provided a novel form of light, of simple and inexpensive construction, adapted to be easily secured to the automobile and be readily visible without the use of electric current or oils.

The parts may be easily assembled and the luminous mass or coated plates are yieldably supported in the globe in such a manner that it will not be easily broken when going over rough surfaces. While we have described the light as particularly adapted for use as a parking light, it will be understood that it might equally as well be used for other purposes.

Having fully described our invention what we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. In a parking lamp, the combination of a casing including opposed lenses of different colors, and an illuminator mounted in the casing intermediate said lenses and having a normally luminous surface facing each lens.

2. In a parking lamp, the combination of a casing including opposed lenses of different colors, a means for securing said lenses against relative separation and including means for attaching said lamp to a support, and an illuminator mounted in the casing intermediate said lenses and having a normally luminous surface facing each lens.

3. In a parking lamp, the combination of a casing including opposed lenses of different colors, a resilient band surrounding the adjacent edges of said lenses and having interlocking engagement therewith to prevent relative separation of said lenses, the end portions of the band extending radially to form attaching means for the lamp, and an illuminator mounted in the casing intermediate said lenses and having a normally luminous surface facing each lens.

4. In a parking lamp, the combination of a casing including semi-spherical opposed lenses of different colors and respectively formed with opposed flanges at their adjacent edges, a channel-shaped band surrounding and having interlocking engagement with the flanges of said lenses to prevent relative separation of the latter, the end portions of the band extending radially in opposed relation to form attaching means for the lamp, an illuminator located in the casing intermediate said lenses and having a normally luminous surface facing each lens, and means for supporting said illuminator centrally of said casing, said supporting means being disposed between and clamped by the opposed flanges of the lenses.

5. In a parking lamp, the combination of a casing including opposed lenses of different colors, a band surrounding the adjacent edges of said lenses and having interlocking engagement therewith to prevent relative separation of said lenses, the end portions of the band extending radially to form attaching means for the lamp, and an illuminator mounted in the casing intermediate said lenses.

6. In a parking lamp, the combination of a casing including opposed lenses of different colors and respectively formed with opposed flanges at their adjacent edges, a channel-shaped band surrounding and having interlocking engagement with the flanges of said lenses to prevent relative separation of the latter, the end portions of the band extending radially in opposed relation to form attaching means for the lamp, and an illuminator mounted in the casing intermediate said lenses.

7. In a parking lamp, the combination with a standard formed with a downwardly extending socket, of a casing including lenses of different colors, a band surrounding the adjacent edges of said lenses and having interlocking engagement therewith to prevent relative separation of said lenses, the end portions of the band extending radially into said socket of the standard, means for securing said band to said standard, and an illuminator mounted in the casing intermediate said lenses.

8. A light of the character described comprising a sectional globe, the sections having notches in their abutting faces, a wire frame received in the globe and the ends of the wires extending into the notches, means for connecting the sections and securing the wires therebetween, and an illuminator carried by the frame.

9. A light of the character described comprising a bracket having a socket therein, a sectional globe, a band encircling the globe for carrying the sections, the ends of the band being received in the socket of the bracket, means for connecting the ends of the band in the socket, and an illuminator carried in the globe.

In testimony whereof we hereunto affix our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

FRANCIS B. LEECH.
ELIJAH W. TITUS.

Witnesses:
H. J. SCHMIDT,
L. EBERLY.