Aug. 9, 1932. P. RATHMANN 1,871,389

ELECTRIC POCKET OR HAND LAMP

Filed May 8, 1930

Fig. 1.

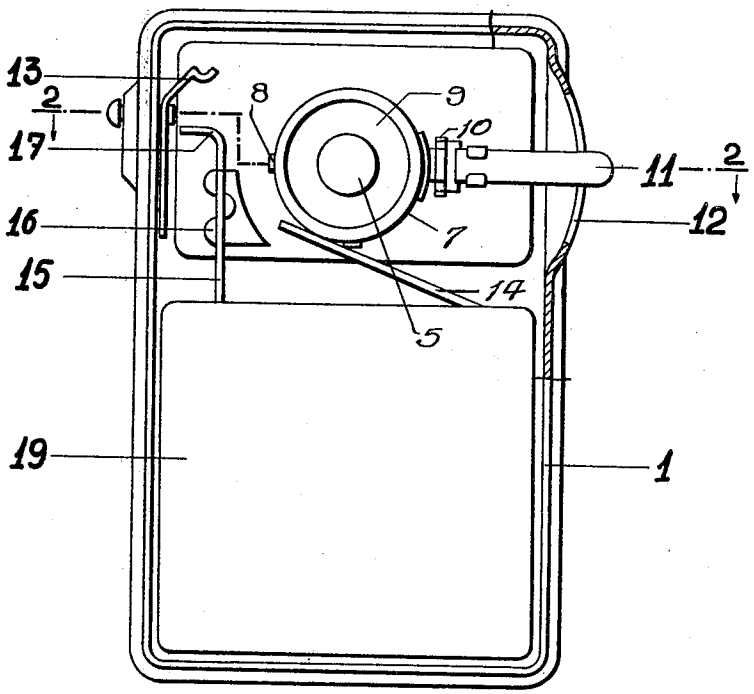
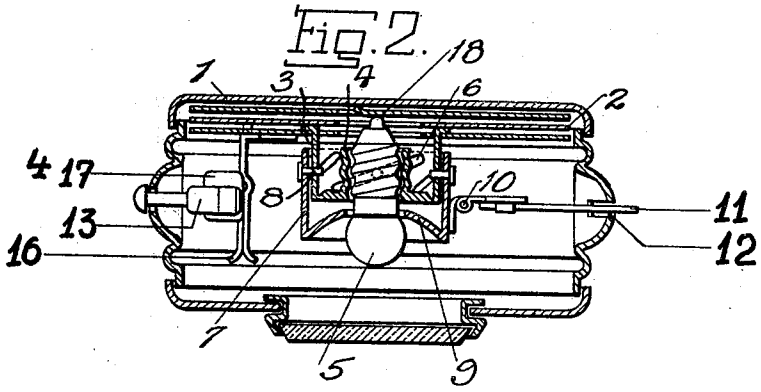


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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ELECTRIC POCKET OR HAND LAMP

Application filed May 8, 1930, Serial No. 450,776, and in Czechoslovakia November 26, 1929.

The present invention refers to an electric pocket or hand lamp having a reflector adjustable to make its focus coincide with the incandescent lamp, and its object is to so construct the lamp that the reflector may readily be adjusted from outside the casing without being liable to lateral displacement relatively to the filament.

The essence of the invention is an incandescent lamp holder insulated from and secured to the lamp casing, a reflector cap mounted on it, and having in known manner a pin and slot connection with it, and an insulated actuating member secured to the reflector cap and extending outwards, by moving which member the reflector cap is adjusted relatively to the incandescent lamp.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which

Figure 1 is an elevation partly in section of the interior of the casing, the cover being removed.

Figure 2 is a section on the line 2—2 in Fig. 1.

The lamp holder 3 with the lamp socket 4 is secured to the back of the lamp casing 1 with an insulating layer 2 interposed between. The holder 3 is formed with one or more slots 6 inclined to the axis of the lamp 5; in the example illustrated there are three such slots. Mounted on the holder 3 is the reflector cap 7 fitted with pins 8 corresponding in number to the slots 6 into which they project. This arrangement may be reversed, i. e. the slots may be in the cap and the pins upon the holder. A hand lever 11 is hinged at 10 upon the reflector cap 7 and extends through a slot 12 in the side wall of the lamp casing from which it is insulated.

On moving the hand lever 11 the reflector cap 7 is turned and owing to its pins 8 engaging in the slots 6 of the stationary lamp holder 3, it is simultaneously displaced in axial direction relatively to the lamp 5, whereby the dispersion of the light thrown back by the reflector 9 may be varied.

The lever 11 has but a slight clearance in the slot 12 and therefore the hinge 10 is provided for preventing interference with the axial displacement of the cap 7 by the lever. Friction is relied on for holding the cap 7 in the position imparted to it by the lever 11.

The negative contact strip 14 of the battery 19 inserted in the lamp casing bears against the reflector cap 7 and so is electrically connected with the lamp socket 4. The positive contact-strip 15 of the battery is thrust between the arms 16 of a contact-strip secured to but insulated from the rear wall of the lamp casing, and formed with a projection 17. This co-operates with the switch 13 electrically connected with the lamp casing with which also the centre pole of the incandescent lamp 5 is connected through a sheet metal tongue 13.

What I claim is:

In a flash light a casing, a bulb secured on said casing, a reflector cap mounted to slide and to rotate with respect to said casing, a lever projecting from said casing and attached to said cap, said casing having a slot for the reception of the projecting end of said lever, a hinge connecting said lever to said cap, and means for translating into axial displacement the rotation of said cap.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

PAUL RATHMANN.