Oct. 16, 1962 J. TEDRICK 3,059,134

ELECTRICAL MARKER LAMP

Filed Dec. 4, 1959

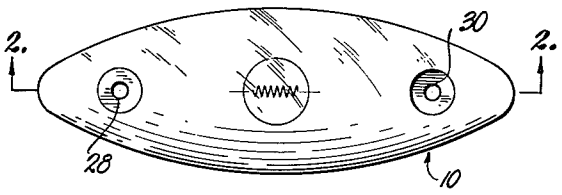


Fig. 1.

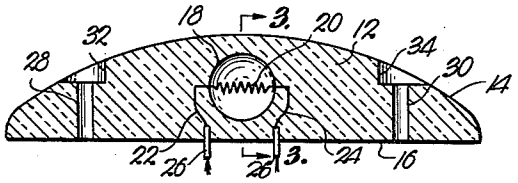


Fig. 2.

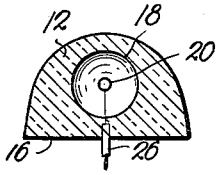


Fig. 3.

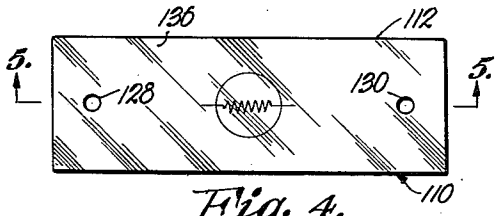


Fig. 4.

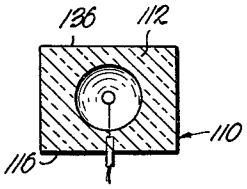


Fig. 6.

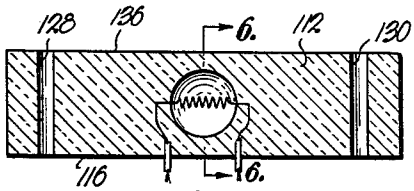


Fig. 5.

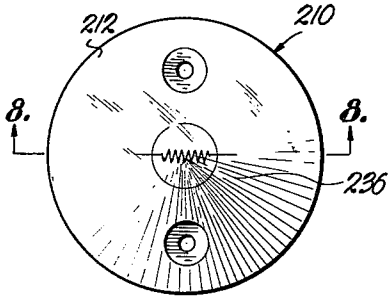


Fig. 7.

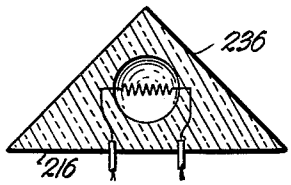


Fig. 8.

INVENTOR.
John Tedrick

BY

Hovey, Schmidt, Johnson & Hovey
ATTORNEYS.

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3,059,134
ELECTRICAL MARKER LAMP

John Tedrick, 8417 E. 19th St., Tulsa, Okla.

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1 Claim. (Cl. 313—110)

This invention relates to electrically operated light producing devices and particularly to an electrical marker lamp adapted to be mounted on a vehicle or the like to serve as a warning signal during operation of the lamp.

It is the primary object of the present invention to provide an electrical marker lamp having a substantially solid body of translucent material mounting incandescent filament means therein, with the body being constructed in a manner so that a housing for the lamp is unnecessary and the body may be secured directly to the external surface of the vehicle.

Another important object of the invention is to provide a marker lamp comprising a solid body of translucent material as defined above wherein such body has a relatively flat face adapted to be disposed in abutting relationship to the outer face of the vehicle, and with the body having at least a pair of passages therethrough in normal relationship to the flat face thereof for receiving screws or the like to secure the lamp to the vehicle and without other attaching means being required.

Another significant object of the invention is to provide a marker lamp as described which may be formed of various materials and molded into desired configuration, to thereby lower the cost of the unit and permitting production of a lamp of any desired external configuration.

Also an important aim of the invention is to provide a marker lamp wherein the leads operably coupled to the incandescent filament disposed in an evacuated area provided in the central part of the lamp body, are embedded in the lamp body and extend through the flat face thereof to permit connection of such leads to an external source of power and without socket means or the like being required.

Other important objects and details of construction of the present electrical marker lamp will become obvious or be explained in greater detail as the following specification progresses.

In the drawing:

FIGURE 1 is a plan view of one form of an electrical marker lamp embodying the concepts of the instant invention;

FIG. 2 is a vertical, cross-sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a vertical, cross-sectional view on the line 3—3 of FIG. 2;

FIG. 4 is a plan view of another form of the electrical marker lamp and having a different lamp body configuration;

FIG. 5 is a sectional view taken on the line 5—5 of FIG. 4;

FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view on the line 6—6 of FIG. 5;

FIG. 7 is a plan view of a third form of the electrical marker lamp illustrating another lamp body configuration; and

FIG. 8 is a vertical, sectional view on the line 8—8 of FIG. 7.

An electrical marker lamp broadly designated **10**, embodying the preferred concepts and external configuration of the instant invention, is illustrated in FIGS. 1, 2 and 3 of the drawings. Lamp **10** comprises a substantially solid body **12** of translucent material which may be either glass or a suitable synthetic resin material having the required heat and stress resistant characteristics. The material from which body **12** is formed preferably

has coloring material therein which particularly adapts lamp **10** for utilization as a signal marker, the most usual colors of body **12** being red or amber. The preferred configuration of body **12** is generally elliptical as far as the outer peripheral shape thereof is concerned, at the zone of juncture of the rounded surface **14** of body **12** with lower flat face **16**. Thus, it can be seen that body **12** is generally U-shaped in transverse section, as shown in FIG. 3.

Body **12** is provided with a central, generally spherical, evacuated area **18** spaced from flat face **16** and receiving an incandescent filament wire **20** disposed in spanning relationship to area **18**. A pair of electrical connector wires **22** and **24** are embedded in body **12**, extend through flat face **16** thereof, and are operably connected to respective opposed ends of incandescent wire **20**. It is to be preferred that tubular insulators **26** be provided in surrounding protective relationship to wires **22** and **24** respectively, with corresponding extremities of insulators **26** also being partially embedded in body **12**, as best shown in FIG. 2. It is of especial note that area **18** within body **12** is presented by a spherical inner surface of body **12** and not by a globe-shaped member placed in body **12** during construction thereof.

Body **12** also has at least a pair of elongated, rectilinear passages **28** and **30** therein with the axes of the same in perpendicular relationship to a plane through flat face **16**. The ends of passages **28** and **30** remote from face **16** communicate with corresponding, transversely triangularly shaped recesses **32** and **34** respectively.

Lamp **10** is adapted to be mounted on the outer surface of a vehicle or the like to be marked without mounting means being required other than screws which are passed through corresponding passages **28** and **30** and into the body of the vehicle. Thus it can be seen that flat face **16** of lamp **12** engages the outer surface of the vehicle in substantially flush relationship thereto, with the heads of the screws extending through passages **28** being received in corresponding recesses **32** and **34** to thereby preclude such heads from projecting outwardly from the arcuate surface **14** of body **12**. Upon connection of wires **22** and **24** to a suitable source of electrical power, and upon closing of the circuit within which wires **22** and **24** are disposed, filament **20** is energized to cause the same to glow and thereby transmit light through body **12** in radial directions.

The lamp **110** illustrated in FIGS. 4, 5 and 6 is substantially identical with lamp **10** with the exception of the configuration of body **112**, which is rectangular rather than generally elliptical, as shown in FIGS. 1 to 3 inclusive. Passages **128** and **130** extending through body **112** are preferably disposed on a plane in perpendicular relationship to the normally outermost face **136** as well as the innermost face **116** of body **112**, and are likewise adapted to receive screws in the same manner as passages **28** and **30** in body **12**. Mounting of lamp **110** on a vehicle is identical with that of lamp **10** and the operation of the lamps is the same.

Electrical lamp **210** illustrated in FIGS. 7 and 8 differs from lamps **10** and **110** only in the configuration of body **212**. As shown in FIGS. 7 and 8, body **12** is of generally conical configuration, having a conical outer face **236** as well as a circular inner face **216** adapted to engage the surface of the vehicle upon which lamp **210** is mounted.

This is a continuation-in-part of my application Serial No. 720,445, filed March 10, 1958, entitled Electrical Marker Lamp and which is now abandoned.

Having thus described the invention what is claimed as new and desired to be secured by Letters Patent is:

An electrical marker lamp comprising a substantially solid body of translucent material having at least one

flat face adapted to abuttingly engage a device to be marked and having an evacuated, substantially centrally disposed area therewithin, the body also being provided with at least a pair of passages therethrough disposed oppositely on each side of said area and extending from said flat face through the body to the surface thereof opposed to said flat face, each of said passages being adapted to receive fastening means for securing the body to the device; a light-giving filament of wire mounted within and substantially spanning said area; and electrical conduit means embedded in said body, passing through said face and operably coupled to corresponding ends of the filament.

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