April 23, 1940. M. D. BURGESS 2,198,525

FLASHLIGHT

Filed May 1, 1937 3 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

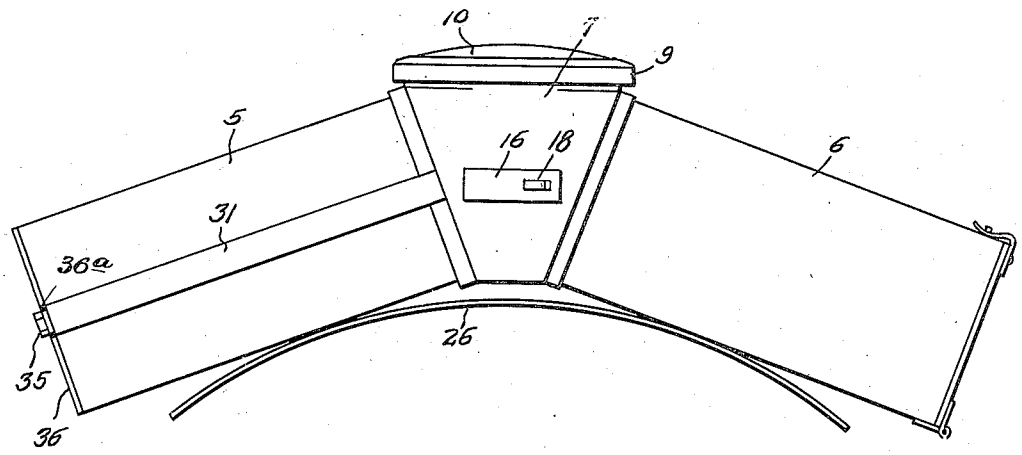



Fig. 4.

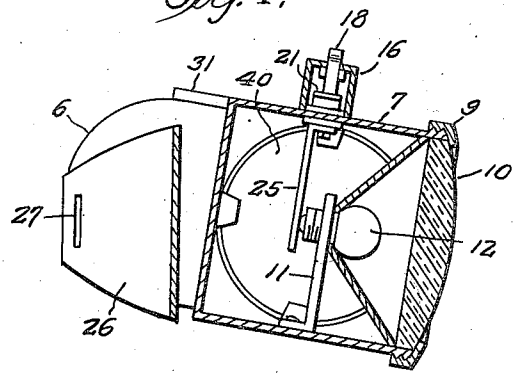
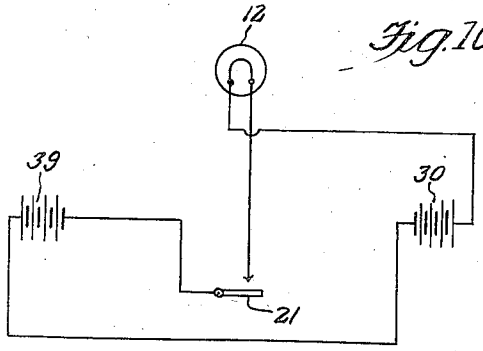



Fig. 10.




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FLASHLIGHT

Filed May 1, 1937 3 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 2.

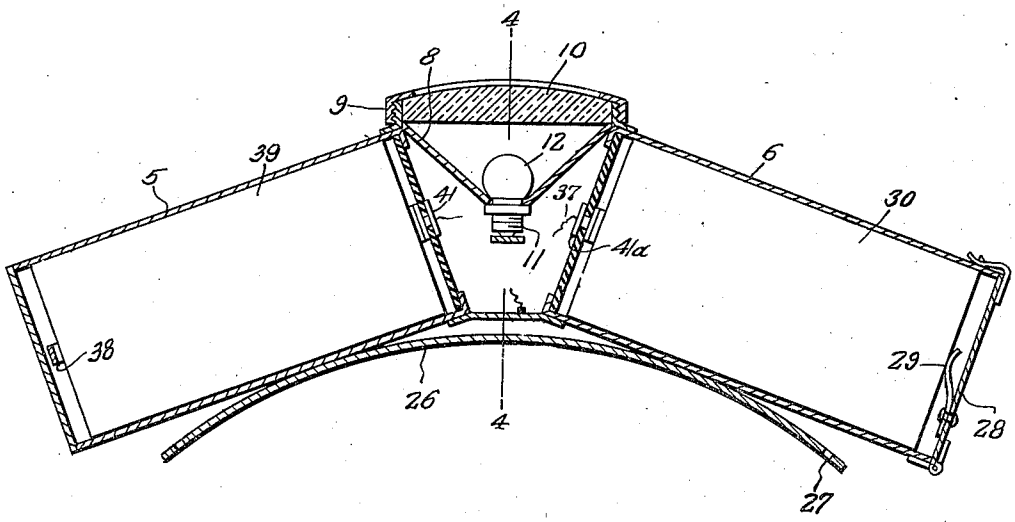
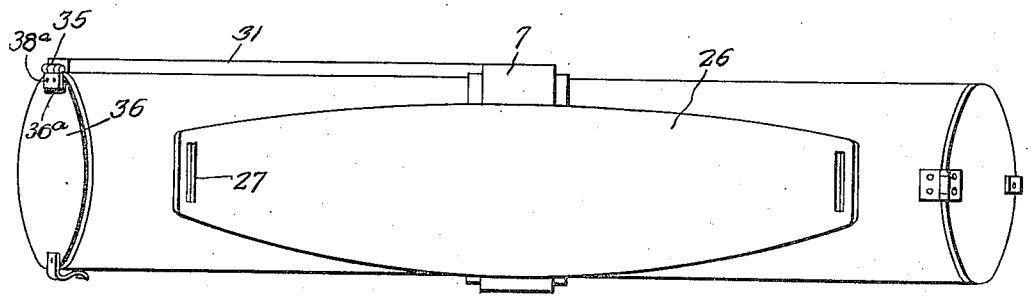



Fig. 3.



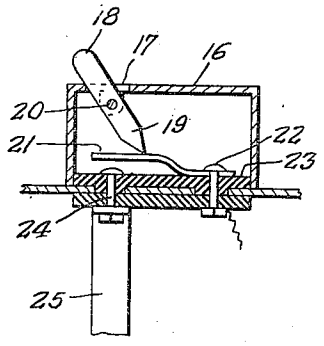




Fig. 5.

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FLASHLIGHT

Filed May 1, 1937 3 Sheets-Sheet 3

Fig. 6.

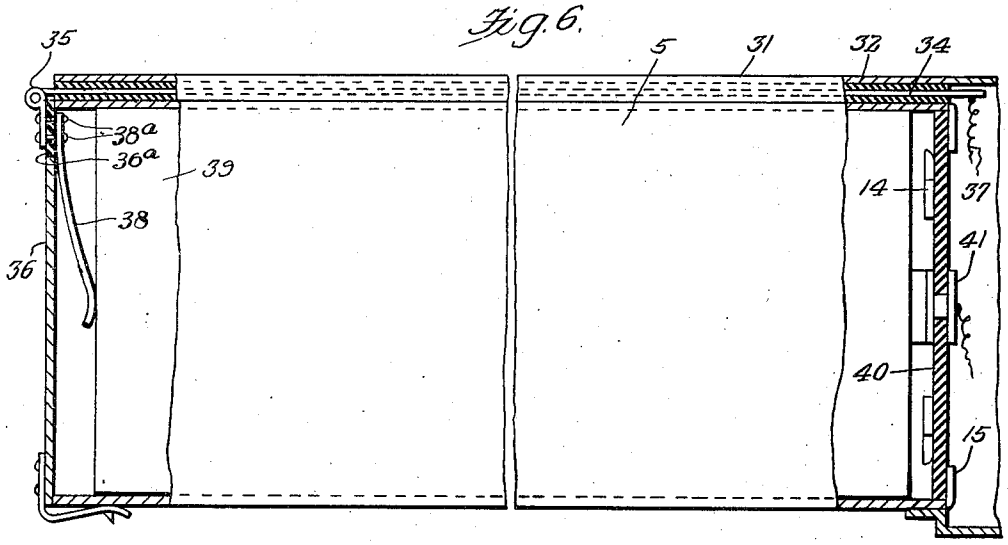
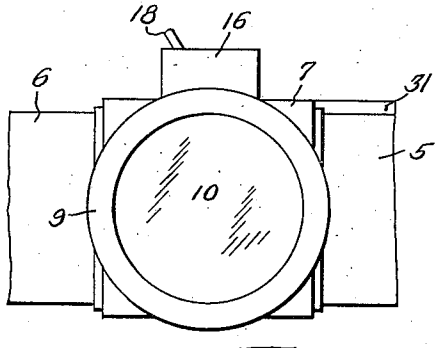



Fig. 7.



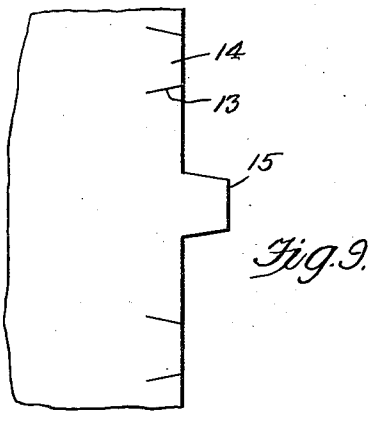
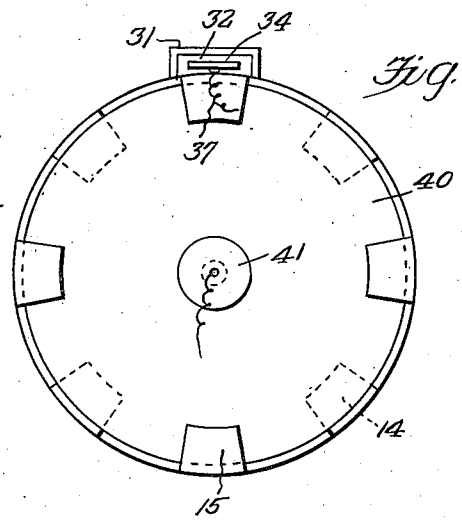




Fig. 9.

Fig. 8.




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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,198,525

## FLASHLIGHT

Morel D. Burgess, Lambert, Mont.

Application May 1, 1937, Serial No. 140,259

1 Claim. (Cl. 240—10.6)

This invention appertains to new and useful improvements in flashlights and more particularly to a flashlight adapted to be carried by a person.

The principal object of the present invention is to provide a flashlight which can be strapped to the body of the user so that the user will have both hands free.

Another important object of the invention is to provide a flashlight constructed in such a manner that it can be carried conveniently on a person's body and be available for use at all times.

These and various other important objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent to the reader of the following specification.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 represents a top plan view of the device.

Figure 2 is a horizontal sectional view through the device.

Figure 3 is a rear elevational view.

Figure 4 is a vertical sectional view on the line 4—4 of Figure 2.

Figure 5 is an enlarged fragmentary detailed sectional view through the switch.

Figure 6 is an enlarged side elevational view of one of the shells of the device with certain parts broken away.

Figure 7 is a fragmentary front elevational view of the device.

Figure 8 is an end elevational view showing the inner end of one of the shells.

Figure 9 is a fragmentary plan view of the blank from which the shell is constructed.

Figure 10 is a diagrammatic view disclosing the electrical connection between the electrical devices involved.

Referring to the drawings wherein like numerals designate like parts, it can be seen in Figure 1 that numerals 5—6 represent cylindrical-shaped shells angularly disposed with respect to each other as converging toward the rearwardly tapering case 7 which houses the reflector 8 and which has at its front side the removable rim 9 for holding the lens 10 in place.

The reflector 8 carries the socket structure 11 in which the bulb 12 is disposed.

As is suggested in Figure 9, each of these shells 5—6 is constructed of a sheet of sheet metal having its inner end slit at the points 13 to define lugs 14, and further formed to provide outstanding lugs 15 for attachment to the case 7.

Mounted upon the case 7 is the small switch box 16 having the slot 17 in the top thereof through which the handle portion 18 of the contactor operating arm 19 extends, this arm being on the fulcrum 20 and having its lower tapered end operative against the spring contactor 21. A binding post 22 secures one end of the contactor 21 to the insulation plate 23 while the opposite end of the contactor 21 is operative against the contact forming binding post 24. A spring contact finger 25 extends from the post 24 and bears against the center contact of the bulb 12. It will be observed in Figure 4 that the socket 11 is in the form of an arm which has direct contact with the metal of the case 7.

An arcuate-shaped member 26 has portions adjacent its ends secured to the shells 5—6 and this arcuate member 26 is provided with slots 27 at its ends for receiving a strap member whereby the device can be strapped to the user.

The shell 6 is provided with the hinged closure 28 carrying the spring contact 29 bearing against the side of the battery cell 30.

The shell 5 is provided with an elongated passageway 31 containing a strip of insulation 32 through which the conductor 34 is longitudinally disposed, one end being connected to the hinge 35 of the closure 36 of the shell 5 and its opposite ends having the connection 37 to the contact 41*a* engaging the carbon terminal of battery cell 30.

The outer end of the shell 5 is provided with the aforementioned closure 36 having an insert 36*a* of insulation to which a spring 38 is secured by securing elements 38*a*, which also serve to secure the closure 36 to the hinge 35, and these securing elements act as an electrical connection between the battery engaging spring 38 and the hinge 35 and conductor 34.

As can be seen in Figures 6 and 8, the inner end of each of the shells 5—6 has its lug portion 14 bent against the inner and outer sides of the closure disks 40 in alternate disposition and a contact extending through each of these disks 40 and denoted by the numeral 41 engages the carbon post of the corresponding battery cell 39 or 30.

The circuit connections, as shown diagrammaticaly in Fig. 10, are as follows: carbon post of battery cell 30 to contact 41*a*, which is connected by a suitable lead 37 to the conductor strip 34, hinge 35, elements 38*a*, spring 38, cell 39 which is insulated from the casing by the usual cardboard wrapper, carbon post of cell 39 to contact 41, and by a suitable connector from the contact 41 to the binding post 22 of the switch element 25, lamp 12 and socket 11 to the

casing 7, 6, which is connected by the spring 29 to the zinc element of the cell 30.

While the foregoing specification sets forth the invention in specific terms, it is to be understood that numerous changes in the shape, size and materials may be resorted to without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as claimed hereinafter.

What is claimed as new is:

A lamp structure comprising an arcuate-shaped head plate, a lamp case, a pair of shell structures extending from the case in opposite directions and in diverged relation with respect to each other, said shells being secured at their intermediate portions to the said arcuate head plate, said shells being adapted to contain batteries, a lamp in the lamp case, and switch means connected with the batteries and lamp.

MOREL D. BURGESS.