

No. 716,595.

Patented Dec. 23, 1902.

J. TAUSSIG.  
REFLECTOR FOR INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

(Application filed Mar. 13, 1902.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

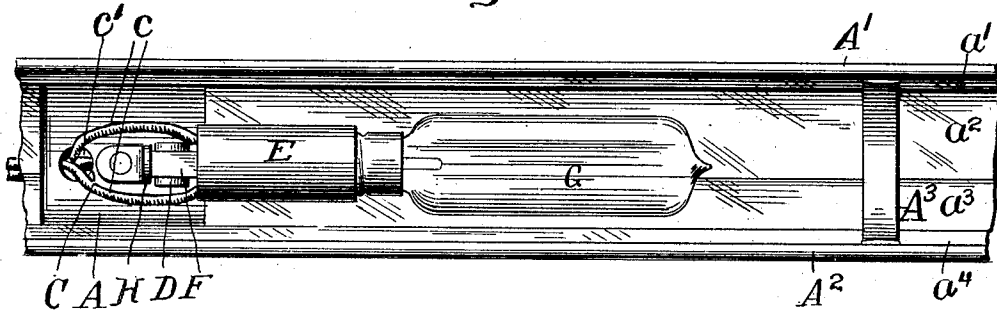


Fig. 2.

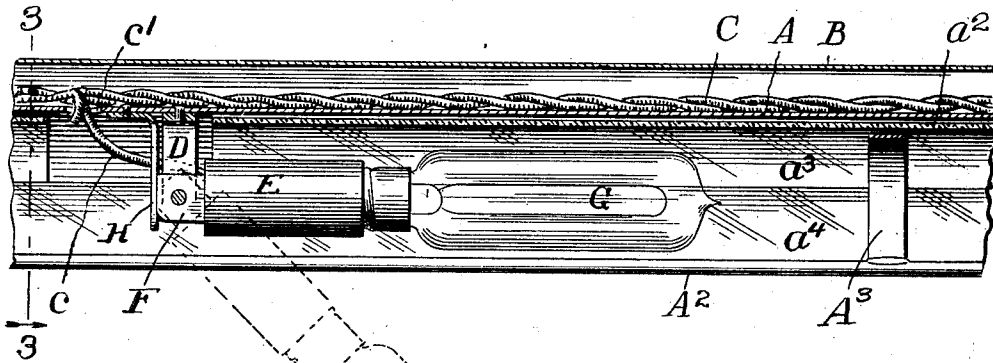
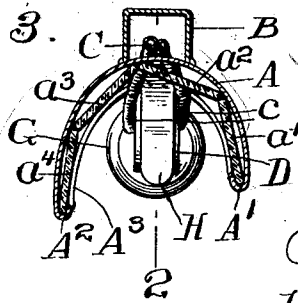


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

Chas. Shervey  
S. Bliss.

Inventor:

Joseph Taussig  
by W. Pitner  
Atty.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH TAUSSIG, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## REFLECTOR FOR INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 716,595, dated December 23, 1902.

Application filed March 13, 1902. Serial No. 98,002. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOSEPH TAUSSIG, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Reflectors for Incandescent Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in reflectors for incandescent lamps; and its object is to provide a reflector for this purpose which shall possess the advantages of reflectors of the ordinary type and which shall further be easier to clean and from which the lamps may be more readily removed than in the reflectors which have hitherto been made.

To these ends my invention consists in certain novel features of construction, which are shown in the accompanying drawings and described in this specification.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an under plan of my improved reflector with an incandescent lamp pivoted therein. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section in the line 2 2 of Fig. 3, showing the lamp and socket in elevation; and Fig. 3 is a section in the line 3 3 of Fig. 2 looking in the direction of the arrow.

Referring to the drawings, A is a sheet of metal bent, preferably, into a semicylindrical or approximately semicylindrical form and forming the backing-piece and support for the reflecting-mirrors and other parts of the device.

B is a trough-shaped strip secured to the back of the backing-piece A, and it forms with said backing-piece a tube, as is clearly shown in Fig. 3, to receive the conducting-cord C of the lamps.

On the inside of the backing-piece A are preferably four mirrors  $a^1 a^2 a^3 a^4$ , which are held in place within the backing-piece by the upturned edges  $A^1 A^2$  of the backing-piece and by a spring-strip  $A^3$ , lying within them, said strip holding them firmly in contact and in place within the backing-piece A. The mirrors  $a^1 a^4$  are formed, as shown, in the form of rectangular strips which extend, preferably, from end to end of the reflector, while the strips  $a^2 a^3$  are cut away at intervals to expose portions of the backing-piece A, and thereby to leave spaces for the lamps and

lamp-brackets. Only one of these exposed portions is shown; but they may be placed in any desired position. Upon a portion of the backing-piece A thus exposed is secured a metal clip D of the form shown in Fig. 2. It is U-shaped, and between its ends is pivoted a lamp-socket E of any ordinary type, the socket supporting a lamp G, as shown. The lamp-socket is provided with a square-ended projecting piece F, which is pivotally held between the ends of the U-shaped clip, and this piece F projects beyond the said ends of the clip. Upon the backing-piece A is also secured an L-shaped spring H immediately back of the U-shaped clip, and the free end of this spring bears against the squared end of the projecting piece F on the lamp-bracket. This, it will be seen, holds the lamp and bracket normally in the position shown in Fig. 2, but permits it to be moved to the position shown by the dotted lines in the same figure to permit a fresh lamp to be inserted in the socket and to permit the reflector to be cleaned behind the lamp. The socket E is connected to the conducting-cord C by a short flexible cord  $c$ , passing through a hole  $c'$  in the backing-piece A.

The advantages of constructing a reflector of this general type as herein shown are perfectly obvious. Hitherto the lamp has been held in space in a rigid socket within a trough of the reflector, and it has been, therefore, extremely difficult to clean the reflector underneath the lamp. The result is that reflectors have been allowed, as a general rule, to go dirty, and when they were cleaned it was necessary to remove the lamp by screwing it from the socket. Owing to the position of the lamp itself, it was difficult to do even this, because it was not easy to get a firm hold upon the lamp to unscrew it. With my improved reflector, however, these things are extremely simple. The lamp is merely swung out of the trough when it is desired to clean the reflector, and when it is in this raised position the lamp can be unscrewed and a new one inserted with perfect ease.

I do not consider that the particular construction of the reflector herein shown is essential, and, in fact, the form herein shown could be considerably modified without in any way affecting the principle of my inven-

tion, and I therefore do not intend to limit myself to the specific construction herein shown.

I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. In a device of the class described, the combination with a trough-shaped reflector, of an incandescent lamp pivotally supported within said reflector and adapted normally to lie within it in the line of its length and adapted to be moved therefrom into an oblique position, substantially as described.

2. In a device of the class described, the combination with a trough-shaped reflector, of a U-shaped clip secured within said reflector and a lamp-socket pivoted between the ends of said clip and adapted to lie normally within said reflector in the line of its length and to be moved therefrom into an oblique position with reference thereto, substantially as described.

3. In a device of the class described, the combination with a trough-shaped reflector, of a lamp-socket pivotally supported therein and adapted to lie normally within said

trough in the line of its length and adapted to be moved therefrom into an oblique position with reference thereto and a spring tending to hold said socket continually in its normal position with reference to said reflector, substantially as described.

4. In a device of the class described, the combination with a trough-shaped reflector, of a U-shaped clip, secured therein, a lamp-socket, a square-ended piece upon said socket pivoted between the ends of said U-shaped clip and an L-shaped spring secured within said trough and having its free end in engagement with said square-ended piece upon said socket, whereby said spring tends to hold said socket in its normal position, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, this 19th day of February, A. D. 1902.

JOSEPH TAUSSIG.

Witnesses:

CHAS. O. SHERVEY,  
S. BLISS.