

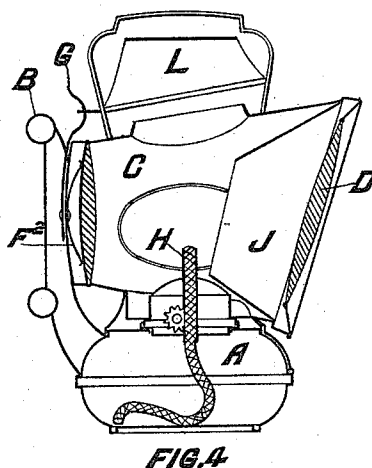
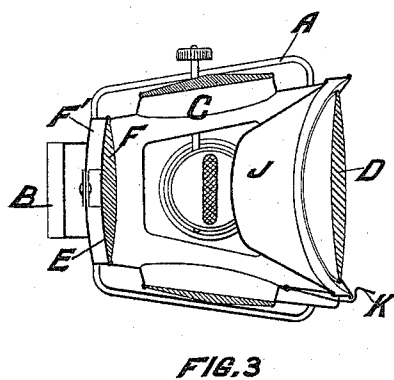
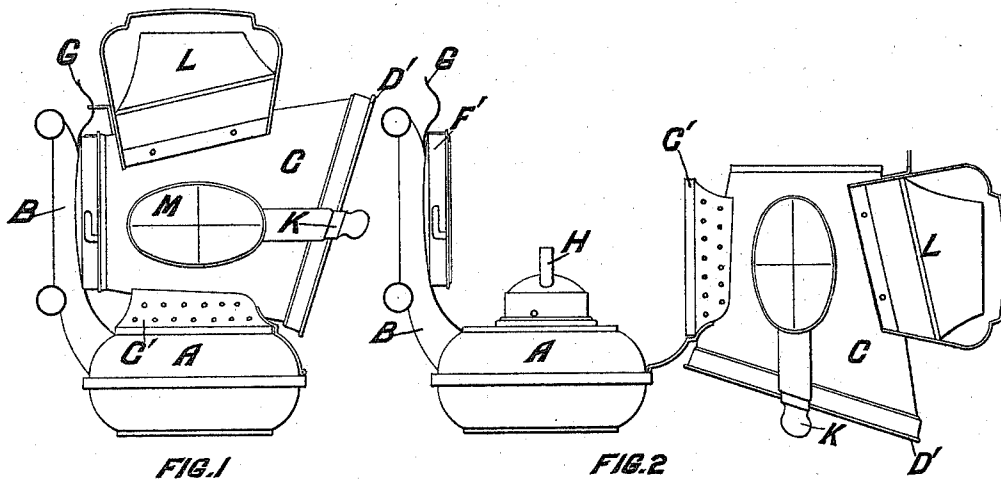
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

H. LUCAS.
LAMP.

No. 579,593.

Patented Mar. 30, 1897.



Witnesses
H. van Oldenmeek
Otto Munk

Inventor
Harry Lucas

by *[Signature]*
Attorneys

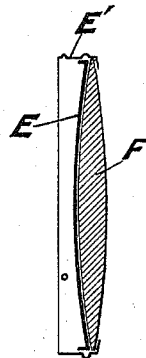
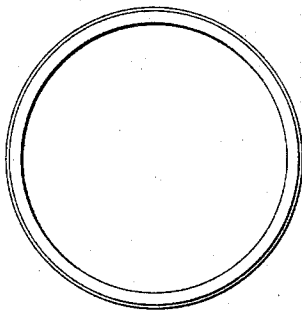
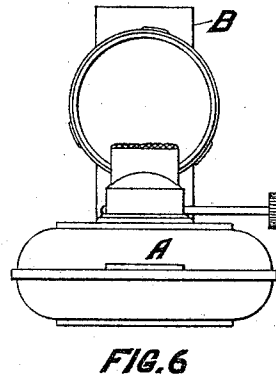
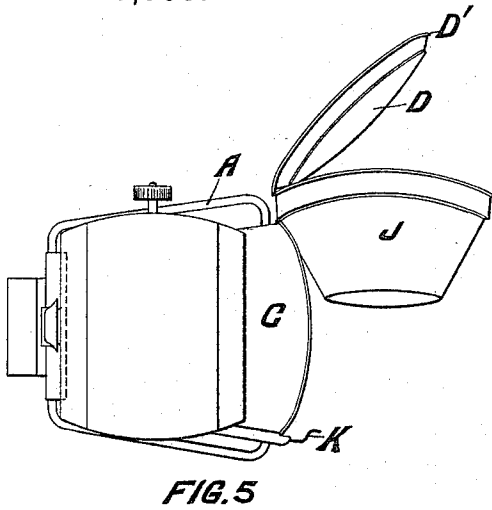
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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H. van Oldenmeel
Otto Munk

Inventor
Harry Lucas
by *P. R. Anderson*
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY LUCAS, OF BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 579,593, dated March 30, 1897.

Application filed February 6, 1896. Serial No. 578,210. (No model.) Patented in England June 2, 1894, No. 10,709.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY LUCAS, a citizen of Great Britain, and a resident of Little King Street, in the city of Birmingham, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

The invention has been patented in England, No. 10,709, dated June 2, 1894.

This invention relates to improvements in lamps for attachment to cycles and for other similar purposes, my object being to construct a small and compact lamp of great illuminating power that shall effectively reflect the light from its interior in the required direction, and to so arrange the same as to permit of ready access to the burner and to the interior of the lamp for the purposes of trimming and cleaning.

In order that my invention and the method of carrying the same into effect may be the more readily understood, I append hereunto two sheets of explanatory drawings, to be hereinafter referred to.

On Sheet 1 Figure 1 is a side elevation showing the lamp closed, and Fig. 2 a similar view when the lamp is opened. Fig. 3 is a sectional plan, and Fig. 4 a sectional elevation, of the lamp. On Sheet 2 Fig. 5 is a plan of the lamp with its front open. Fig. 6 is a front elevation of the lamp with the body removed. Fig. 7 is a front elevation, and Fig. 8 a sectional side or end elevation, of the reflector.

The same reference-letters in the different views indicate the same parts.

In the application of my invention I construct a hollow base or reservoir A for containing the oil, having the necessary burner and attachments fitted to the same. At one side or end of the lamp-base I fix a standard or bracket B, to which I attach a handle or connection of any ordinary description for securing the lamp in the required position upon the cycle or other vehicle.

The body C of the lamp is of a circular conical configuration, its front or large face being preferably slanted or formed at an angle other than a right angle with the conical body or axis, as illustrated.

The lens or glass front D is mounted in a

frame D', which is hinged at the larger end of the lamp-body, as hereinafter described.

The metal reflector E and the back lens F are inserted within the cap E', Fig. 8, which fits within a socket or holder F', Figs. 2 and 3, formed upon or attached to the standard or bracket B, a spring F², Fig. 4, being provided to keep the lens and reflector against the face of the cap.

The lamp-body C is mounted upon a saddle or intervening seating C' and is hinged to the side or end of the base A opposite to the standard or bracket B, being locked or secured in its closed position by means of the spring-catch or fastening-piece G. On pressing back or releasing the catch G the entire lamp-body can be turned over on its hinges, thus exposing the burner H, as illustrated at Fig. 2. The lamp base or reservoir A is made with inclined or tapered sides to correspond with the taper of the conical body C. The front or large end of the conical body C is closed by the hinged front glass frame D'. The small end of the lamp-body is closed by its abutment against the standard or bracket B, carrying the back lens and reflector. The front glass frame D' is hinged to a reflector-cone J, which is itself hinged to the front end of the lamp-body C. I so shape the reflector-cone J as to make the bottom part flatter or of a less inclination than the upper part, as shown in the sectional elevation at Fig. 4. The rays of light from the burner H, which impinge upon the upper part of the cone, are thus reflected downward to the roadway, while the bottom part of the cone is low enough to prevent any obstruction to the passage of the direct rays of light from the burner H and from the back reflector E. The hinged cone and conical reflector are secured in the closed position by means of a spring-catch piece K.

I attach an ordinary hood, such as L, to the upper part of the lamp-body C and provide colored or other side glasses, such as M, and other usual fittings and attachments upon the lamp.

Having thus described my invention, I declare that what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In combination in a lantern, a base having a standard at one end thereof, the lens

supported thereon, and a conical body hinged
at its front enlarged portion to the base ex-
tending entirely across the reservoir and hav-
ing its smaller end open and abutting against
5 the seat about the lens, the major axis of said
conical body being horizontal, substantially
as described.

2. In combination with the base a conical
body above the same arranged with its axis
10 horizontal, said body having an open rear end
and extending entirely across the reservoir, a

standard and a lens thereon for closing the
small end of the conical body, the said base
being tapering to correspond with the conical
body and having its larger front portion 15
hinged to the larger front part of conical body.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my
hand in presence of two witnesses.

HARRY LUCAS.

Witnesses:

EDWARD MARKS,
HERBERT BOWKETT.