G. A. SOEHNLEIN.

PORTABLE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 5, 1916.

1,237,112.

Patented Aug. 14, 1917.

Fig. 1.

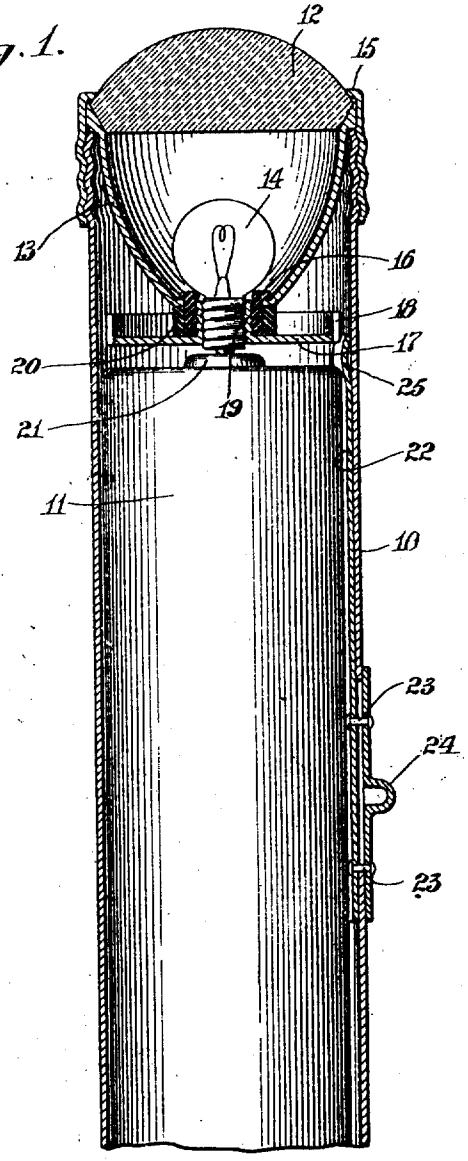
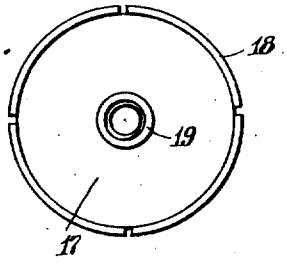


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

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PORTABLE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

1,237,112. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 14, 1917.

Application filed October 5, 1916. Serial No. 123,821.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE A. SOEHNLEIN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Brooklyn, county of Kings, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Portable Electric Lights, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to portable electric lights, and particularly to the means by which the current from the battery is conducted to the lamp. One of the objects of my invention is to provide a cheap, simple and efficient means by which any possibility of the short-circuiting of the battery may be prevented and by which a conducting path direct to the terminals of the lamp will be provided.

With these and other objects in view, my invention consists of certain novel features of construction, combination and arrangement of parts, as will be more fully described and pointed out in the appended claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a partial longitudinal section of one type of flashlight which I have chosen for purposes of illustration, which figure shows one form of my invention.

Fig. 2 is a plan of the circular contact member shown in Fig. 1.

The corresponding parts are referred to both in the drawings and in the specification by similar reference characters.

In the drawings 10 represents the casing of the flashlight and 11 the usual dry battery. 12 is the usual lens, 13 the reflector, 14 the incandescent lamp and 15 the ferrule, which, in the form illustrated, is screwed on the casing 10 to hold the lens 12 and the reflector 13 in place against the outer edge of the casing 10.

The reflector 13 is provided with an opening into which is placed a bushing 16 of non-conducting material. The bushing 16 is provided with a flange which projects on the inside of reflector 13 and preferably this bushing 16 is also internally threaded. Into the opening in the bushing 16 extends, preferably by suitable threads, a conductor 17, which in the form illustrated, is a circular plate having upstanding edges 18. The projection 19 on this conductor is preferably also internally threaded so that the usual screw socket of the electric lamp 14 may be used. A non-conducting member 20 is inserted between the reflector 13 and the plate 17 so that as the latter is screwed into place in the bushing 16, the reflector will be held firmly between the projection 19 and the member 20, and at the same time will be insulated from the lamp itself.

Any suitable form of switch may be used by which contact may be made between the exterior of the battery 11 and the pole 21 thereof. It will be understood that in this type of lamp the battery 11 contacts either directly or indirectly with the casing 10, so that any conductor making contact with the casing 10 and also with the conducting plate 17 will provide a circuit through the lamp when the pole 21 is in contact with the other terminal of the lamp. As one form of suitable switch for this purpose, I have illustrated a slidable member 22 connected through rivets 23 with a sliding thumb piece 24. The member 22 preferably has an inwardly bent portion 25 which, when the member 22 slides upward, contacts with the upstanding members 18 of the plate 17. This upstanding rim of the plate 17 is preferably cut in a number of places as shown best in Fig. 2, so that this rim may be bent outward slightly in order to insure contact between it and the sliding member 22.

It will be seen that since the reflector 13 is insulated entirely from the lamp, there is no possibility of short-circuiting the battery nor the accidental lighting of the lamp 14 by any metal contacting with the reflector and the casing 10. Moreover, by reason of the construction of the parts 16, 17 and 20, it will be obvious that the same may be readily assembled or disassembled, and that since the parts can be separately made and assembled by hand, the construction is not only efficient but extremely cheap, without any possibility of the reflector 13 coming in contact with either of the terminals of the lamp 14.

I claim:—

A portable electric lamp having a casing, a conductive reflector therein, having an

opening in its axis, an internally-threaded non-conductive bushing in said opening having a flange extending across said opening and contacting with the inside of said reflector, an externally-threaded lamp socket having a flange at one end only and adapted to be screwed into said bushing and a non-conductive washer between said flange and the outside of said reflector.

GEORGE A. SOEHNLEIN.

Witnesses:
EDWARD GINTZ,
DAMIAN SCHWER.