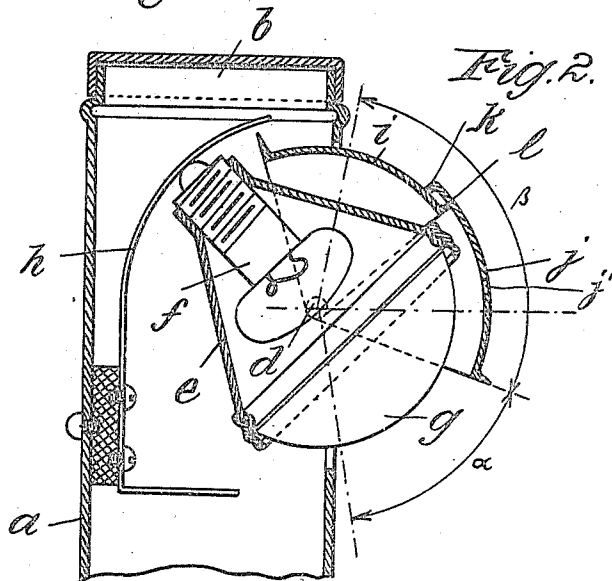
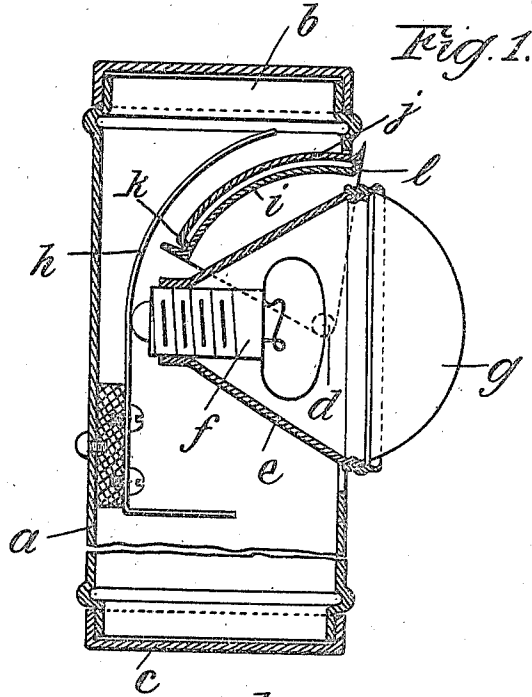


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J. BECKMANN.
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APPLICATION FILED NOV. 10, 1915.

Patented Oct. 1, 1918.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES:

George DuBois

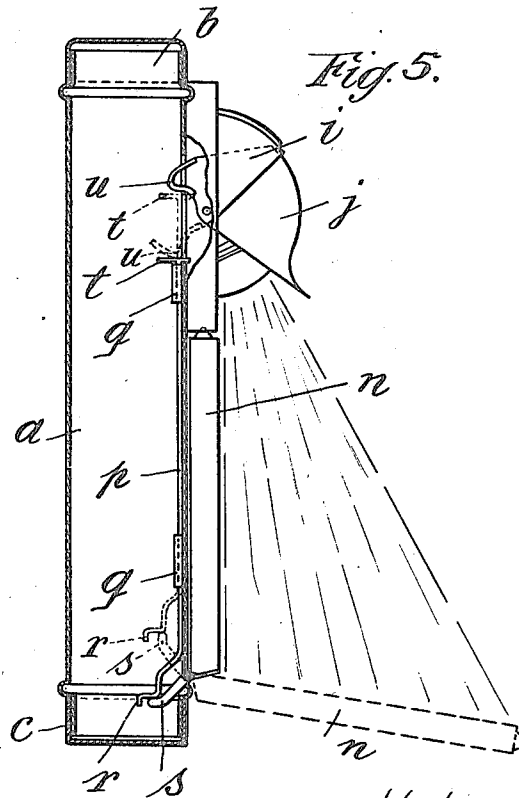
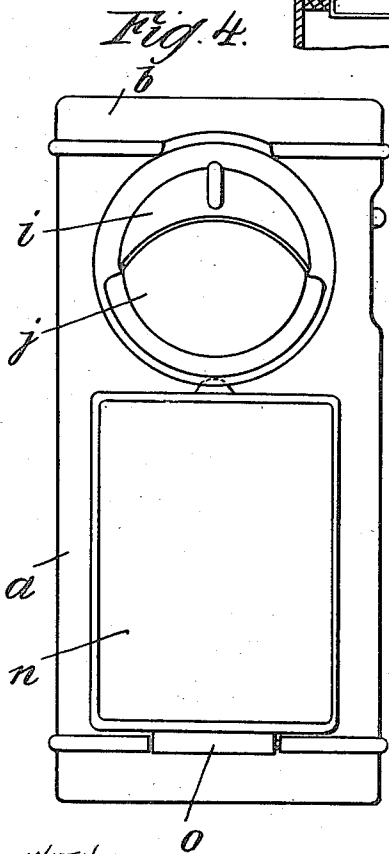
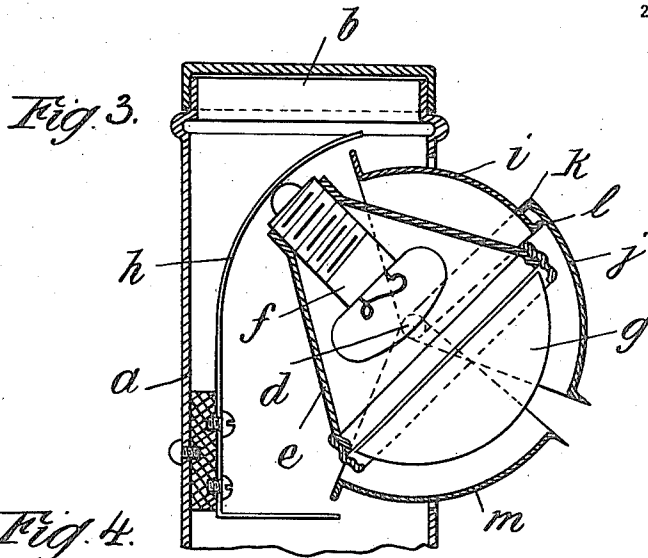
Henry F. Ruhl

INVENTOR
JOSEF BECKMANN
BY *Maxwell M. Smith*
ATTORNEYS

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WITNESSES:
George DuBois
Denny Ruhl

INVENTOR
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEF BECKMANN, OF FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, GERMANY, ASSIGNOR TO THE CORPORATION OF DR.-ING. SCHNEIDER & CO. ELEKTRIZITÄTS-GES. M. B. H., OF FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, GERMANY.

ELECTRIC POCKET-LAMP.

1,280,370.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 1, 1918.

Application filed November 10, 1915. Serial No. 60,714.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEF BECKMANN, citizen of the German Empire, and resident of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, have invented new and useful Improvements in Electric Pocket-Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in electric pocket-lamps and consists in an arrangement, by which the light of the lamp can be shaded or directed downward, so that it can be used to light the way or a map or the like, at the same time preventing the owner from being discovered.

For this purpose a shade is used, which can be brought in front of the lamp, so that the light is not directed horizontally but downward. The arrangement can be made so, that the lamp carrier can be turned together with the shade. Thereby the rays themselves of the lamp are directed downward, or in any other direction, as desired.

As a second modification a shade coming from below is arranged beside the shade coming from above, by which means it is possible to make the angle of the beam of light still smaller. This second shade can be made of opaque material and eventually provided with perforations, or it can be made of a translucent material, so that the luminous intensity can be regulated.

As a third modification a small folding table is connected to the lamp, which can be flapped downward, if the shade is turned before the lamp the beam of light falls directly on to the table. The table can be provided with a writing-block, with a map, with a compass or the like. If desired this table can be connected to the shade, so that if the table is flapped downward the shade is brought before the lamp, and is prevented from being turned back as long as the table is in the position for writing on it.

The accompanying drawings show four modifications of the electric pocket-lamp. Figure 1 is a side view of the first modification, partly in section, the shade being entirely opened. Fig. 2 shows the same view, the shade being partly set before the lamp and the lamp-carrier being turned in the corresponding position. Fig. 3 shows a modification, in which a second shade coming from below is provided. Figs. 4 and 5

show front view and side elevation of a complete pocket-lamp with shade and table.

According to the Figs. 1 and 2 the case (a) of the pocket-lamp is provided with the two covers (b) and (c). In the case (a) a lamp-carrier (e) which has a holder for the glow-lamp (f) is pivotally mounted on pins (d). The lamp-carrier (e) contains a reflector and a lens (g). Behind the lamp-carrier a curved strip of metal (h) is arranged to supply the current to the glow-lamp. Instead of the strip of metal also a flexible wire can be used to connect the glow-lamp to the battery. The shade which consists of two shields (i) and (j) can be turned around the pins (d). The shield (j) slides over the shield (i) and if the shade is brought before the lamp first the shield (j) will be turned around the pins (d). The shield (j) slides on the shield (i) until the catch (k) of the shield (j) catches the flange (l) of the shield (i), whereby this shield turns also around the pins (d).

As shown in Fig. 2 it is possible to shade the light of the lamp so that the rays of light falling downward are limited to the angle (α) of Fig. 2. At the same time the whole lamp-carrier turns around the pins (d) so that the optical axis of the combination of reflector and lens comes also in an inclined position.

The modification according to Fig. 3 shows exactly the same arrangement, but another shade (m) is provided which comes from below and which can also be turned around the pins (d).

By these two shades the light of the lamp can be limited to a narrow beam of light. The lower shade (m) can be provided with perforations (j'), to let pass some light if the shades are closed. The shade (m) can also be made of a translucent material by which the light is considerably reduced.

According to the modification of the Figs. 4 and 5 the case (a) of the pocket-lamp is provided with a little table (n) which can be turned around the hinge (o). The table can be brought into the position shown in Fig. 5 in dotted lines. On the table a writing-block, a map, a compass or the like can be fastened. The light of the lamp falls directly on the table (n) and illuminates it sufficiently.

If desired an interlocking device can be provided, which consists of a bar (*p*), which can be held in place by the guides (*q*) of the case (*a*). The bar (*p*) has at its lower end a hook (*r*) against which a small lever (*s*) connected with the table (*n*) strikes. On the upper end the bar (*p*) is bent at (*t*) and strikes against the nose (*u*) of the shade (*j*).

If the table is flapped downward the lever (*s*) strikes against the hook (*r*) of the bar (*p*) and displaces the bar (*p*) whereby the bar pushes the nose (*u*) of the shade by means of its bent end (*t*) so that at the same time the light of the lamp is shaded and directed to the table. As long as the table is lowered the shade cannot be opened. If the table is returned to the position shown in Fig. 5 in full lines the bar (*p*) falls down and now the shade can be opened.

Naturally any other connection can be provided between shade and table, for instance by rack and pinion or the like.

Now what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is the following:

1. In electric pocket lamps, the combination of a casing, pins extending from the wall of said casing, a lamp carrier pivotally mounted on said pins and screening means for the lamp pivotally mounted on said pins substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. In electric pocket lamps, the combination of a casing, pins extending from the inner wall face of said casing, a carrier pivotally mounted on said pins, a lamp secured to said carrier, a stationary contact element

in said casing contacting with the lamp and a plurality of movable telescopic shades pivotally mounted on said pins to vary the quantity of light coming from said lamp.

3. In electric pocket lamps, the combination of a casing, a pivotally mounted lamp provided with variable screening means in said casing, a table hinged to said casing and means connecting said table with said screening means whereby the said screening means are actuated by the movements of said table.

4. In electric pocket lamps the combination of a glow lamp, a plurality of pivotally mounted shades for said lamp and a table hinged on the case of the lamp and connected with the shades by a bar, substantially as and for the purpose described.

5. In electric pocket lamps the combination of a glow lamp, a plurality of pivotally mounted shades for said lamp and a table hinged on the case of the lamp and connected with the shades by a bar, of which the upper end strikes against the nose of the shade while its under end touches a lever of the table, substantially as and for the purpose described.

That I claim the foregoing as my invention, I have signed my name, in presence of two witnesses, this 16th day of October, 1915.

JOSEF BECKMANN.

Witnesses:

JEAN GRUND,
CARL GRUND.