F. L. GODINEZ.

LAMP.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 6, 1916.

1,208,540.

Patented Dec. 12, 1916.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

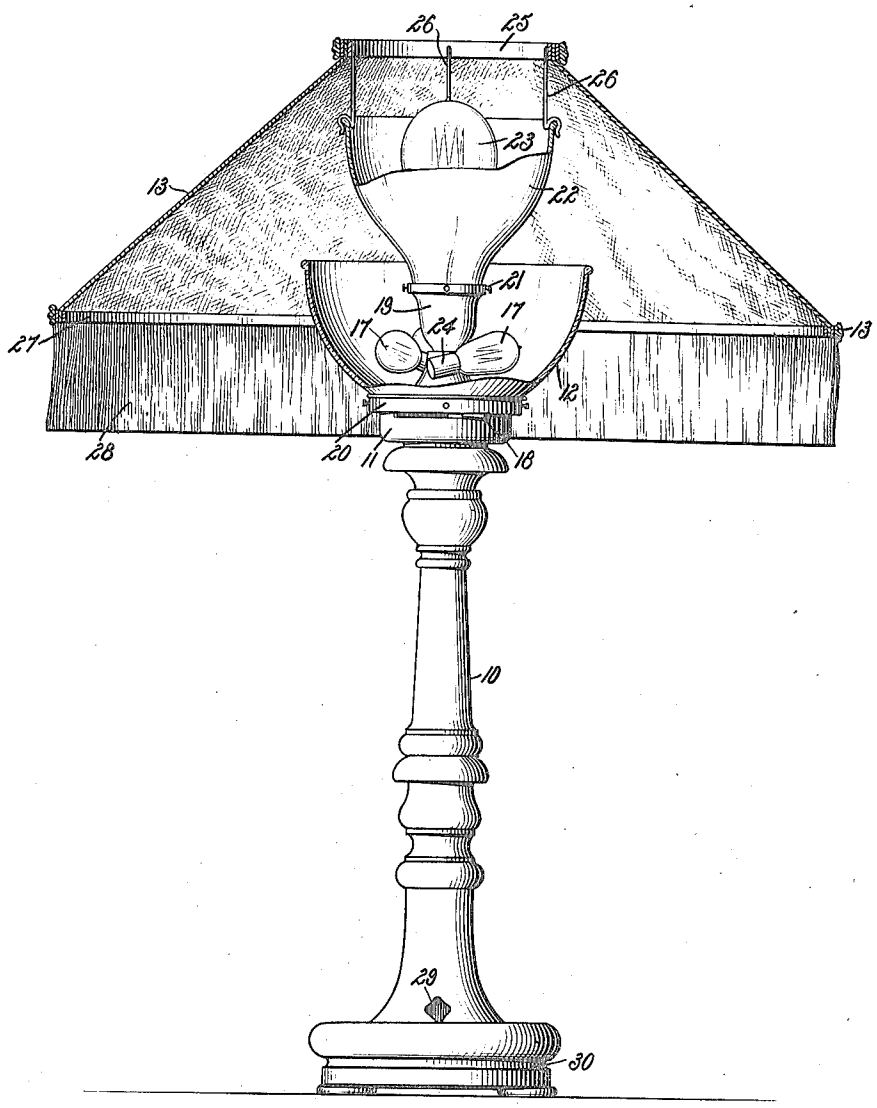


Fig. 1.

WITNESSES

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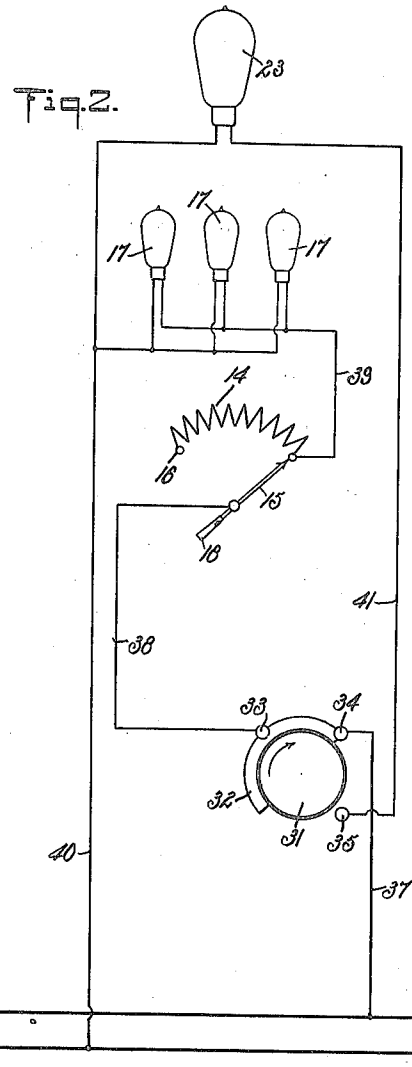
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.



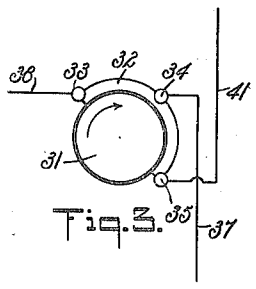


Fig. 3.

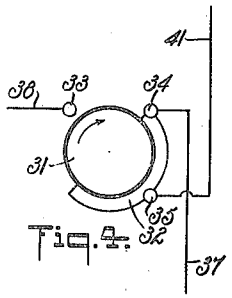


Fig. 4.

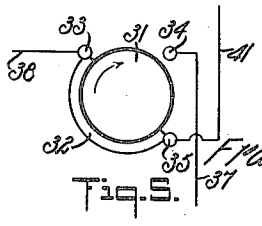


Fig. 5.

WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANCISCO LAURENT GODINEZ, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO GEORGE G. LYNCH CO., OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

LAMP.

1,208,540. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 12, 1916.

Application filed April 6, 1916. Serial No. 89,385.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANCISCO L. GODINEZ, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Jersey City, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and Improved Lamp, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Among the principal objects which the present invention has in view are: to provide a lamp with a system for furnishing a restricted area with diffused light for combined direct and indirect illumination, and a second system for furnishing an unrestricted area with clear light for indirect illumination; to provide means for at will discontinuing the service of either or both said systems; to provide means for controlling the intensity of the source of diffused light; and to provide means for concealing from lateral points of view the illuminating elements in the lamp.

Drawings.—Figure 1 is a vertical section of a portable lamp constructed and arranged in accordance with the present invention; Fig. 2 is a diagrammatic view showing the electric wiring employed in a lamp constructed and arranged in accordance with the present invention; Fig. 3 is a detail view diagrammatically showing a switch employed for establishing the lighting circuit in both the direct and the indirect diffused lighting systems; Fig. 4 shows the switch disposed as suspending the use of the diffused system while employing the indirect illuminating system; Fig. 5 is a view showing the switch in position assumed when suspending the employment of both systems.

Description.—As seen in the drawings, a pedestal 10 supports at the upper end thereof, a rheostat casing 11, the external shape whereof is formed in harmony with the general design of the pedestal and lamp including the translucent tulip-shaped reflector bowl 12 and shade 13. The rheostat held within the casing 11 is constructed in any conventional design having a resistance coil such as indicated by the numeral 14 in Fig. 2 of the drawings. The free end of a switch 15 passes over a series of contact buttons 16 arranged to throw more or less resistance in the line furnishing current to the bank of lamps 17. This occurs whenever the handle 18 is engaged by an operator and moved to increase or diminish the intensity of the light furnished by the lamps 17.

The lamps 17, as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, are clustered about a cup-like pediment 19, which is structurally connected with the top 20 of the casing 11. The top 20 also furnishes a setting ring for the bowl 12. A smaller ring 21 is formed at the upper edge of the pediment 19 to perform a similar service for a second translucent reflector bowl 22.

Within the pediment 19 is disposed the socket for a lamp 23. The lamp 23 is usually furnished with a much higher candle power than the cluster of lamps 17.

The sockets 24 for the lamps 17 are disposed in substantially horizontal arrangement and extend from the side of the base of the pediment 19, as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings. This mounting of the sockets 24 and lamps 17 insures disposing the illuminating element in the bowl 12 well below the upper rim of the said bowl, thereby securing the full diffusion of the bowl and concealing effectively the lighting element from any point at the side of the lamp.

The shade 13 has an open ring 25, pendent wherefrom are supporting rods 26, which rest upon the perimeter of the bowl 22. Any suitable and efficient means for holding the rods 26 or ring 25 on the bowl 22, may be employed. The hoop 27 of the shade 13 is disposed in service below the perimeter of the bowl 12, and usually has a fringe 28, which extends below the lower edge of the bowl 12.

Current for illuminating the lamps 17 and 23 is furnished from any convenient source, and is controlled and distributed in the herein-disclosed lamp by a switch having an exposed handle 29. The switch is mounted in the base 30 of the pedestal 10, said base being hollowed to receive the switch.

As shown in Figs. 2 to 5 of the drawings, the switch having the handle 29, has a rotary member 31, from the side whereof is a blade 32. This blade is moved with the member 31 to electrically connect the terminals 33 and 34 of the local circuit embodying the lamps 17, or the terminals 34 and 35, which incorporate the lamp 23.

When the member 31 is in the position shown in Fig. 5 of the drawings, it will be noted that the blade 32 stands between the terminals 33 and 35. When the member 31 is turned clockwise from the above-mentioned position, as indicated by the arrow in Fig. 2 of the drawings, one-quarter of a revolution, the blade 32 connects the terminals 33 and 34 as shown in said figure. The local circuit embodying the lamps 17 is now completed, the main having the plus sign being connected by means of the wires 37, wires 38, resistance coil 14, and wire 39, through the lamps 17, and back to the main having the minus sign, by way of the wire 40. This may be termed the first illuminating position of the switch. From this position, the switch 31 is turned to the position shown in Fig. 3, where the blade 32 connects the terminals 33, 34, and 34, 35. The circuit incorporating the lamps 17 formerly established is preserved, while now the circuit incorporating the lamp 23 is likewise energized, the wire 41 being now electrically connected with the main having the plus sign and with the main having the minus sign. From this position the member 31 is turned to the third position, as shown in Fig. 4, where the blade 32 has been moved out of contact with the terminal 33, thus breaking the circuit wherein is incorporated the lamps 17. When the switch is thus turned, the lamp 23 alone is illuminated. The next station for the turning of the switch 31 is that previously described and illustrated in Fig. 5 of the drawings. Thus it will be seen that by the manipulation of the switch having the member 31 and handle 29 thereof, the lamp proper is successively actuated to cause the illumination of the lamps 17, then the lamps 17 and 23 combined, then the lamp 23 alone, and then all of the lamps extinguished. When in practice the lamps 17 are employed, the rheostat having the coil 14 may be used.

Claims:

1. A lamp comprising a plurality of superposed electric lighting units, each unit having an upwardly-opening reflector and independent illuminating elements contained therein; a shade encompassing to partially conceal both of said units and to deflect the light emitted from the lowermost unit; and means for independently controlling the illuminating elements of said units.

2. A lamp comprising a plurality of superposed electric lighting units, each unit having an upwardly-opening reflector, the netherposed reflector being translucent for diffusing the light of the netherposed unit; independent illuminating elements contained in said units; a shade encompassing to partially conceal both of said units and to deflect the light emitted from the netherposed unit; and means for independently controlling the illuminating elements of said units.

3. A lamp comprising a plurality of superposed electric lighting units, each unit having an upwardly-opening reflector, the netherposed reflector being translucent for diffusing the light of the netherposed unit; independent illuminating elements contained in said units; a shade encompassing to partially conceal both of said units and to deflect the light emitted from the netherposed unit; means for independently controlling the illuminating elements of said units; and means for varying the intensity of the illuminating element of the netherposed unit.

4. A lamp comprising a plurality of superposed electric lighting units, each unit having an upwardly opening reflector, the netherposed reflector being translucent for diffusing the light of the netherposed unit; independent illuminating elements contained in said units; a shade encompassing to partially conceal both of said units and to deflect the light emitted from the netherposed unit; means for independently controlling the illuminating elements of said units; and means for varying the intensity of the illuminating element of the netherposed unit, said means embodying an electric rheostat having a movable exposed handle.

5. A lamp comprising a plurality of superposed illuminating units, each of said units having electric illuminating elements and upwardly-opening reflectors surrounding the same, said reflectors being closed at the bottom to prevent emission of direct light thereunder; and an electric supply for said illuminating elements, embodying circuits for each of said units, each circuit being independent of the other unit, and one of said circuits embodying a rheostat for increasing the resistance in the circuit in which is incorporated the illuminating element of one unit.

6. A lamp comprising a plurality of superposed illuminating units, each of said units having electric illuminating elements and an upwardly-opening reflector surrounding the same, said reflector being closed at the bottom to prevent emission of direct light thereunder; an electric supply for said illuminating elements, embodying circuits for each of said units, each circuit being independent of the other unit, and one of said circuits embodying a rheostat for increasing the resistance of the circuit in which is incorporated the illuminating element of one unit; and means for setting said rheostat to establish the intensity of the illumination of the element with which it is operatively connected.

7. A lamp comprising a plurality of superposed lighting units, each unit em-

bodying an electric illuminating element and an upwardly-opening reflector; and a controlling switch for said elements operating to illuminate the same in serial order, first, illuminating one of said elements, then both of said elements, and then the other one of said elements.

8. A lamp comprising a plurality of superposed lighting units, each unit embodying an electric illuminating element and an upwardly-opening translucent reflector; and a controlling switch for said elements operating to illuminate the same in serial order, first, illuminating one of said elements, then both of said elements, and then the other one of said elements, said switch being incorporated in the structure of said lamp.

9. A lamp comprising a pedestal; a reflector-supporting fixture mounted thereon, said fixture embodying a plurality of superposed holding rings, and a rheostat-holding casing, said rings and casing being concentrically arranged; a plurality of lighting units, each embodying an electric illuminating element, and an upwardly-opening reflector surrounding the same, said reflectors being each mounted in one of said rings; an electric supply embodying a rheostat mounted in said casing; a rheostat-operating member embodying an exposed handle for manual control; and a multi-acting switch mounted in said pedestal for controlling the distribution of said electric supply for illuminating one of said elements, both of said elements, and the other one of said elements in *seriatim*.

10. A lamp comprising a pedestal; a reflector-supporting fixture mounted thereon, said fixture embodying a plurality of superposed holding rings, and a rheostat-holding casing, said rings and casing being concentrically arranged; a plurality of lighting units, each embodying an electric illuminating element, and an upwardly-opening reflector surrounding the same, said reflectors being each mounted in one of said rings; an electric supply embodying a rheostat mounted in said casing; a rheostat-operating member embodying an exposed handle for manual control; a multi-acting switch mounted in said pedestal for controlling the distribution of said electric supply for illuminating one of said elements, both of said elements, and the other one of said elements in *seriatim;* and a light-confining shade enveloping both of said elements to partially conceal the same from points at one side of said elements.

11. A lamp comprising a plurality of superposed electric lighting units, each unit having an upwardly-opening reflector and independent illuminating elements contained therein; and a shade encompassing to partially conceal both of said units and to deflect the light emitted from the lowermost unit.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FRANCISCO LAURENT GODINEZ.

Witnesses:

KELLOGG BAILEY,

MARGUERITE TETAZ.