Oct. 12, 1926. 1,603,171

C. WADE

TROUBLE LAMP

Filed May 17, 1924

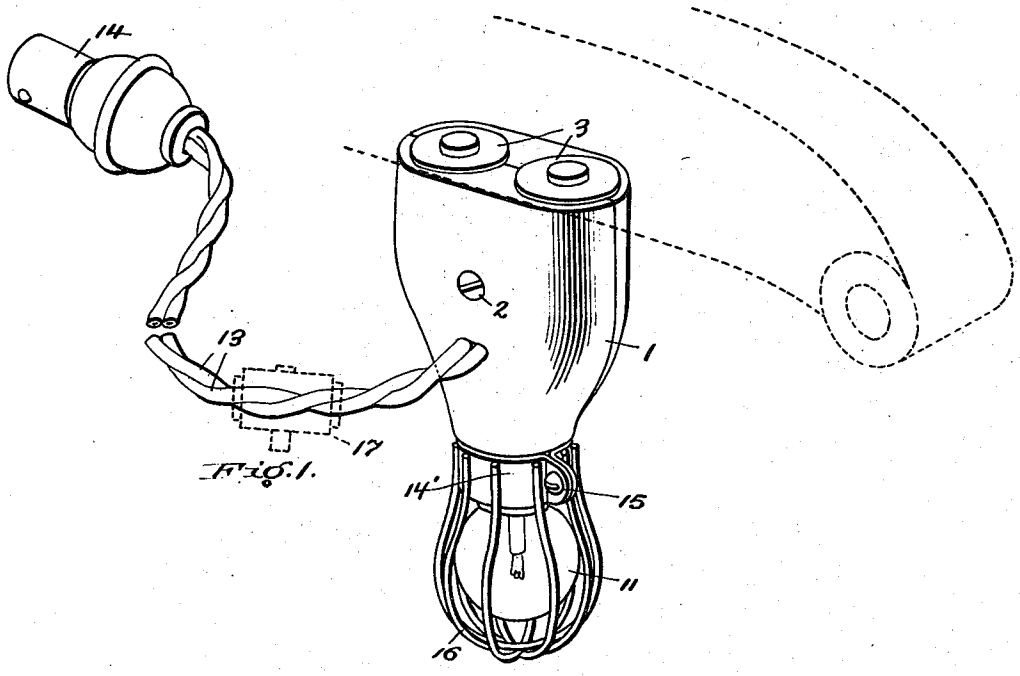


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

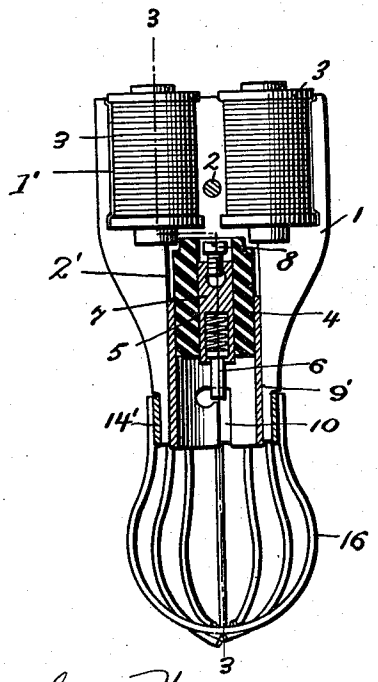


Fig. 3.

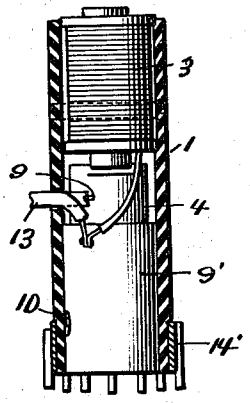
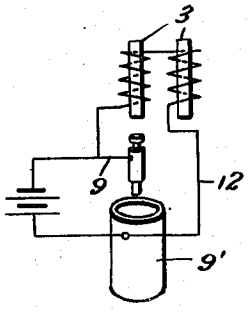


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES WADE, OF IONIA, MICHIGAN.

TROUBLE LAMP.

Application filed May 17, 1924. Serial No. 714,103.

An object of this invention is the production of a trouble lamp for automobiles in which magnetic coils are employed and in which the ignition current of the machine is employed for illuminating the lamp and energizing the coils so that the lamp can be supported and firmly held on any of the metal parts of the automobile, with the result that a mechanic will have the light properly directed on to a part to be repaired and will have free use of both of his hands in performing his work.

To the attainment of the foregoing, the invention consists in the improvement as hereinafter described and definitely claimed.

In the drawing:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improvement.

Figure 2 is a central longitudinal sectional view therethrough, the bulb being omitted.

Figure 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a diagram of the electric wiring.

The body 1 of my improvement is formed of two similarly shaped fiber or other insulating members. These members have their confronting faces flat and are connected together by a bolt 2. The body, from its outer and widened end, has a pair of spaced cylindrical pockets 1′ therein. In each pocket 1′ there is seated an electro-magnet 3, the cores of the magnet extending beyond the body. The flat confronting faces of the sections forming the body 1, outward of and centrally with respect to the pockets 1′, have aligning semi-circular depressions 2′ therein, the same extending through the reduced end of the pocket. In the depression or pocket 2′, there is a plug 4, also of insulating material. The plug is cylindrical and in its bore there is a socket 5 for the spring influenced contact plug 6. The sleeve or socket, indicated by the numeral 7 has secured in its upper or outer end a short bolt 8 that provides a binding element for a wire 9 that is connected with one of the electro-magnets 3.

The plug 4 is snugly received in the upper end of a metal sleeve 9′. The sleeve is snugly fitted in the pocket 2′, and may, if desired, be secured therein. The outer end of the sleeve is provided with bayonet slots for the pins on the metal plug portion of a lamp bulb 11. The socket 7 is wired, as at 12, to the second electro-magnet. The plug and the socket 7 are connected by suitable wires 13 to a plug 14 that is designed to be received in the socket for the dash lamp of the automobile, the battery for the circuit being illustrated in diagram.

The reduced end of the body 1 is preferably round in cross section and receives thereon a split ring member 14′. The ends of the member 14′ are formed with offset ears through which is passed a binding element 15. The ring member has secured thereon a wire cage 16 that serves as a protector for the lamp bulb.

Preferably the circuit from the battery to the improvement is controlled by a switch, the same being shown in the dotted lines in Figure 1 and indicated by the numeral 17.

In practice the plug 14 is inserted in the dash lamp socket or in any other socket connected with the electric system of an automobile. The electric magnets are thus energized and may be brought into contact and effectively supported from any of the metal parts of an automobile. The light will thus be directed to the portion of the automobile to be repaired, leaving both hands of the operator free to perform such work. The employment of the switch 17 is not an absolute necessity as the improvement may be detached by a sharp pull from the metal portion of the machine, and it is thought that the foregoing description, when taken in connection with the drawing will fully set forth the construction and its advantages to those skilled in the art to which such inventions relate.

Having described the invention, I claim:—

A trouble lamp for automobiles, comprising a two-part casing of insulating material whose inner faces are flat and which is reduced and rounded at one of its ends, the sections of the said casing, from the widened end thereof, having spaced semi-cyclindrical openings designed for alignment and providing pockets for electro-magnets whose

cores are projected outwardly from the casing, the said confronting faces of the casing section having semi-circular depressions below and disposed centrally with respect to the pockets which are designed to register and which provide another pocket, said last mentioned pocket designed to have arranged therein a metal sleeve which in turn receives therein an insulator plug that carries a socket, a screw member passing centrally through the widened portion of the casing sections for connecting said sections and a ring member arranged around the reduced end of the casing for assisting in holding the sections associated.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

CHARLES WADE.