J. HAUSCHILDT.

REFLECTOR.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 23, 1914.

1,170,903.

Patented Feb. 8, 1916.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1

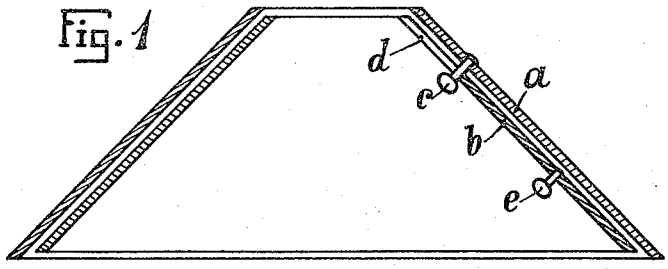


Fig. 2

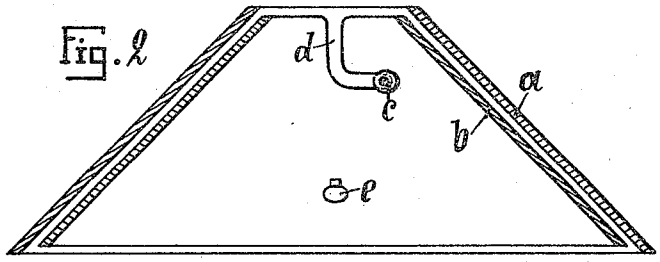


Fig. 3

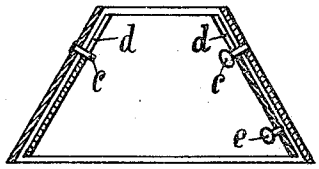


Fig. 4

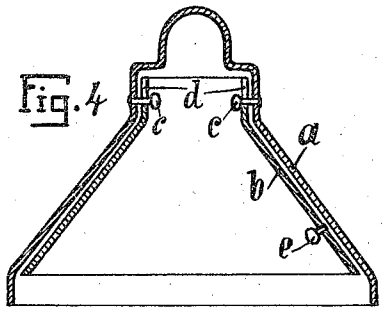


Fig. 5

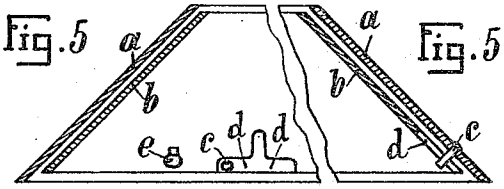


Fig. 5a

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 6

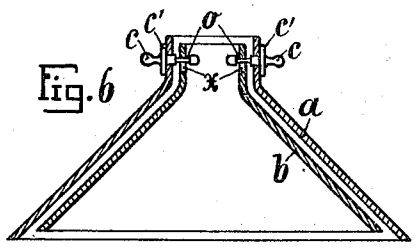


Fig. 7

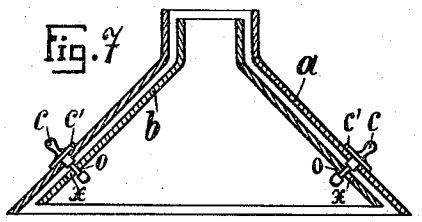


Fig. 8

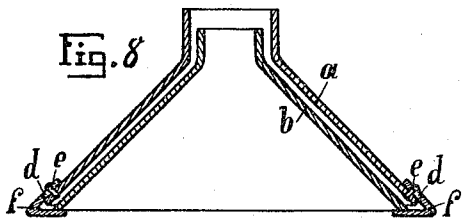


Fig. 9

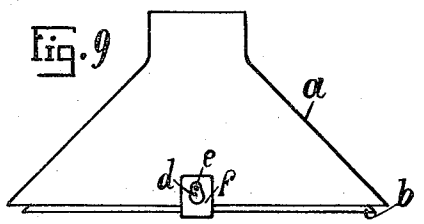


Fig. 10

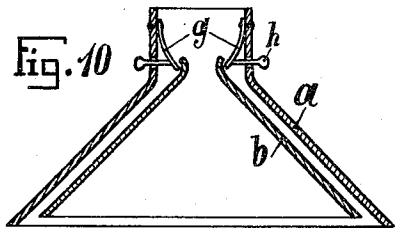


Fig. 11

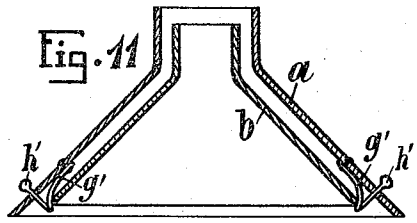


Fig. 12

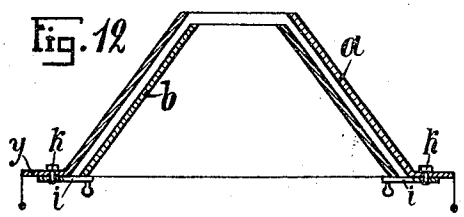


Fig. 12a

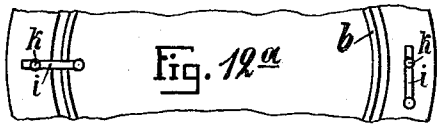


Fig. 13

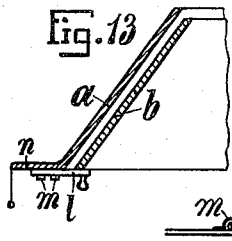


Fig. 13a

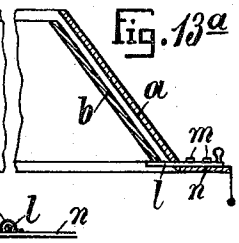
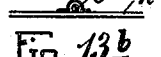


Fig. 13b



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1,170,903. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 8, 1916.

Application filed July 23, 1914. Serial No. 852,754.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB HAUSCHILDT, subject of the Emperor of Germany, residing at Cologne, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Reflectors, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

This invention relates to light reflectors of the well known frusto-conical form, and, according to Sheet 1, of the drawings filed herewith, the reflector is joined to the casing wall by means of a bayonet closure, so that it can be easily taken out of the casing for cleaning purposes and just as easily adjusted again in the casing.

According to Sheet 2 of the drawing the reflector is shown according to different constructions connected to the casing wall, so that it can be easily taken out of the casing wall and as easily be fixed in again for cleaning purposes, by simply manipulating the different fixing parts.

The invention is fully illustrated in the accompanying drawing, and its different parts are referred to by reference characters throughout the description of the device.

Figure 1 of the drawing is a side elevation in section of the device. Fig. 2 is a view similar to Fig. 1, but bisected on a different plane. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 1, and showing the bayonet closure on two sides of the device. Fig. 4 is a vertical section showing the bayonet closure on the top of the reflector. Figs. 5 and 5ª, show the bayonet closure on the lower end of the reflector. Figs. 6, and 7, show a modification of the fastening means. Figs. 8 and 9, show another modification of the fastening means. Figs. 10 and 11, show plate springs adapted as fasteners and Figs. 12, 12ª, 13, 13ª, and 13ᵇ show other modifications of the device.

In the drawing the letter *a*, designates the outer cover, or casing, and *b*, denotes the reflector proper, removably adustable in said casing. As shown in Figs. 1 and 2 the reflector is fitted with a bayonet notch or slot, *d*, which engages the pivot *c*, fixed on the inner side of the casing wall; the latter therefore carries the reflector.

In order to remove the reflector if it is to be taken out, it will be necessary to turn the same a little and then the reflector can be readily removed. In order to avoid soiling the reflector and in order to turn the same more easily a button *e*, is provided as shown.

Fig. 3 shows a construction where the bayonet closure is fixed on two sides, and Fig. 4 shows where the bayonet closures, of the reflector, are fixed on top of the body.

Figs. 5 and 5ª, show the bayonet closure on the lower end of the reflector, where the bayonet slot *d*, is arranged on two sides in order to allow the turning of the reflector for fixing purposes, to the left or to the right, as required.

Figs. 6 and 7, show that the reflector is provided with a slot X into which is fixed the pivot *c*, through the casing wall, producing a fixing disk c^1, by which means it is fixed tightly to the casing wall and which gives a more solid hold, to carry the reflector. In order that the pivot may not slip and so that the reflector may not turn this or that way, the pivot *c* is fitted with a notch *o*.

In Figs. 8 and 9, it is seen how the reflector *b* is carried through a hook or holder *f*, which by its slot *d*, engages the pivot *e*, which is fixed to the casing wall.

Figs. 10 and 11, show a modification where the reflector *b*, either on top or below, is held or carried by plate springs *g*, g^1, which are fixed to the casing wall *a*.

If it is required to take away the reflector *b*, it will be necessary to draw the plate spring *g*, g^1, by means of a handle *h*, h^1, fixed thereon, against the inner casing of the wall *a*, by which means the reflector *b*, will be separated and could be exchanged.

As shown in Fig. 12, the reflector *b* is carried by members *i*, which are turnably fixed to the collar *y*, of the casing *a*, through pivot *k*.

Fig. 12ª shows partly the position where the member *i* is so placed that it carries the reflector *b*, and partly is turned like the member *i*, if the reflector *b* is clear.

In Figs. 13, and 13ª, the reflector *b*, is carried by a bolt *l*, which is placed below the collar *n*, of the outer cover *a* through the member *m* movable on one side, while on the other hand as shown in Fig. 13ª, the reflector is carried by a slide bolt *l* which rests on the collar *n*, of the cover *a*.

Fig. 13ᵇ shows how the guides *m* on the collar *n* are employed, in which the sliding bolt *l* can be turned.

A special point of my invention is that

through the construction of these different forms of the device the reflector will always be joined to the outer casing. The shape of the body can be constructed in every angle, and hollow and arched as well. The space between the reflector and the casing is to permit a current of air to pass between these parts to prevent overheating of either of them.

The reflector and the casing may be made of any suitable material.

In other devices of this character the entire device must be unscrewed and taken apart for cleaning or repairing, which is very inconvenient and wastes much time; my invention has the great advantage that the taking off and the putting in of the reflectors can be done very easily and quickly, as there is nothing to screw on or off.

In many locations the lamp fitter must work from a ladder and if the lamp fittings do not work easily, the operator is in great danger of losing his balance. The simple and effective construction of the present invention improves and cheapens the lighting system enormously, and reduces to the minimum, the dangers of the business.

Having now described my invention what I claim and desire to secure, is—

1. In a device of the character described a frusto-conical reflector, a frusto-conical casing over said reflector and means to removably secure the reflector and casing in uniformly spaced relation to each other.

2. In a device of the character described a frusto-conical reflector, a frusto-conical casing over said reflector and a pin secured to said outer casing and adapted to enter a slot in said reflector, said pin having means for spacing the reflector from the casing.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JACOB HAUSCHILDT.

Witnesses:

LOUIS VANDORY,

DESIDER VANDORY.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."