E. G. JOHANSON.

REFLECTOR.

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1,260,387.

Patented Mar. 26, 1918.

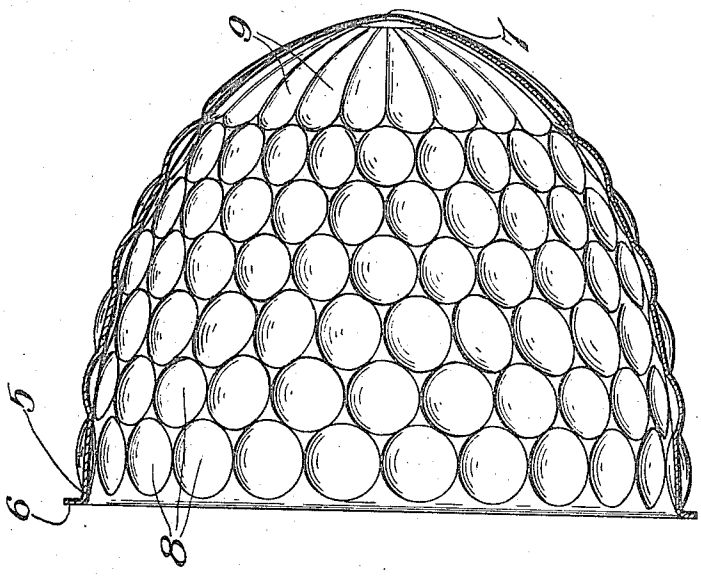


Fig. 2.

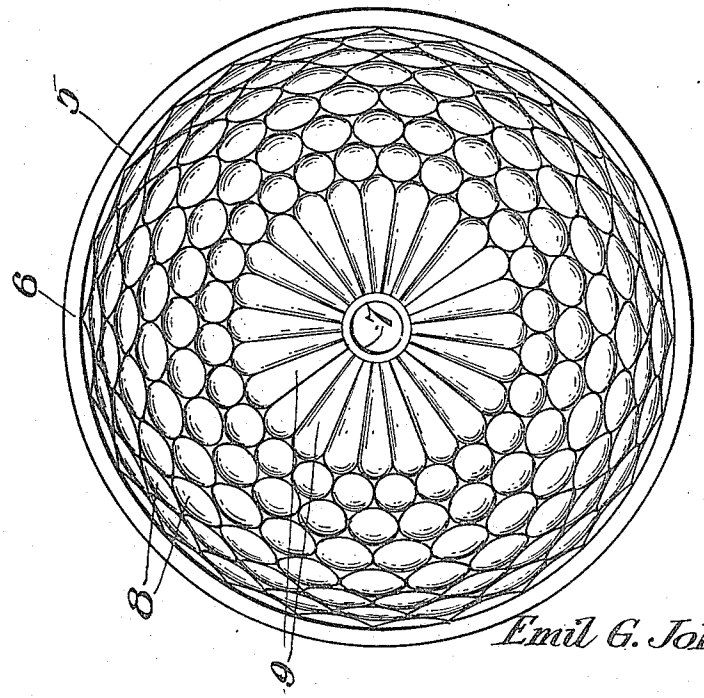


Fig. 1.

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EMIL G. JOHANSON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

REFLECTOR.

1,260,387. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 26, 1918.

Application filed August 10, 1917. Serial No. 185,499.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMIL G. JOHANSON, a subject of the King of Sweden, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Reflectors, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to reflectors for automobile lamps and the like, and its object is to provide a reflector which increases the brilliancy of the light, at the same time diffusing the same so as to eliminate glare.

With the above object in mind, reference is had to the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification, in which Figure 1 is an interior view of the reflector, and Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section thereof.

Referring specifically to the drawing, it will be observed that the reflector 5 is of conventional parabolic form, and may be made of metal with the interior silvered. The rim of the reflector is formed with an external flange 6 for application to the lamp casing, and the center is apertured, as shown at 7, to permit an electric lamp bulb to be screwed into the back of the lamp casing.

The side walls of the reflector are pressed with a series of concavo-convex units or cups 8, of circular outline. The cups are arranged in circular rows parallel to the rim of the reflector, and said rows are grouped in close order, so as to cause the cups to make marginal contact with one another. As shown, the cups forming one row are staggered with respect to those forming the next row, and similarly in succeeding rows.

The back portion of the reflector is formed with a center-piece design, pressed in the same manner as the cups 8 aforedescribed, but composed of elongated units 9 extending outward radially from the central aperture 7 of the reflector.

Due to the conical form of the reflector, the cups 8 gradually decrease in size as they depart from the rim, the diameter of each succeeding circular row of cups becoming less as the back of the reflector is approached.

With the above described reflector in use, it will be evident that each of the cups 8 and center units 9 will increase the power of the reflector by acting as a reflector of itself. The light emitted by the lamp will therefore be brilliant, but still projected bodily forward due to the parabolic curvature of the reflector walls. The numerous reflector units 8 will, however, break up or diffuse the reflected rays making up the shaft of light emitted by the lamp, thus eliminating the glare or blinding effect considered objectionable in lamps of the type mentioned.

I claim:—

1. A reflector having its reflecting surface provided with a plurality of separate reflecting units which are circular and concave, and arranged in concentric circles, the units in the circles increasing in diameter radially outward from the center of the reflector.

2. A reflector having its reflecting surface provided with a plurality of separate concave reflecting units which are circular in contour and arranged in concentric circles, the units in the circles increasing in diameter radially outward from the center of the reflector.

3. A reflector comprising a parabolic shell having its inner surface provided with a plurality of separate concave reflecting units which are circular in contour and arranged in concentric circles, the units in the circles increasing in diameter radially outward from the center of the reflector.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

EMIL G. JOHANSON.

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