R. JACKSON.

AUTOMOBILE LAMP.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 13, 1910.

1,007,952.

Patented Nov. 7, 1911.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

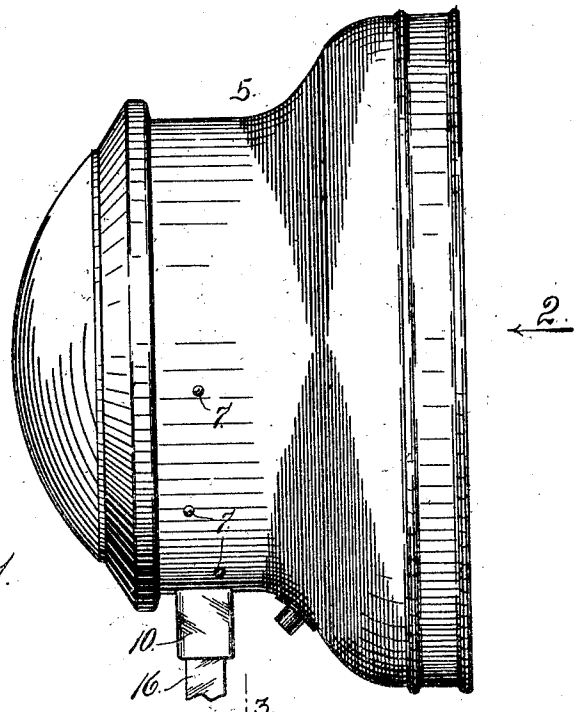

Fig. 1.

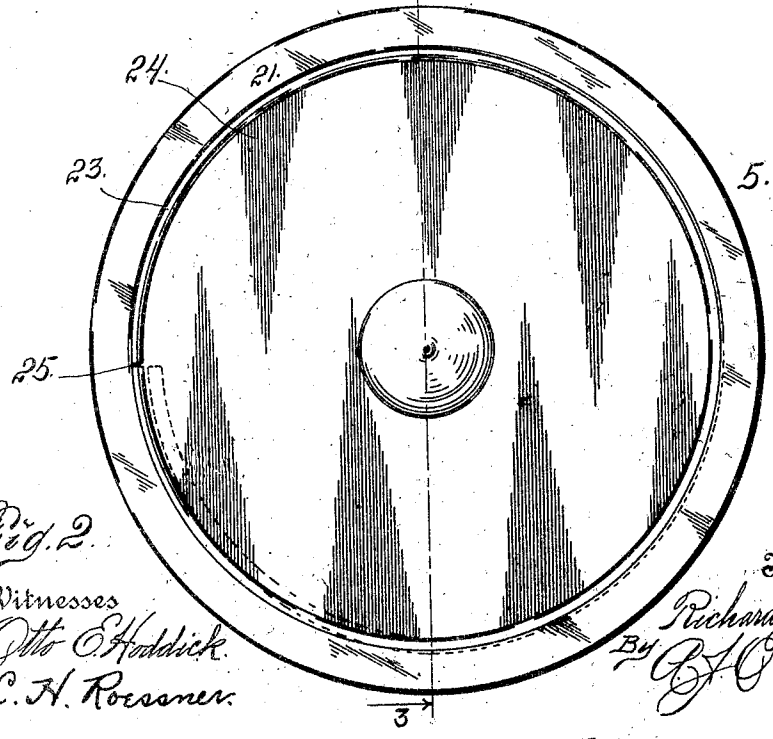

Fig. 2.

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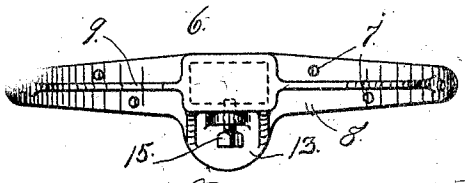

Fig. 5.

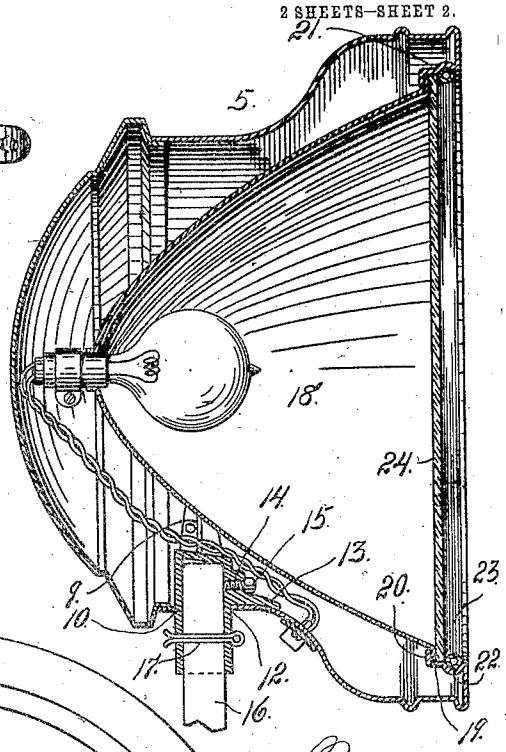

Fig. 3.

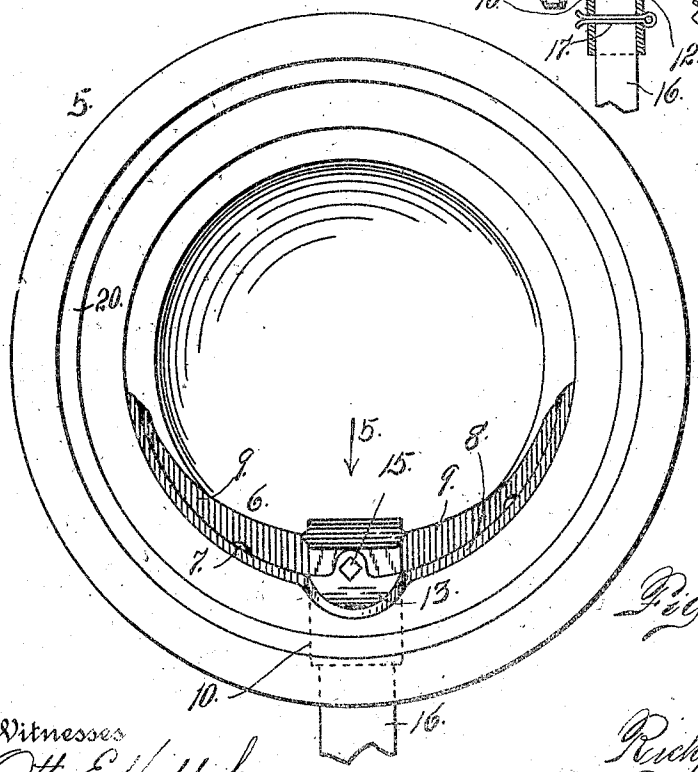

Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD JACKSON, OF DENVER, COLORADO, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO O. ELLSWORTH WOOD, OF DENVER, COLORADO.

AUTOMOBILE-LAMP.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 7, 1911.

Application filed October 13, 1910. Serial No. 586,858.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD JACKSON, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of Denver and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful improvements in Automobile-Lamps; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in lamps more especially designed for use on automobiles, my object being to provide a lamp whose exterior shall be relieved as far as possible from the unsightly projections or brackets ordinarily employed, and adapted to form sockets for the forked supporting standard heretofore in use.

In my improved construction I employ a single fork or crescent-shaped bracket applied to the inner surface of the hood on the lower side and equipped with a hollow shank protruding through an opening in the hood at the bottom and forming a socket to receive the upper extremity of a single supporting standard. This interiorly located crescent-shaped bracket reinforces the hood on the inside and gives it great strength in the vicinity of the supporting standard, thus reducing vibration and increasing the life of the hood. By virtue of this construction the body portion of the bracket is entirely concealed from exterior view, making the lamp much more desirable from the standpoint of utility as well as enhancing its general appearance, both of which features are exceedingly important in a lamp of this character.

In my improved lamp I also make provision for removing the glass plate in front of the reflector without opening a door. In other words, the lamp is devoid of hinges, the glass plate being held in place by a spring ring which when applied, automatically retains its position by virtue of its tendency to spring outwardly, the hood being slightly grooved where the ring is located.

Having briefly outlined my improved construction, I will proceed to describe the same in detail, reference being made to the accompanying drawing in which is illustrated an embodiment thereof.

In this drawing: Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved lamp. Fig. 2 is a front view of the same or a view looking in the direction of arrow 2 Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a vertical section taken on the line 3—3 Fig. 2, cutting both the hood and the reflector as well as the forwardly located glass plate and its retaining spring ring. Fig. 4 is a front view of the hood, the reflector and its attachments being removed. Fig. 5 is a detail view of the interiorly located crescent-shaped bracket, looking downwardly or in the direction of arrow 5 Fig. 4.

The same reference characters indicate the same parts in all the views.

Let the numeral 5 designate the hood of the lamp, to the inner surface of which is applied a crescent-shaped bracket 6, which may be cast or otherwise suitably formed for the purpose. This bracket is soldered, brazed or otherwise suitably secured to the hood. The soldering may, if desired, be supplemented by rivets 7, or rivets alone or other suitable fastening devices may be employed. This bracket as illustrated in the drawing consists of a body member 8 having a centrally located longitudinally disposed strengthening web 9. The bracket is applied to the lower part of the hood and is provided at its center or lower extremity with a hollow member 10 which protrudes through an opening 12 formed in the hood, the bracket having an interiorly located outwardly projecting lug 13 forming a bearing for the socket member, and also constituting a reinforcement through which an opening 14 is formed to receive a set screw 15 for securing the lamp to the upper extremity of a supporting standard 16. This socket member may also be further secured to the standard by means of a key 17 passed through the exteriorly protruding portion of the socket member and a registering opening formed in the portion of the standard which enters the socket. It must be understood that this standard is secured to the automobile or other vehicle or structure upon which the lamp is mounted.

Within the hood 5 is placed the usual parabolic reflector whose outer edge is exteriorly flanged as shown at 19, to engage an interior flange 20 formed on the inwardly protruding part 21 of the hood in which is

formed a shallow circumferential groove 22 adapted to receive a spring ring 23 which is located outside of a glass plate 24, the said plate fitting closely against the flange 19 of the reflector. This spring ring when located in its groove, is self-retaining and presses tightly against the glass plate 24, thus holding the reflector securely in place. This ring is divided as shown at 25 and when sprung into place its extremities are in circular alinement. In order to release the glass, one extremity of the ring may be pressed inwardly to the dotted line position in Fig. 2, thus throwing it out of alinement with its opposite end.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:

1. A lamp of the class described, whose hood is interiorly equipped on its lower side with a strengthening bracket having a hollow member protruding through an opening in the lower part of the hood and adapted to receive a supporting standard, the hollow of the said member extending into the bracket on the interior of the hood, and fastening means on the inner side of the hood protruding into the said hollow substantially as described.

2. A lamp of the class described, whose hood is interiorly provided on its lower side with a crescent-shaped reinforcing bracket, the bracket being centrally equipped with a depending hollow member passing through an opening formed in the hood, the hollow of the said member extending into the bracket on the inner side of the hood, and a set screw passing through one side of the bracket on the inner side of the hood and protruding into the said hollow, substantially as described.

3. As an improved article of manufacture, a lamp hood of the class described, provided interiorly with a strengthening bracket curved to fit the inner surface of the hood and having a hollow member protruding through an opening in the hood and adapted to receive a supporting standard, the hollow of the said member extending into the bracket on the interior of the hood, and a set screw passed through the bracket and protruding into the said hollow and adapted to engage the supporting standard, substantially as described.

4. A lamp of the class described, comprising a hood, a reflector located within the hood, the hood having a flange offset from the wall of the hood and extending inwardly, the said flange being engaged by the reflector and supporting the latter free from contact with the wall of the hood, a glass plate applied to the reflector, the hood having a portion protruding beyond the reflector, and provided with a circumferential groove, and a spring retaining ring inserted in the said groove and bearing against the glass plate, for the purpose set forth.

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

RICHARD JACKSON.

Witnesses:
O. E. Wood,
H. N. Tafts.