

May 4, 1954

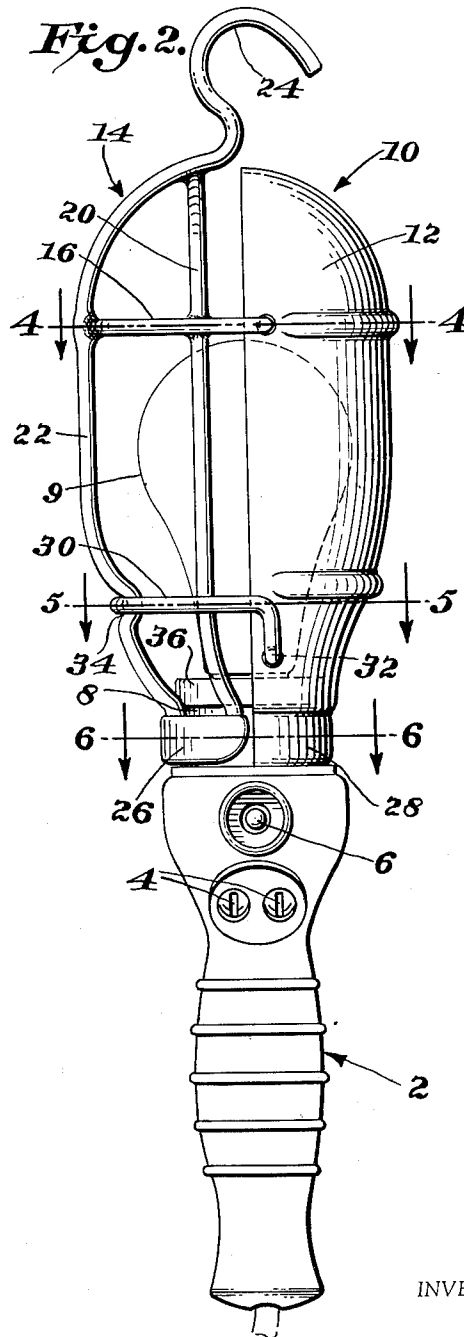
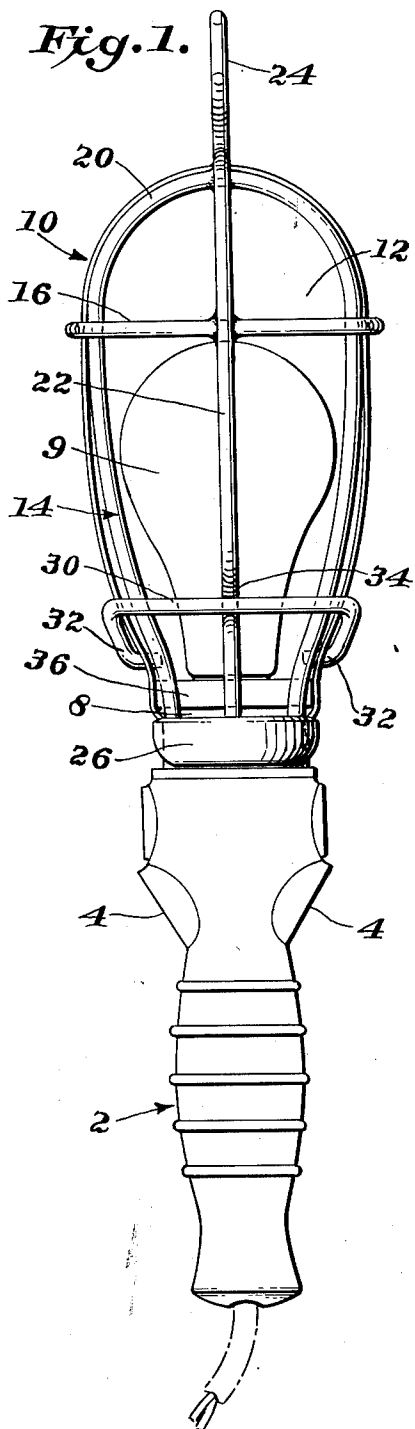
G. W. HEINZ

2,677,754

LAMP GUARD

Filed May 11, 1951

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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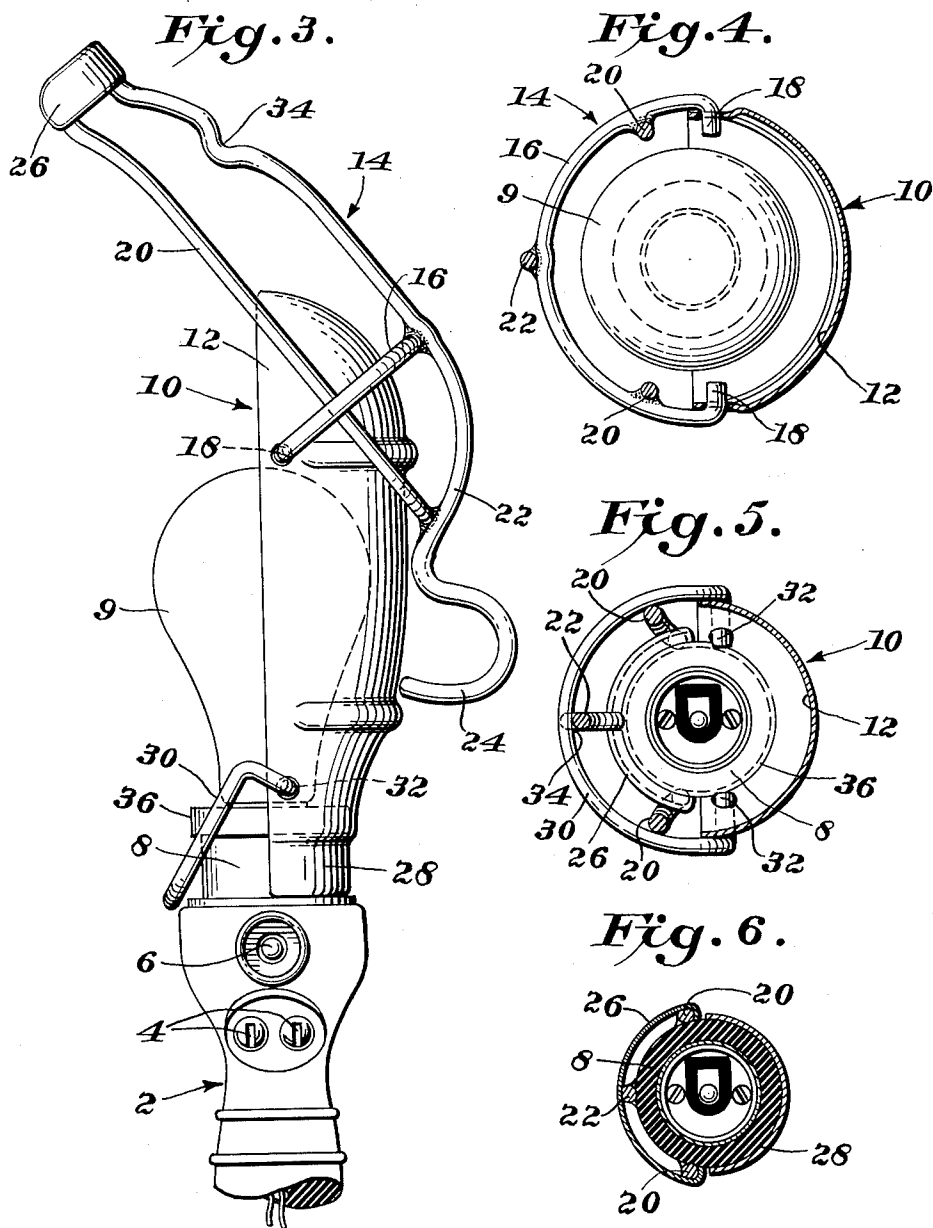
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2 Sheets-Sheet 2



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,677,754

LAMP GUARD

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1 Claim. (Cl. 240-54)

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The present invention relates to a lamp guard of the type including a reflector adapted to be carried by a handle and an open wire cage structure cooperable with the reflector to protectively enclose a lamp supported by the handle.

The principal object of the invention is to provide a lamp guard of the above type which affords easy access to the enclosed lamp and may be readily attached to the lamp supporting handle.

Another object of the invention is to provide a lamp guard of the reflector type which may be attached to the lamp-supporting handle without requiring the use of fastening means such as bolts and screws or the like.

Briefly, the foregoing objects are realized by the provision of a lamp guard wherein the open wire cage structure is pivotally mounted upon the reflector so that it may be swung toward the reflector into lamp-enclosing and handle-clamping position or swung away from the reflector into lamp-access and handle-releasing position, the reflector being provided with a pivotally mounted locking member which serves both to lock the cage structure in its lamp-enclosing position and to clamp or fasten the guard about the handle.

The objects briefly outlined above, as well as additional objects not specifically set forth, will be more readily apparent from the following detailed description of one embodiment of the invention as shown in the accompanying drawings wherein:

Figure 1 is a front elevational view of the present lamp guard in its lamp-enclosing position;

Figure 2 is a side elevational view of the guard in its lamp-enclosing position;

Figure 3 is a side elevational view of the guard with the cage pivoted away from the reflector into its lamp-access position;

Figure 4 is a transverse sectional view on the line 4-4 of Figure 2;

Figure 5 is a transverse sectional view on the line 5-5 of Figure 2; and

Figure 6 is a transverse sectional view on the line 6-6 of Figure 2.

Referring in more detail to the drawings, a conventional lamp-supporting handle, preferably of rubber, is indicated at 2, same being equipped with the customary electrical connectors 4 and switch 6 (Figures 2 and 3). At its upper end, indicated at 8 in the drawings, handle 2 is conventionally adapted to receive and support an appropriate lamp 9 which, when in use, is protected by the lamp guard 10 of the instant inven-

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tion, guard 10 also being received and supported by the handle end 8, as hereinafter described.

Lamp guard 10 includes a reflector 12 and an open wire cage structure 14 pivotally mounted on reflector 12 in the manner best shown in Figure 4, i. e., by bending the ends of the arcuately shaped transversely extending wire member 16 of cage structure 14 to form a pair of oppositely disposed, inwardly projecting extensions 18 which are pivotally received on opposite sides of the upper portion of reflector 12.

The wire cage structure 14 includes, in addition to its transversely extending member 16, a continuous wire member 20 bent to substantially conform to the outline of reflector 12 and a central wire member 22 which is curved outwardly from its ends (as shown in Figure 2) and is extended upwardly beyond member 20 and shaped to provide a lamp supporting hook 24. As will be appreciated, wire members 16, 20 and 22 are all firmly joined together, as by welding, so that cage structure 14 forms a unitary structure of substantial strength.

As best shown in Figures 1-3, the lower ends of wire members 20 and 22 are bent slightly inwardly and rigidly secured to a transversely extending handle-embracing member 26, the latter being arcuately shaped that it might be firmly clamped about the surface of handle end portion 8 in the manner most clearly shown in Figures 2 and 6. Similarly, the lower end portion of reflector 12 is indented to provide another arcuately shaped handle embracing member 28 which, in cooperation with cage embracing member 26, serves to clamp guard 10 firmly and tightly to handle 2, as hereinafter described, when cage structure 14 is locked in the lamp-enclosing position shown in Figures 1 and 2.

In order to lock cage structure 14 in the lamp-enclosing position of Figures 1 and 2 and, at the same time clamp guard 10 firmly about end 8 of handle 2, the guard is provided with a transversely extending, arcuately shaped resilient locking member 30 having its ends 32 bent downwardly and thence inwardly and freely pivoted on the lower portion of reflector 12, adjacent the latter's handle embracing member 26, in the manner most clearly shown in Figure 5. Pivotally mounted locking member 30 is adapted for locking engagement with cage structure 14 by bending central wire member 22 of cage structure 14 inwardly to form a latching recess 34 into which locking member 30, when swung upwardly about its pivotal connection, may be sprung, due to its resiliency and that of the wire mem-

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bers constituting cage structure 14, to thereby lock cage structure 14 in lamp-enclosing position. When locking member 30 is positioned within recess 34, it will be appreciated that handle-embracing members 26 and 28 are drawn toward one another so that these members are tightly clamped about end 8 of handle 2. In short, therefore, locking member 30 through its cooperation with recess 34, serves two purposes, namely, that of locking cage structure 14 in its lamp-enclosing position and that of securing the guard to the handle. For this latter purpose, a lip 36 is preferably provided, as shown, about the upper extremity of handle end portion 3, lip 36 cooperating with embracing members 26 and 28 to prevent the removal of the guard from the handle when clamped thereto by virtue of a pulling force exerted on the guard longitudinally of the handle.

If it is desired to obtain access to lamp 9, to replace the same, it is simply necessary to spring the wire locking member 30 out of its recess 34 in central wire 22 and move it downwardly about its pivotally mounted ends 32 into the position shown in Figure 3. In this latter position, locking member 30 swings clear of the lower end of cage structure 14 so that the latter may be moved away from the reflector about its pivotally mounted ends 18 into the position shown in Figure 3, that is, with the handle-embracing end of cage structure 14 swung outwardly away from the handle-embracing end of reflector 12. In this particular position, the lamp and/or the entire lamp guard 10, if desired, may easily be removed from handle end 3. After the lamp has been replaced, cage structure 14 may again be swung inwardly about its pivotal mounting so that its handle-embracing portion, as well as that of reflector 12, is positioned about end 8 of handle 2 in the manner shown in Figures 1, 2 and 6 and locking member 30 this time swung upwardly from its position in Figure 3 and snapped into recess 34 of central wire 22. As previously noted, cage structure 14 is thereupon securely locked in its lamp-enclosing position with guard 10 firmly clamped or secured about handle 2.

As will be appreciated from the foregoing, the lamp guard of the invention is unique in a number of features, most important of which is the

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provision of means pivotally mounted on the reflector both for locking the cage structure in lamp-enclosing position in a fashion which permits the cage to be easily unlocked and moved into lamp-access position as well as for clamping the guard to the lamp-supporting handle simply and securely with the use of screws, bolts and other conventional fastening elements entirely done away with.

Having thus described my invention what I claim as new is:

A lamp guard having a two part segmental collar arranged to be clamped to a lamp holder, one of said parts having a concave lamp reflector extending outwardly therefrom and provided with a closed curved top portion, the other of said parts having a wire cage provided with spaced longitudinally extending wires, one of said wires extending centrally of the cage and terminating in a hook portion, a curved transverse wire connected to said longitudinal wires and provided with inwardly turned ends pivotally connected to opposite sides of said reflector below said top so as to allow the cage to be swung in front of the reflector or to an out-of-the-way position, and a curved retaining member pivotally connected to the reflector above said two-part collar and arranged to be moved into releasable locking engagement with said cage so as to clamp the segmental portions of the collar to the lamp holder and to maintain the cage in a fixed position in front of the reflector when the parts are assembled, said wires being curved so that the cage may be swung about its pivots above and over the reflector.

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