Nov. 17, 1931. P. N. LANDINE 1,831,959

LAMP

Filed March 20, 1931

Fig. 1.

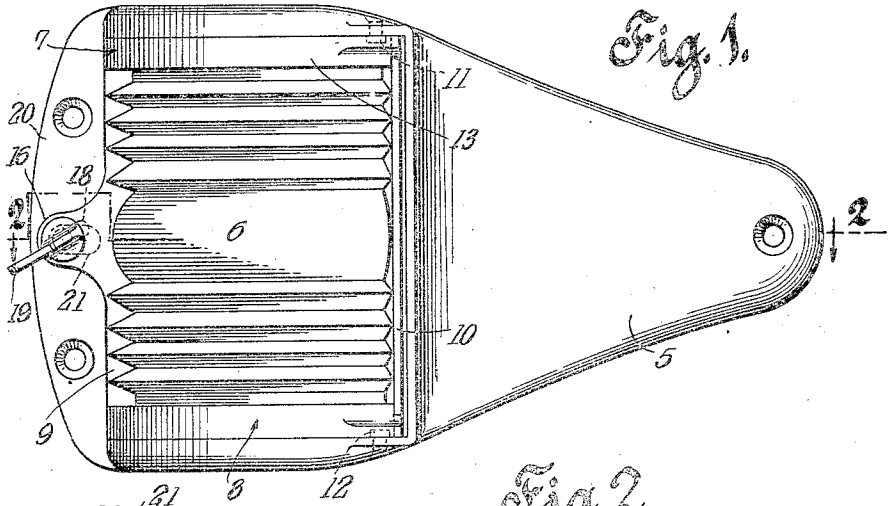



Fig. 2.

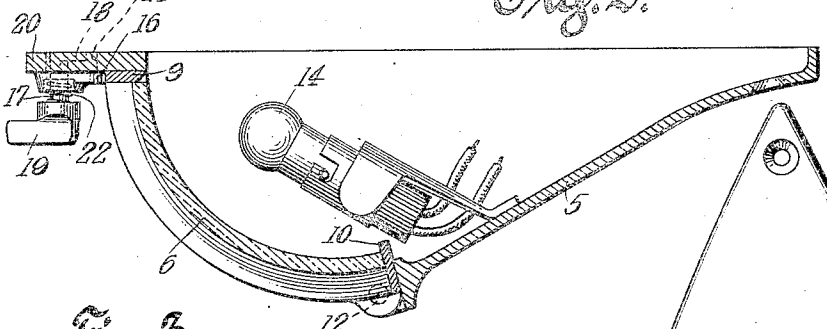



Fig. 3.

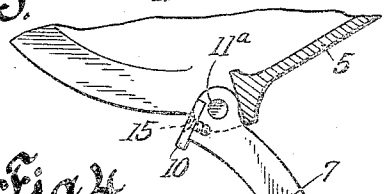



Fig. 4.

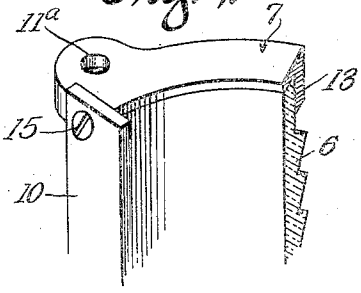
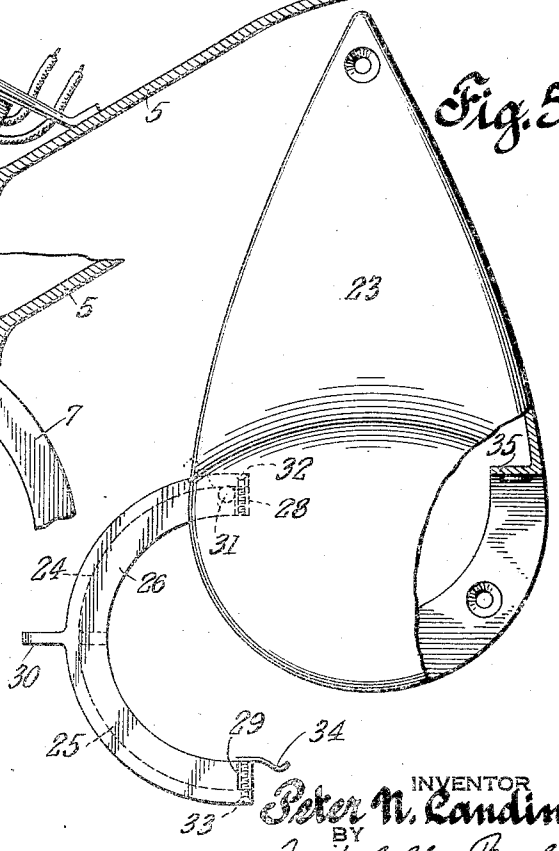



Fig. 5.




INVENTOR
Peter N. Landine
BY
Mitchell & Bechert
ATTORNEY

Patented Nov. 17, 1931

1,831,959

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

PETER N. LANDINE, OF MILFORD, CONNECTICUT

## LAMP

Application filed March 20, 1931. Serial No. 523,957.

My invention relates to a marine lamp, and more particularly to a form of lamp which is especially suited for use as a sailing light on a boat.

It is the principal object of the present invention to provide a lamp of sturdy construction which is economical to manufacture and which has a glass door which is not likely to become accidentally disengaged from the body and in which the glass can be readily replaced, said door enabling the ready replacement of the light means within the lamp.

In the drawings which show, for illustrative purposes only, preferred forms of the invention—

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of a lamp embodying features of my invention;

Fig. 2 is a transverse section taken upon the plane of the line 2—2 in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary sectional view showing part of the door in plan view;

Fig. 4 is an isometric view showing the method of securing the glass in the door;

Fig. 5 is a plan view, partially broken away, of a modification which is suitable for use as a bow light on a boat.

In Figs. 1 to 4 of said illustrative drawings, 5 indicates the body of the lamp, the bottom of which is substantially flat the rear portion tapering down and back from the high part of said body. There is an opening in this body which is closed by means of a curved glass door. The door is composed of a metal frame in which is held a curved pane of glass or lens 6. The frame of the door is composed of curved upper and lower members 7—8 and side members 9—10 connecting the left ends and right ends respectively of said upper and lower members. The upper and lower members 7—8 are hinged to the body 5 by means of pintles 11—12. These pintles may be integral with the body 5 and may engage in sockets in the upper and lower members 7—8, or they may be integral with the members 7—8 and engage in sockets in the body 5. Or the pintles may be separate pieces which may be secured to the body or to the upper and lower members in any convenient way. In the form shown the pintles 11—12 are secured to the body 5 and engage in sockets $11^a$ in the members 7—8. The upper and lower members 7—8 are preferably flanged on the convex sides thereof as shown at 13. 14 is a lighting means within the body of the lamp. In the form shown, the lighting means 14 is an electric light, and it is apparent that by opening the glass door this light can be readily inserted and replaced. One of the side members 9 or 10 is arranged to be removable from the rest of the frame so as to permit of the ready replacement of the lens 6. In the form shown in Figs. 1 to 4 inclusive, the side member 10 is removably secured to the upper and lower members 7—8 by means of screws 15.

The door is provided with any convenient locking means. In the form shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the side member 9 has a lug 16 thereon. Passing through a hole in this lug is a shaft 17 which has a lug 18 at one end and a handle 19 at the other end. The body 5 has a flange 20 which is slotted at 21 to permit the lug 18 to pass through the flange 20 and engage a surface on the inside of the flange. The engaging surface on the lug 18 or on the flange 20, or the engaging surfaces on both of these parts, may be cammed, and a spring 22 may be interposed between the handle 19 and the lug 16 to maintain the lug 18 in engagement with the flange 20 when the door is locked.

In order to remove the door from the body 5, the side member 10 is removed by removing the screws 15. The lens 6 is then removed from the frame. The upper and lower members 7—8 are then flexed towards each other so as to disengage the pintles 11—12 from their sockets. It will be apparent that the door cannot become disengaged from the body or lost as long as either the side member

10 or the lens 6 is in place. With this arrangement there are no projecting hinges to catch upon clothing, sails, and ropes, and make more difficult the cleaning and polishing of the lamp.

The modification shown in Fig. 5 is intended for use as a bow light on a boat. In this figure, 23 represents the body of the lamp. This body has an opening therein which is closed by means of a curved glass door. This door consists of a frame in which are held two curved panes of glass or lenses 24—25. The lense on the starboard side, or right-hand side of the lamp when viewed from the front or side, is colored green, and the lens on the port side, or left-hand side of the lamp when viewed from the front or side, is colored red. The frame is composed of the curved upper member 26 and a corresponding lower member. Side members 28—29 connect the ends of said upper and lower members. 30 is a vertical member connecting the upper and lower members and separating the panes of glass 24—25. This member projects somewhat to the front of the lamp to cut off the view of one or the other of the lenses when viewed obliquely from the front. The frame is hinged to the body 23 by means of pintles 31 and the upper and lower parts of the frame are preferably flanged on the convex sides thereof. Either side member may be readily removable to permit the replacement of the panes of glass or lenses 24—25. In the form shown, the side members 28—29 are secured to the curved upper and lower members of the frame by means of screws 32—33. The door is provided with suitable means for locking it to the body 23. In the form shown, a leaf spring 34 is attached to the side member 29 and engages a flange 35 on the body 23 when the door is closed. The door can be unlocked and opened by exerting pressure on the forwardly projecting portion of the member 30 which may form the additional function of a handle for that purpose.

In order to remove the door from the body 23, the side member 28 is removed by removing the screws 32. The pane of glass or lens 24 is then removed from the frame. The ends of the curved upper and lower members may then be flexed towards each other so as to disengage the pintles 31 from their sockets. It will be apparent that the door cannot become disengaged from the body or lost as long as either the side member 28 or the glass 24 is in place.

In both forms the body of the lamp preferably comprises an integral casting bulged at the front and tapering at the rear the bottom of said casting being substantially flat whereby it may be secured flatwise against that part of the vessel to which it is to be attached. By this arrangement the so-called streamline effect is attained, a feature of importance in cases where the light or lights are to be applied to speed boats.

I claim:

A marine lamp comprising a body bulged at the front and tapering at the rear and having a substantially flat bottom, an opening at the front of the body, a frame removably fitted to said opening, a glass removably secured in said frame, and means to hold said frame in operative position in said opening and to release the same to permit access to be had to the interior of said body.

PETER N. LANDINE.