O. WINSTON.

HEADLIGHT.

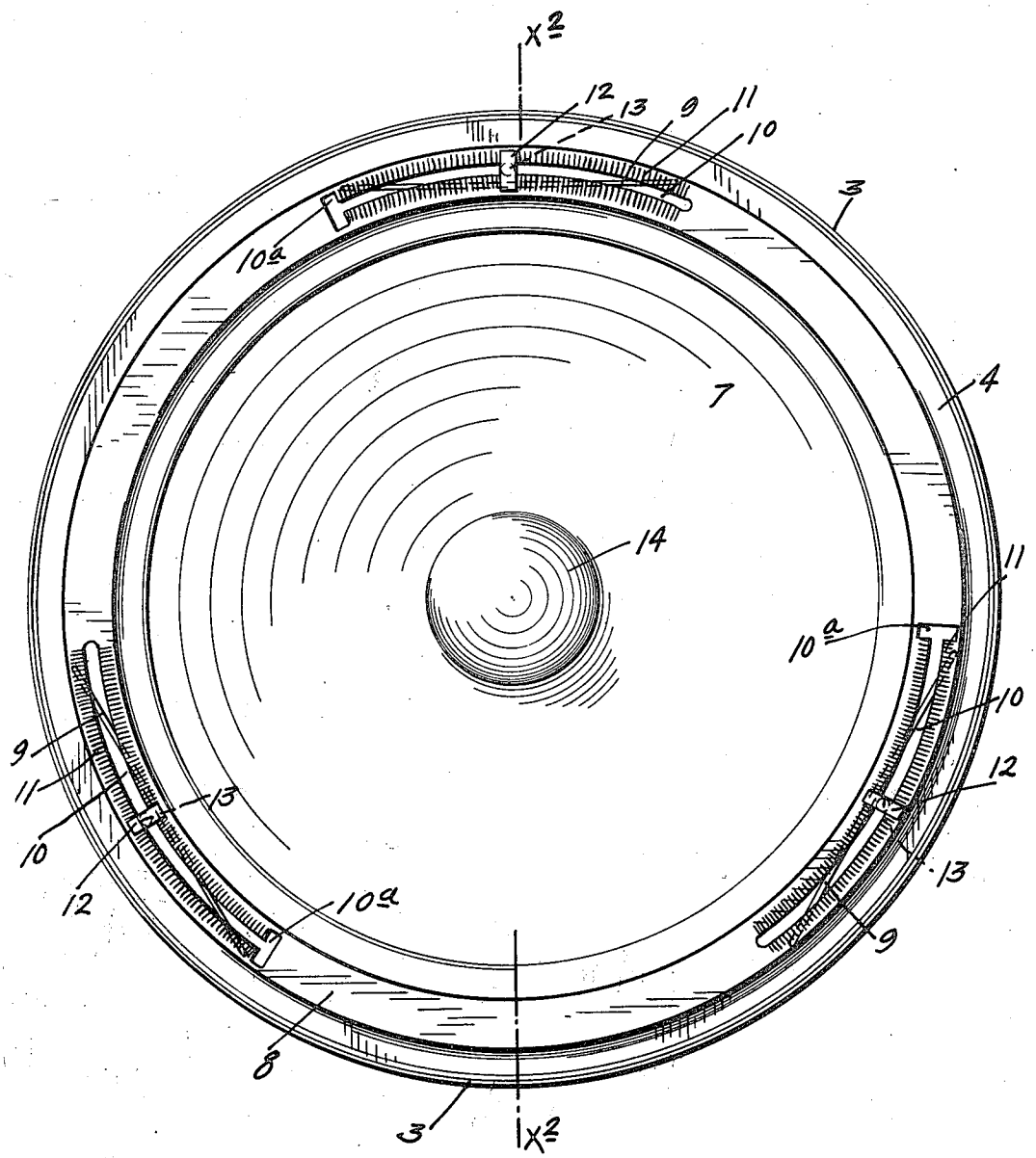
APPLICATION FILED JULY 13, 1916.

1,259,576.

Patented Mar. 19, 1918.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1



WITNESSES

E. G. Wells

H. L. Opsahl.

INVENTOR

Overton Winston

BY HIS ATTORNEYS

Williamson & Merchant

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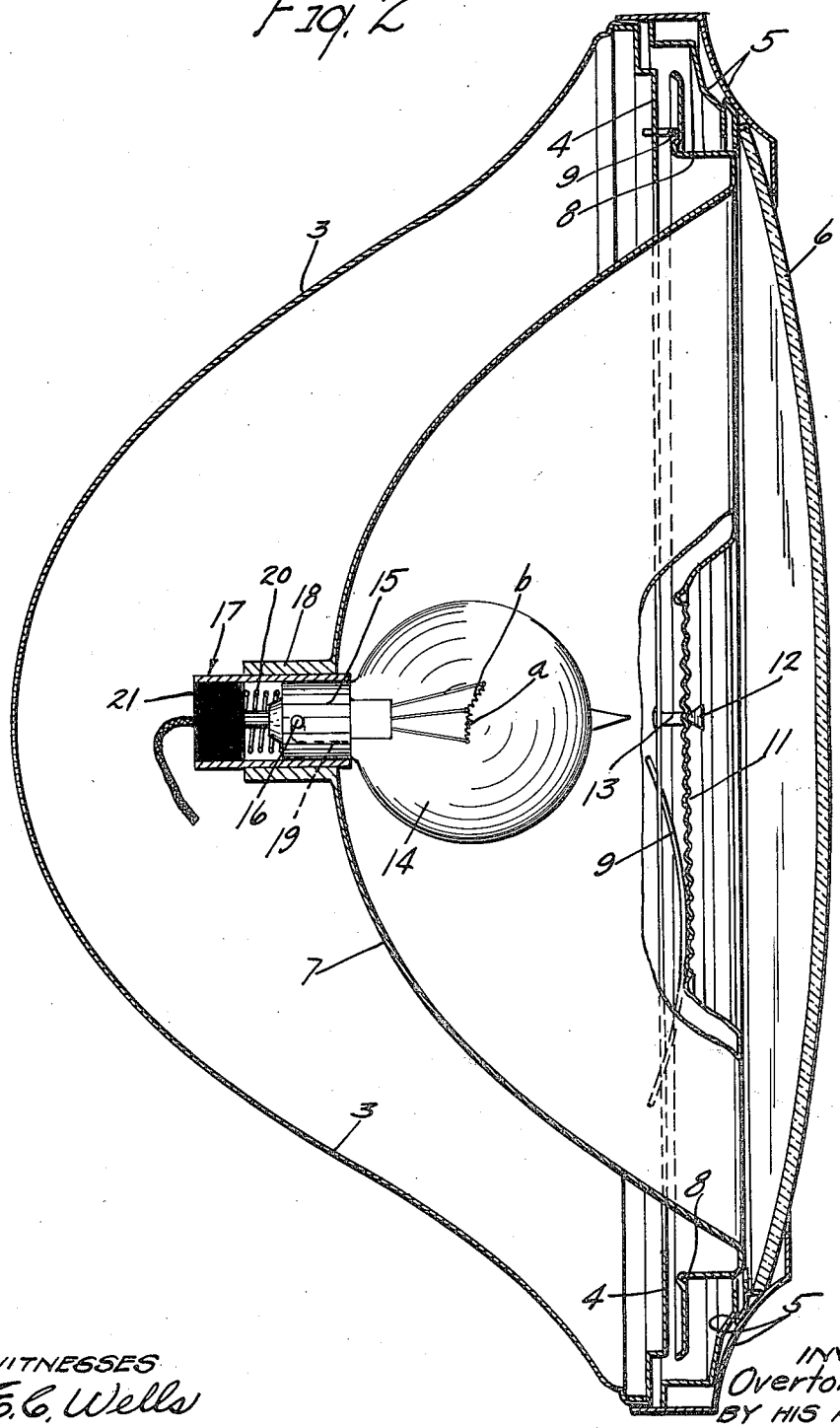
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OVERTON WINSTON, OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

HEADLIGHT.

1,259,576. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 19, 1918.

Application filed July 13, 1916. Serial No. 109,015.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OVERTON WINSTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Minneapolis, in the county of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Headlights; and I do hereby 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.

My invention relates to headlights especially adapted for automobiles and other vehicles, and has for its object to provide a simple and efficient means for keeping in proper adjustment, light bulbs which either have two filaments which should be set vertically or which have a single diametrically extended filament that should be set vertically, or for that matter, in any certain position, in respect to a vertical, necessary in order to get the best or desired results.

The feature of the present invention consists in combining a light bulb of the above character with a reflector that is capable of rotary or oscillatory adjustments with the light bulb, to set its filament either vertically or in predetermined positions, in respect to a vertical.

In the accompanying drawings which illustrate the invention, like characters indicate like parts throughout the several views.

Referring to the drawings:

Figure 1 is a front elevation showing the improved reflector; and

Fig. 2 is a vertical section taken on the line x^2—x^2 of Fig. 1, the clamping rim of the headlight being removed.

The case 3 of the headlight has a rigidly secured angular facing rim 4. The clamping rim 5 which holds the lens or glass plate 6, may be of the usual or any suitable construction detachably secured to the rim of the casing, by the customary joints or other suitable devices. The reflector 7, which, as stated, is mounted for rotary adjustments within the casing, is formed with a rim portion 8 held between the rims 4 and 5. Springs 9, as shown, three in number, are interposed between the rims 4 and 8 and yieldingly press the latter forward. These springs, as shown, are made from pieces of bowed spring wire having their ends inserted through perforations in the rim 4.

The rim 8 is provided with segmental slots 10, as shown, three in number, and adjacent to the edges of these slots, said rim is formed with serrated surfaces 11. These serrated surfaces 11 are engaged by the V-shaped edges of the angular heads 12 of studs 13 that are riveted, soldered, or otherwise rigidly secured to the rim 4 and are extended through the coöperating slots 10. At one extremity, the slots 10 are provided with transversely enlarged passages 10^a through which the heads 12 may be freely passed, when alined therewith by extreme rotation of the reflector in one direction.

Under the tension of the springs 9, the serrated surfaces 11 will be held engaged with the angular heads 12 with sufficient force to prevent accidental rotation of the reflector, but nevertheless, the said reflector may be easily rotated when it is pressed slightly rearward and then given a turning force by the use of a person's hands.

The electric light bulb 14, as shown, is of the two-filament type, being provided with an axial filament *a* and an offset filament *b*, and it is provided on its shank with the customary metallic contact sleeve 15 having diametrically projected lock lugs 16.

The sleeve 15 is insertible into and closely fits a sleeve-like socket 17 that is secured in the rearwardly projected sleeve-like axial hub 18 of the reflector 7. The lock lugs 16 are adapted to be engaged with bayonet slots 19 formed in the socket 17 and to be held interlocked therewith by the tension of a coiled spring 20 compressed between the shank of the bulb and an insulating plug 21 secured in the rear end of the socket 17 and serves to support certain of the electrical connections to the light bulb. These electrical connections need not here be considered.

It is evident that when the bulb is applied to the socket, and hence, is secured in respect to the reflector, its filament or filaments may not always stand in a vertical plane, but that they may be accurately set in a vertical plane by rotary adjustments of the reflector within the casing.

What I claim is:

1. In a headlight, the combination with a reflector mounted for rotary adjustments, of an electric light bulb mounted therein and partaking of a common rotary adjustment therewith, and means for holding said reflector against accidental rotation, comprising a serrated surface on one of said parts, and a coöperating head on the other of said

parts, the said head and serrations being spring-held in contact.

2. In a headlight, the combination with a casing, of a reflector rotatably mounted therein and provided with a marginal rim having segmental slots and serrations adjacent to said slots, studs applied to said casing and working through said slots and provided with heads engaging said serrations, and springs interposed between said casing and the rim of said reflector for yieldingly holding said serrations and coöperating heads in contact.

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

OVERTON WINSTON.

Witnesses:

BERNICE G. WHEELER,
HARRY D. KILGORE.