N. WEYER.

HOLDER FOR ELECTRIC FLASH LIGHTS.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 28, 1916.

1,200,403. Patented Oct. 3, 1916.

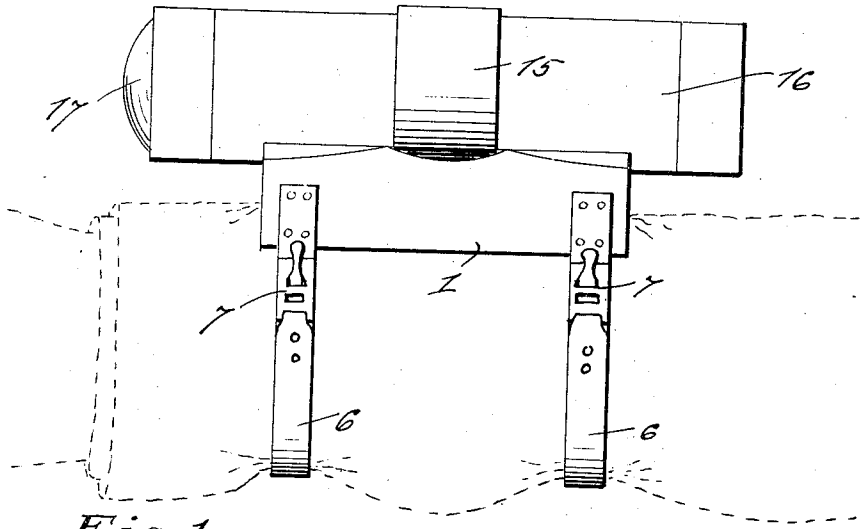


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

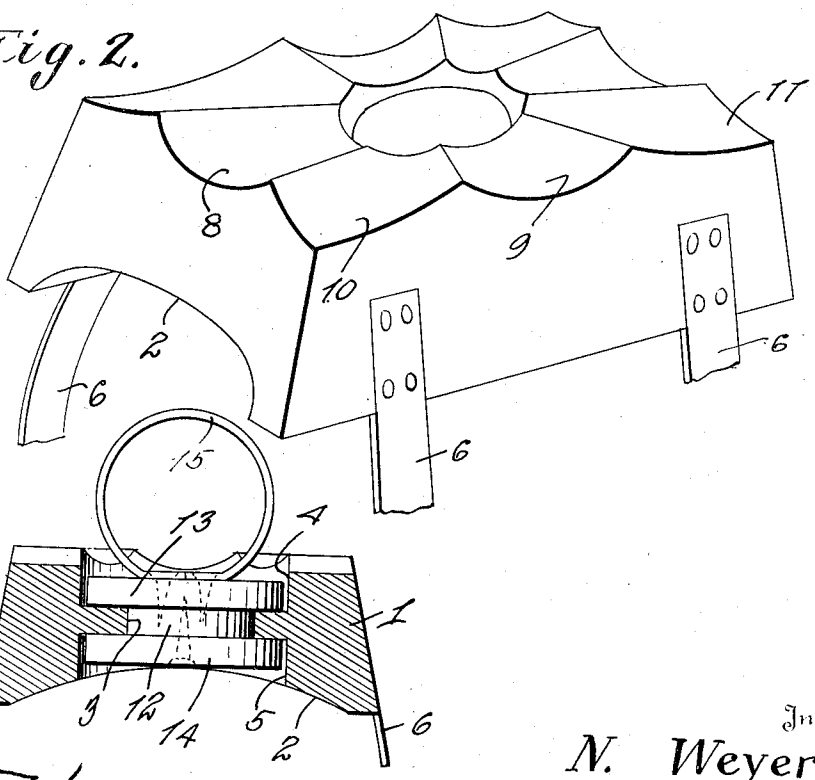


Fig. 3.

Witnesses

Inventor

N. Weyer.

By W. F. Randolph Jr.

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NICK WEYER, OF LEWISTON, MINNESOTA.

HOLDER FOR ELECTRIC FLASH-LIGHTS.

1,200,403. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 3, 1916.

Application filed March 28, 1916. Serial No. 87,289.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NICK WEYER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lewiston, in the county of Winono and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Holders for Electric Flash-Lights; 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.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in holders for electric flash lights, and the principal object of this invention is to provide a device for attaching and holding a flash light to the arm of the user, and permitting the device to be adjusted to throw the light in various directions.

Another object of the invention is to provide means for holding the light against accidental turning, so that the light beams will be directed to the point desired without necessitating the user holding the same, thereby allowing the hand free movement.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a device that is adapted to be strapped to the arm of the user.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in the novel combination and arrangement of parts which will be fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a view illustrating the device in use showing the arm of the user in dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the attaching block showing the securing straps partly broken away, and showing the elastic securing strap of the lamp or flash light removed, and Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view through the device.

Referring to the drawings the numeral 1 designates the block provided on its under face with a longitudinal concavity 2. This block is provided with a central aperture 3, which extends vertically therethrough and is provided at opposite ends with upper and lower enlarged bores 4 and 5 respectively. The side faces of the block are inclined downwardly as shown in Fig. 3, and have secured thereto the attaching straps 6 the ends of which are connected together by suitable fastenings 7, as illustrated in Fig. 1.

The upper face of the block is provided with a central longitudinal groove 8 which extends throughout the entire length of the device, a transverse groove 9 arranged centrally of the longitudinal terminals of the side walls which extend entirely across the device, and the diagonally extending grooves 10 and 11 which extend from corner to corner of the block. These grooves or depressions are always constructed on a radius which conforms to the curvature of the flash light in connection with which the device is used.

Swivelly mounted within the opening 3 of the block is a stud or boss 12 having the head 13 formed on its upper end, which head is positioned within the bore 4. A suitable removable head 14 is secured to the lower end of the stud 12 and is contained within the bore 9. In this way it will be seen that the stud and head will be swivelly mounted in the block and yet will be held against vertical movement therein.

Secured to the head 13 of the stud is an elastic band 15 which is adapted to surround and frictionally hold the lamp body in place.

In use, the tubular body of the lamp designated by the numeral 16 is slipped through the elastic band 15, as shown in Fig. 1, and it will be apparent that upon switching on the light, the light rays will pass through the bull's eye 17, and the device may be strapped on the arm of the user as illustrated.

Should it be desired to throw the light in a direction other than the one illustrated in Fig. 1, it will be seen that the shell 16 may be turned in the desired direction, and due to the elasticity of the band 15, will ratchet over the ridges between the grooves in the upper face of the block, and after the light has assumed the proper position it will be seen that the elastic band will cause the casing or shell to settle down into the groove and thereby be locked against accidental movement.

From the foregoing it will be apparent that a particularly simple, and efficient means for holding an electric flash light is provided which will allow free use of the hand and yet permit the light to be adjusted and directed in the desired direction.

While in the foregoing there has been shown and described the preferred embodi-

ment of this invention, it is to be understood that such minor changes may be made in the combination and arrangement of parts as will fall within the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A light holder comprising a block having a vertical central opening therethrough, and enlarged bores at opposite ends of the opening, the under face of the block being concaved, said block also having a plurality of angularly disposed grooves in its upper face, a swivel mounted within the opening in the block, and the head to the swivel being provided with an enlarged bore, an elastic band carried by the upper head of the swivel for engagement around a flash light, and straps secured to the sides of the block and adapted to be extended around the arm of the user and support the block in place.

2. A device of the class described comprising a block having a plurality of angularly disposed grooves in its upper face, an elastic band swivelly mounted centrally of the block adapted to be extended around the body of a flash light to hold the same in the grooves in various adjusted positions, and straps for securing the block to the arm of the user.

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

NICK WEYER.

Witnesses:
GEO. C. RICE,
OTTO W. HICK.