

K. EDISON.
ELECTRIC LAMP.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 18, 1911.

1,014,958.

Patented Jan. 16, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

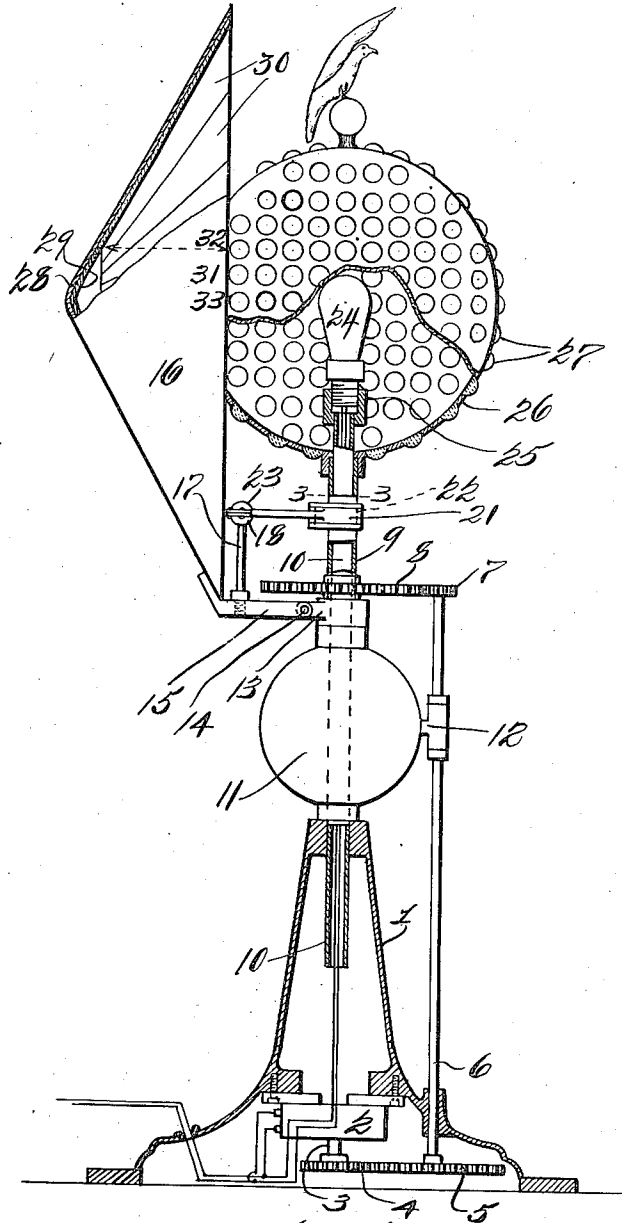


Fig. 1.

Witnesses:
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Estelle C. Hamburger.

Inventor:
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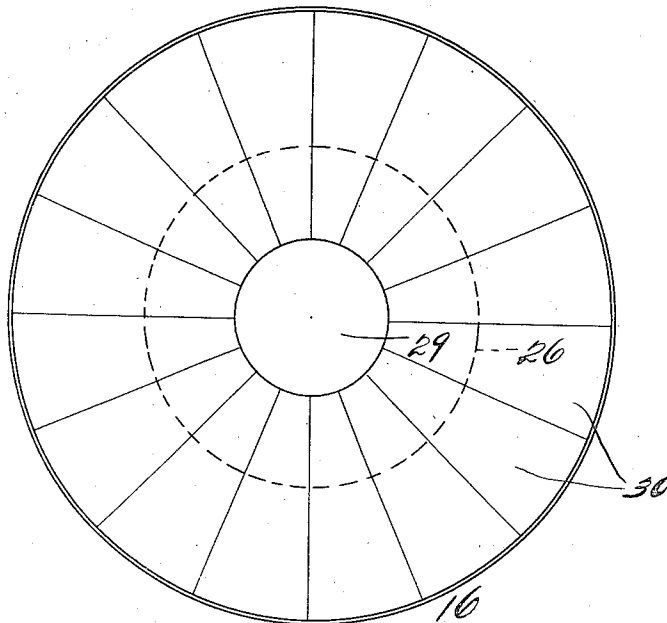


Fig. 2.

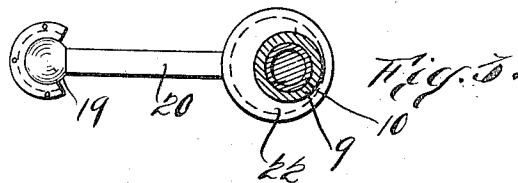


Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

KARL EDISON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JOHN B. MOSCHENROSS,
OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

ELECTRIC LAMP.

1,014,958.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 16, 1912.

Application filed May 18, 1911. Serial No. 627,926.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, KARL EDISON, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, residing at Manhattan borough, county, city, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Electric Lamps, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to an improvement in electric lamps, the object being to provide a lamp of this character that will throw the rays of light a great distance by means of a specially arranged reflector. To carry out the principle of my invention, I preferably employ a rotatable globe adjacent to which I place a reflector that is adapted to be moved toward and away from the said globe alternately, whereby the area of the reflected body of light is increased and decreased. Further features of my improved lamp will be hereinafter set forth.

I will now proceed to describe my improved lamp in detail, the novel features of which will be set forth in the claims, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which illustrate a preferred embodiment of my invention, wherein:

Figure 1 illustrates a side view of my improved lamp, partly in section; Fig. 2 is an enlarged front view of the reflector which forms part of my invention; and Fig. 3 is an enlarged sectional plan view taken on a line 3-3 in Fig. 1, showing the reflector moving device, the cap of the ball-joint being removed.

My improved lamp as herein illustrated comprises a hollow base-portion 1, supporting a motor 2, in this instance, an electric motor, the said motor being provided with a shaft 3, carrying a pinion 4, which meshes with and rotates a gear 5 secured to the lower end of the vertically disposed rotatable shaft 6. To the upper end of the shaft 6, I secure a pinion 7 meshing with and operating a gear 8, carried by a sleeve 9 rotatably mounted on a stationary tubular support 10. The tubular support 10 is secured to the base-portion 1 in any desirable manner and has secured thereto (in this instance) an ornamental sphere 11 carrying a bearing bracket 12 for the shaft 6. To the tubular support 10, I also secure a bracket 13, having pivotally connected thereto, as at 14, an arm 15, to the outer end of which is secured the reflecting device 16. Interme-

diate the ends of the arm 15, I mount a post 17 provided at its upper end with a socket member 18 of a ball-and-socket joint. The ball member of the joint is indicated by 19 (Fig. 3) and is carried on the outer end of an arm 20, which at its inner end is provided with a strap 21 which encircles an eccentric 22 mounted on the rotatable sleeve 9, and is adapted to rotate with it. The ball 19 is retained in the socket 18 by a cap 23 which may be secured to the socket by screws.

The illuminating medium as herein illustrated comprises an ordinary bulb-light 24, which is carried by a socket 25 on the upper end of the tubular support 10. The light 24 is located within a globe 26, preferably of metal or some other opaque substance. In order that the rays of light from the bulb 24 can be thrown upon the reflector, I place in the wall of the globe 26 a plurality of transparent members 27, preferably of glass. The transparent members 27 may all be of the same color or of different colors. The reflector which I employ is of a conical formation, as shown, and consists of a body portion 28, having secured thereto at its central portion an opaque plate 29, the remainder of the inner surface of the body portion 28 being covered by reflecting elements (see Fig. 2).

As can be seen in Fig. 2, the globe 26, which is indicated by dotted lines, is centrally located with respect to the reflector 16; consequently the opaque disk 29 will intercept the rays of light which penetrate or pass through those transparent members 27 which come in alinement therewith as the globe 26 rotates. For instance, by referring to Fig. 1, it will be seen that the row of the transparent members 27 is directly in line with the opaque plate 29, and consequently as the globe 26 rotates, the rays of light which pass through the members in this row will disappear. Hence the reflected light from the row 32 will appear to move upwardly, while the rays of light from the center row 33 will disappear. It will of course be understood that the surface of the globe 26 will be illuminated at all times when the current is on. It will be the reflected globe that will have the appearance above referred to when the reflector is looked at.

By moving the reflector toward and away

from the globe the size of the reflected globe will appear to alternately increase and decrease due to the changing of the focus of the reflecting bodies.

5 When colored transparent bodies are used in the globe a very beautiful effect is produced. By the alternate increasing and decreasing of the area of the reflected light by moving the reflector, the light can be seen
10 from a great distance.

As the motor rotates, the globe 26 will be rotated and the reflector oscillated on its pivot by the eccentric 22.

15 Having now described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A lamp comprising a rotatable globe, means for rotating said globe, a plurality of transparent bodies in the wall of said globe,
20 a reflector mounted adjacent said globe, means for moving said reflector toward and away from said globe, and an illuminating medium in said globe.

2. A lamp comprising a rotatable globe,
25 an illuminating medium within said globe, a reflector mounted adjacent said globe and

adapted for an oscillating movement, and means for rotating said globe and oscillating said reflector simultaneously.

3. A lamp comprising a support, a rotatable shaft mounted on said support, a globe
30 rotated by said shaft, an illuminating medium within said globe, a reflector adapted for movement toward and away from said globe, an eccentric carried by said shaft
35 adapted to operate said reflector, and means for rotating said shaft.

4. A lamp comprising a support, a rotatable shaft mounted on said support, a globe
40 rotated by said shaft, an illuminating medium within said globe, a reflector pivotally mounted at the lower end thereof and located adjacent said globe, an eccentric carried by said shaft adapted to operate said
45 reflector, and means for rotating said shaft.

Signed at New York city, N. Y. this 16th day of May 1911.

KARL EDISON.

Witnesses:

EDWARD A. JARVIS,
ESTELLE O. HAMBURGER.