C. R. REEVES.

PHOTOGRAPHER'S PORTABLE LIGHT.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 14, 1920.

1,370,842. **Patented Mar. 8, 1921.**

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

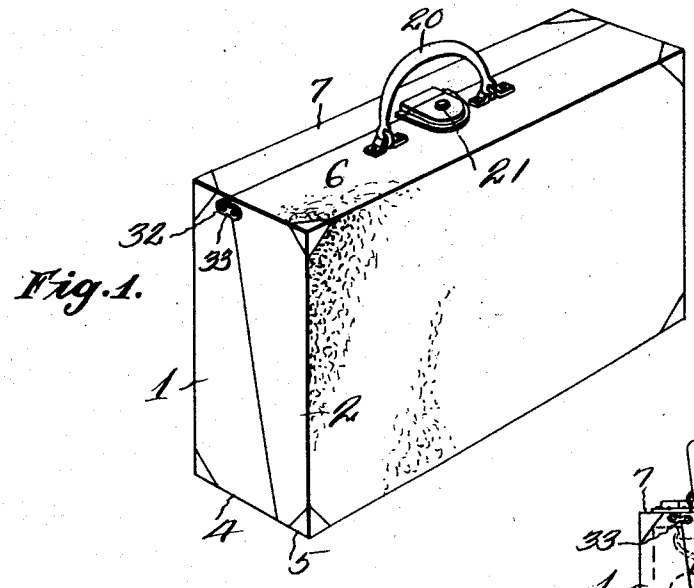


Fig. 1.

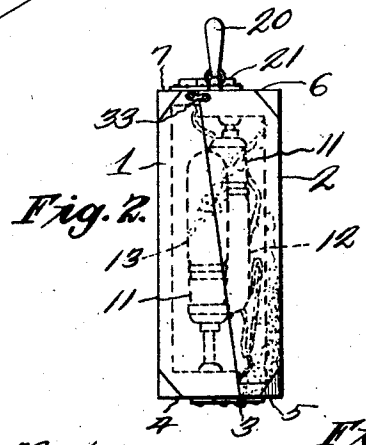


Fig. 2.

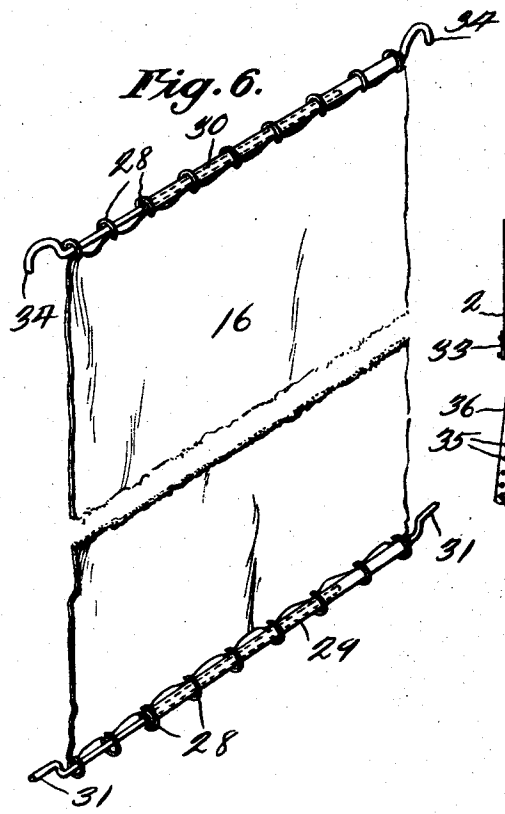


Fig. 6.

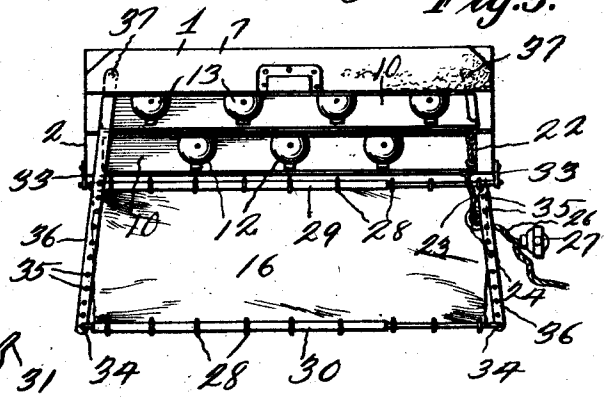


Fig. 5.

Inventor

C. R. Reeves

By Philip A. Ferrell

His Attorney

C. R. REEVES.

PHOTOGRAPHER'S PORTABLE LIGHT.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 14, 1920.

1,370,842.

Patented Mar. 8, 1921.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

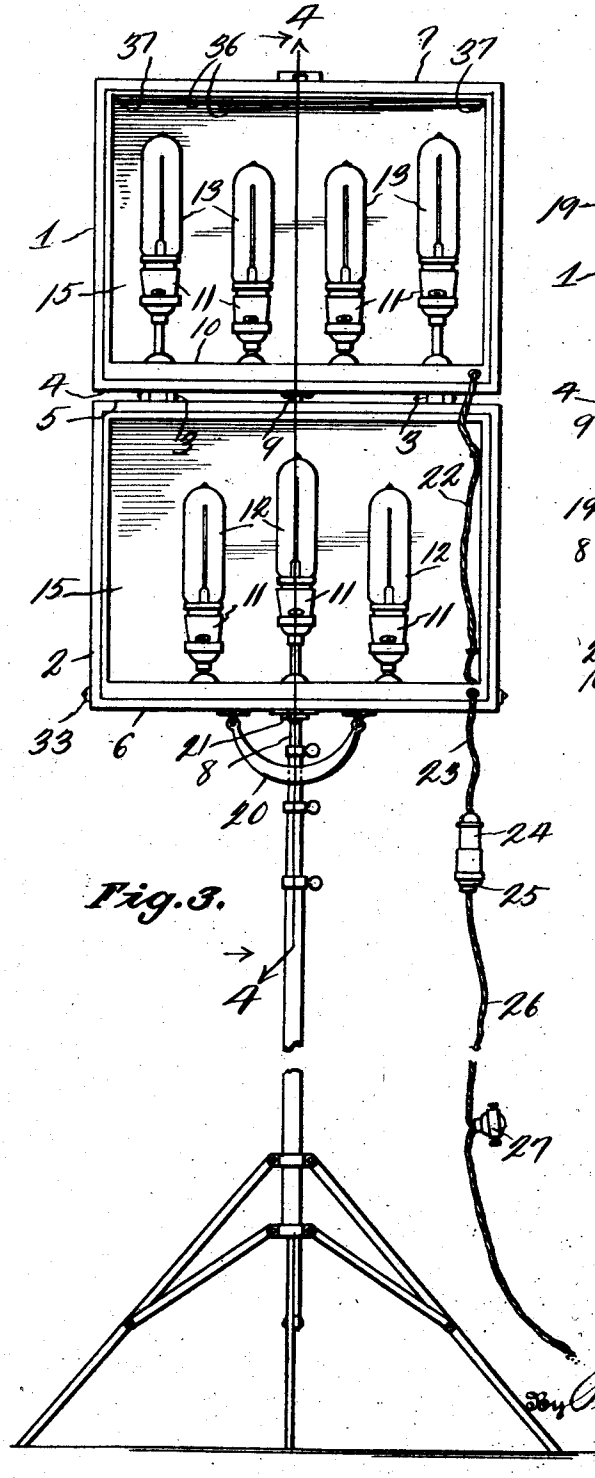


Fig. 3.

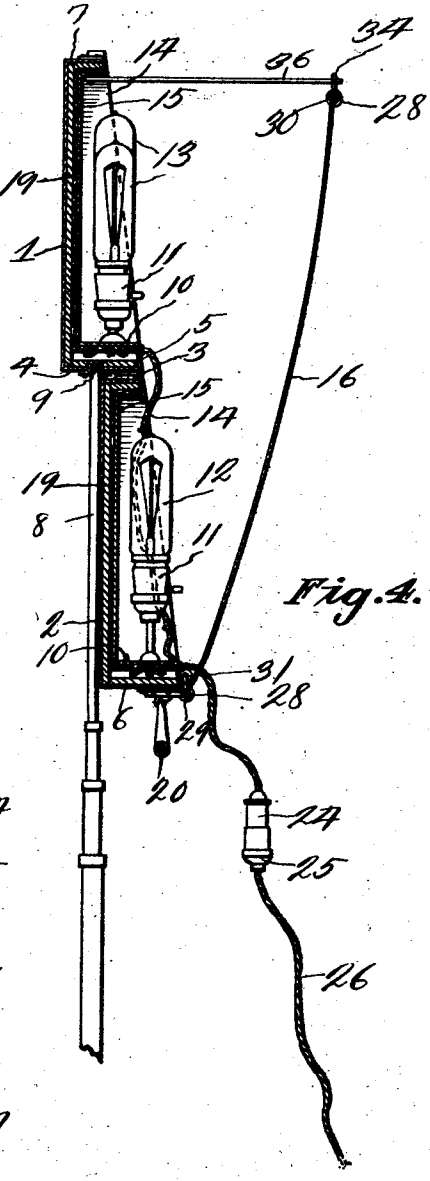


Fig. 4.

Inventor

C. R. Reeves

By Philip A. H. Serrell

His Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CICERO R. REEVES, OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, ASSIGNOR TO GEORGE A. REEVES, OF ANDERSON, INDIANA.

PHOTOGRAPHER'S PORTABLE LIGHT.

1,370,842. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 8, 1921.

Application filed September 14, 1920. Serial No. 410,181.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CICERO R. REEVES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Indianapolis, in the county of Marion and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Photographers' Portable Lights, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

The invention relates to a photographer's light and has for its object to provide a device of this character wherein an ultra brilliance of pure white light is obtained, which light is properly diffused and the device so constructed that it may be collapsed into the form of a suit case, thereby allowing the same to be easily transported from place to place.

A further object is to provide a photographer's light, the container of which is rectangular shaped and formed in two sections, said sections being hingedly connected together and wider at their diagonally disposed sides thereby providing wide bases on which lights are disposed and at the same time allowing one of the wide bases to be secured to a tripod in such a manner that its section is equally balanced thereon when the other section is hinged downwardly to a position where its outer surface will engage the upper end of the tripod for bracing the same against swinging action.

A further object is to so dispose the lights in each section that when the sections are in closed position, said lights will be disposed between each other, thereby allowing a minimum thickness or width of the casing when said sections are in closed position.

A further object is to provide a diffusing screen, preferably formed from fabric, which screen is carried by telescoping rods, said rods being detachably connected to the lower end of the lower section when in open position and to pivoted arms pivoted within the upper end of the upper section, said connection of the screen to the pivoted arms being by means of a telescoping rod and hook, said screen and rods being adapted to be disposed within the casing when the same is in folded position.

A further object is to form the upper ends of the sections, when said sections are in open position narrower than their lower ends, thereby allowing the escape of heat. Also to provide a heat insulated bright aluminum lining in the sections, which linings act as reflectors for reflecting the light and the heat insulation thereof preventing fire and deterioration of the material from which the sections are formed.

With the above and other objects in view the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts as hereinafter set forth, shown in the drawings, described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of the invention may be made within the scope of what is claimed without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the drawings:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the light casing showing the same in closed position for transporting from place to place.

Fig. 2 is an end elevation of the casing showing the sections thereof closed.

Fig. 3 is a front view of the light showing the casing sections in open position and supported on a tripod, the screen being eliminated to better show the structure.

Fig. 4 is a vertical transverse sectional view taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 3, and showing the diffusing screen in position.

Fig. 5 is a top plan view of the device showing the same in open position.

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the diffusing screen and its telescoping supporting rods.

Referring to the drawings, the numerals 1 and 2 designate the rectangular shaped sections which form the light casing, said sections being hingedly connected together as at 3. The lower side 4 of the section 1 is wider than the lower side 5 of the section 2, while the upper side 6 of the section 2 is wider than the upper side 7 of the section 1. By constructing the side 4 wider than the side 5, it will be seen that when the side 4 is disposed on a tripod 8 as shown in Figure 4 and secured thereto as at 9, that the section 1 will have its weight equally balanced on the tripod and that the section 2 when folded downwardly will engage the upper end of the tripod 8, thereby bringing the weight of the section 2 adjacent the tripod so that the tripod will be stable, and the possibilities of tilting over of the tripod will be reduced to a minimum. It will also be seen that by forming the sides 4 and 6 wider than their opposite sides that light supporting bases 10 will be formed on

which light sockets may be disposed, thereby not only forming wide bases for supporting the lights 12 and 13, but also forming plenty of room for wiring and the like. By forming the sides 5 and 7 narrower than the sides 4 and 6, it will be seen that the accumulation of heat within the upper ends of the chambers 14 of the sections 1 and 2 will be reduced to a minimum and the heat allowed to rise, thereby reducing the possibility of fire to a minimum. Sections 1 and 2 are lined with aluminum, which is bright and reflects the light from the sections through the diffusing screen 16. Interposed between the aluminum linings 15 and the walls of the sections 1 and 2 are asbestos layers, which layers prevent the radiation of the heat from the aluminum to the walls of the sections, thereby preventing said walls from becoming hot incident to the intense heat radiated by the lights 12 and 13.

The upper side 6 of the section 2 is provided with a handle 20 adapted to be grasped by the operator when transporting the device from place to place said side 6 also being provided with a lock 21, by means of which lock the sections may be locked together during transporting or when the device is not in use.

Electric conductor wires 22 and 23 are provided whereby electric current may be conducted to the lights 12 and 13, the lights 13 preferably being in circuit with the lights 12. The wires 23 are connected to a socket 24, to which socket are detachably connected by means of a plug 25, conductor wires 26 which lead to any suitable source of current supply, thereby being a switch 27 for controlling said current. When the sections are in closed position as shown in Fig. 2 the wires 23 and socket 24 are disposed within the section 2 after the plug 25 has been detached. It will be seen that the case when in folded position as shown in Fig. 1 is free from outside connections and that all of its operating parts are entirely concealed within the case.

The diffusing screen 16 is preferably formed of georgette silk and has been found to give an ultra brilliance and a pure whiteness of light. However it is to be understood that the material may be varied if so desired. The diffusing screen at its upper and lower ends is provided with preferably wire rings 28, which rings have passing through them extensible rods 29 and 30. The sections of the rod 29 are provided with projections 31, which projections are received by apertures 32 in brackets 33 carried by the casing section 2. When the sections of the extensible rod 29 are forced outwardly, it will be seen that the brackets 33 will hold the screen 16 at its lower end. The screen 16 extends upwardly and has upper rings 28 disposed on the extensible rod 30, the ends of the sections of which are provided with hooks 34, which hooks are adapted to be received by any of the apertures 35 of the spring supporting arms 36, which arms maintain the screen 16 in a substantially stretched condition in front of the lights 12 and 13 so that the light rays will be deflected through the diffusing screen. The spring arms 36 are pivotally secured as at 37 in the upper end of the chamber 14 of the section 1 of the casing. When the arms are not in use they are folded into the chamber 14 as clearly shown in Fig. 3, thereby allowing the casing sections 1 and 2 to be closed to the position shown in Fig. 1. It will be noted that the diffusing screen 16 extends upwardly and outwardly thereby reducing the possibility of collection of heat to a minimum, and it will also be noted that by adjusting the hooks 34 in any of the apertures 35 of the spring arm 36 that the intenseness of whiteness and the reflection of light through the screen may be varied.

From the above it will be seen that a photographer's portable light is provided which is compact, the parts reduced to a minimum and the sections 1 and 2 of the casing so proportioned that the same may be easily and quickly disposed on a tripod, and when so disposed the center of gravity of the parts so balanced on the axis of the tripod, that the tripod will be stable and the possibility of tilting reduced to a minimum. It will also be seen that by using different heights of light 12 and 13 that the reflected light will be scattered and uniform as it passes through the diffusing screen 16.

The invention having been set forth what is claimed as new and useful is:—

1. A light of the character described comprising superimposed hingedly connected casings, the upper ends of the casings being narrower than their lower ends, means carried by the lower ends of the upper casing for the reception of a support, lights disposed in the casings and supported on their wide sides and a diffusing screen disposed in front of the lights.

2. A light of the character described comprising superimposed hingedly connected casings, wider at their bottoms than at their tops, the rear wall of the lower casing being inwardly spaced from the rear wall of the upper casing, means carried by the bottom of the upper casing for the reception of a support, lights disposed within the casings, and a diffusing screen disposed in front of the lights.

3. A light of the character described comprising superimposed casings wider at their bottoms than at their tops, the rear wall of the lower casing being inwardly spaced from the rear wall of the upper casing, means carried by the bottom of the upper casing for

the reception of a support, lights disposed within the casings, and a diffusing screen disposed in front of the lights.

4. A light of the character described comprising superimposed hingedly connected casings wider at their bottoms than at their tops and so shaped as to form a rectangular shaped casing when folded upon each other, the rear wall of the lower casing being inwardly spaced from the rear wall of the upper casing, means carried by the bottom of the upper casing for the reception of a support, lights disposed within the casings, a detachable diffusing screen disposed below the lower lights and detachably connected to the lower end of the lower casing, the upper end of said screen being detachably connected to spring arms extending outwardly from the upper end of the upper casing.

5. A light of the character described comprising superimposed hingedly connected casings wider at their bottoms than at their tops, the rear wall of the lower casing being inwardly spaced from the rear wall of the upper casing, means carried by the bottom of the upper casing adjacent the rear wall of the lower casing for the reception of a support, lights disposed within the casings, said lights of the casings being in staggered relation to each other thereby allowing the lights to be disposed between each other when the casings are folded together, and a diffusing screen disposed in front of the lights and having its lower end detachably connected to the lower end of the lower casing and its upper end detachably connected to arms pivotally connected to the upper casing adjacent to the upper end thereof.

6. A light of the character described comprising superimposed casings wider at their bottoms than at their tops, the rear wall of the lower casing being inwardly spaced from the rear wall of the upper casing, means carried by the bottom of the upper casing for the reception of a support, lights disposed within the casings, said lights being in staggered relation to each other and a detachable diffusing screen disposed in front of the lights and supported by the casings.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature.

CICERO R. REEVES.