Aug. 8, 1933. G. B. HUME ET AL 1,921,295

INCANDESCENT LAMP GUARD

Filed March 21, 1932

Fig. 2.

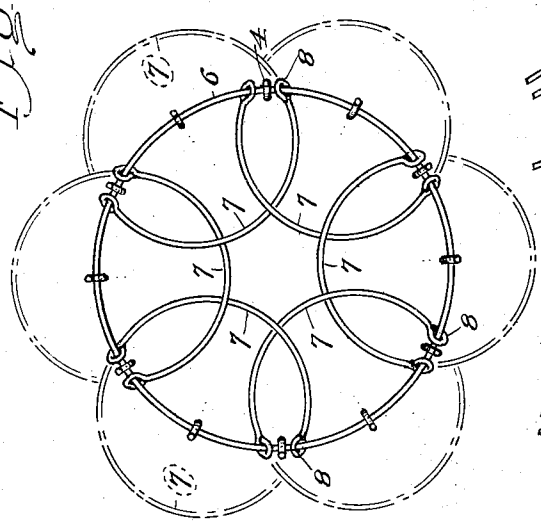


Fig. 3.

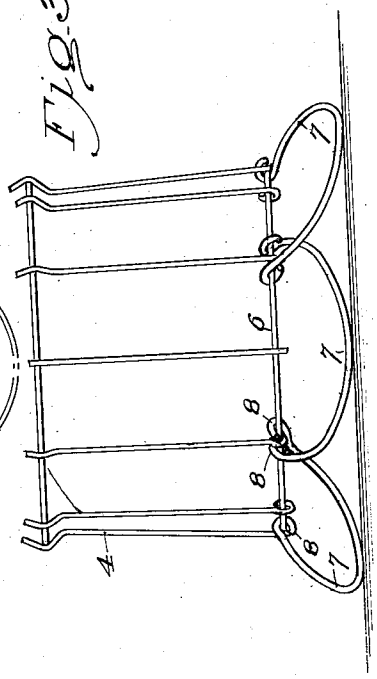
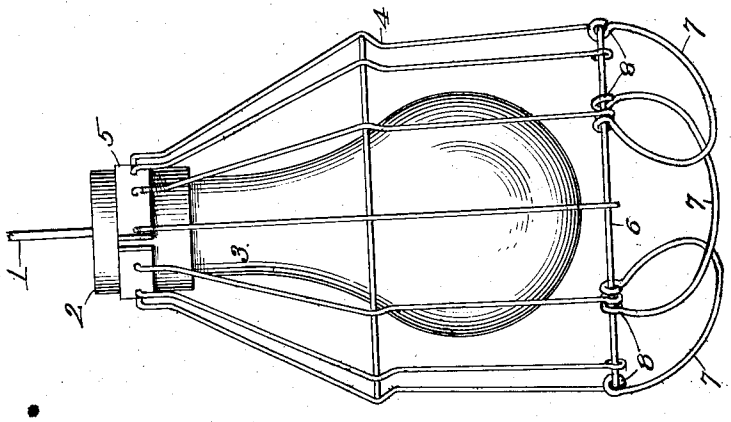


Fig. 1.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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## INCANDESCENT LAMP GUARD

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Application March 21, 1932. Serial No. 600,206

3 Claims. (Cl. 240—102)

This invention relates to incandescent lamp guards of that class for the protection primarily of lamps used in machine shops, garages, etc. The invention relates more especially to a guard of that class having an element which normally forms a closure for the bottom of the guard to protect an incandescent lamp therein, the said element being operable to uncover the bottom of the guard to permit the lamp to be disposed therein or removed therefrom.

Our object is to produce an efficient device characterized as explained, which is of simple, strong, durable and inexpensive construction.

With the object mentioned in view, the invention consists in certain novel and useful features of construction and combinations of parts as hereinafter described; and in order that it may be fully understood, reference is to be had to the accompanying drawing, in which:—

Figure 1 is a side view of a guard equipped with a bottom closure embodying the invention, a lamp, socket and cord being illustrated to show the parts in operative relation.

Figure 2 is a horizontal section taken through the guard just above the bottom, and also shows the latter in open position in dotted lines.

Figure 3 is a fragmentary side elevation with the bottom in open position.

In the said drawing, 1 indicates an electric light cord provided with the conventional socket 2 for an incandescent lamp 3.

A guard comprises an upper part for enclosing the lamp, an upper lamp band for engagement with the socket, and a bottom member. The upper part and clamp or attachment means may be of any suitable or conventional construction. As shown, there is a cylindrical skeleton body 4 of wire to enclose the lamp and a clamp band 5 to be fitted around the socket. If desired the upper or body portion may be of transparent or translucent material if the lamp is to be used where the light emitted is to be softened or colored, it being understood that the type or character of the body portion and the means for securing the guard to the socket form no part, per se, of the invention.

The bottom member is the novel feature of the guard, and to provide for operative connection, the lower end of the body is preferably in the form of a ring 6, and the points of attachment of the ring to the body are equispaced and constitute stops to inhibit lateral sliding movement of the elements, hereinafter identified, which constitute the novel feature of the guard. The bottom member consists of a series of elements arranged in a circle so that each one at one side, overlaps the contiguous side of an adjacent element and at the opposite side is overlapped by the side of the other adjacent element, this overlapping relation obtaining, though to a variable degree, regardless of whether the elements are positioned to form a closure for the lower end of the body portion or to uncover the latter so as to give free access to the interior thereof, and, if desired, to provide a stable base.

The elements in their preferred form, consist of a series of loops 7, of substantially semi-circular form, terminating in eyes 8 hingedly engaging the ring 6, and when the said elements are in closed position, they converge downwardly (see Figure 1) and form a skeleton bottom for the guard which prevents access to the lamp without interfering appreciably with downward emission of light. When in open position, each element 7 projects divergingly downward from the guard so that their loop or bridge portions lie in a plane parallel with but below that of the ring 6 and thus afford a broad truncated conical base for supporting the guard without other aid, in an upright position on a flat surface or on supports at opposite sides of a chamber which it is desired to clearly illuminate for inspection or other purpose.

From the above description it will be apparent that we have described a construction embodying all of the features of advantage set forth as desirable, and it is to be understood that we reserve the right to all changes within the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

We claim:—

1. A guard comprising a hollow body portion open at one end, and a member for giving or preventing access to the interior of the guard at said open end thereof, said member comprising a series of substantially semi-circular elements each hinged to the guard for swinging movement in planes radially thereof and each partly overlapping the adjacent element at one side and partly underlapping the adjacent element at the opposite side and completely spaced apart laterally relative to any other element of said member.

2. A guard comprising a stiff hollow skeleton body of generally cylindrical form and including a ring at the lower end and equi-spaced eyes through which the ring extends, and a skeleton member for completely uncovering or covering said lower end for the entrance into or removal from said body of an incandescent lamp; said

member comprising a series of substantially semi-circular stiff loop elements arranged in a circle, each loop being laterally spaced from the alternately disposed loops and partly overlapping the adjacent loop at one side and underlapping the adjacent loop at the other side, each loop having an eye at each end pivotally engaging the said ring of the body and disposed outward of a pair of the eyes through which said ring extends so as to be incapable of bodily shifting position circularly around said ring.

3. A guard comprising a stiff hollow skeleton body of generally cylindrical form and including a ring at the lower end and equi-spaced eyes through which the ring extends, and a skeleton member for completely uncovering or covering said lower end for the entrance into or removal from said body of an incandescent lamp; said member comprising a series of substantially semi-circular stiff loop elements arranged in a circle, each loop being laterally spaced from the alternately disposed loops and partly overlapping the adjacent loop at one side and underlapping the adjacent loop at the other side, each loop having an eye at each end pivotally engaging the said ring of the body and disposed outward of a pair of the eyes through which said ring extends so as to be incapable of bodily shifting position circularly around said ring, the eyes of adjacent arms of adjacent loops being disposed at opposite sides of the same eye through which said ring extends.

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