

Oct. 11, 1927.

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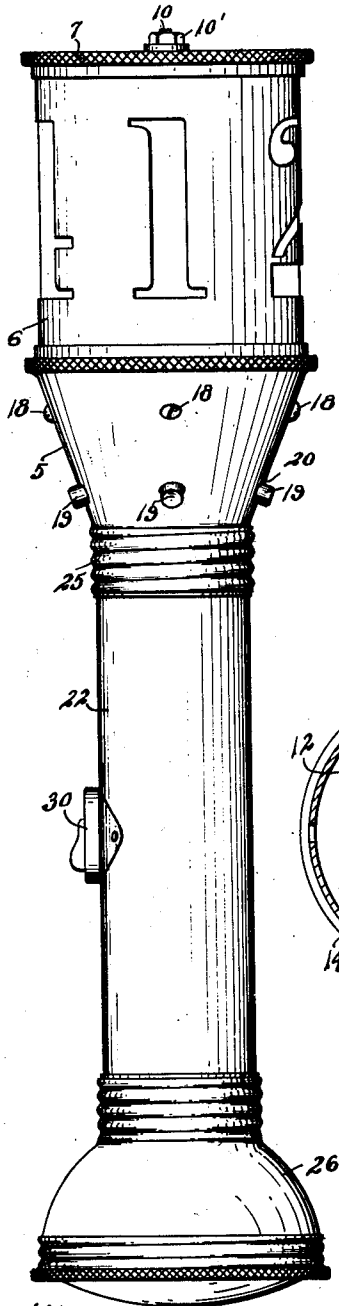
W. HARLING

COMBINATION LIGHT

Filed April 17, 1925

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.



J. H. McKenna

WITNESS:

Fig. 2.

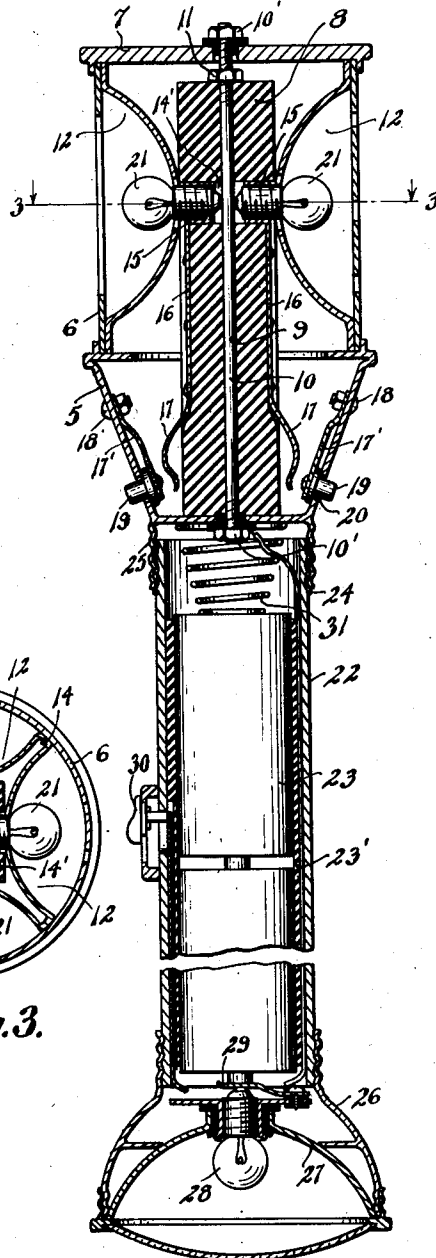
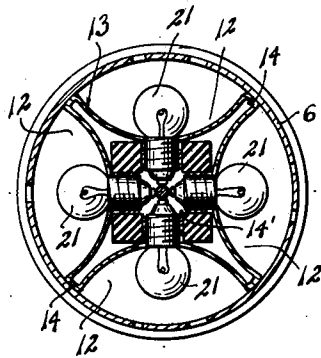


Fig. 3.



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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 4.

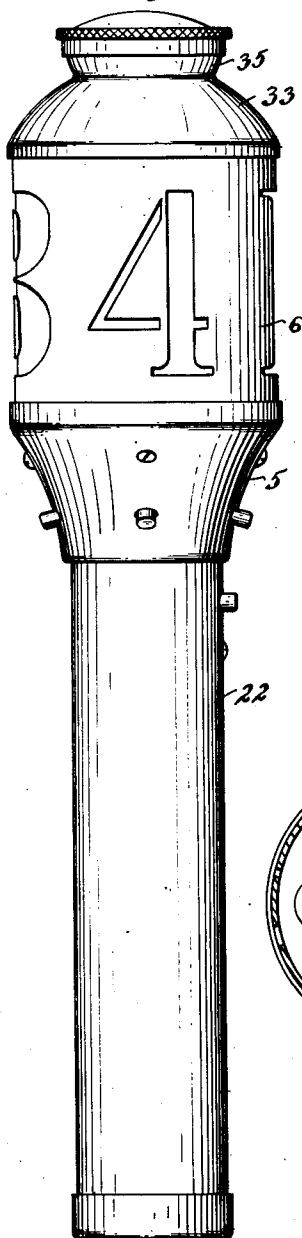


Fig. 5.

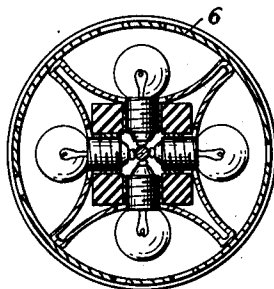
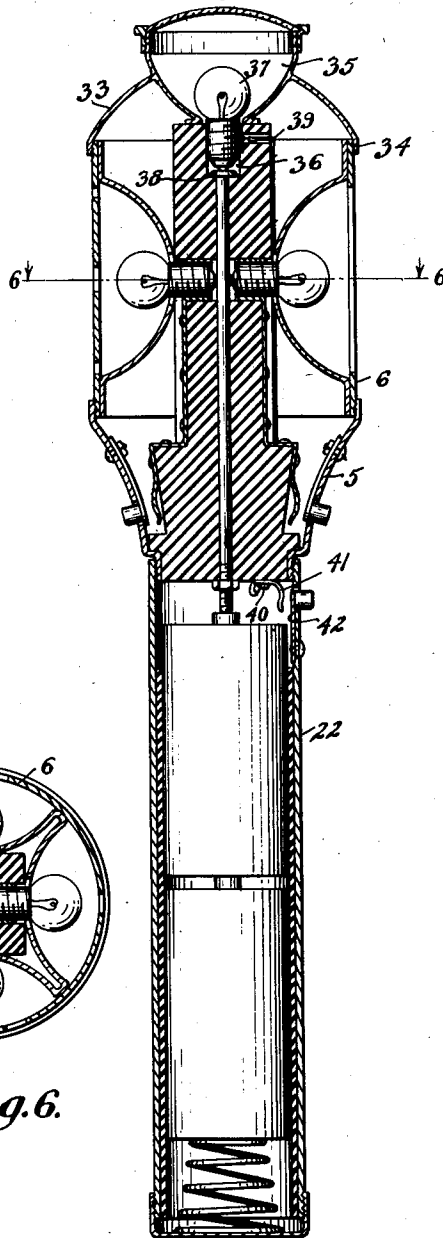


Fig. 6.

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WITNESS:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER HARLING, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

COMBINATION LIGHT.

Application filed April 17, 1925. Serial No. 23,923.

This invention relates to combination lights and has particular reference to that class of lights known as portable self contained electric lights.

5 The principal object of the present invention is to provide a portable self contained electric light embodying a plurality of illuminated compartments having electrical connection with the battery and each
10 of which illuminated compartments is controlled by a push button or other circuit closer so that any desired compartment may be illuminated.

15 A further object of the invention is to provide a light of this character which may be utilized as a signal for use by trainmen or the like and contemplates a series of reflectors provided with illuminating bulbs and a casing surrounding the compartment
20 provided with indicia adapted to be illuminated by the light in its particular reflector.

25 Another object of the invention is to provide a portable self contained electric light which embodies a novel support for retaining a plurality of electric light bulbs in position where the electrical energy will pass to the same together with a plurality of independently mounted circuit closers for completing a circuit to any one or more of the
30 bulbs.

35 With the preceding and other objects and advantages in mind, the invention consists in the novel combination of elements, constructions, arrangement of parts and operations, to be hereinafter specifically referred to, claimed and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein:—

Figure 1 is an elevation of my improved light.

40 Figure 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of the same.

Figure 3 is a transverse sectional view taken on line 3—3 of Figure 2.

45 Figure 4 is an elevation of a modified embodiment of the invention.

Figure 5 is a longitudinal sectional view of the same and

50 Figure 6 is a transverse sectional view on line 6—6 of Figure 5.

Referring to the drawings in detail wherein corresponding characters of reference denote corresponding parts throughout the several views, the numeral 5 designates a hollow frusto-conical base upon which a cylindrical casing 6 is mounted and is provided with a removable cover or top 7. Arranged

within the frusto-conical member 5 and extending through the casing 6 is a non-conducting core 8, the latter having a longitudinal bore 9 through which a rod 10
60 passes, the latter having its ends passed through the bottom of the frusto-conical member 5 and the removable top 7. Nuts 10' are threaded upon the extremities of the rod 10 while a nut 11 is also threaded
65 upon the rod at a point between the cover 7 and the upper end of the core 8 and engages this core to hold the same rigid. Arranged within the casing 6 is a plurality of reflectors 12. These reflectors are formed by
70 bending a length of suitable metal indicated at 13 to provide a plurality of concavo-convex members and feet or spacing elements 14 which extend to and contact with the
75 casing 6.

As shown in Figures 2 and 3 these reflectors are disposed circumferentially about the core 8. This core 8 is provided with a plurality of communicating openings 14' and arranged within each of these openings
80 is a lamp socket 15, each of which is provided with a metallic strip 16 that extend longitudinally of the core 8 and terminate in arcuate resilient arms or contacts 17 which lie within the frusto-conical base 6. Coop-
85 erating with each of these resilient arms or contacts are spring arms 17' that are secured to the inner face of the frusto-conical base 6 by means of fastenings 18. A button 19 is carried by the free end of each of
90 these arms 17' and is movable through an opening 20 in the frusto-conical base 6. Illuminating bulbs 21 are arranged in the socket and reflectors 12 and have their bases contacting with the rod 9.
95

The numeral 22 designates a cylindrical casing in which a conventional battery 23 is received, the latter being spaced from the casing by an insulating sleeve 23'. The inner end of the casing 22 is threaded as at
100 24 to threadedly engage a threaded collar 25 depending from the lower end of the frusto-conical base 6. A head 26 is carried by the lower end of the casing 22 and arranged therein is a conventional reflector
105 27 equipped with an illuminating bulb 28, the latter being electrically connected to the battery by means of a contact arm 29. A conventional switch 30 is provided on the casing 22 to control the circuit to the bulb
110 28. An expansible coil spring 31 engages the upper end of the battery and the base

member 6 to urge the batteries in a downward direction.

As illustrated in Figures 1 and 2 the casing 6 is provided with indicia. In this instance, the numbers range from 1 to 4. These numbers are arranged in advance of each of the reflectors 12 so as to be illuminated by the same. These numbers or other indicia are formed by cutting or stamping the desired number in the casing.

In the modification illustrated in Figures 4 to 6 inclusive, in lieu of the reflector 27 being mounted upon the lower end of the casing 22, I provide a convexed head 33 upon the upper end of the casing 6, this head 33 being connected to the head by providing these parts with coaxing screw threads 34. In this instance, the head is provided with a reflector 35 and the upper end of the core 8 is provided with a recess 36 which receives the base of an illuminating bulb 37. In this form of the invention, the upper end of the rod 10 terminates in an electrical contact 38 which engages the base of the rod 9. A lead wire 39 is electrically connected with the lamp base of the lamp 37 and extends downwardly to the lower end of the core 8 and is connected with a binding post 40. A spring arm or contact 41 is also connected with this binding post 40 and is adapted to be engaged by a finger operated spring contact 42 carried by the casing 22.

From the disclosure it will be apparent that I have provided a simple and efficient combination light which may be used to indicate to patrons of a theater that there are one, two or more seats unoccupied and available. This manner of communication between an usher and patron eliminates the noise incident to conversation relating to seats or otherwise. The device can also be used by trainmen or in fact by any one where

it is necessary to convey signals or information from one person to another. When the device is not being used as a signal, it can be readily operated and used in the manner of an ordinary flash light by simply operating the necessary circuit closer.

While I have shown and described the preferred embodiment of the invention, I desire to have it understood that such changes may be made in the form, construction, arrangement of parts and operations, as will not depart from the spirit of the invention or the scope of the subjoined claim.

What is claimed is:—

A signal device of the character described comprising a casing, a source of energy mounted therein, a cylindrical casing provided with indicia, a frusto-conical base portion arranged between the casing, a non-conducting core supported in the frusto-conical base portion and extending into the casing second mentioned, said non-conducting core being provided with a plurality of radiating recesses, sockets in said recesses, illuminating bulbs threadedly mounted in said sockets, a conductor rod passing centrally through the core and having electrical contact with the inner ends of each of the illuminating bulbs and the battery respectively, metallic strips depending from said sockets and terminating in curved spring arms, spring arms secured to the frusto-conical base portion which arranges the last mentioned arms in close proximity to the spring arms first mentioned, and a button secured to each of the spring arms last mentioned for moving the latter to close a circuit therebetween, a source of energy arranged in the casing first mentioned and being in connection with said circuit.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

WALTER HARLING.