Aug. 30, 1949. M. W. BOSSERT ET AL 2,480,393

DIAL LIGHT

Filed Oct. 6, 1947

Fig. 1

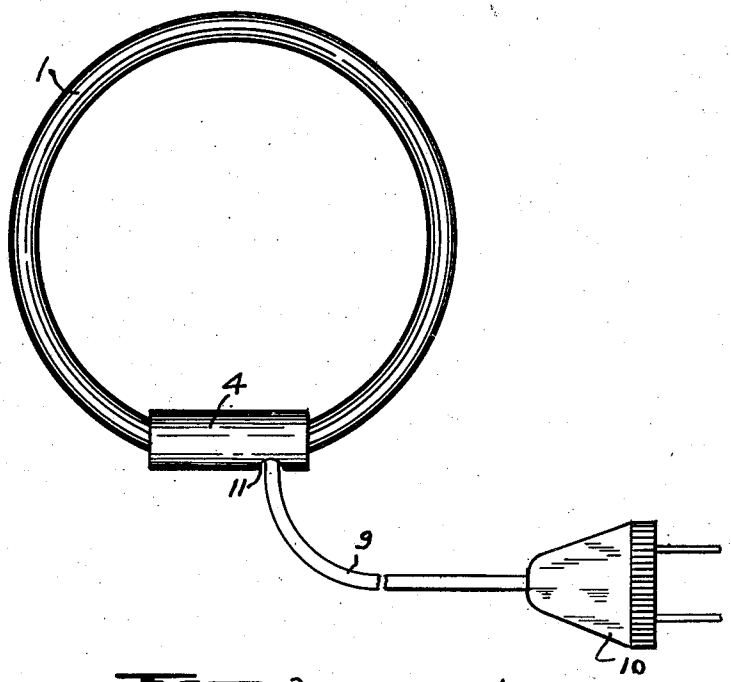
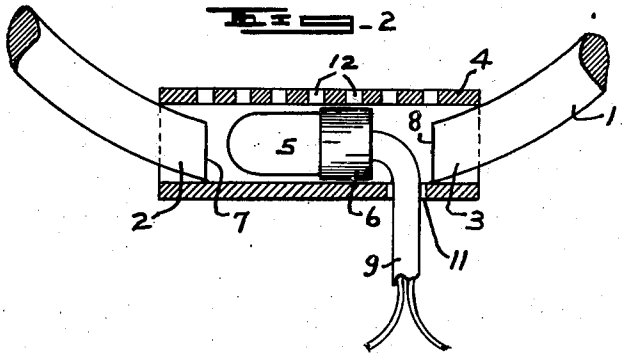


Fig. 2



Inventors
MARK W. BOSSERT
ARTHUR G. JOSEPHSON
By Jack D. Snyder
Attorney

Patented Aug. 30, 1949 2,480,393

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,480,393

DIAL LIGHT

Mark W. Bossert, Carrick, and Arthur G. Josephson, Brookline, Pa.

Application October 6, 1947, Serial No. 778,112

1 Claim. (Cl. 240—2.1)

1

This invention relates to a novel dial light, and while primarily intended for use in connection with a telephone, it will be obvious that the invention may be employed in a connection with any other device or for any purposes wherein it is found to be applicable.

Important objects and advantages of the invention are to provide a dial light of the character described, which is primarily designed and adapted to be mounted in a position at night to engage and surround the dial mechanism of a telephone, particularly of a French-type of telephone, which will function to diffuse a soft mellow glow affording sufficient illumination to conveniently locate the telephone upon which it is mounted at night, and to make the dial indicia of the telephone distinctly legible to the user, which is not of sufficient intensity to disturb the rest of the occupants of the room in which the device is located, which is simple in its construction and arrangement, durable and efficient in its use, compact, attractive in appearance, and comparatively economical in its manufacture, operation, and maintenance.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the novel construction, combination, and arrangement of parts herein specifically described and illustrated in the accompanying drawing, but it is to be understood that changes in the form, proportions and details of construction may be resorted to that come within the scope of the claim hereunto appended.

In the drawing wherein like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts throughout the several views:

Figure 1 is a front elevational view of a dial light constructed in accordance with the invention.

Figure 2 is an enlarged similar view with portions broken away, and with the lamp casing being shown in cross section.

Referring in detail to the drawing, the improved dial light comprises an open or split illuminating ring 1, which latter is preferably circular in contour and which is made of stock that is preferably round and solid in transverse cross section. The illuminating ring is constructed of a material capable of conducting light rays therethrough in the longitudinal or circumferential direction. Such material may be a plastic product known in the art by the trade-name "Lucite," or may be any other suitable analogous material capable of light transmission in the manner stated.

2

The free end portions of the illuminating ring 1, respectively indicated at 2 and 3, extend into and are removably engaged in respective open ends of a tubular, cylindrical lamp casing 4. The inherent resiliency of the illuminating ring functions to maintain said end portions 2 and 3 in engagement in the lamp casing, but allows the latter to be readily and manually disconnected from the end portions 2 and 3 when required.

A small electric lamp 5, preferably of low voltage, and a socket 6 therefor are shiftably mounted in the lamp casing 4 intermediate of the spaced ends 7 and 8 of the illuminating ring 1, and are provided with an extension cord 9 carrying a conventional type of plug 10 for connection with the electric supply socket in the usual manner. The extension cord is constructed to create the proper resistance to provide the necessary low voltage required for the operation of the small electric lamp 5.

The extension cord 9 extends loosely through an aperture 11 provided in the wall of the lamp casing 4 adjacent to one end of the latter. It will be apparent that, when it is required to remove the lamp 5 from the lamp casing 4 to replace same and the like, it is only necessary to detach the lamp casing from the illuminating ring 1 and then shift the lamp 5 and socket 6 to project from the lamp casing to an accessible position.

The lamp casing 4 is preferably constructed of opaque insulating material, and is provided with a plurality of inwardly disposed small air vents 12 to minimize the heating of the lamp casing during the operation of the lamp 5.

The free ends 7 and 8, of the illuminating ring 1, are preferably flat and disposed diametrically straight in the lamp casing 4 to augment the efficiency of the light ray transmission from the lamp 5 through the illuminating ring.

The diameter of the illuminating ring 1 is such as to allow the same to be mounted freely around the dial mechanism of a telephone, and to be removed freely from said dial mechanism. The illuminating ring has no securing attachment with the telephone except that it is loosely hung around the dial mechanism of the latter. It will here be noted that, the lamp casing 4 is revoluble on its connections with the inserted end portions 2 and 3 of the illuminating ring, whereby the weight and pull of the extension cord 9 will cause the lamp casing to automatically adjust itself to properly dispose the extension cord connection from any untoward or unwieldy position when the device is mounted on the dial mechanism of the telephone.

It is, of course, evident that a suitable control switch may be embodied in the dial light, but due to the extremely low cost of its continuous operation during the hours of darkness it is not thought necessary.

The present invention provides a most efficient and economical device of its kind, which is particularly convenient for physicians, nurses, and others who may be frequently called to answer and use telephone at night, and where the full illumination of the regular lamps of the room would disturb the occupants of the latter.

What we claim is:

A light for illuminating the dial mechanism of a telephone, comprising the combination of a comparatively short tubular lamp casing having open ends, a round circular open illuminating ring adapted for being placed freely around the telephone dial mechanism, said ring being resilient and having the ends thereof detachably engaged in respective open ends of said casing for supporting the latter, the ends of said ring being normally maintained in said open ends of said casing by the inherent resiliency of said ring, a socket carrying a lamp loosely positioned in said casing between the ends of said ring, said casing

being provided with an aperture at the outer surface thereof, and an electric conductor connected with said socket and extending loosely through said aperture, said ring being constructed of a material capable of illuminating throughout the extension thereof from the light rays of said lamp, said casing being provided with a plurality of vents at the inner surface thereof for ventilating said casing and further for allowing the emission of light therethrough in the inward direction toward the telephone dial mechanism.

MARK W. BOSSERT.
ARTHUR G. JOSEPHSON.

REFERENCES CITED

The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
1,542,619	Locke	June 16, 1925
2,140,972	Rylsky	Dec. 20, 1938
2,188,821	Rylsky	Jan. 30, 1940
2,227,368	Rylsky	Dec. 31, 1940
2,259,910	Rylsky	Oct. 21, 1941
2,365,864	Chapman	Dec. 26, 1944