

(No Model.)

D. W. GUERNSEY.
ELECTRIC LAMP REFLECTOR.

No. 334,858.

Patented Jan. 26, 1886.

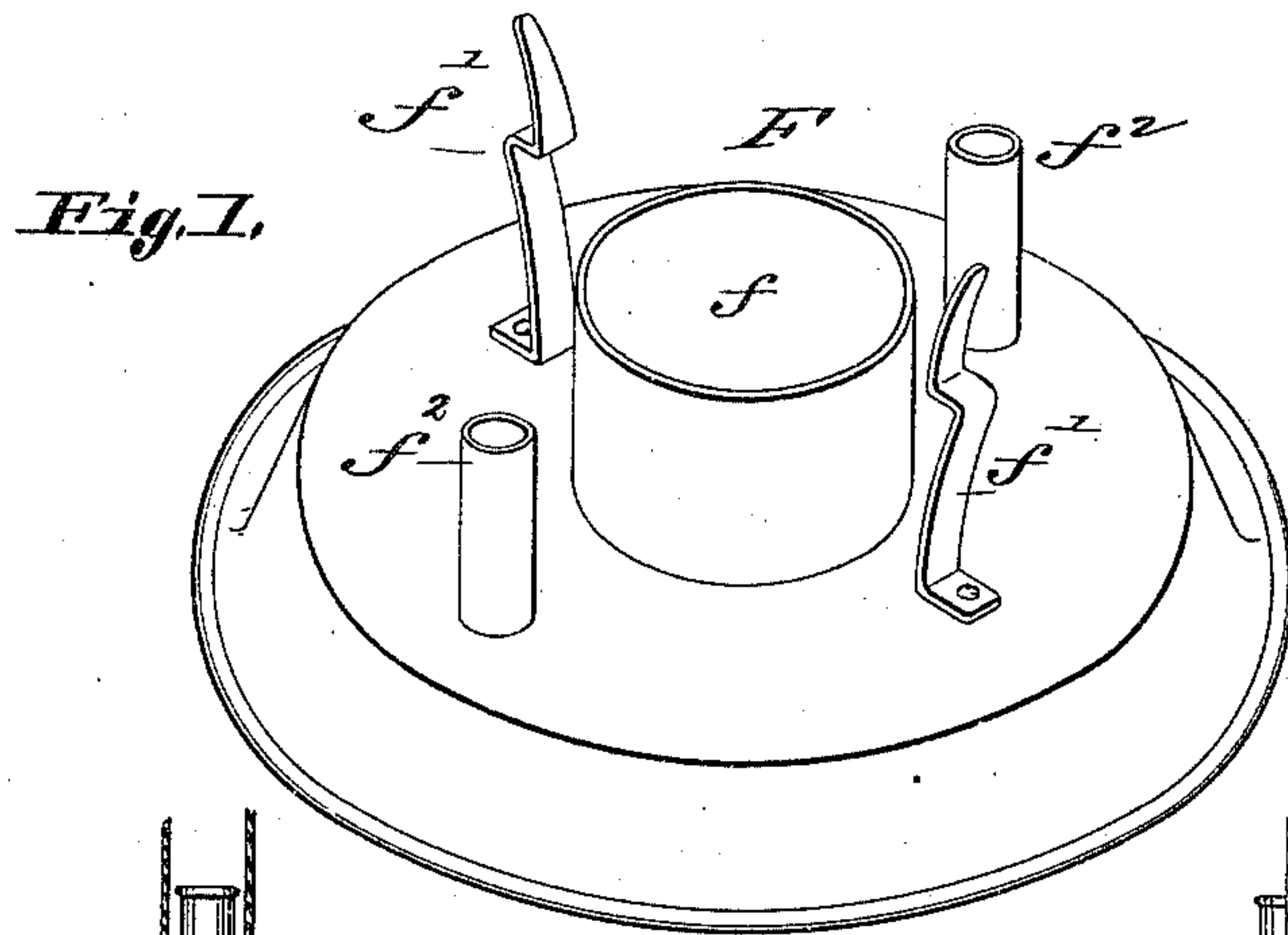
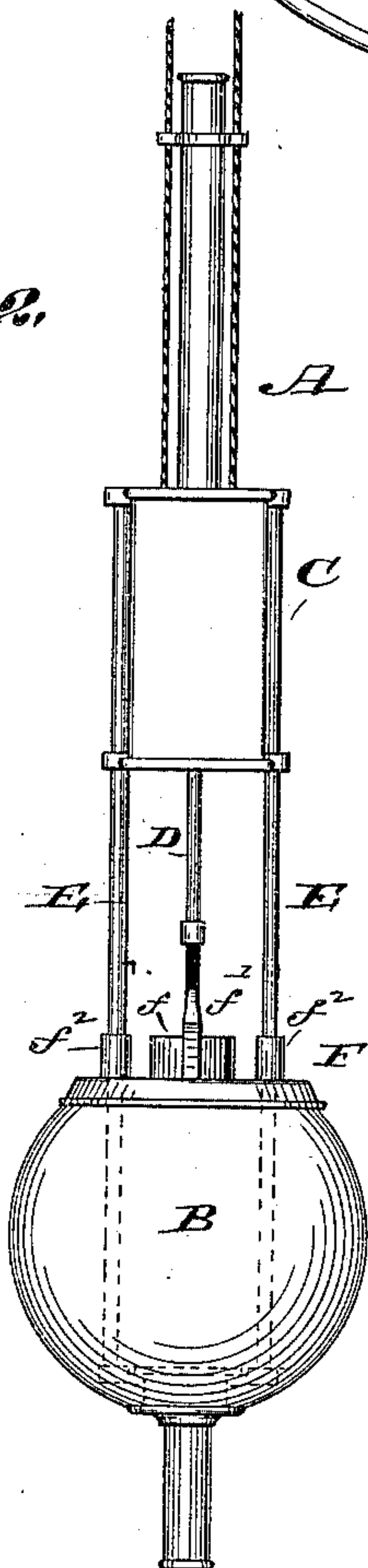
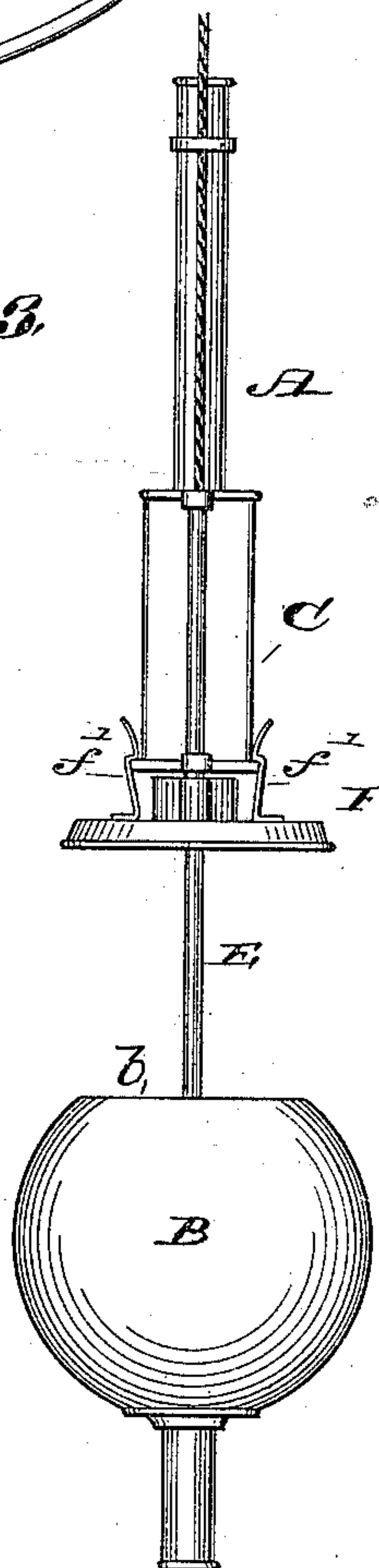


Fig. 2.



Attest;
Charles Pickles
J.W. Hoke.

Fig. 3.



Inventor;
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by C. D. Moody atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID W. GUERNSEY, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

ELECTRIC-LAMP REFLECTOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 334,858, dated January 26, 1886.

Application filed January 30, 1885. Renewed December 17, 1885. Serial No. 185,967. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID W. GUERNSEY, of St. Louis, Missouri, have made a new and useful Improvement in Electric Lamps, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The sparks emitted from an electric-arc lamp occasion injury. They are liable to escape from the globe of the lamp and be deposited in the room, and thus not only become the occasion of damage to the articles upon which they may chance to fall, but also a source of fire. This difficulty is obviated by means of the present improvement, which serves as a guard to prevent the escape of the sparks from the globe, and in addition thereto as a reflector in directing the light of the lamp to better advantage.

The annexed drawings, making part of this specification, illustrate the most desirable mode of carrying out the improvement.

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of the guard. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of a lamp having the improvement, the guard being in place upon the globe, and Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the lamp, the guard being raised from the globe.

The same letters of reference denote the same parts.

A, Figs. 1, 2, represents a familiar type of an electric-arc lamp, the improvement in question being the only novel feature thereof. This particular form of lamp is known to the trade as the "Excelsior."

B represents the globe of the lamp.

C represents the frame in which is inclosed the clock-work used in regulating the carbon D, and E E represent the rods by which the lower portion of the lamp is suspended from the frame C, and the current conducted to the lower carbon, all of which parts are, as stated, of the customary form and operated in the customary manner, and hence do not require to be herein more fully described.

F represents the guard. It is adapted to

rest upon the globe B and to close the opening *b* at the top of the globe, saving that it has an opening, *f*, at its center to admit the carbon D, and is perforated between its center and periphery to admit the rods E E. The guard is not fastened to the globe, for in the manipulation of the lamp it becomes necessary to separate the guard from the globe. To this end the guard is adapted to be raised and lowered upon the rods E E, and to enable the guard to be upheld, so that the operator is free to attend to other parts of the lamp, it is provided with means, preferably the spring-hooks *f' f'*, by which the guard can be suspended from the frame C, which position of the guard is exhibited in Fig. 3. The guard is also supplied with guides—say in the form of the tubes *f² f²*—to enable it to be readily raised and lowered upon the rods E E.

In use the guard is detached from the frame C and adjusted upon the globe, as shown in Fig. 2. In this last-named position the guard is instrumental in confining the sparks within the globe, and also as a reflector in causing those of the light-rays which otherwise would pass upward to the ceiling of the room to be reflected downward into the lower part of the room and thus to be utilized to more advantage. For this last-named purpose the guard is constructed of suitable material, such as enameled sheet-iron ware, and is finished in a suitable color for reflecting light. In attaching the guard F it is passed from their lower ends upward onto the rods E E, after which the globe B is placed in position.

I claim—

The combination, in an electric-arc lamp, of the globe B, the frame C, the rods E E, and the guard F, having the spring-hooks *f' f'*, substantially as described.

DAVID W. GUERNSEY.

Witnesses:

C. D. MOODY,
J. W. HOKE.