(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. W. SHERBURNE & F. A. TABER.

CAR LAMP.

No. 377,961. Patented Feb. 14, 1888.

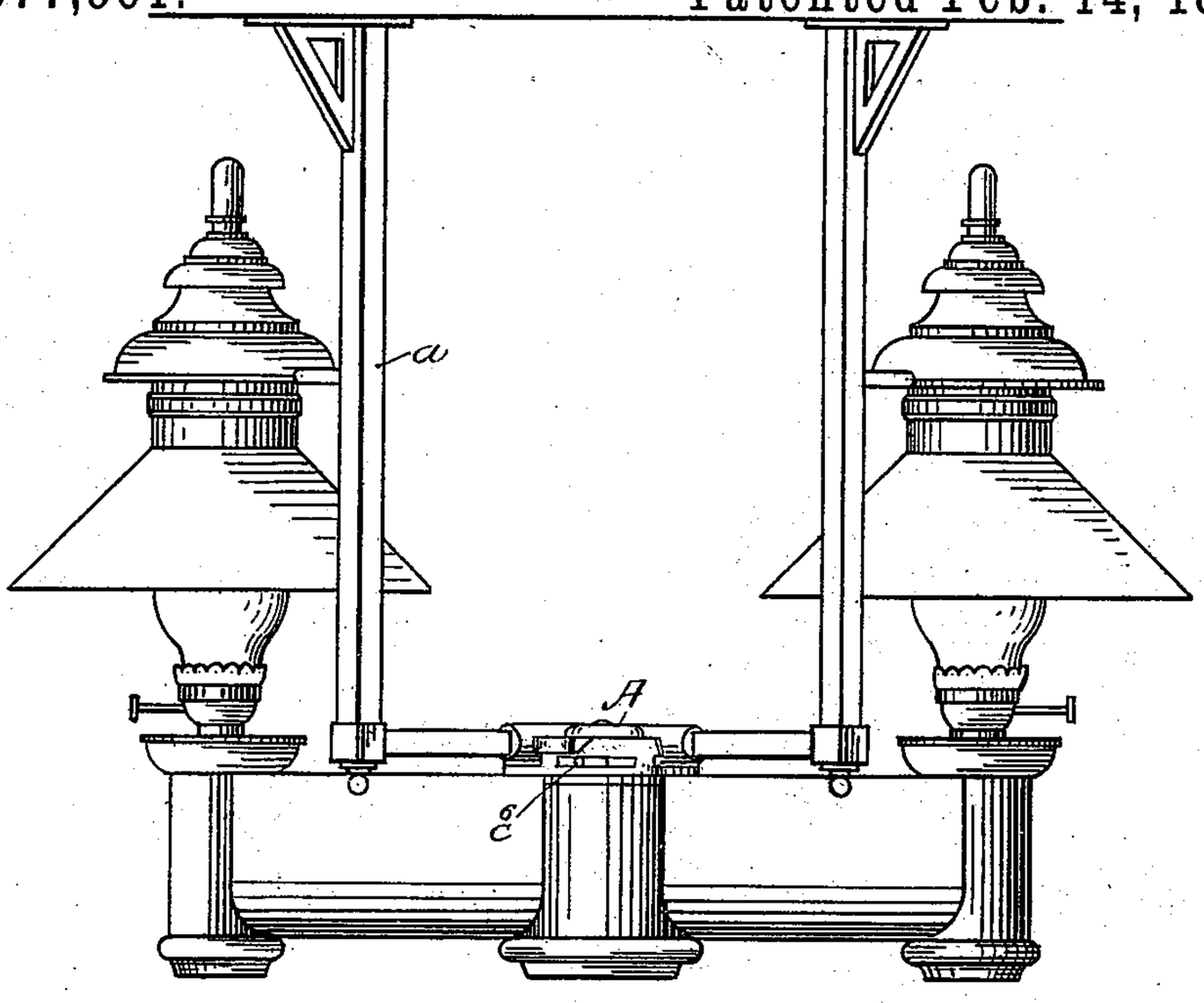

Fig. 1.

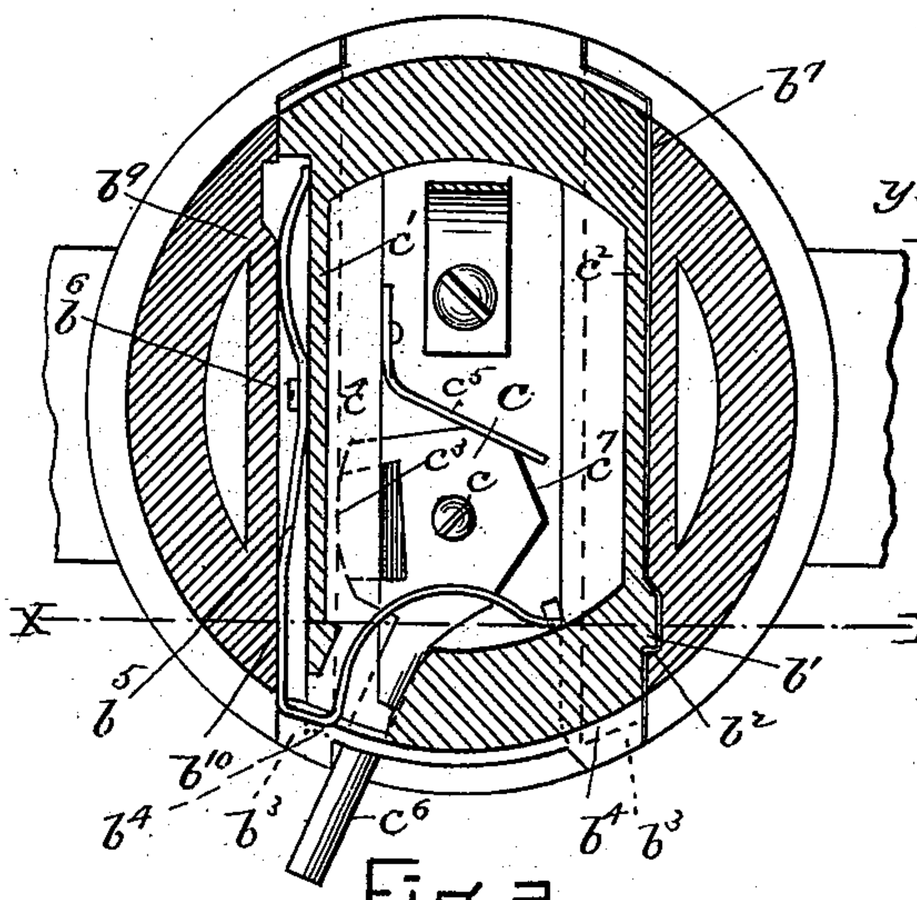

Fig. 2.

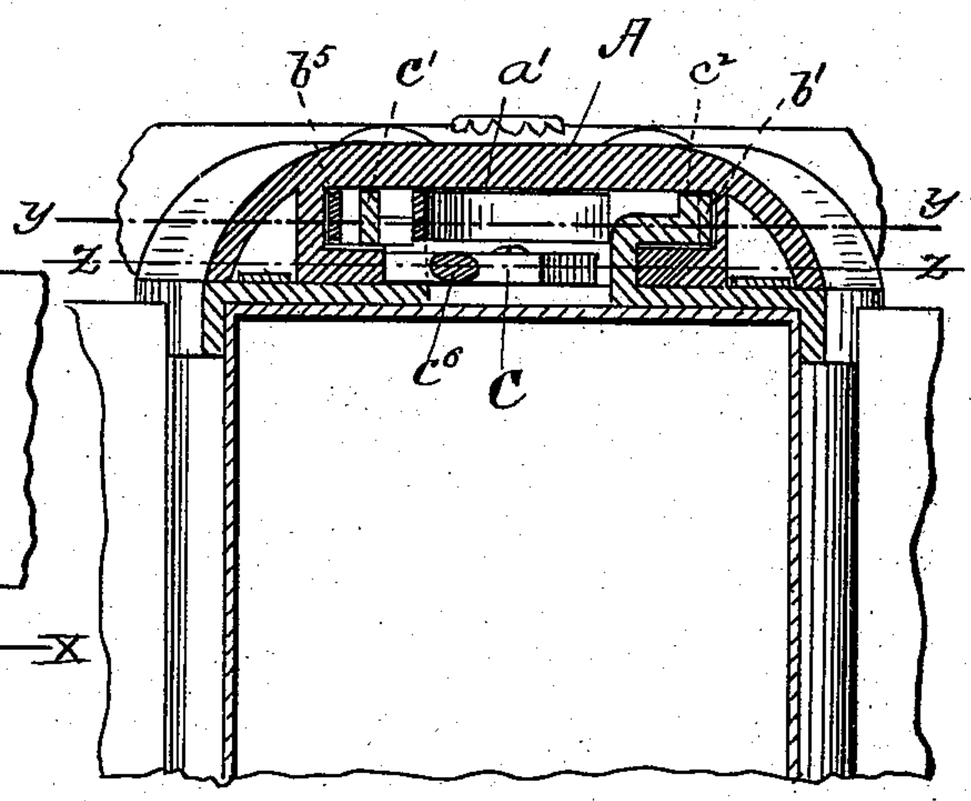

Fig. 3.

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(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

C. W. SHERBURNE & F. A. TABER.

CAR LAMP.

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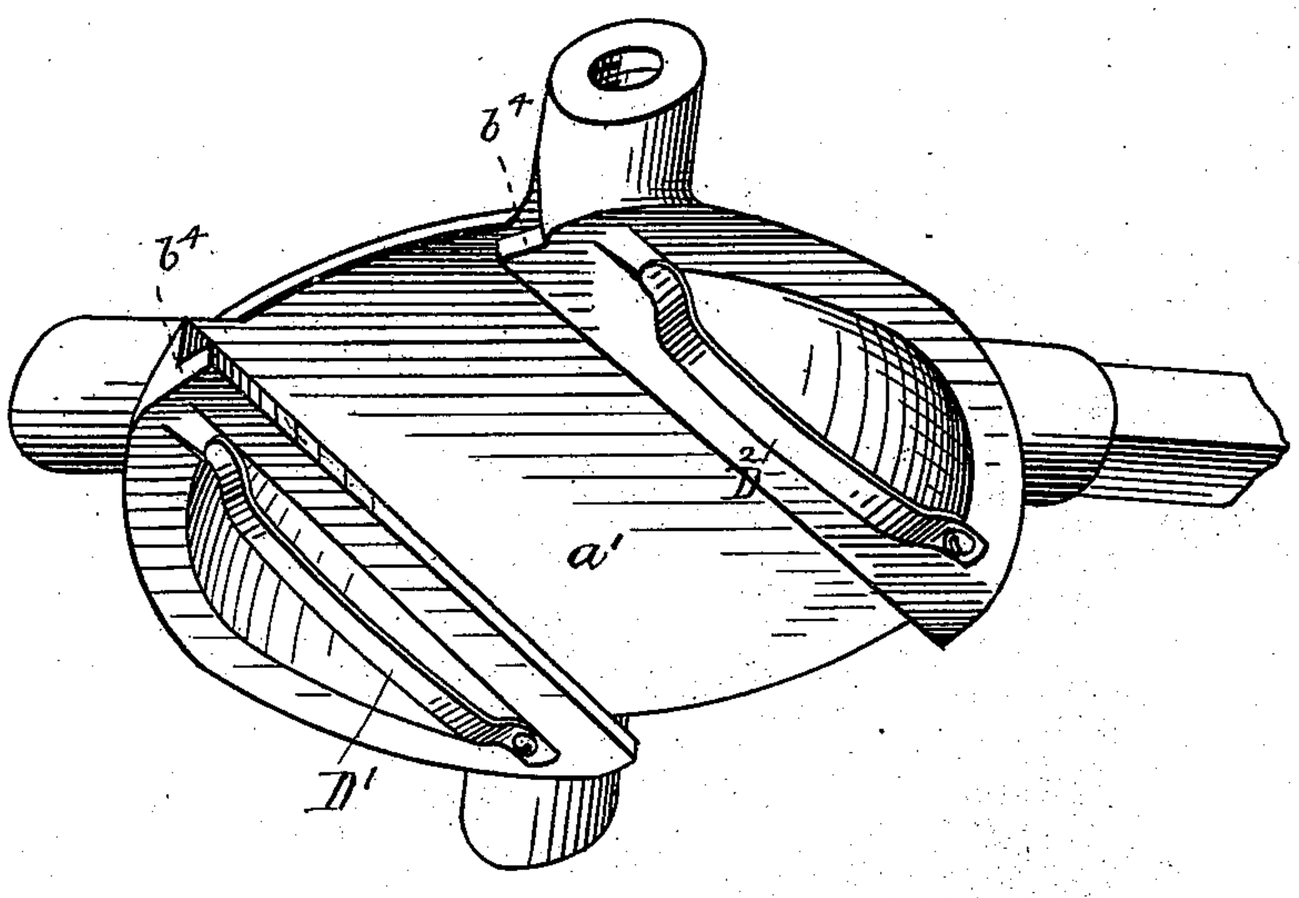

Fig. 4.

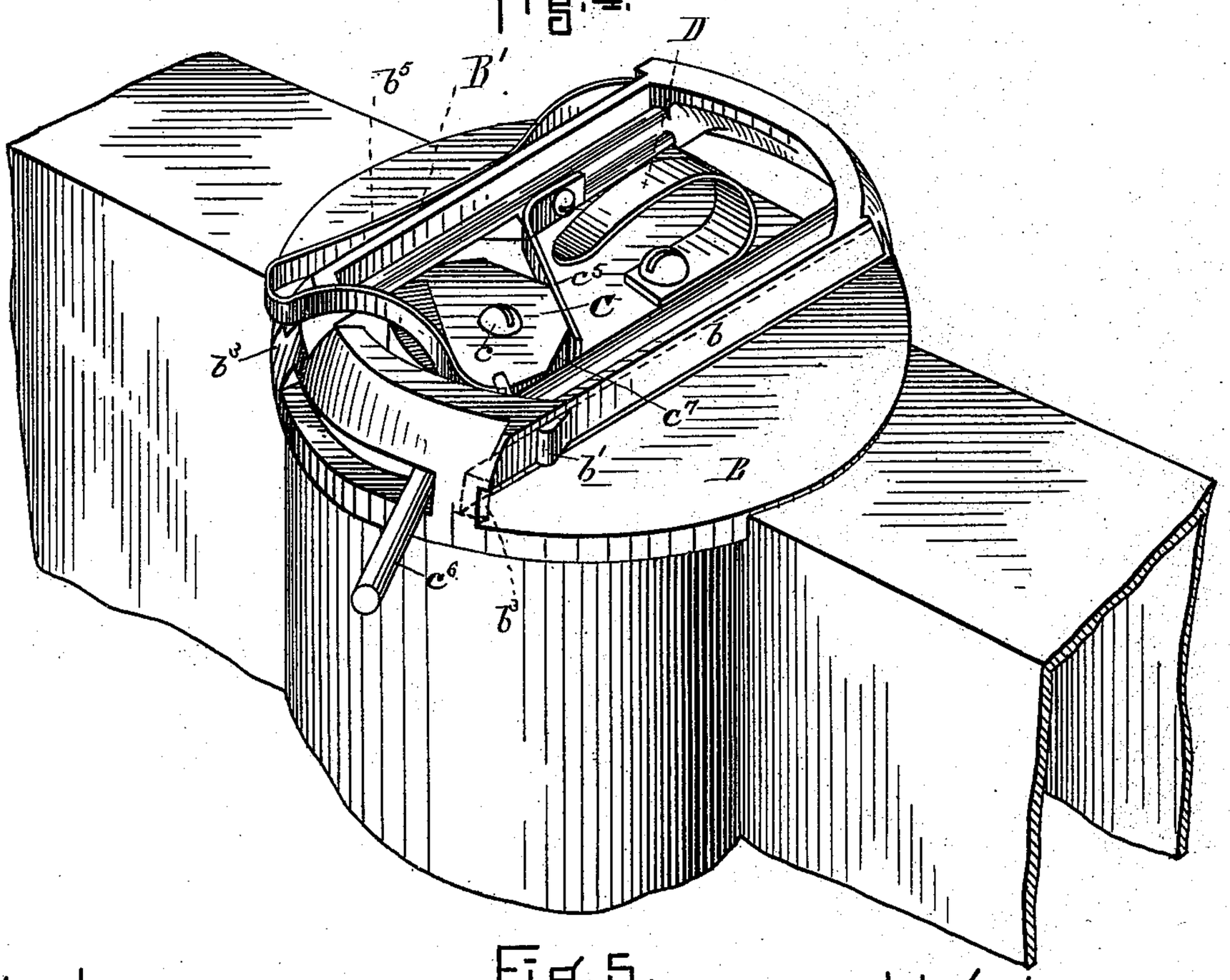

Fig. 5.

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(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

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CAR LAMP.

No. 377,961. Patented Feb. 14, 1888.

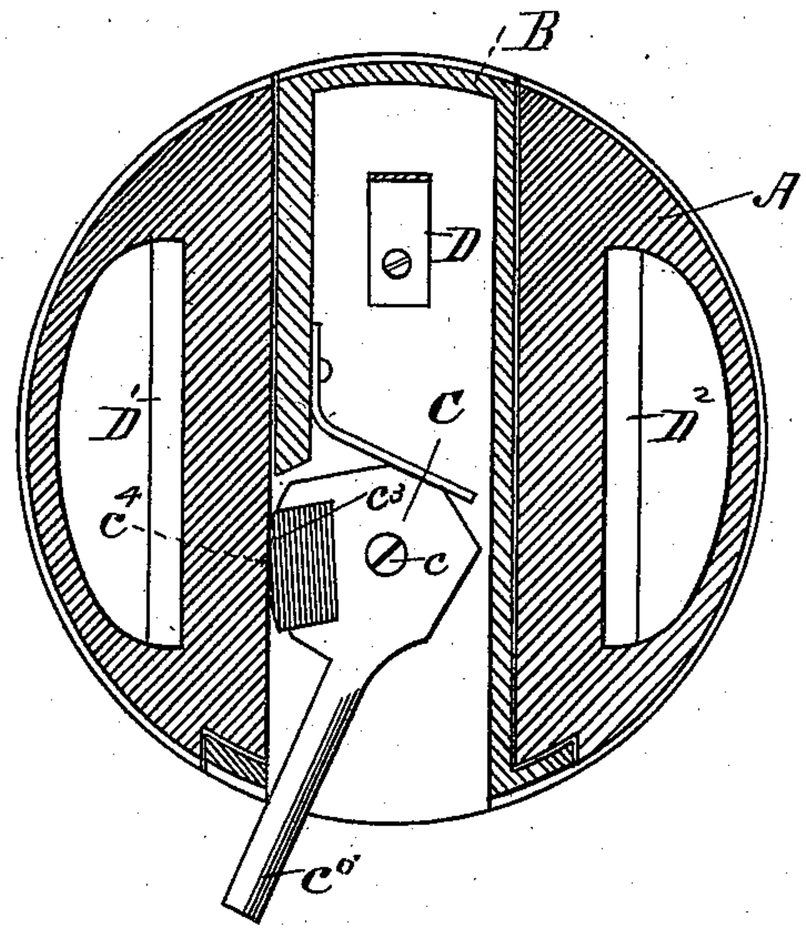

Fig. 6.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CAR-LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 377,961, dated February 14, 1888.

Application filed June 4, 1887. Serial No. 240,206. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES W. SHERBURNE and FREEMAN A. TABER, both of Somerville, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, both citizens of the United States, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Car-Lamps, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in explaining its nature.

The object of the invention is to provide means whereby the lamp-body may be easily and quickly removed from its holder and also be placed therein.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a view in elevation of a lamp holder and lamp body having the features of our invention. Fig. 2 is a cross-section upon the line *y y* of Fig. 3. Fig. 3 is a vertical section upon the dotted line *x x* of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a view in perspective of the under part of the lamp-holder. Fig. 5 is a view in perspective of a part of the lamp-body, showing the portion which fits the section of the lamp-holder represented in Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a view in horizontal section upon the line *z z* of Fig. 3.

The lamp-holder A is represented as suspended by the supports or rods *a*, by which it is adapted to be attached to the ceiling of a car or other support. The holder A is represented in plan as circular in shape and as having the guideway *a'* cast or formed in its under surface and extending across the same from one side to the other, (see Fig. 4,) and which is adapted to receive the slide-section *b* of the lamp-body B, which is formed upon the upper surface of the body. (See Fig. 5.) This slide *b* has a lateral projection or latch, *b'*, formed on its side, (see Fig. 5,) which is adapted to enter one of the recesses b^2, formed in the sides of the guideway of the holder A, (see Fig. 2;) and there is also formed upon the end of the slide the stops b^3, which are adapted to come in contact with the sides of the holder at b^4, and which limit the inward movement of the slide. The slide-section *b* of the body is made somewhat narrower than the guideway the greater part of its length, to enable it to be turned or swung in the guideway sufficiently to disengage or remove the lock *b'* from its recess b^2; and to hold the lock *b'* in the recess b^2 there is used a spring, b^5, preferably fastened to the side B' of the slide, to bear against the side b^6 of the guideway when the slide is in position, the spring acting to throw the slide over against or toward the side b^7 of the guideway and causing the lock *b'* to enter the recess b^2. Any form of spring for accomplishing this purpose may be used. We have shown a flat spring secured to the slide by the screw b^8, (see Fig. 2,) and shaped to bear against the side b^6 of the guideway at the points b^9 b^{10}. (See Fig. 2.) We would say, however, that we do not confine ourselves to this especial form of latching or holding spring.

In some instances it is desirable to use an additional locking device for locking the lamp-body to the holder after the lamp body has been attached to the holder, and we have shown for this purpose a cam-lever, C, (see Figs. 2 and 5,) which is pivoted to the body at *c* between the sides *c' c²* of the slide, and the edge c^3 of which is adapted to bear against the edge c^4 of the guide to clamp the lamp-body to the holder. The spring c^5 serves to hold the cam locked in this position. The cam has an arm, c^6, extending outward from the lamp-body, (see Figs. 2 and 5,) by which it is turned upon its center *c*, and the spring c^5 not only serves to hold the cam locked against the surface c^4, but also to hold it in its unlatched position, the spring then bearing against the edge c^7 of the cam-lock. The cam-lock is represented in its locking position in Fig. 2 and in its unlocked position in Fig. 5.

For steadying the lamp-body in the holder, we use the springs D D' D². The spring D is fastened to the upper surface of the lamp-body, and is preferably shaped as represented in Fig. 5, and is adapted to bear when the lamp-body is in position against the under surface of the lamp-holder, so as to exert a downward pressure upon the lamp-body. The springs D' D² are fastened to the under surface of the lamp-holder, one on each side of the guideway, and they are adapted to bear downward upon the upper surface of the lamp-body, one on each side of the slide, and they act to exert a downward pressure upon the lamp-body and

to steady the same. It will be seen that by this construction the lamp-body can be moved or slid into the lamp-holder from either side thereof, and that after it has been moved into proper position it is automatically locked or latched in that position by the action of the locking-spring b^5, which forces the slide so that the side c^2 comes in contact with the wall b^7 of the guide and the lock b' enters the recess d^2, and the spring continues to act to hold the lock in the locking-recess. To remove the lamp-body from the lamp-holder, it is simply necessary to turn the same sufficiently to press or flatten the spring b^5 somewhat, enough to remove the lock b' from the recess b^2, when it may be moved or slid outward in the guideway, and this unlatching movement can be made by one hand.

Of course, if the locking-cam C is used in addition, it is operated after the lamp-body has been moved into proper position to lock it in that position, and is moved to unlock it before the lamp can be moved from the same.

It will be seen that the lock b' prevents the endwise movement of the slide of the lamp-body in the guideway of the holder, and that the stops b^3 are adapted to co-operate therewith.

Of course the projection b' may extend from the guide surface b^7 and the recess b^2 be formed in the surface of the slide.

While we have shown the guideway as in the under surface of the holder and the slide on the upper surface of the body, we would not be understood as limiting ourselves to the position of these parts upon the holder and the body.

Having thus fully described our invention, we claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States—

1. In a lamp for car and other purposes, the combination of the lamp-holder A and its brackets or supporting-arms a, said lamp-holder A having a horizontal recessed guideway, a', formed across the surface thereof and open at both ends, with the lamp-body, B having the horizontal slide-section b, which fits the said guideway, and a latch or lock for securing the lamp-body to the lamp-holder, substantially as described.

2. In a lamp for cars and other purposes, a lamp-holder having a recessed guideway, in combination with a lamp-body having a slide adapted to fit the guideway, a projection upon the slide which enters a recess in the guideway, and a spring on the lamp-body adapted to press against the holder to maintain the projection in the recess, as and for the purposes described.

3. In a lamp for cars and other purposes, the combination of the lamp-holder having a cross-recess, a', the lamp-body B, having a slide-section to enter the guideway, and the spring D, interposed between the lamp-body and the lamp-holder, to force the lamp-body downward therefrom, as and for the purposes described.

4. In a lamp for cars and other purposes, the combination of a lamp-holder having a cross-guide, a', a lamp-body, b, having the slide-section to fit the guideway a', and the springs D' D^2, arranged to bear against the surface of the lamp-body, as and for the purposes described.

5. In a lamp for cars and other purposes, the combination of the lamp-holder having a cross-guideway, a', in its under surface, the lamp-body having a slide-section to enter the guideway, a latching device for locking the slide in the guideway, and a spring or springs for exerting an outward pressure upon the lamp-body, as and for the purposes specified.

6. The combination of the lamp-holder A, its recessed guideway a', having a hole or cavity, b^2, upon one face, a lamp-body having a slide-section to loosely fit the guideway, and having a projection from one surface thereof adapted to enter said hole or cavity, a spring interposed between one side of the guideway and the slide, to act against the slide and maintain the projection in said hole or cavity, and a cam-lock, C, pivoted to the lamp-body, having a handle, c^6, a spring, c^5, and adapted to bear or act against the surface of the lamp-holder in locking the body to the holder, substantially as described.

7. The combination of a lamp-holder having a horizontal recessed guideway, a hole or cavity formed in one of the walls of said guideway, a lamp-body having a slide-section which loosely fits said guideway, a projection formed upon one side of the slide-section and adapted to enter the hole or cavity in the wall of the guideway, and a lock attached to the lamp-body, one section of which bears or is adapted to be brought in contact with a surface of the lamp-holder, to force and hold the said projection upon the slide-section in said hole or cavity, as and for the purposes described.

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