

(No Model.)

A. D. PRANGLEY.
CYCLE LAMP.

No. 600,447.

Patented Mar. 8, 1898.

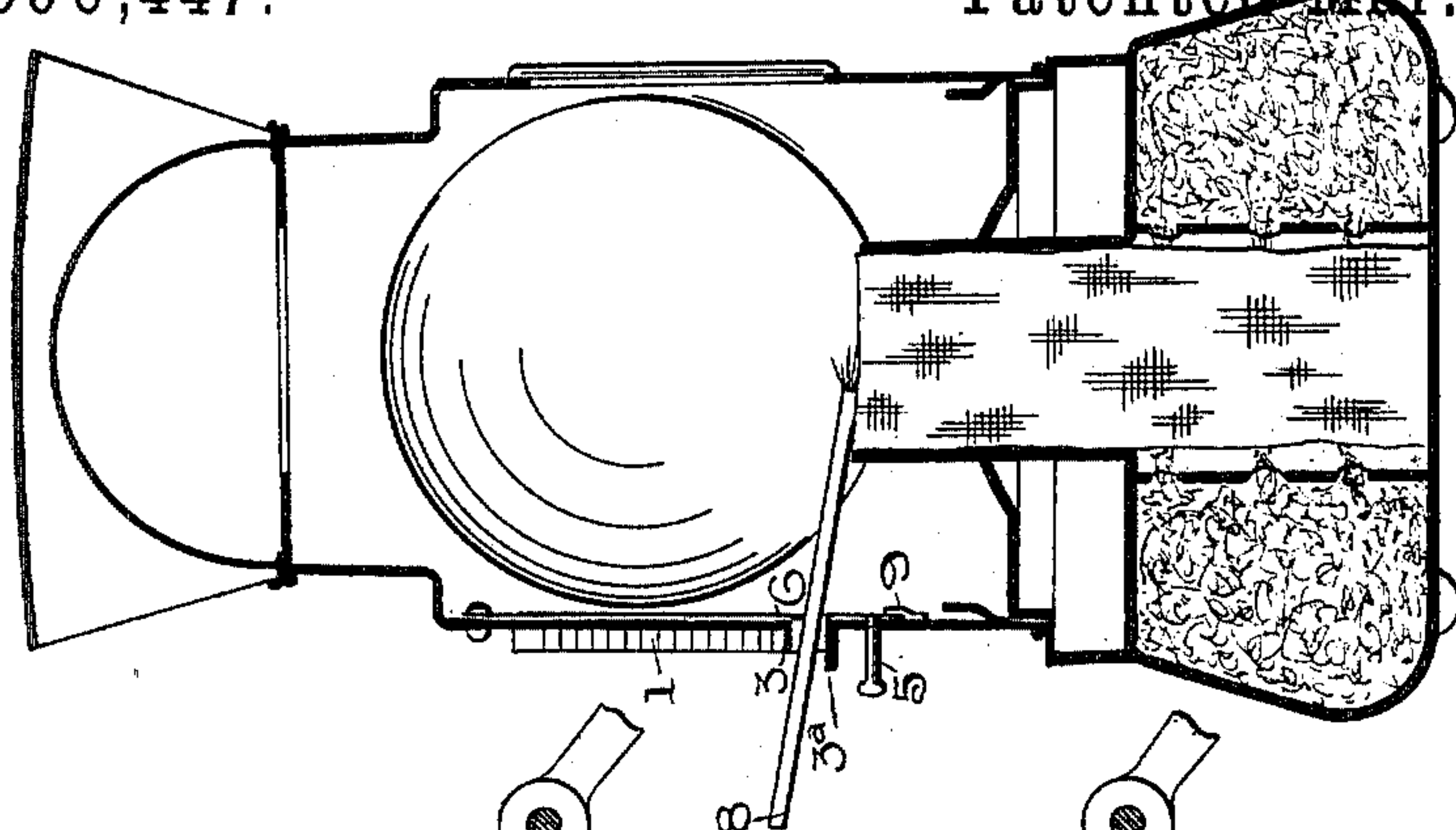


Fig. 3.

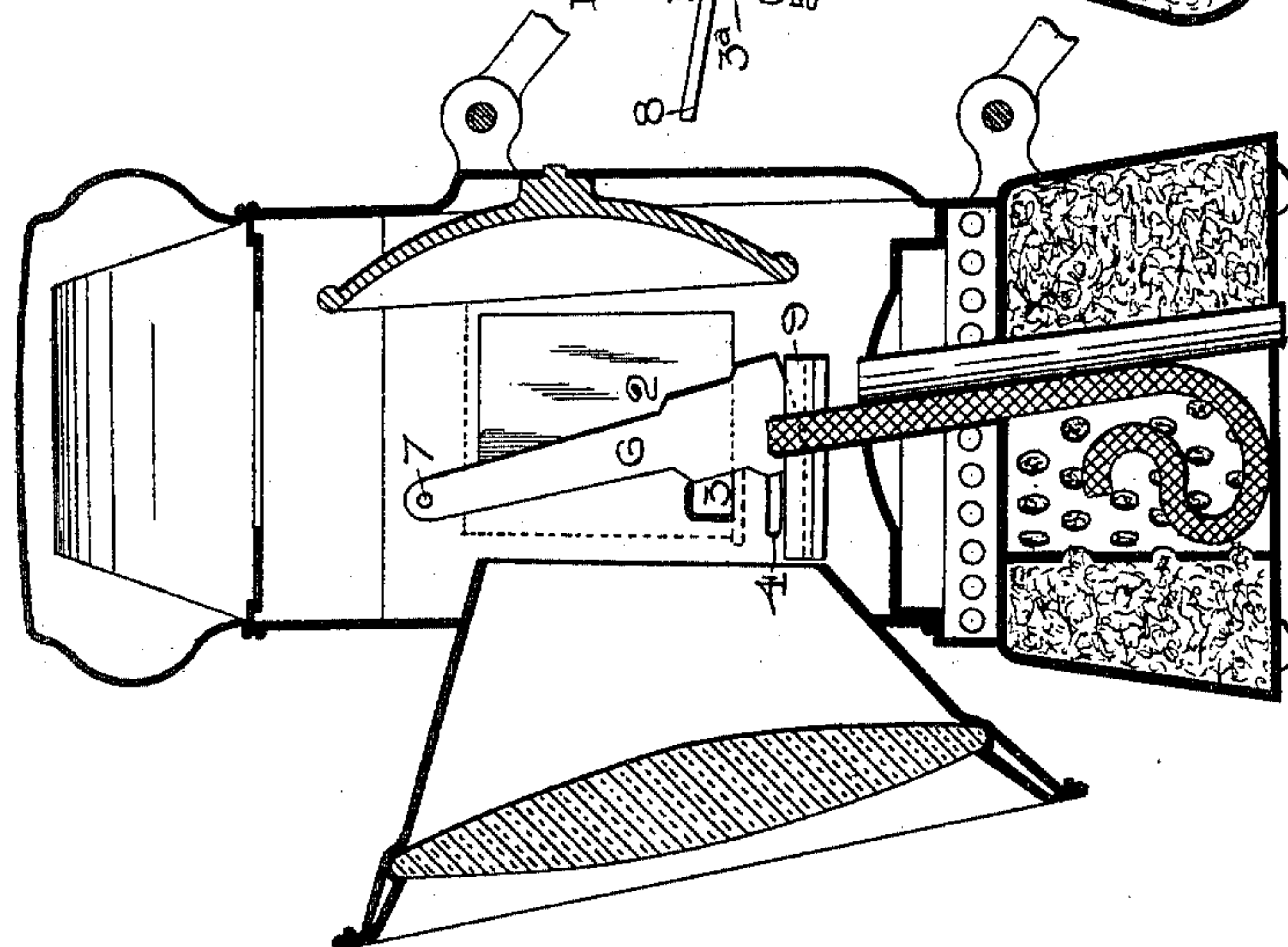


Fig. 2.

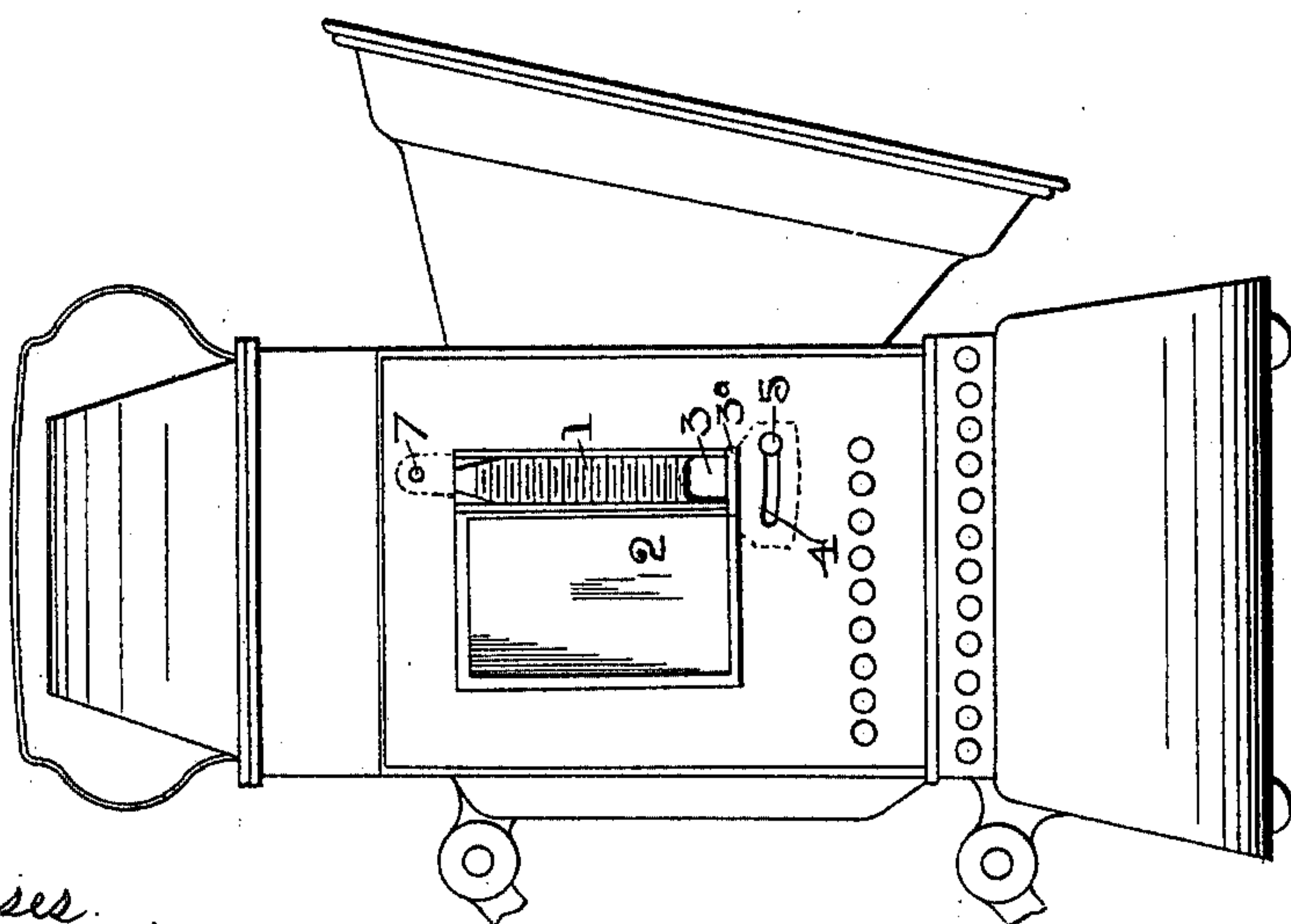


Fig. 1.

Witnesses.

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ALEXANDER DOUGLAS PRANGLEY, OF BEBINGTON, ENGLAND, ASSIGNOR
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CYCLE-LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 600,447, dated March 8, 1898.

Application filed October 23, 1896. Serial No. 609,840. (No model.) Patented in England July 17, 1896, No. 15,826; in Germany September 26, 1896, No. 92,713; in Belgium September 28, 1896, No. 123,743; in France September 29, 1896, No. 260,071, and in Canada December 7, 1896, No. 54,286.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER DOUGLAS PRANGLEY, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, residing at Bebington, in the county of Chester, England, have invented Improvements in Cycle and the Like Lamps, (patented in Great Britain, No. 15,826, dated July 17, 1896; in Germany, No. 92,713, dated September 26, 1896; in Belgium, No. 123,743, dated September 28, 1896; in France, No. 260,071, dated September 29, 1896, and in Canada, No. 54,286, dated December 7, 1896,) of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to lamps which require to be lighted out of doors and in exposed positions; and it has for its object to so construct such lamps that the wick can be lighted by means of a match with certainty and without opening the door when there is a strong wind blowing and in the case of bicycle-lamps without even having to stop the machine. For this purpose I provide in a convenient position on the outside of the lamp a groove having a roughened surface along which the head of the match is drawn in the act of igniting it by friction, and at the end of the groove and about opposite the wick there is provided a small hole that is just large enough to admit the lighted match. In proximity to the hole there may be fitted a pivoted cap which normally covers the hole, but which can be so moved as to leave the hole uncovered. The groove with roughened surface may be formed in the body of the lamp-casing by stamping, or it may form part of a small fitting adapted to be attached to any ordinary lamp. In the latter case the fitting includes the groove, the hole, and the cap, together with means for securing it to the lamp-body.

The accompanying drawings illustrate a cycle-lamp having my invention applied thereto, Figure 1 being a side elevation showing the match-opening closed; Fig. 2, a sectional side elevation showing the interior of the lamp with the match-opening uncovered, and Fig. 3 a cross-section showing how an ignited match is caused to project inside the lamp-body toward the wick for the purpose of lighting the latter.

1 is the groove, having a roughened surface. It may be stamped in the body of the lamp-casing and be arranged vertically therewith in any convenient position, such as alongside the ordinary side window 2 when such a window is employed and at a point about opposite the wick. The lower end of the groove terminates in a small hole 3, below which is a slightly-projecting lip 3^a on its lower side to prevent the match-head when ignited from passing beyond instead of through the hole into the body of the lamp.

4 is a narrow slot arranged below the hole 3 and through which projects a pin or the bent free end 5 of a plate or cap 6, Fig. 2, which is pivoted inside the lamp at 7 and is adapted to slide against the inner surface of the lamp-casing. Normally the cap covers the hole 3; but by moving the outwardly-projecting pin 5 to one side the hole 3 can be uncovered, so as to admit of the passage of a lighted match 8 without admitting gusts of wind, as is usually the case when the ordinary side door of the lamp is opened for this purpose. The lower end of the pivoted cap 6 may be made sufficiently wide to cover the slot 4 when closed and prevent air from entering the lamp therethrough. A spring guide-plate 9, adapted to always bear against the cap, may be employed to prevent any possibility of the latter shaking when the lamp is in use on a cycle in motion.

In lighting the lamp a common wood or splint match is used by preference. It is only necessary to hold the match by one end and press the head of the match against the roughened surface of the groove, and then keeping it square with the groove to draw it along toward the hole. The friction of course ignites the match, and as soon as the ignited end thereof comes opposite the hole 3 it slips in and lights the wick, which is about opposite the hole. It will be seen that it is only necessary to use one hand to do this, so that a cycle-rider can easily light his lamp without stopping the machine.

My invention can be applied in connection with lamps other than cycle-lamps of the kind illustrated—as, for example, to lamps of a

like nature, but intended for the use of policemen, watchmen, and the like.

What I claim is—

5 A lamp having at its exterior, a grooved part 1 the surface of which is roughened, a hole 3 located at the lower end of said groove and extending through the lamp-case, an outwardly-projecting lip 3^a at the lower side of said hole, and a pivoted plate 6 pivoted with-
10 in the lamp-case, adapted to close said hole and provided with a pin or handle 5 extend-

ing through a slot in the lamp-case to the exterior thereof, substantially as described for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I have signed my 15 name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ALEXANDER DOUGLAS PRANGLEY.

Witnesses:

T. M. C. SCOTT,
H. MERCER.