

J. K. PUNDERFORD.  
VEHICLE LAMP.  
APPLICATION FILED APR. 19, 1909.

925,721.

Patented June 22, 1909.  
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig 1

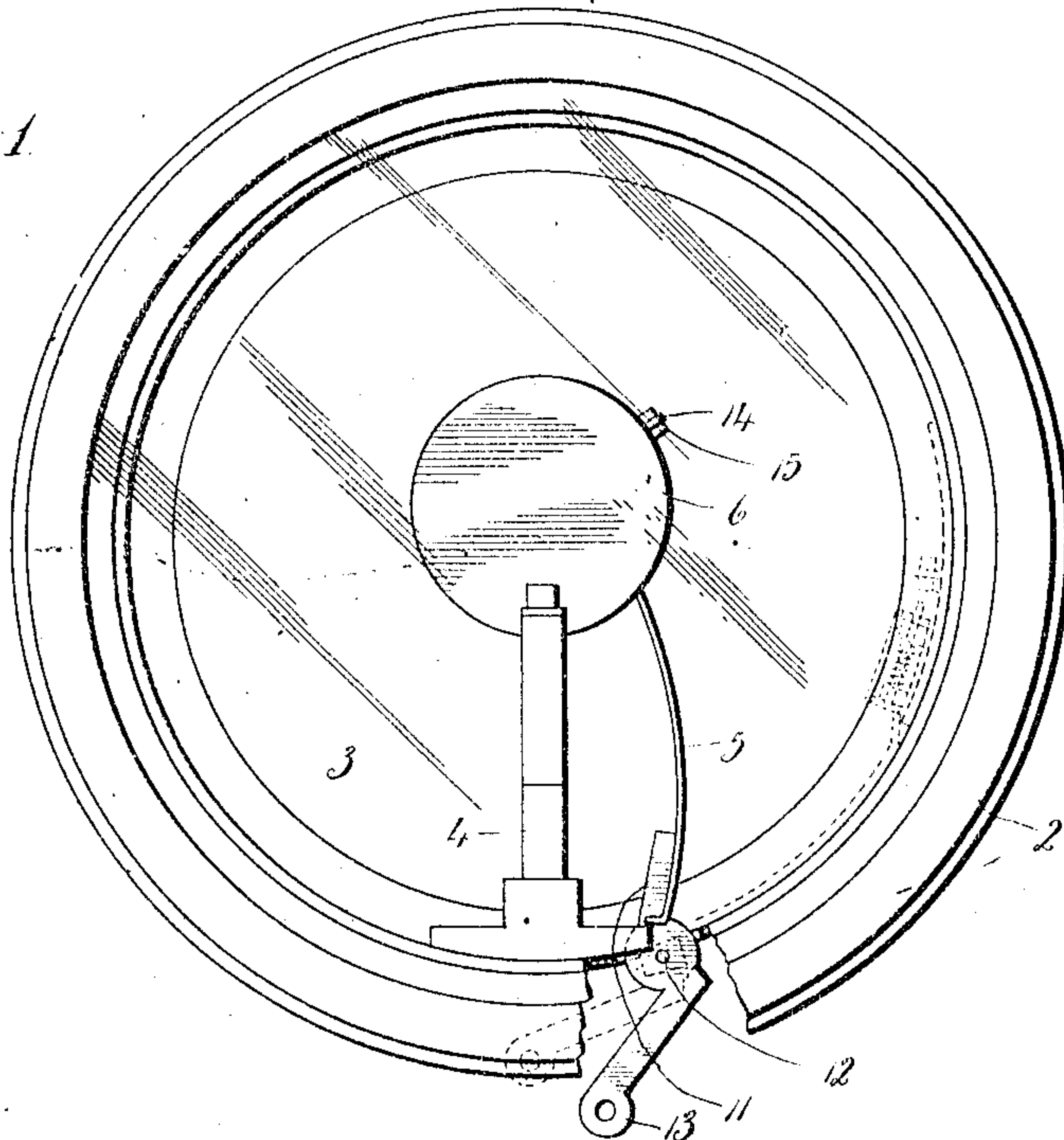
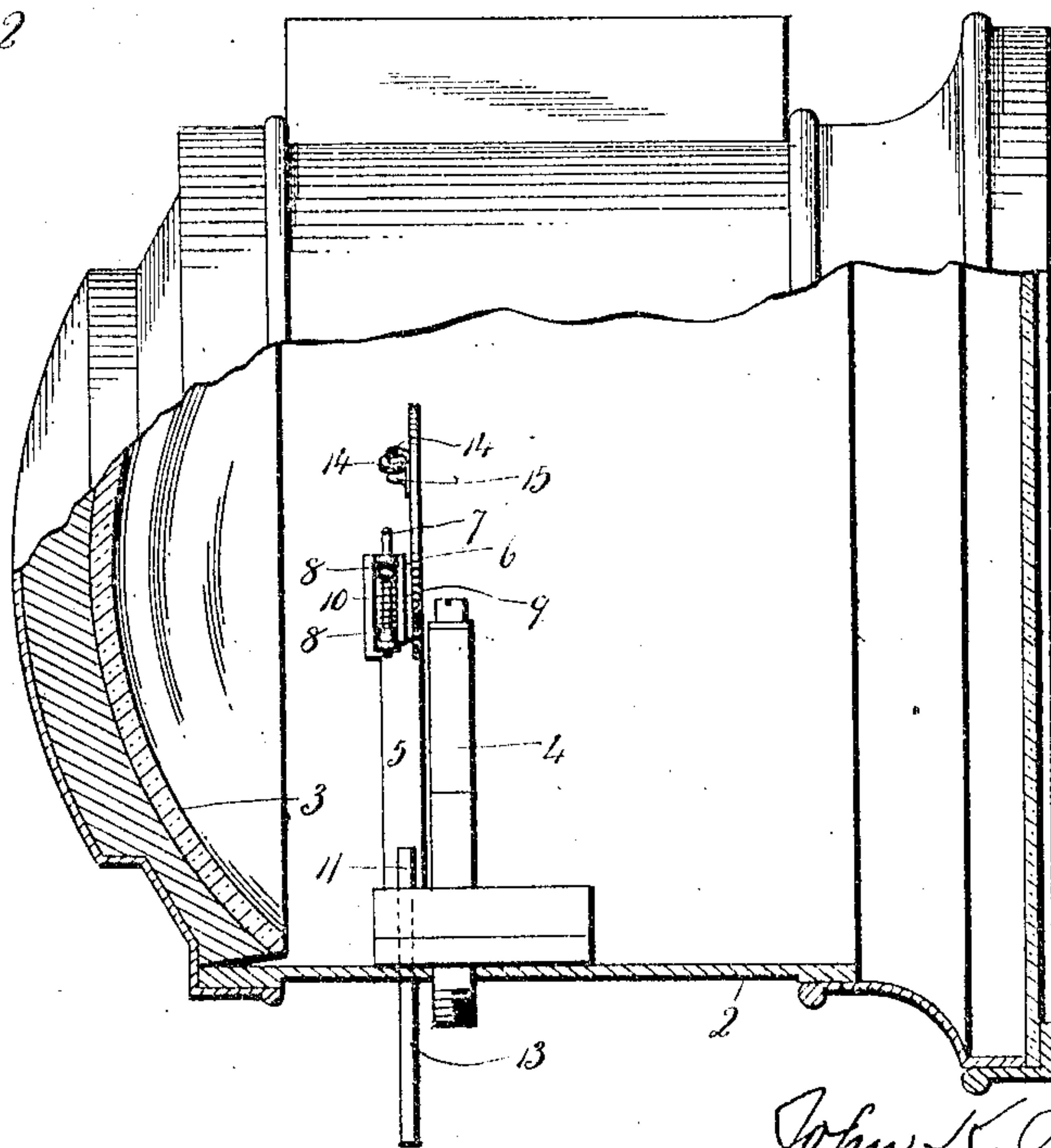


Fig 2



Witness  
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Inventor  
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Fig 3

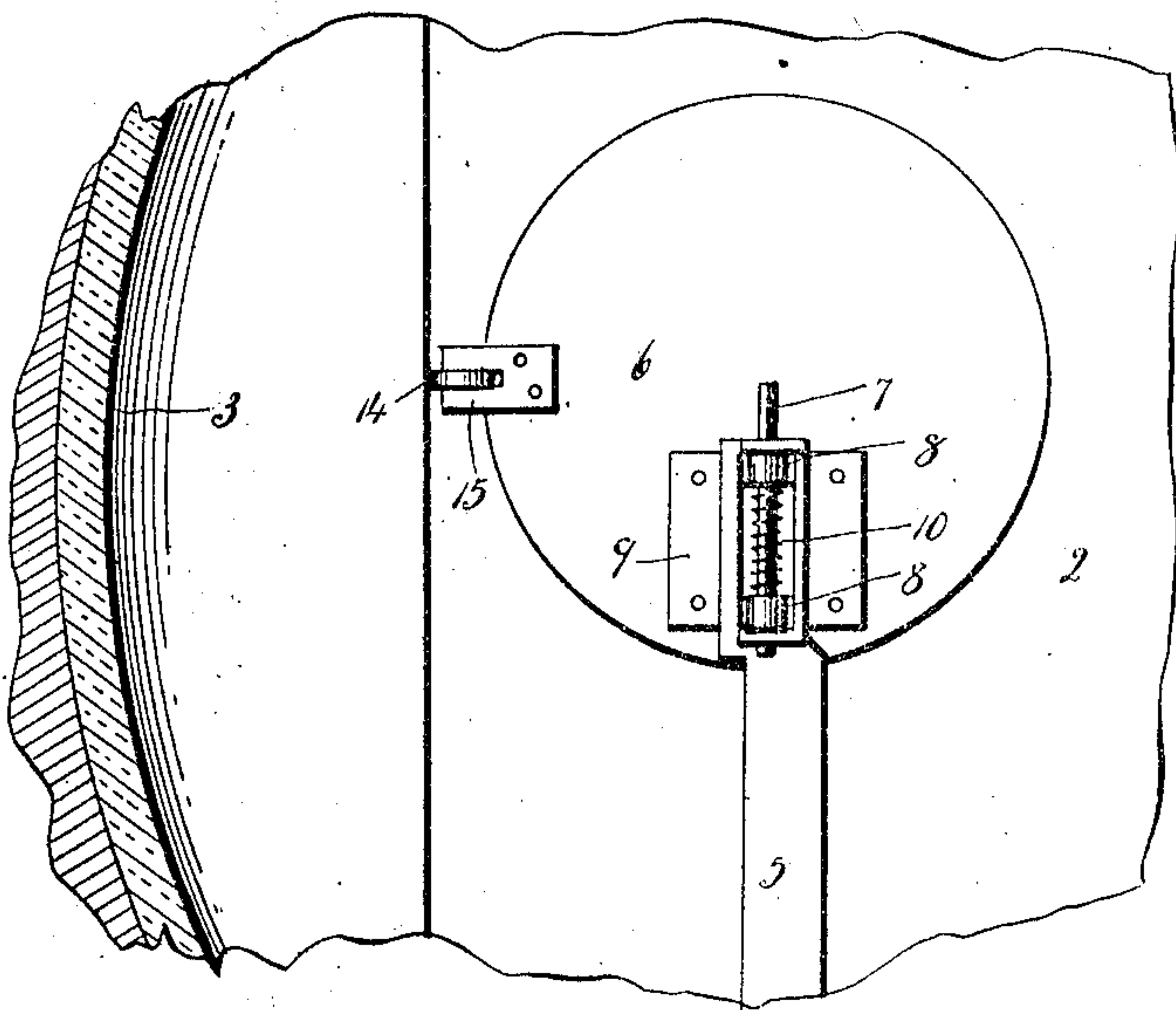
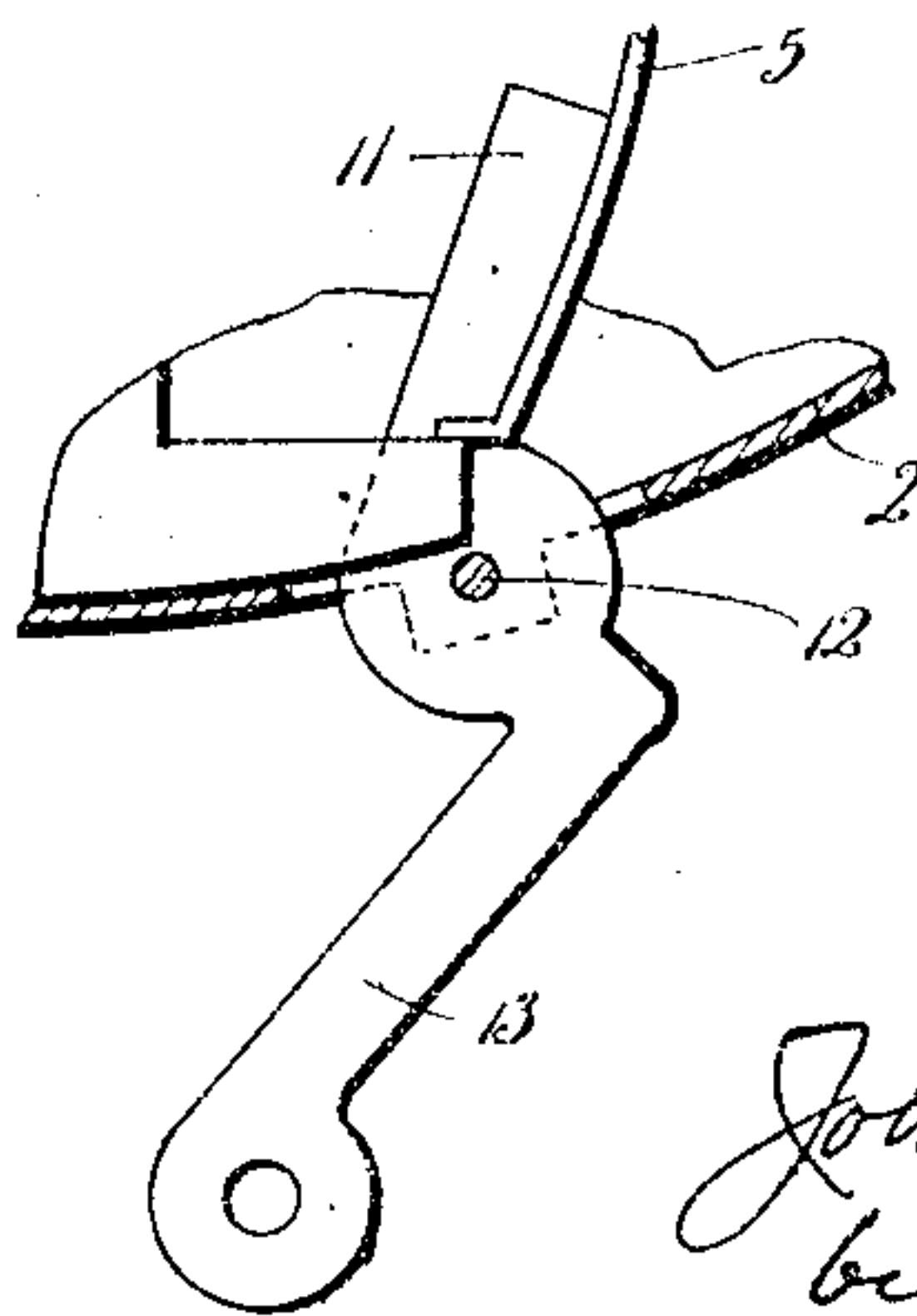


Fig 4



Witness  
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John K. Punderford  
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 by Seymour & Carey  
 Attys.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN K. PUNDERFORD, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

## VEHICLE-LAMP.

No. 925,721.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 22, 1909.

Application filed April 19, 1909. Serial No. 490,951.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN K. PUNDERFORD, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Vehicle-Lamps; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the numerals of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1 a front view of a lamp having means for temporarily suppressing the action of the reflector and shown in an operative position. Fig. 2 a side view partially in section of the same. Fig. 3 a broken inside view showing the disk in its retired position. Fig. 4 a front view of the bell-crank lever for turning the disk arm shown on an enlarged scale.

This invention relates to an improvement in vehicle lamps, and particularly of the search-light type, and is a modification of the invention shown and described by the application filed by me January 18, 1909, No. 472,896. In that application means were shown for temporarily suppressing the action of the reflector; and the object of this invention is another form of device for the same purpose in which the disk is swung into position between the burner and reflector; and the invention consists in the construction hereinafter described and particularly recited in the claims.

The invention is applied to a vehicle lamp of the search light type of usual construction, comprising a casing 2, reflector 3 and burner 4. Mounted in the casing in rear of the burner is a curved arm 5 and hinged to the upper end of the arm 5 is a disk 6. It is apparent that the disk 6 may be hinged to the arm 5 in a variety of ways. As herein shown the arm 5 is provided with a spindle 7 which passes through lugs 8 formed as a part of a bracket 9 which is riveted to the disk. On this pin is a spiral spring 10 one end of which is connected with the spindle and the other end bearing on the bracket or on the disk and tending to turn the disk. The arm 5 is secured to the arm 11 of a bell-crank lever which is mounted on a pivot 12, the other arm 13 of which extends outside the casing

and is adapted to be connected with any suitable means by which it may be turned from any convenient point in the vehicle. At one side the disk is provided with a small roller 14 mounted in a bracket 15 secured to the disk for the purpose as will hereinafter appear.

When thrown into operative position as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings, the disk 6 stands in rear of the burner and in line with the center of the reflector so as to temporarily suppress the action of the reflector. To retire it, the bell-crank lever will be turned which throws the arm 5 to one side, and as the disk strikes the edge of the casing, it will turn on the arm 5 at substantially right angles and lie close against the side of the casing as shown in broken lines in Fig. 1, and as shown in full lines in Fig. 3. In this movement the roller 14 will strike the edge of the casing and assist in causing the disk to turn, acting, as it were, as an anti-friction roller.

In vehicle lamps of this type which are provided with means to temporarily suppress the action of the reflector, the devices used for this purpose must when retired, be so concealed as not to cast any shadow; and in the construction before described, when the disk is retired, it is out of line with the reflector, and the means for moving it are also out of line with the reflector as the arm 5 is curved corresponding to the curvature of the casing.

This device is extremely simple and may be readily applied to lamps in use, and does not in any way detract from the appearance of the lamp, nor is it visible from the outside.

I claim:—

1. In a lamp, the combination with a burner and reflector, of an arm pivotally connected with the casing, and a disk hinged to the upper end of said arm and adapted to be turned into position between the burner and reflector.

2. In a lamp, the combination with a burner and reflector, of a bell-crank lever mounted in the casing, a curved arm secured to one arm of the bell-crank lever; and a disk hinged to the upper end of said arm and adapted to be turned against the inside of the lamp.

3. In a lamp, the combination with a

burner and reflector, of a curved arm pivotally mounted in the casing, a disk hinged to the upper end of the said arm, a spring to turn the disk on said arm, and a roller connected with one edge of the said disk and adapted to engage with the side of the casing when the disk is retired.

In testimony whereof, I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

J. K. PUNDERFORD.

Witnesses:

FREDERIC C. EARLE,

CLARA L. WEED.