H. J. EBER & C. T. LENTZ.

LAMP.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 28, 1910.

986,557.

Patented Mar. 14, 1911.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

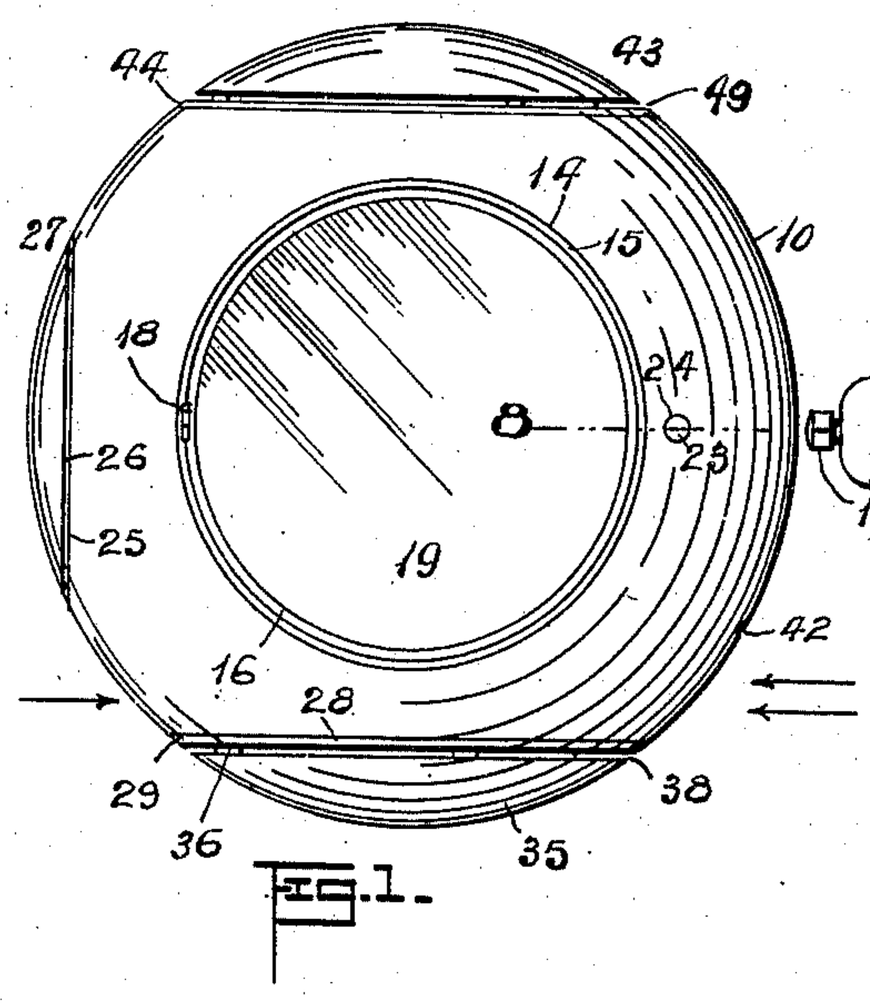

FIG. 1.

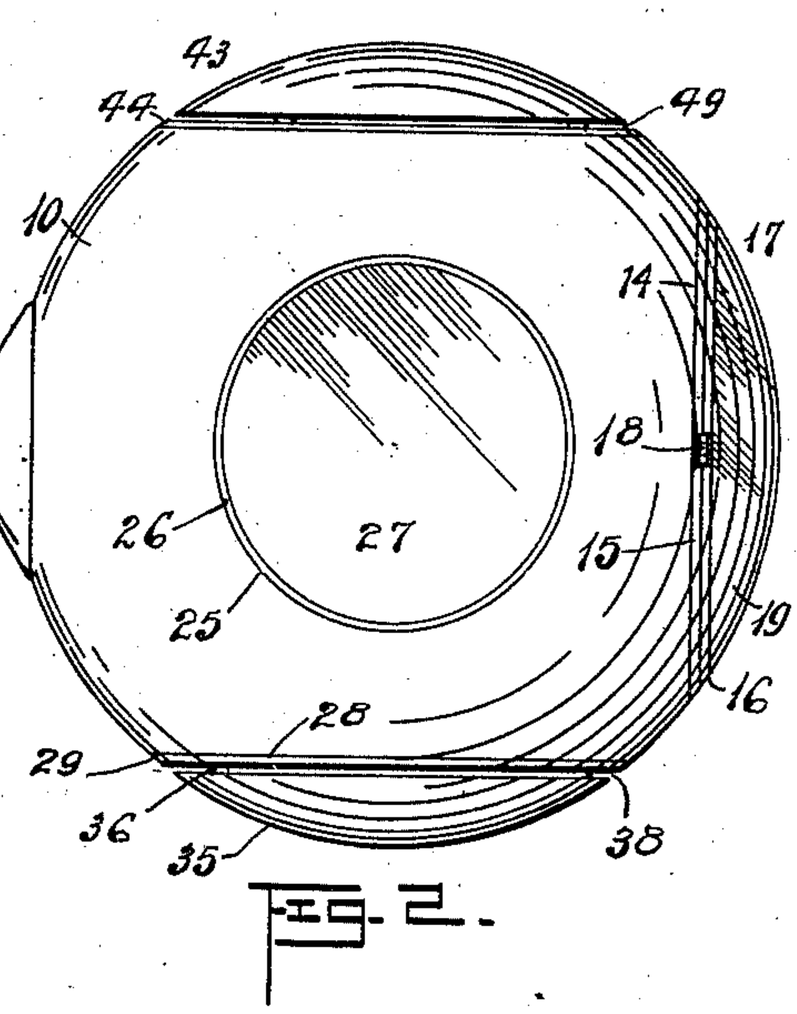

FIG. 2.

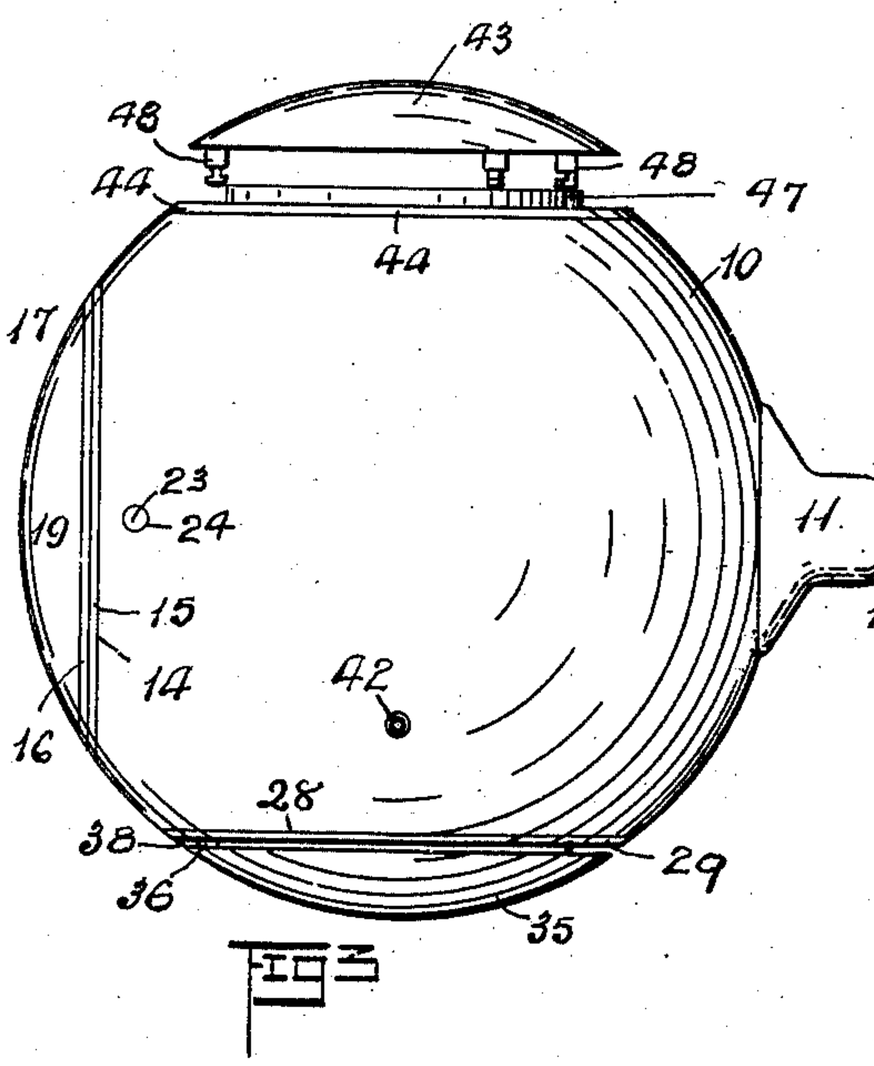

FIG. 3.

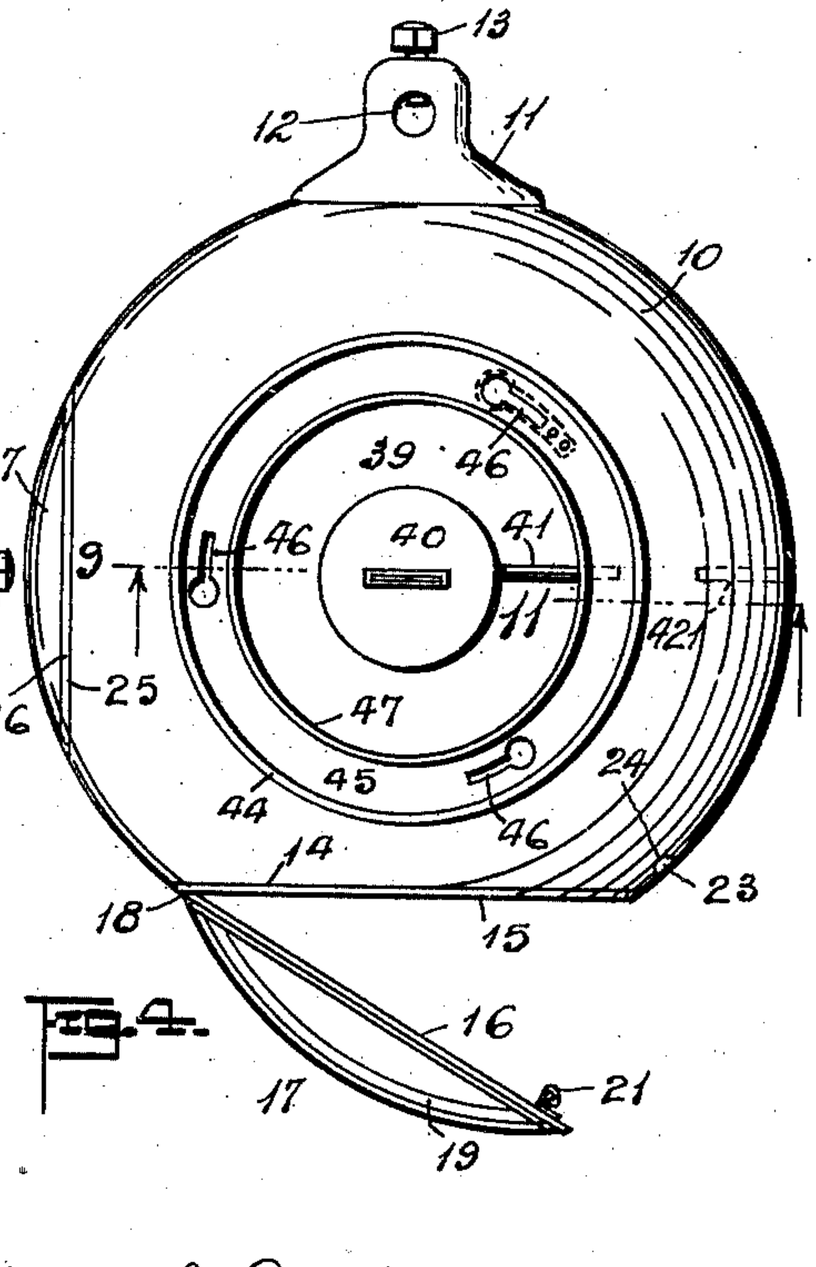

FIG. 4.

WITNESSES

Frederick Germain Jr.

Frances E. Blodgett.

INVENTORS:

Henry J. Eber

Charles T. Lentz

BY

Russell M. Everett,

ATTORNEY.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

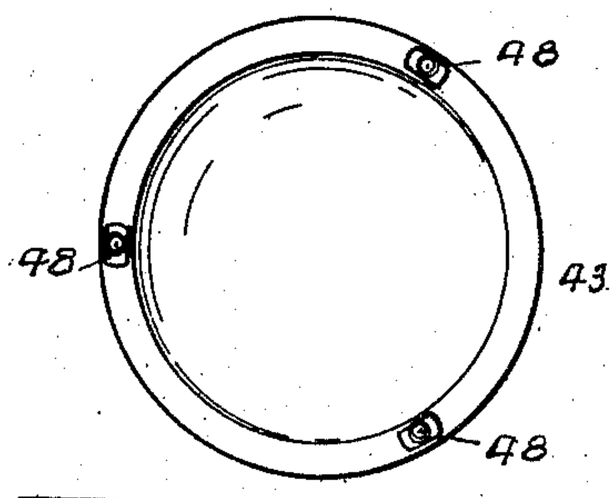

FIG. 5.

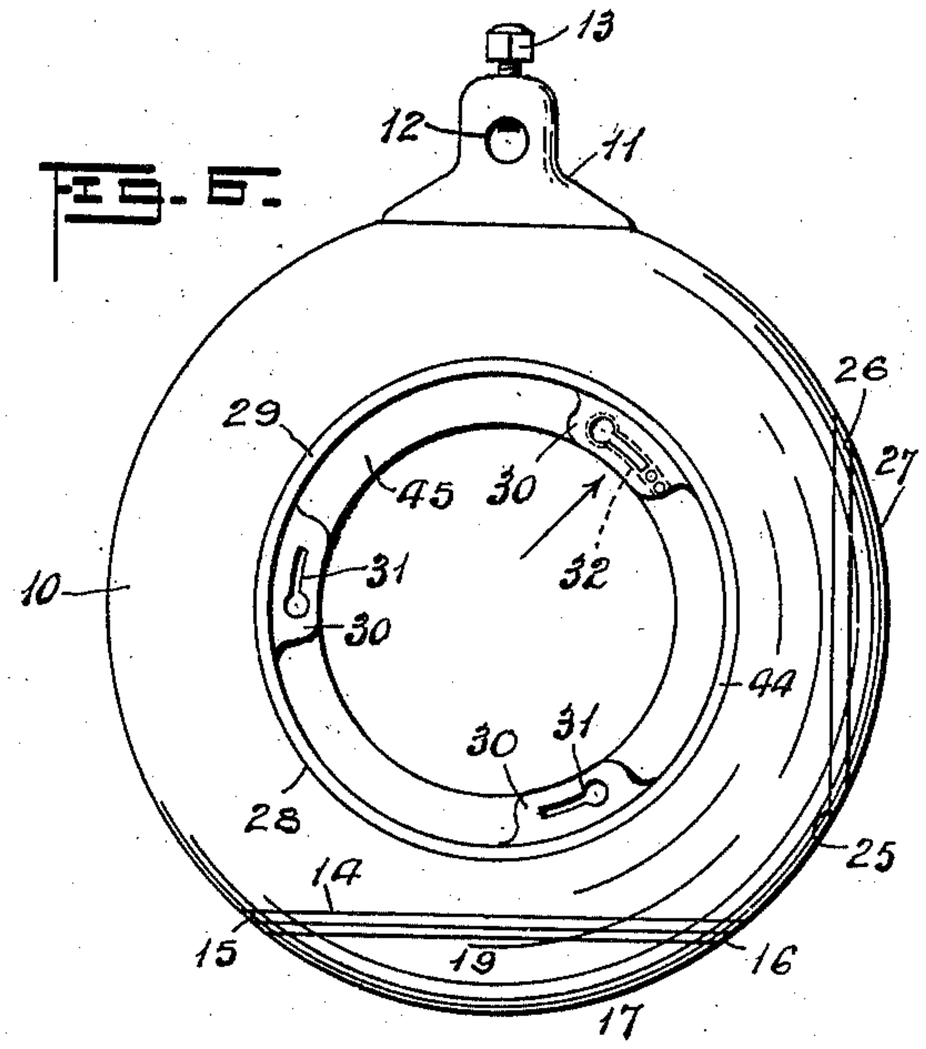

FIG. 6.

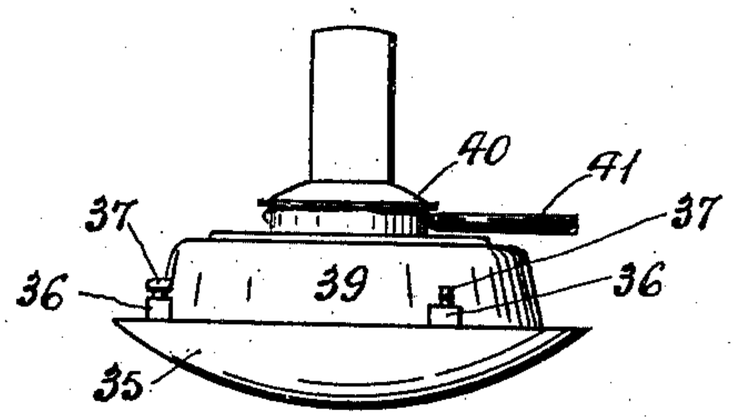

FIG. 7.

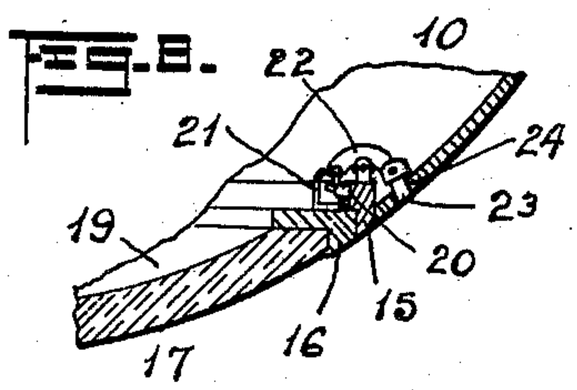

FIG. 8.

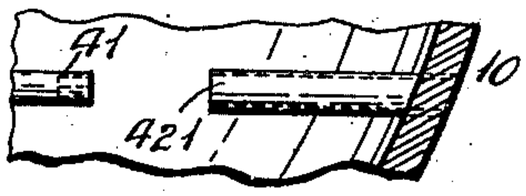

FIG. 11.

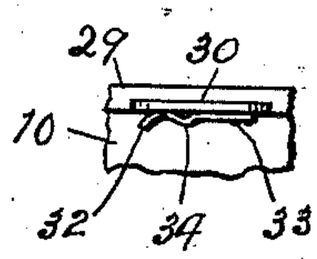

FIG. 10.

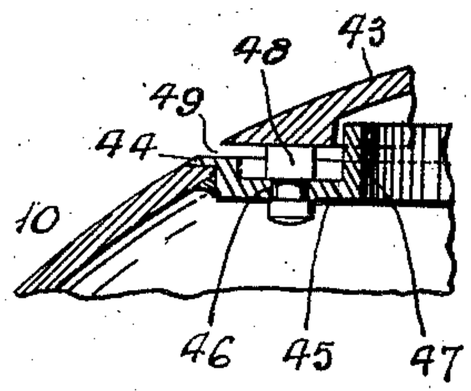

FIG. 9.

WITNESSES

Frederick Germans Jr.

Frances E. Blodgett.

INVENTORS:

Henry J. Eber

Charles T. Lentz

BY Russell M. Everett,

ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY J. EBER AND CHARLES T. LENTZ, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

LAMP.

986,557. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 14, 1911.

Application filed February 28, 1910. Serial No. 546,287.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HENRY J. EBER and CHARLES T. LENTZ, citizens of the United States, residing at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain Improvements in Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

The objects of this invention are to provide a lamp with a smooth regular outer surface devoid of projections; to thus enable the lamp to be dusted and polished with minimum labor and expenditure of time; to thus provide a lamp especially adapted for automobiles and other vehicles; to obtain a simple and inexpensive construction for such a lamp, and to obtain other advantages and results as may be brought out in the following description.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, in which like numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in each of the several figures, Figure 1 is a front elevation of our improved lamp; Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same, looking in the direction indicated by the single arrow in Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a side elevation looking in the direction indicated by the double arrow in Fig. 1; Fig. 4 is a plan view with the top or cover removed and the front door ajar; Fig. 5 is a view of the under side of said top or cover, as removed; Fig. 6 is a view of the lamp from beneath, with the lamp proper removed; Fig. 7 is a side elevation of said lamp proper as removed; Fig. 8 is a detail section taken horizontally through the catch for the front door of the lamp, as on line 8 of Fig. 1; Fig. 9 is a detail section taken vertically through one of the feet for holding the removable top on the lamp, as at line 9 of Fig. 4; Fig. 10 is an edge view of one of the resilient detents for holding the lamp proper in position in the lamp case, looking in the direction indicated by the arrow in Fig. 6, and Fig. 11 is a section on line 11 of Fig. 4, showing the provision made for turning the wick spindle.

In said drawings, 10 indicates the lamp casing, made globular or spherical in form, with a smooth exterior surface and chambered or hollowed interiorly. At the back of said casing is an exterior supporting stem 11 projecting radially from the surface and having a transverse hole 12 to receive the arm of a bracket (not shown) and a set screw 13 to clamp against said arm as is common.

At the front of the lamp casing 10 is a round aperture 14 having a frame 15 to which is hinged the frame 16 of a door 17, as at 18, said door consisting of glass 19 set in said frame 16. The frame 15 has opposite the hinge 18 an interior projection 20, and the door frame 16 is provided with a spring catch 21 to hook over said projection 20 and hold the door closed. For releasing said catch 21, a lever 22 is pivoted upon the casing frame 15, to engage at one end the catch, and having at its other end a pivotal pressure piece 23 normally projecting into a hole 24 in the casing 10 so that its outer end is flush with the outer surface of the casing. By pressing said piece 23 with the finger nail, the door 17 is positively thrown open, as shown in Fig. 4.

One side of the lamp casing 10 we have shown entire and unbroken, but at the opposite side we have illustrated a circular aperture 25 in which is set a frame 26 holding a concave-convex glass 27, which would be red in color, by the usual rules. The plane of this aperture 25, and the plane of the frame 15 for the door 17, are both vertical or perpendicular to the central plane of the lamp casing 10 which passes through its supporting stem 11. The bottom of the casing 10 is cut off horizontally or parallel to the said central plane of the lamp casing which passes through the supporting stem 11, providing an aperture 28 in which is fixed a ring 29 having interior flanges 30 projecting radially into said aperture. These flanges 30 have each a keyhole slot 31, and beneath at least one of them is a resilient detent 32 comprising a leaf spring riveted at its end over the narrow end of the slot to the flange, as at 33. The other end of the spring 32 is free and inclined away from the flange, while between said ends of the leaf spring is a recess 34 beneath the narrow portion of the slot. A lamp proper, as shown in Fig. 7, is adapted to be inserted from beneath the lamp casing into said bottom aperture 28, and this lamp proper has a base 35 adapted at the flat edges of its upper side to fit the aperture 28, and rounded at its lower side to conform to the spherical contour of the lamp casing. The said upper flat edges have upwardly projecting posts 36 with

heads 37 to enter the large ends of the keyhole slots 31 and reduced necks to enter the narrow ends of said slots when the base 35 is slightly rotated. By the means described, therefore, the lamp proper can be detachably secured to the lamp casing, and preferably said posts 36 are long enough so that a draft space 38 is left between the base 35 and ring 29. The head 37 of one of the posts 36, when turned toward the narrow end of its keyhole slot 31, presses against the resilient detent 32 and rides over the free end of the same into the recess 34, above described, and holds said post and therefore the lamp proper against inadvertent turning as by jarring or the like.

Upon the base 35 is mounted an oil reservoir 39, with a burner 40 of any usual construction and a wick-turning spindle 41. Where said wick-spindle 41 extended would strike the lamp casing is a perforation 42 from which a tube or sleeve 421 projects toward the spindle in alinement therewith, (see Fig. 11), so that a key (not shown) may be inserted from outside to clutch the wick spindle and raise or lower the wick as desired.

The top 43 of the lamp casing is cut off on a horizontal plane, and a ring 44 fixed in the aperture with an interior annular flange 45 with keyhole slots 46 and an upturned inner edge 47, as shown. The top 43 also has headed posts 48 adapted to enter said slots and lock therein upon slightly turning said top, said posts being long enough to hold the top slightly away from the casing body and afford an upper draft space 49 for the lamp proper, as shown in Fig. 2.

It will be understood that the front door 17, the side glass 19, the base 35 of the lamp proper, and the top 43 are all exteriorly rounded or curved in the same spherical surface as the casing body, and furthermore the frames and rings by which said removable parts are mounted project flush with said spherical surface and not beyond the same. A complete spherical outer surface, with the exception of the supporting stem 11, is thus provided by our improved construction of lamp, and therefore the said surface can be easily and conveniently cleaned or polished. A great saving of time and labor is thus effected, as well as great neatness of appearance, and yet without sacrificing the constructional conveniences of lamps of other shapes.

Having thus described the invention, what we claim is:

1. In a lamp, the combination of a hollow body portion or casing having a spherical outer surface and a circular opening in its walls, a ring fixed in said opening and having a flange projecting toward the center of the opening, a keyhole slot in said flange, and a closure for said opening having a headed post adapted to enter said keyhole slot, the outer surface of said closure constituting when said closure is in place a continuation of the said spherical outer surface of the casing.

2. In a lamp, the combination of a hollow body portion or casing having a spherical outer surface and a circular opening in its walls, a ring fixed in said opening and having a flange projecting toward the center of the opening, said flange being upturned at its inner edge to form a band or sleeve within said opening.

3. In a lamp, the combination of a hollow body portion or casing having a spherical outer surface and a circular opening in its bottom and a perforation in its side wall, of a removable closure for said opening, the outer surface of said closure constituting when the closure is in place a continuation of the said spherical outer surface of the casing, and a lamp mounted on the inner surface of said closure with its wick-turning spindle terminating short of the edge of said closure and adapted to lie in alinement with said perforation in the side wall of the spherical casing when the closure is in place,

4. In a lamp, the combination with a hollow body portion or casing having a spherical outer surface and a circular opening in its walls and a perforation adjacent to said opening, of a removable closure for said opening, the outer surface of said closure constituting when said closure is in place a continuation of the said spherical outer surface of the casing, coöperating catch members upon the inner surface of said body portion and closure respectively adapted to hold the latter in closed position, and means accessible through said perforation in the wall of the casing for operating said catch.

5. In a lamp, the combination of a hollow body portion having a spherical outer surface and a circular opening in its wall, a ring fixed in said opening having a flange projecting toward the center of the opening and a keyhole slot in said flange, a closure for said opening having an outer surface forming when the closure is in place a continuation of the spherical surface of the body portion, and a post on said closure having a reduced neck adapted to lie in the narrow portion of said keyhole slot and a head at the end of said neck adapted to pass through the large portion of said slot and lock behind the narrow portion, said post adapted to hold the closure at a distance from the said ring in fixed position with respect thereto.

6. In a lamp, the combination of a hollow body portion having a spherical outer surface and a circular opening in its wall, a ring fixed in said opening having a flange projecting toward the center of the opening,

a closure for said opening having an outer surface forming when the closure is in place a continuation of the spherical surface of the body portion, and a post on said closure engaging said flange and holding the closure at a predetermined distance away from said ring.

7. In a lamp, the combination of a hollow body portion having a spherical outer surface and a circular opening in its wall, a ring fixed in said opening having a flange projecting toward the center of the opening, said flange being upturned at its inner edge to form a band or sleeve within said opening, a closure for said opening having an outer surface adapted to lie when the closure is in place in the same spherical surface with the outer surface of the body portion, and posts on said closure adapted to engage the said flange and hold the closure at a predetermined distance away from the ring.

8. In a lamp, the combination of a hollow body portion having a spherical outer surface and a circular opening in its wall, a ring fixed in said opening having a flange projecting toward the center of the opening, said flange being upturned at its inner edge to form a band or sleeve within said opening, a closure for said opening having a rim inclosing a recess at the side of the closure next the body portion, said recess adapted to receive the upper part of the said band or sleeve, and posts on said rim adapted to engage the flange of the ring in the opening of the body portion and hold said closure at a fixed distance away from said ring, the outer surface of said closure lying when the closure is in place in the same spherical surface as the outer surface of the body portion.

HENRY J. EBER.
CHARLES T. LENTZ.

In presence of—
JAMES F. BRADY,
JAU. A. CORE.