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1,621,085

O. RITZ
HEADLIGHT

Filed March 24, 1926

Fig. 1.

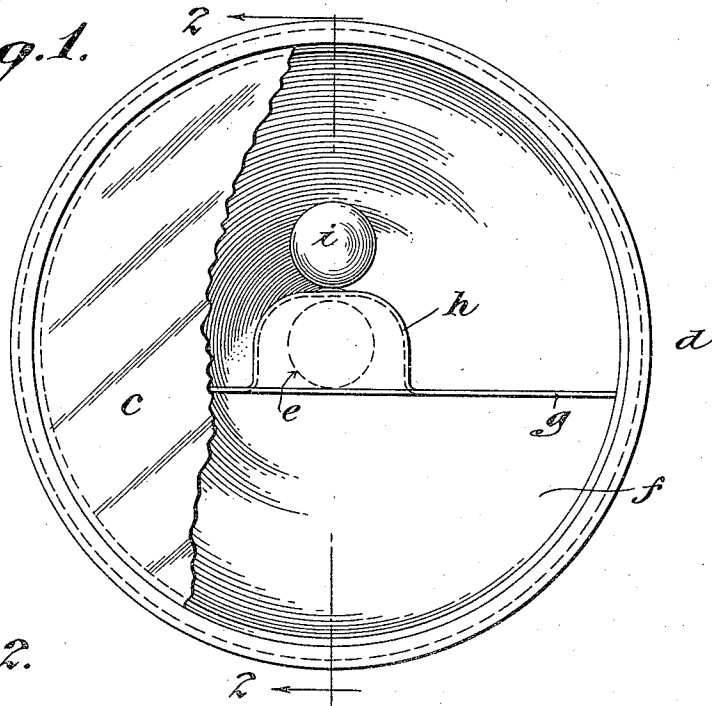
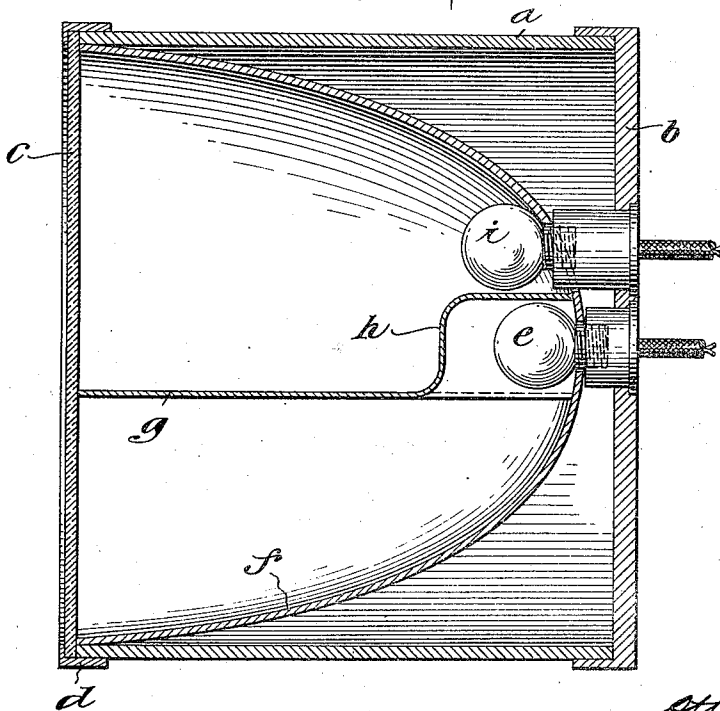


Fig. 2.



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HEADLIGHT.

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The present invention deals with head-
lights for automobiles or other vehicles and
has for an object to eliminate the objection-
able glare which is produced by the forms
now in common use. It is proposed to pre-
vent this glare and at the same time provide
a structure which will give the desired flood
headlight when it is needed, as for example
when driving over country roads where full
illumination is desired.

Reference will now be had to the accom-
panying drawings forming a part of the
specification wherein:

Figure 1 is a front elevation, partly in
section, of a preferred form of my device.

Figure 2 is a section taken on the line 2-2
of Figure 1 and looking in the direction of
the arrows.

In the drawings, *a* represents, convention-
ally, the outer casing of a headlight with a
back *b* and a lens *c*. A rim *d* is provided
to secure the lens *c* to the casing.

The usual bulb which is provided in the
reflector is represented as at *e* and is mounted
at substantially the focal point of the re-
flector *f* and in the axis thereof.

Suitably secured to the reflector, as by
soldering, welding, etc., is a horizontal re-
flecting partition *g*, the plane of which is
well below the axis of the bulb and reflector.
It has been found that the partition should
extend below the lowest portion of the glass
bulb. Pressed out of the partition, at its
rear, is a hood *h* which conceals the bulb *e*
from four sides but is sufficiently spaced
therefrom at its front, as to enable the bulb
to be replaced.

Directly over the hood and as near as
possible, is provided a second bulb *i* which
serves as the full headlight bulb. By pro-
viding a horizontal partition, a relatively
large area of reflector is had for the flood
headlight.

In operation, when driving in the city,

bulb *e* only will be illuminated. The di-
rect rays of light from the bulb in a con-
centrated dazzling beam is prevented by the
hood *h* which shields the bulb from view.
The horizontal partition prevents the power-
ful part of the beam from being reflected
up into the eyes of the approaching party
and directs them to the ground in front of
the car where they serve a useful purpose.

When the flood headlight is desired, both
bulbs are lighted and a powerful and long
beam results. The combined effect of the
two is that of the ordinary headlight.

When the car is mounting the crest of a
hill and is, therefore, tilted back to an ap-
proaching car, the direct rays of light is
nevertheless, shielded from the eyes of the
approaching party by means of the hood *h*.

The particular type of reflector, lens or
casing used is immaterial and, forms no
part of the present invention, applicant
merely claiming the features as set forth in
the following claim.

What I claim is:

In a headlight, a reflector, a source of
light comprising an electric bulb at sub-
stantially the focal point thereof, a horizon-
tal partition mounted in the reflector and
below the lowest portion of the bulb, a hood
on the partition to conceal the light source
from the region above the partition and be-
ing in close proximity to the bulb at its top
portion, and a second source of light se-
cured in the reflector above the hood and in
close proximity to the top thereof, whereby
direct rays from the first bulb will be
screened from all points in front of and sub-
stantially below the horizontal and the two
bulbs will be clustered substantially at the
focal point of the reflector.

This specification signed this 15 day of
March A. D. 1926.

OTTO RITZ.