US Patent & Trademark Office
Patent Public Search | Text View

United States Patent Application Publication	20250264210
Kind Code	A1
Publication Date	August 21, 2025
Inventor(s)	Wilz; Aaron J.

WIRELESS CONTROLLABLE LIGHTING DEVICE

Abstract

A lighting device may include a lens, an emitter configured to emit light through the lens, and a reflector. The reflector may define a cavity that extends from a first end to a second end of the reflector. The emitter may be received in the first end of the reflector, and the lens may be attached to the second end of the reflector. The lens may include teeth that extend from a rear surface of a rim of the lens. The reflector may include a collar at the second end, and the collar may include attachment clips that are configured to lock the teeth in place and retain the lens in attachment to the reflector.

Inventors:	**Wilz; Aaron J. (Emmaus, PA)**
Applicant:	**Lutron Technology Company LLC** (Coopersburg, PA)
Family ID:	**1000008575027**
Assignee:	**Lutron Technology Company LLC (Coopersburg, PA)**
Appl. No.:	**19/198878**
Filed:	**May 05, 2025**

Related U.S. Application Data

parent US continuation 18742561 20240613 parent-grant-document US 12313244 child US 19198878
parent US continuation 18214789 20230627 parent-grant-document US 12055285 child US 18742561
parent US continuation 17647920 20220113 parent-grant-document US 11713867 child US 18214789
us-provisional-application US 63136958 20210113

Publication Classification

Int. Cl.: **F21V17/16** (20060101); **F21K9/237** (20160101); **F21V13/04** (20060101); **F21Y105/10** (20160101); **F21Y115/10** (20160101); **H05B47/19** (20200101)

U.S. Cl.:

CPC **F21V17/164** (20130101); **F21V13/04** (20130101); F21K9/237 (20160801); F21Y2105/10 (20160801); F21Y2115/10 (20160801); H05B47/19 (20200101)

Background/Summary

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS [0001] This application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 18/742,561, filed Jun. 13, 2024, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 18/214,789, filed Jun. 27, 2023, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 17/647,920, filed Jan. 13, 2022, which claims the benefit of Provisional U.S. Patent Application No. 63/136,958, filed Jan. 13, 2021, the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

BACKGROUND
[0002] Lamps and displays using efficient light sources, such as light-emitting diodes (LED) light sources, for illumination are becoming increasingly popular in many different markets. LED light sources provide a number of advantages over traditional light sources, such as incandescent and fluorescent lamps. For example, LED light sources may have a lower power consumption and a longer lifetime than traditional light sources. In addition, the LED light sources may have no hazardous materials, and may provide additional specific advantages for different applications. When used for general illumination, LED light sources provide the opportunity to adjust the color (e.g., from white, to blue, to green, etc.) or the color temperature (e.g., from warm white to cool white) of the light emitted from the LED light sources to produce different lighting effects.
[0003] A multi-colored LED illumination device may have two or more different colors of LED emission devices (e.g., LED emitters) that are combined within the same package to produce light (e.g., white or near-white light). There are many different types of white light LED light sources on the market, some of which combine red, green, and blue (RGB) LED emitters; red, green, blue, and yellow (RGBY) LED emitters; phosphor-converted white and red (WR) LED emitters; red, green, blue, and white (RGBW) LED emitters, etc. By combining different colors of LED emitters within the same package, and driving the differently-colored emitters with different drive currents, these multi-colored LED illumination devices may generate white or near-white light within a wide gamut of color points or correlated color temperatures (CCTs) ranging from warm white (e.g., approximately 2600K-3700K), to neutral white (e.g., approximately 3700K-5000K) to cool white (e.g., approximately 5000K-8300K). Some multi-colored LED illumination devices also may enable the brightness (e.g., intensity or dimming level) and/or color of the illumination to be changed to a particular set point. These tunable illumination devices may all produce the same color and color rendering index (CRI) when set to a particular dimming level and chromaticity setting (e.g., color set point) on a standardized chromaticity diagram.
SUMMARY
[0004] As described herein, a lighting device may comprise a lens having teeth extending from a rear surface of a rim of the lens and a reflector having a collar with attachment clips configured to lock the teeth in place and retain the lens in attachment to the reflector. The reflector may define cavity that extends from a first end to a second end of the reflector. The collar may be located at the second end of the reflector, such that the lens is attached to the second end of the lens. The lighting device may also comprise an emitter that is received in the first end and is configured to emit light

through the lens. The attachment clips of the collar of the reflector may each comprise a clip arm that are attached to the collar at a first end and extend to a second end. The clip arm of each attachment clip may define a slot between the respective clip arm and the collar and may flex about the first end. The collar may comprise recesses between the second ends of each clip arm and respective radial surfaces of the collar. The teeth may be configured to be received in the recesses of the collar when the lens is attached to the reflector. To attach the lens to the reflector, the teeth may be inserted into the slots of the attachment clips and the lens may be rotated such the teeth are moved into the recesses of the collar.
[0005] In addition, the teeth of the lens may each comprise a ledge portion configured to contact a respective lip portion of the collar of the reflector to retain the lens in attachment to the reflector. The reflector may further comprise spring arms configured to apply force onto the lens to cause the ledge portions of the teeth of the lens to come in contact with the respective lip portions of the collar of the reflector when the lens is attached to the reflector. The application of force by the spring arms against the lens to bias the ledge portions against the lip portions may prevent the lens from rattling against the reflector and making noise when the lens is attached to the reflector.
[0006] A lighting device may include a lens, an emitter configured to emit light through the lens, and a reflector. The reflector may define a cavity that extends from a first end to a second end of the reflector. The emitter may be received in the first end of the reflector, and the lens may be attached to the second end of the reflector. The lens may include teeth that extend from a rear surface of a rim of the lens. In some examples, the teeth may be arc-shaped. The reflector may include a collar at the second end, and the collar may include attachment clips that are configured to lock the teeth in place and retain the lens in attachment to the reflector. The attachment clips may each comprise a clip arm that are attached to the collar at a first end and extend to a second end. The clip arm of each attachment clip may define a slot between the respective clip arm and the collar. The clip arm of each attachment clip may be configured to flex about the first end. In such examples, the collar may include recesses between the second ends of each clip arm and respective radial surfaces of the collar, and the teeth may be configured to be received in the recesses of the collar when the lens is attached to the reflector. Further, in some instance, in order to attach the lens to the reflector, the teeth may be inserted into the slots of the attachment clips and the lens may be rotated such the teeth are moved into the recesses of the collar.
[0007] The teeth of the lens may each include a ledge portion that is configured to contact a respective lip portion of the collar of the reflector to retain the lens in attachment to the reflector. The reflector may include spring arms that are configured to apply force onto the lens to cause the ledge portions of the teeth of the lens to come in contact with the respective lip portions of the collar of the reflector when the lens is attached to the reflector. Further, in some examples, the teeth may each include a body portion that is connected to the rear surface of the rim portion via two legs. The teeth may be configured so that there is a cavity located between the body portion and the rear surface of the rim portion. The body portion of the teeth may include a ledge portion that extends in a radial direction from an interior surface of the body portion toward a center of the rim portion. The ledge portion of the teeth may be configured to contact a rear surface the respective lip portion to secure the lip portion within a cavity that is located between the body portion and the rear surface of the rim portion.

Description

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS
[0008] FIG. **1** is a perspective view of an example lighting device.
[0009] FIG. **2** is an exploded view of the lighting device of FIG. **1**.
[0010] FIG. **3** is a top view of a light-generation module of the lighting device of FIG. **1**.

[0011] FIG. **4** is a bottom view of the light-generation module of FIG. **4**.
[0012] FIG. **5** is a top perspective view of a lens and a reflector of the lighting device of FIG. **1**.
[0013] FIG. **6** is a bottom perspective view of the lens of FIG. **5**.
[0014] FIG. **7** is a side cross-section view of the lens and the reflector of FIG. **5**.
[0015] FIGS. **8**A and **8**B are top cross-sectional views illustrating a process for attaching the lens to the reflector of FIG. **5**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0016] FIG. **1** is a perspective view of an example illumination device, such as a lighting device **100** (e.g., a controllable LED lighting device). The lighting device **100** may have a parabolic form factor and may be a parabolic aluminized reflector (PAR) lamp. The lighting device **100** may include a housing **110** (e.g., having a housing heat sink **112** and a base portion **114**) and a lens **115**. The lens **115** may be made of any suitable material, for example glass. The lens **115** may be transparent or translucent and may be flat or domed, for example. The lighting device **100** may include a screw-in base **116** that may be configured to be screwed into a standard Edison socket for electrically coupling the lighting device **100** to an alternating-current (AC) power source. The housing heat sink **112** may comprise vents **118** to allow for cooling of the lighting device **100** (e.g., as will be described in greater detail below).

[0017] FIG. **2** is an exploded view of the lighting device **100**. The lighting device **100** may comprise a light-generation module **120** that has one or more light sources, such as emitters **122** (e.g., emission LEDs) mounted to an emitter printed circuit board (PCB) **124**. The emitters **122** of the light-generation module **120** may be configured to shine light through the lens **115**. The light-generation module **120** may comprise a module heat sink **125** to which the emitters **122** of the emitter PCB **124** may be thermally coupled. The module heat sink **125** may be made from a thermally-conductive material (e.g., aluminum). The module heat sink **125** may have a circular periphery. The module heat sink **125** may have cylindrical shape and/or a truncated cone shape. The light-generation module **120** may be mounted (e.g., press fit) within the housing heat sink **112**. The module heat sink **125** of the light-generation module **120** may be thermally coupled to the housing heat sink **112**. The module heat sink **125** may transfer heat to the housing heat sink **112** peripherally. The housing heat sink **112** may be made from a material that is cheaper, but less thermally conductive than the material of the module heat sink **125**. The housing heat sink **112** may be larger in volume and may have more surface area than the module heat sink **125**.

[0018] The lighting device **100** may comprise a reflector **130** that may be located within the housing heat sink **112** of the housing **110**. The reflector **130** may be configured to reflect the light emitted by the emitters **122** of the emitter circuit **124** towards the lens **115**. The reflector **130** may shape the light produced by the emission LEDs within the emitter module **122** to shine out through the lens **115**. The reflector **130** may be configured to sit on fins **132** inside of the housing heat sink **112** of the housing **110**. The lens **115** may be connected to the reflector **130** (e.g., as will be described in greater detail below).

[0019] The lighting device **100** may further comprise a power converter circuit **140** mounted to a power printed circuit board (PCB) **142**. The power converter circuit **140** may be enclosed by the inner sleeve **114** of the lighting device **100**. The power converter circuit **140** may be electrically connected to the screw-in base **118**, such that the power converter circuit may be configured to receive an AC mains line voltage generated by the AC power source. The power converter circuit **140** may comprise a bus connector **144** that may be electrically connected to the power PCB **142** via electrical wires **145** and may provide for electrically connection to the light-generation module **120**. The power converter circuit **140** may be configured to convert the AC mains line voltage received from the AC power source into a direct-current (DC) bus voltage for powering the light-generation module **120**. The power converter circuit **140** may comprise a rectifier circuit (e.g., a full-wave bridge rectifier) for converting the AC mains line voltage to a rectified voltage. The power PCB **140** may be arranged in a plane that is parallel to a plane of the emitter PCB **124** of the light-generation module **120**.

[0020] FIG. **3** is a top view and FIG. **4** is a bottom view of the light-generation module **120**. The emitters **122** may be arranged on (e.g., mounted to) the emitter PCB **124**. The light-generation module **120** may also comprise a control PCB **126** on which electrical circuitry may be mounted. The module heat sink **125** of the light-generation module **120** may be captured (e.g., sandwiched) between the emitter PCB **124** and the control PCB **126**. The emitter PCB **124** and the control PCB **126** may each have a circularly-shaped periphery. The control PCB **126** may be electrically isolated from the module heat sink **125** via an insulator **150**. The control PCB **126** may be electrically connected to the emitter PCB **124** through pins (not shown) that are electrically connected to the control PCB **126** and extend through the module heat sink **125** to a connector **127** on the emitter PCB **124**. The pins may be electrically isolated from the module heat sink **125** (e.g., via the insulator **150**). The electrical circuitry mounted on the control PCB **126** may include one or more drive circuits for controlling the amount of power delivered to the emitters **122** of the emitter PCB **124**, one or more control circuits for controlling the drive circuits, and one or more wireless communication circuits for communicating wireless signal (e.g., radio-frequency (RF) signals) with external devices. The control PCB **126** may comprise a bus connector **128** configured to be attached to the bus connector **144** of the power converter circuit **140** on the power PCB **142**. The control PCB **126** may be arranged in a plane that is parallel to a plane of the emitter PCB **124**. The light-generation module **120** may be attached to the inner sleeve **114** via fasteners (e.g., screws-not shown) that extend through openings **129** in the module heat sink **125** and are received in openings **134** in the inner sleeve **114**.

[0021] The light-generation module **120** may comprise an antenna **152** electrically connected to at least one of the wireless communication circuits mounted to the control PCB **126**. For example, the antenna **152** may comprise a plated wire. The antenna **152** may be electrically isolated from a control circuit on the control PCB **126**. The antenna **152** may be configured to extend from the control PCB **126** through the module heat sink **125**, for example, through a bore **154** in the insulator **150** (e.g., to isolate the antenna **152** from the module heat sink **125**). The light-generation module **120** may be attached to the reflector **130** via fasteners (e.g., screws-not shown) that extend through openings **156** in the module heat sink **125** and openings **136** (FIGS. **8**A and **8**B) in the reflector **130**. The antenna **152** may extend into an optical cavity of the lighting device **100** (e.g., cavity **172** shown in FIG. **5**). The antenna **152** may be capacitively coupled to and electrically isolated from the wireless communication circuit, for example, as described in commonly-assigned U.S. Pat. No. 9,155,172, issued Oct. 6, 2015, entitled LOAD CONTROL DEVICE HAVING AN ELECTRICALLY ISOLATED ANTENNA, the entire disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

[0022] FIG. **5** is a top perspective view of the lens **115** detached from the reflector **130**. FIG. **6** is a bottom perspective view of the lens **115**. FIG. **7** is a side cross-section view of the lens **115** and the reflector **130** with the lens **115** attached to the reflector **130**. The lens **115** may comprise a dome portion **160** that may have a circular periphery and a convex shape. Although illustrated as having a convex shape, in some examples the dome portion **160** may be substantially planar. The lens **115** may also comprise a rim portion **162** surrounding the dome portion **160**. The rim portion **162** may be substantially planar and may have a circular periphery. The lens **115** may comprise teeth **164** that extend from a rear surface **165** of the rim portion **162**. The teeth **164** may allow for attachment of the lens **115** to the reflector **130** (e.g., as will be described in greater detail below). Each of the teeth **164** may comprise a body portion **166** (e.g. bridge) connected to the rear surface **165** of the rim portion **162** via two legs **168**. In some examples, each of the teeth **164** is substantially arc-shaped. For example, each of the teeth **164** may be shaped to correspond with the circumference of the collar **178**. The legs **168** may be configured so that there is a cavity **163** (e.g., void) between the body portion **166** and the rear surface **165** of the rim portion **162**. The body portion **166** of each of the teeth **164** may comprise a ledge portion **167** that extends in a radial direction R from an interior surface of the body portion **166** toward a center of the rim portion **162**.

[0023] The reflector **130** may comprise a body portion **170** that may have a truncated conical shape and may form a cavity **172** (e.g., an optical cavity of the lighting device **100**) that extends from a narrow end **174** to a wide end **176** of the body portion **170**. The narrow end **174** may be referred to as a first end of the reflector **130**. The wide end **176** may be referred to as a second end of the reflector **130**. The emitter PCB **120** may be received within the cavity **172**. For example, the emitter PCB **120** may be received in the narrow end **174** of the body portion **170** of the reflector **130**. The reflector **130** may further comprise a collar **178** that extends around the reflector at the wide end **176** (e.g., an outer perimeter of the wide end **176**) of the body portion **170** of the reflector **130**. The collar **178** may define an outer surface **179** that defines the outer perimeter of the wide end **176**.

[0024] The lens **115** may be configured to be attached to the wide end **176** of the reflector **130**. The collar **178** may comprise one or more (e.g., a plurality of) attachment clips **180** configured to receive the teeth **164** of the lens **115** and attach the lens **115** to the reflector **130**. The attachment clips **180** may extend from the collar in a substantially circumferential direction. The circumferential direction may be defined by the outer surface **179** of the collar **178**. The attachment clips **180** may be configured to engage the teeth **164**, for example, such that the lens **115** is secured to the reflector **130**. FIGS. **8**A and **8**B are top cross-sectional views (e.g., taken through the legs **168** of the teeth **164**) illustrating a process for attaching the lens **115** to the reflector **130**. FIG. **8**A shows the lens **115** and the reflector **130** in a first assembly state and FIG. **8**B shows the lens **115** and the reflector **130** in a second assembly state (e.g., a final assembly state and/or an attached state). Each of the attachment clips **180** may comprise a clip arm **182**. Each clip arm **182** may form a respective slot **184** in the collar **178** and is connected to the collar **178** at a first end **185**. For example, each clip arm **182** may define the respective slot **184** between the respective clip arm **182** and the collar **178** (e.g., an inner surface **181**) of the collar **178**. Each respective slot **184** may be configured to receive one of the teeth **164**. Each clip arm **182** may be cantilevered from the collar **178** (e.g., a perimeter of the collar **178**). The perimeter of the collar **178** may be defined by an outer surface **179**. For example, a second end **186** of each clip arm **182** (e.g., opposite the first end **185**) may not be connected to the collar **178** such that the clip arm **182** may flex about the first end **185**. Each clip arm **182** may extend from the collar **178** in a substantially circumferential direction that is defined by the outer surface **179** of the collar **178**. Each clip arm **182** (e.g., the second end **186**) may biased inward toward the inner surface **181** of the collar **178**. The collar **178** may define recesses **187** that are each located between the second end **186** of each clip arm **182** and a radial surface **188** of the respective recess **187**. The collar **178** may comprise fingers **191** that extend proximate to the outer surface **179** in the circumferential direction. Each of the fingers **191** may be located proximate to a respective one of the recesses **187**. The collar **178** may also comprise lip portions **189** that extend into the respective recesses **187**. For example, the recesses **187** and clip arms **182** may be equally spaced about the collar **178** (e.g., the outer surface **179**).

[0025] During a first step of the attachment process of the lens **115** to the reflector **130**, the teeth **164** may be inserted into the slots **184** of the collar **178** (e.g., in the first assembly state as shown in FIG. **8**A). During a second step of the attachment process, the lens **115** may be rotated (e.g., in a counter-clockwise direction as shown in FIG. **8**B) causing the clip arms **182** to flex out from the collar **178** and allowing the teeth **164** to move into the respective recesses **187** of the collar **178**. For example, each of the teeth **164** may abut (e.g., and apply a force to) a respective clip arm **182** as the lens **115** is rotated. The force applied by the teeth **164** to the clip arms **182** may be configured to push the second end **186** of the clip arms **182** away from the inner surface **181** of the collar **178**. The teeth **164** may remain in contact with the respective clip arms **182** as the lens **115** is rotated until one of the legs **168** is within a respective one of the recesses **187** (e.g., and engaged with a respective finger **191** proximate to the respective one of the recesses **187**). For example, the lens may be rotated until the teeth **164** move into respective recesses **187** of the collar **178**. The teeth **164** may be held in place in the respective recesses **187** (e.g., in the second assembly state as shown in FIG. **8**B). For example, the teeth **164** may be locked in place in an angular direction by the second ends **186** of the clip arms **182** and the radial surfaces **188** of the respective recesses **187**. For example, the second ends **186** of the clip arms **182** may prevent angular movement of the lens **115** when the teeth **164** are located in the recesses **187**. The fingers **191** may lock the teeth **164** within the recesses **187**. For example, the fingers **191** may prevent radial movement of the teeth **164** at the radial surface **188** of the respective one of the recesses **187**. In addition, the ledge portions **167** of the teeth **164** may contact the lip portions **189** of the collar **178** to retain the lens **115** in attachment to the reflector **130** (e.g., to prevent the lens **115** from being detached from the reflector **130**). Accordingly, the clip arms **182** may be configured to prevent or limit movement (e.g., angular movement) of the lens **115** once it is attached to the reflector **130**. In some examples, the ledge portions **167** may be configured to contact a lower surface **171** of the lip portion **189** to limit movement (e.g., in the radial direction R, transverse direction T, and/or longitudinal direction L) of the lip portion **189** within a cavity **163** (e.g., void) defined between the body portion **166** and the rear surface **165** of the rim portion **162**.

[0026] The reflector **130** may comprise biasing members **190** in the collar **178**. The biasing members **190** may comprise spring arms **192** formed in respective openings **194** in the collar **178**. The spring arms **192** may each be connected to the collar **178** at a first end **195** and extend to a second end **196** that is not connected to the collar **178**. For example, the second end **196** of the spring arms **192** may be cantilevered from the collar **178**. The biasing members **190** may each comprise a boss **198** at the second end **196** of the respective spring arm **192**. The boss **198** may be a rounded knob that extends beyond a plane defined by an upper surface **177** of the collar **178**. The biasing members **190** may be configured to pivot about the first end **195**. When the lens **115** is installed on the reflector **130** (e.g., as shown in FIG. **7**), the boss **198** at the second end **196** of each spring arm **192** may each be configured to apply a force against the lens **115** (e.g., the rim portion **162**). For example, each of the spring arms **192** may apply the force onto the lens **115** when the lens **115** is attached to the reflector **130**. The force may be applied by the boss **198** in the longitudinal direction L as shown in FIG. **7** such that the rim portion **162** is pushed away from the collar **178**. The force applied by the boss **198** may cause the ledge portions **167** of the teeth **164** of the lens **115** to come in contact with the respective lip portions **189** of the collar **178** of the reflector **130**. The application of force by the spring arms **192** against the lens **115** to bias the ledge portions **167** (e.g., in the longitudinal direction L) against the lip portions **189** may prevent the lens **115** from rattling against the reflector **130** and making noise when the lens **115** is attached to the reflector **130**.

Claims

1. A lighting device comprising: a lens comprising a rim portion having teeth extending in a longitudinal direction from a rear surface of the rim portion, wherein each of the teeth comprises a ledge portion and a body portion that is connected to the rear surface of the rim portion via two legs; an emitter configured to emit light through the lens; and a reflector defining a first cavity that extends from a first end of the reflector to a second end of the reflector, the emitter received within the first cavity at the first end and the lens configured to be attached to the second end of the reflector, the reflector comprising: a collar that extends around the second end of the reflector, the collar comprising an outer surface that defines an outer perimeter of the second end; a plurality of attachment clips extending from the collar in a substantially circumferential direction, each of the plurality of attachment clips configured to engage a respective one of the teeth such that the lens is secured to the reflector; and a spring arm configured to apply a first force to on the lens when the lens is attached to the reflector such that the rim portion is pushed away from the collar, and wherein the ledge portion of each of the teeth is configured to contact a lower surface of respective lip portions of the collar to limit movement of the lip portion within a respective second cavity that is located between the body portion and the rear surface of the rim portion.

2. The lighting device of claim 1, wherein each of the plurality of attachment clips comprises a clip arm that is cantilevered from the collar in a substantially circumferential direction.

3. The lighting device of claim 1, wherein each of the plurality of attachment clips comprises a clip arm, a first end of the clip arm attached to the collar and a second end of the clip arm cantilevered from the collar, the clip arm of each of the plurality of attachment clips defining a slot between the respective clip arm and the collar, each clip arm configured to flex about a first end of the collar.

4. The lighting device of claim 3, wherein the clip arm of each of the plurality of attachment clips defines a slot between the respective clip arm and an inner surface of the collar, and wherein each respective slot is configured to receive one of the teeth.

5. The lighting device of claim 4, wherein each of the teeth is configured to abut a respective clip arm as the lens is rotated.

6. The lighting device of claim 5, wherein the teeth are configured to apply a second force to the respective clip arm as the lens is rotated, the second force configured to push the second end of the respective clip arm away from the inner surface of the collar.

7. The lighting device of claim 6, wherein the lens is configured to be rotated until the teeth move into respective recesses defined by radial surfaces of the collar, wherein each of the teeth are configured to abut a respective radial surface when the teeth are in the respective recesses.

8. The lighting device of claim 7, wherein the second end of each clip arm is configured to abut a respective one of the teeth to prevent angular movement of the lens when the teeth are located in the recesses.

9. The lighting device of claim 8, wherein each of the teeth comprises a ledge portion configured to contact a respective lip portion of the collar of the reflector to retain the lens in attachment to the reflector when the teeth are located in the recesses.

10. The lighting device of claim 9, wherein the reflector further comprises a plurality of spring arms configured to apply the first force onto the lens to cause the ledge portion of the teeth to contact the respective lip portions of the collar of the reflector when the lens is attached to the reflector.

11. The lighting device of claim 10, wherein the ledge portion of the teeth extend in a radial direction from an interior surface of the body portion toward a center of the rim portion.

12. The lighting device of claim 3, wherein the collar comprises recesses between the second ends of each clip arm and respective radial surfaces of the collar, the teeth configured to be received in the recesses of the collar when the lens is attached to the reflector.

13. The lighting device of claim 2, wherein, to attach the lens to the reflector, the teeth are inserted into the slots of the attachment clips and the lens is rotated such the teeth are moved into the recesses of the collar.

14. The lighting device of claim 1, wherein the teeth are arc-shaped to correspond with a circumference of the collar.

15. The lighting device of claim 1, wherein the spring arm comprises a boss at the second end of the spring arm, and wherein the boss is configured to apply the first force to the rim portion of the lens when the lens is attached to the reflector such that the rim portion is pushed away from the collar.

16. The lighting device of claim 15, wherein each of the teeth comprises a ledge portion; and wherein when the lens is attached to the reflector, the first force causes the ledge portions of the teeth to come in contact with respective lip portions of the collar.