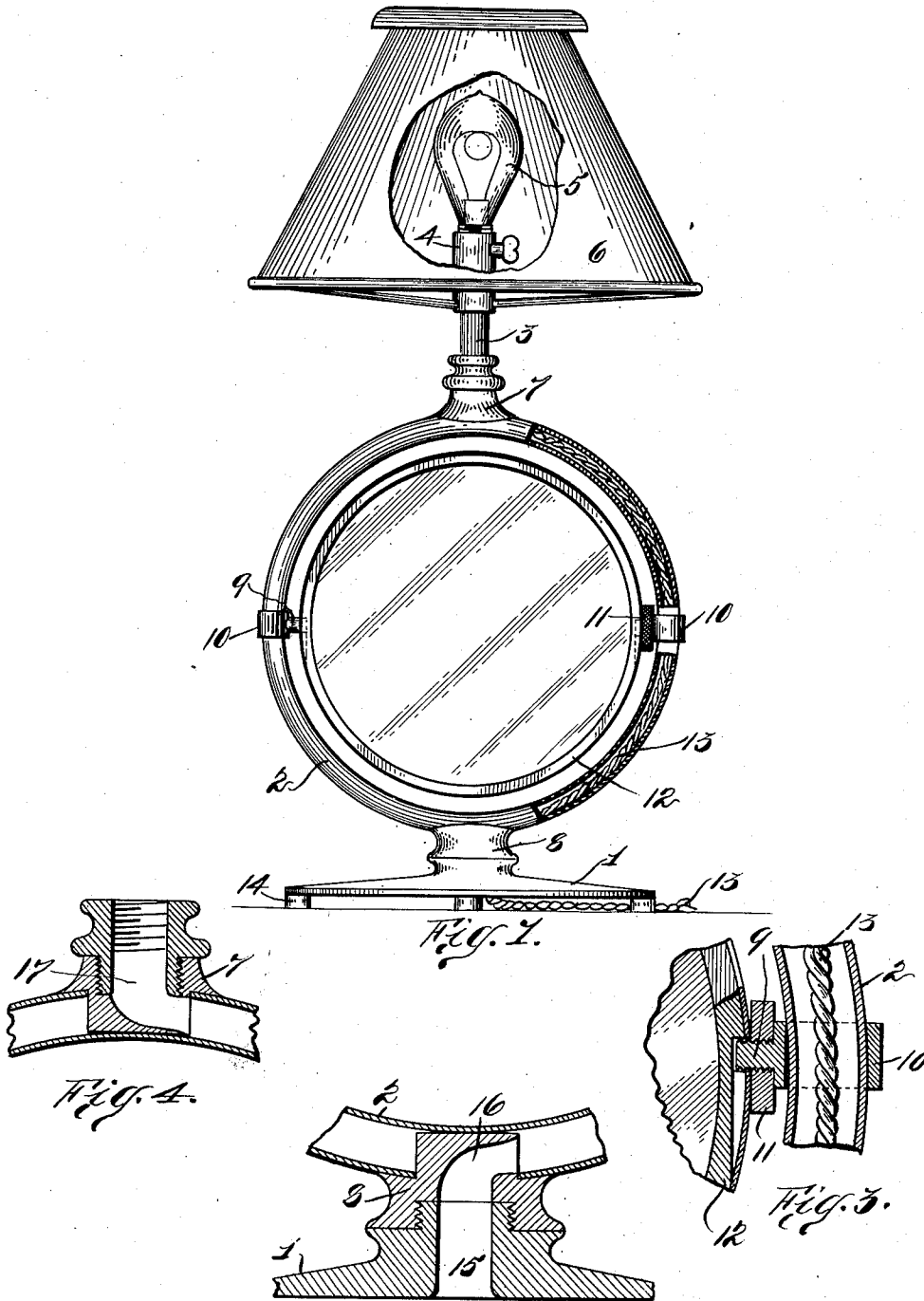


W. McNAIR.
LAMP STAND.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 19, 1909.

976,587.

Patented Nov. 22, 1910.



Witnesses:
C. A. Jarvis
C. T. Neal

Fig. 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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LAMP-STAND.

976,587.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 22, 1910.

Application filed February 19, 1909. Serial No. 478,918.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM McNAIR, a citizen of the United States, residing at 44 West Forty-fourth street, New York, N. Y., have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamp-Stands, of which the following is a clear, full, and exact description.

My invention relates to a combination stand or frame adapted to support both a lamp and a mirror adjustable therein. The association of a lamp and adjustable mirror by such an arrangement is susceptible of varied uses since by adjusting the mirror a beam of light may be reflected or thrown in any desired direction within the scope of its adjustment for the purpose of lighting up dark halls, corners of buildings and the like. This combined arrangement will also be found useful for physicians and dentists who have many occasions to reflect a beam of light in a particular direction. Although this combination has numerous uses as above stated, yet in my preferred embodiment I have shown it as adapted for use as a table lamp, particularly for hotel dining rooms, cafes, or the like. The usefulness of this arrangement, however, is not confined to any particular form of light as it is equally adaptable to a candle or other form, but when an electric light is used the parts are formed as shown to provide an uninterrupted conduit for the conducting wires up through the base of the stand and around the side of the frame up to the lamp socket.

My invention will be defined particularly in the claims.

In the preferred embodiment shown in the drawings, Figure 1 shows the complete lamp stand with a portion thereof in section; Fig. 2 is a sectional view through the lower part of the mirror frame, the base support and the plug connecting the two; Fig. 3 is a section through one of the pivotal bearings for the mirror; and Fig. 4 is a section through the upper portion of the frame showing its connection with the upright tubular member.

1 represents the base-supporting member for the stand which is usually circular and may have lugs 14 of rubber or the like for holding it a slight distance from the table. This supporting member 1 has preferably an aperture 15 therethrough, as shown in

Fig. 2. Above the supporting member is a ring-shaped frame 2, preferably of hollow tubing. This ring-shaped frame may be circular or oval or any other desired shape.

A hollow plug member 8, as shown in Fig. 2, is inserted in the lower part of the tubular frame and is screw-threaded upon the supporting base 1 to connect said base to the frame 2. This plug 8 has a hollow passageway 16 shown in Fig. 2, for guiding the conducting wires 13 around into the tubular portion of the frame 2. Into the upper portion of said frame 2 is similarly inserted a plug 7 having also a guiding passageway 17 therethrough to conduct the wires upwardly into the upright tubular member 3 which is screw-threaded into the same, as shown in Fig. 1. The tubular member 3 is provided at its upper end with a lamp socket 4 of any usual form adapted to receive an incandescent lamp 5, and may also have mounted upon it by any convenient framework a lamp shade 6. The opposite sides of the frame 2 are provided with pivotal bearings 9 upon which is mounted a reflecting mirror 12. The bearings 9 are secured to the side members of the frame by means of bands 10 encircling the same. One of said bearings, for example at the right of Fig. 1, is provided with a locking nut 11 for securing the mirror in its adjustment. This bearing with its locking nut is more clearly shown in section by Fig. 3. 13 indicates the conducting wires of a lamp circuit leading to the lamp 5 when such an electric lamp is used.

As the lamp stand as a whole is freely movable in all directions and may therefore be rotated horizontally by hand, and as the mirror is tiltable on its horizontal pivots and can be locked in any of its adjusted positions, the reflection of the light of the lamp from the mirror may be thrown in any desired direction within the scope possible by the adjustment of the stand and mirror. In the best form of my invention the light emitting portion of the lamp is located at a point between two lines parallel with each other and cutting the ends of the axis of rotation of said mirror at right angles to said ends.

What I claim is:

1. A freely movable lamp-stand having a base, a mirror, and a frame surrounding said mirror and carrying a lamp on an ex-

tension of said frame above said mirror, said mirror being pivoted in said frame on substantially horizontal pivots.

2. A freely movable lamp-stand having a
5 base, a mirror, and a frame surrounding said mirror and carrying a lamp on an extension above said mirror, said mirror being pivoted in said frame on substantially horizontal pivots, said frame being formed of
10 tubing for the reception of conducting wires.

3. A freely movable lamp stand having a base, a mirror, a frame carried by said base and surrounding said mirror, said mirror being pivoted horizontally in said frame and
5 provided with a locking device at one of its

pivots whereby said mirror may be locked in any adjusted position, said frame being formed of tubing connecting with an aperture in the base for the reception of an electric light wire, and a support for a lamp at
20 the upper portion of said frame and communicating with the interior of the same, and an electric incandescent lamp carried by said support.

Signed at New York this 18th day of
January 1909. 25

WILLIAM McNAIR.

Witnesses:

C. T. NEAL,
BEATRICE MIRVIS.