

March 30, 1926.

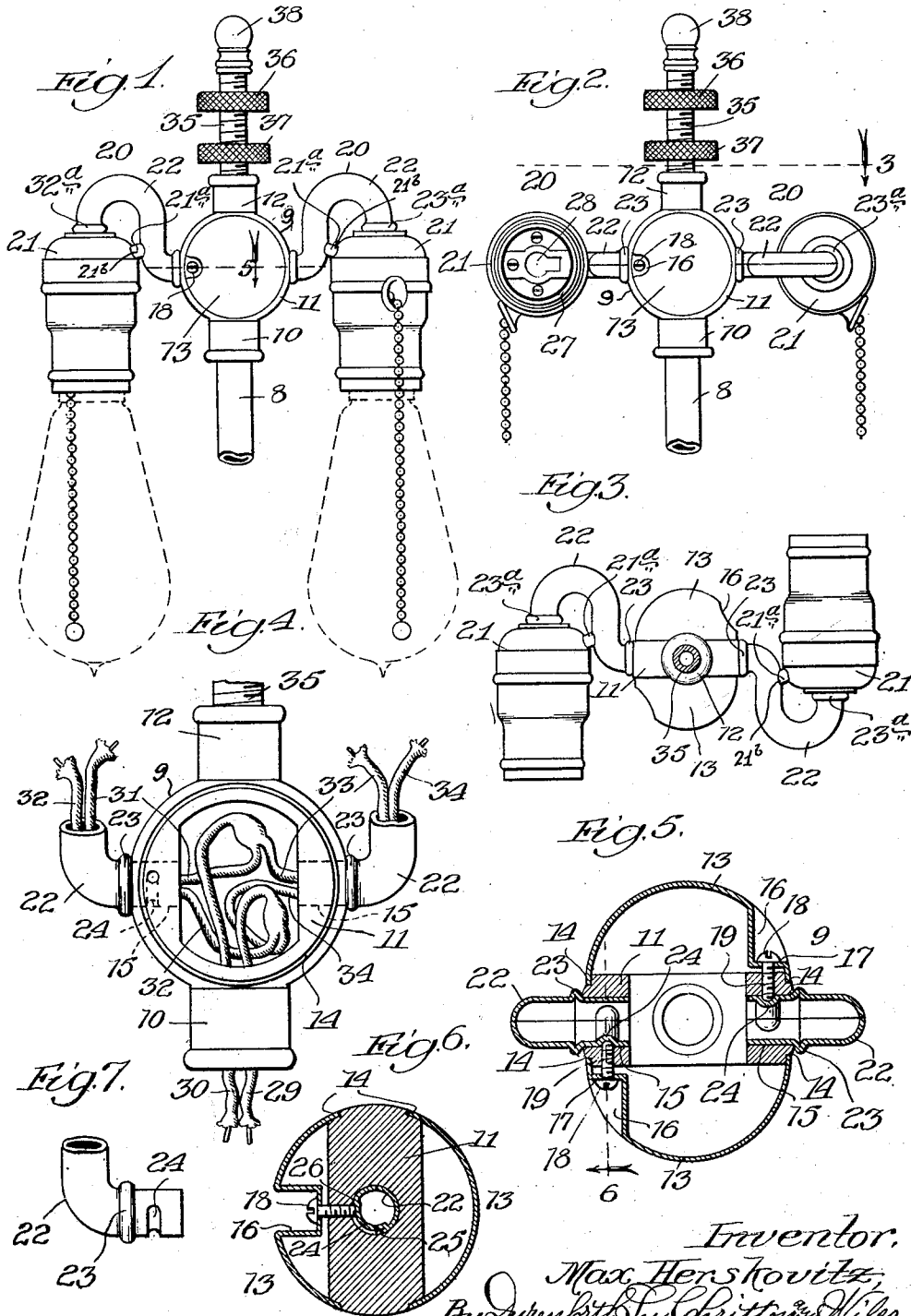
1,578,437

M. HERSKOVITZ

ELECTRIC LAMP SUPPORTING STRUCTURE

Filed Feb. 6, 1922

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



Inventor,
Max Herskovitz
By *[Signature]* Attorney

March 30, 1926.

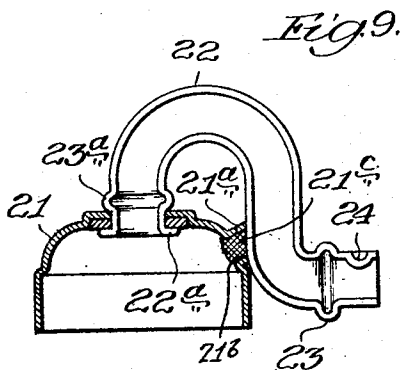
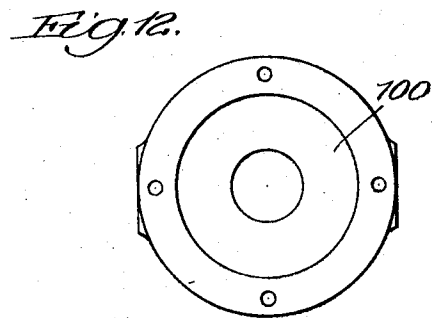
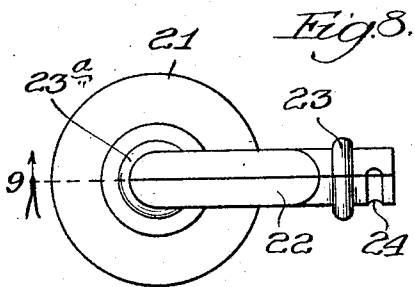
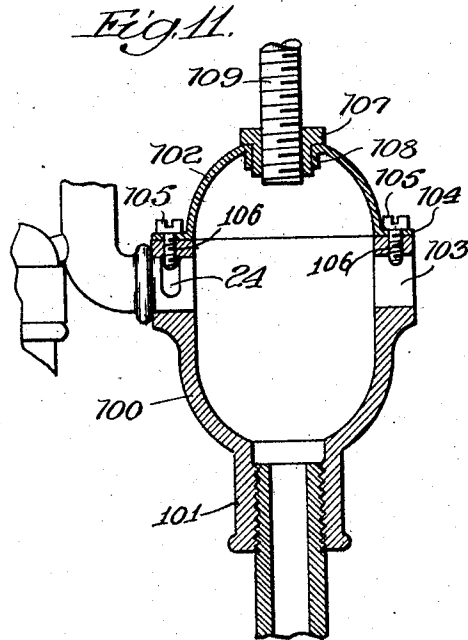
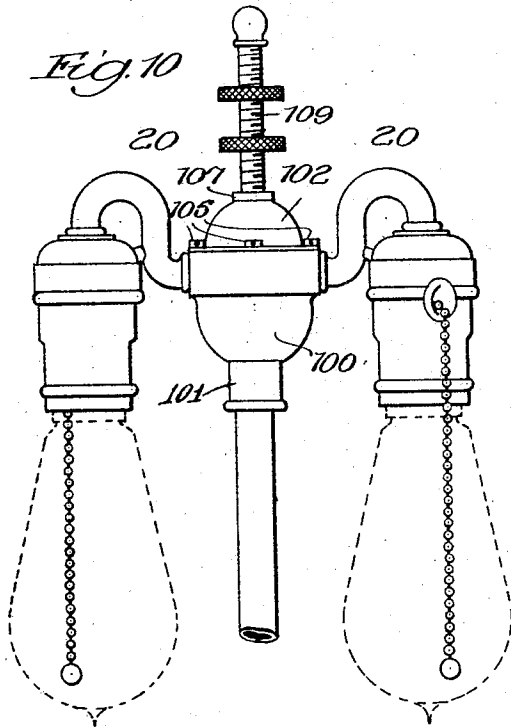
1,578,437

M. HERSKOVITZ

ELECTRIC LAMP SUPPORTING STRUCTURE

Filed Feb. 6, 1922

2 Sheets-Sheet 2



Inventor:
Max Herskovitz,
By *W. J. C. Linton & Sons,*
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MAX HERSKOVITZ, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO PEERLESS LIGHT COMPANY,
OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION OF MAINE.

ELECTRIC-LAMP-SUPPORTING STRUCTURE.

Application filed February 6, 1922. Serial No. 534,349.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MAX HERSKOVITZ, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Electric-Lamp-Supporting Structures, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates, more particularly, though not exclusively, to electric socket-supporting structures of the type which are supported from a base, as is common with table or floor lamps. One of my objects is to provide for the supporting of electric-bulb-receiving sockets in a manner to permit the sockets to be adjusted into different positions relative to the part which supports them, preferably to cause bulbs carried thereby to extend downwardly or in either direction in a substantially horizontal plane. Other objects are to provide a novel, simple and inexpensive construction by which the supporting of the sockets, as stated, may be accomplished; to provide a new and improved form of combined housing for the electric wires and support for the socket, or sockets, which shall be strong, durable and ornamental and may be used in a variety of locations and used with either of its wire-receiving tubular portions uppermost and other objects as will be manifest from the following description.

Referring to the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a view in elevation of the upper end of a socket-supporting structure provided with a plurality of bulb-receiving sockets and embodying my invention, showing the sockets in a position in which the bulbs supported therein, and shown by dotted lines, assume a depending position. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the bulb-receiving sockets extending substantially in horizontal position but in opposite directions. Fig. 3 is a plan section taken at the line 3 on Fig. 2 and viewed in the direction of the arrow. Fig. 4 is an enlarged broken view of the central portion of the structure shown in Fig. 1, with one of the cap sections removed. Fig. 5 is an enlarged section taken at the line 5 on Fig. 1 and viewed in the direction of the arrow. Fig. 6 is a section taken at the line 6 on Fig. 5 and viewed in the direction of the arrow. Fig. 7 is a view in side elevation of one end of the two similar socket members forming a part of the

structure. Fig. 8 is a plan view of one of the similar bulb-receiving sockets of the structure. Fig. 9 is a view taken at the line 9 on Fig. 8 and viewed in the direction of the arrow. Figure 10 is a view like Fig. 1 of a modification of the structure shown in the preceding figures. Fig. 11 is an enlarged view in sectional elevation of the structure shown in Fig. 10, one of the bulb-receiving sockets being omitted and Fig. 12 is a plan view of the lower housing-section of the structure shown in Figs. 10 and 11.

Referring to the construction shown in Figs. 1 to 9 inclusive, my invention is shown as embodied in an electric-socket-supporting structure of the type involving a base (not shown) at which the structure is adapted to be supported, as for example, on a table or a floor, with a standard rising therefrom and supporting adjacent its upper end the upright or standard portion which is shown as made of a tube, as represented at 8, this tube not only serving as a support but also serving to enclose the electric-current-conducting wires which lead to the bulb-receiving sockets hereinafter referred to. The upper end of the tubular upright 8 is secured to a housing member represented generally at 9, as by screwing the member 8 into the hollow depending boss-portion 10 of the housing 9. The boss member 10 is provided as a part of a ring-shaped member 11 which is formed, preferably integrally with an upwardly-extending boss 12, preferably in vertical alignment with the boss 10. The housing portion 9 also comprises cap-plates 13 of general dish shape, as shown, preferably of semi-spherical form, which are adapted to be assembled with the ring-shaped member 11 at the opposite ends of the opening there-through, in a manner hereinafter described, to complete the housing and cause the latter to be of substantially spherical form as shown. The ring member 11 is preferably provided at opposite faces with annular recesses 14 for receiving the marginal edges of the sections 13 in the assembly of the latter with the ring member 11, as shown in Fig. 5. The ring member 11 contains diametrically-opposed radially-extending openings 15 which are preferably horizontally disposed.

The cap sections 13 are each provided with a recess portion 16 forming a bottom wall extending substantially parallel with the

axes of the openings 15, these portions 16 being preferably provided by deflecting the metal of these cap sections, the recess 16 in one cap section extending adjacent to the part in which one of the openings 15 is located and the recess 16 in the other cap section extending at the opposite side of the structure, all as shown in Fig. 5. The cap sections 13 are removably held in place on the member 11, in the position above stated, by screws 18 which extend through openings in the portions 17 of the cap sections 13 and screw into threaded openings 19 in the member 11.

The bulb-receiving sockets of the structure are represented at 20, these sockets comprising hollow shells 21 each provided with a hollow goose-neck portion 22 opening into the shells 21 through the ends of the latter. The other ends of the goose-necks extend at an angle, preferably a right angle, to the longitudinal axis of the shells 21 and are provided with shoulders 23, shown as of annular form, and set back from the extremities of these end portions, these shoulders being shown as formed by expanding the metal forming these goose-necks at said portions. The portions of the goose-necks just referred to, and which extend into the openings 15, and are rotatable therein, contain peripheral grooves 24 shown as extending throughout a portion only of the circumferences of the goose-necks and affording shoulders 25 and 26 at opposite ends thereof, the various parts being so arranged that the screws 18 when screwed to a position in which the cap sections 13 are held in place on the ring member 11 will extend at their inner ends into the respective grooves 24, thereby holding the socket members against accidental disengagement from the member 11, while permitting of the independent rotation of the socket members on this member, except as limited by the stops 25 and 26 which are provided primarily to prevent undue twisting of the electric-current-conducting wires leading into the socket members. The provision of the grooves 24, of the length shown, adapts the socket members to be swung from a substantially vertical position to substantially horizontal position and vice versa.

The goose-neck portions 22 are each preferably formed of two sections of similar shape and size and each of semi-circular shape in cross-section which extend in edge-to-edge abutting relation, these sections being united along their abutting edges, if desired, by soldering them. It is preferred that at the ends thereof at which they extend through the end-walls of the socket-shells 21 the metal be spun to interlock with the inner surface of the shells as shown at 22^a in Fig. 9, the goose-necks above the shells 21 being provided with shoulders 23^a. The

socket-portions 21 preferably connect with the goose-necks between the ends of the latter to render the structure rigid, as represented at 21^a, this connection, as shown, being formed by stamping a tubular extension 21^b from the metal of the socket 21 to fit at its end against the adjacent side of the goose-neck, and filling the extension 21^b with solder as represented at 21^c which also serves to solder at this point the joint between the goose-neck sections.

By constructing the goose-necks as stated, they may be made economically and of relatively small diameter and fastened securely in place.

The socket members 20 contain socket-interiors (not shown) in accordance with common practice, these socket-interiors being of any suitable construction and affording contacts for the lamp, and, as shown, being formed with an outer screw-threaded contact 27 and a center contact 28. The wires leading into the housing 9 through the pipe 8 are represented at 29 and 30, these wires extending into the interior of the member 11 where they are connected with the wires 31, 32, 33 and 34 which are threaded through the goose-necks 22 and connect with the terminals of the socket-interiors.

The provision of the member 9 as a hollow structure and formed of sections is desirable as thereby the wiring of the structure may be readily and accurately performed, the cap plates 13 being independently removable from the ring-member 11.

The device as shown also provides for the securing to the upright portion of the structure, of a lamp-shade, the same being securable at different elevations. This is effected in the particular construction shown by the provision of a threaded rod 35 which screws into the upper boss 12 and carries two disks 36 and 37 threaded thereon, the upper end of the rod 35 being shown as provided with an ornamental section 38. By virtue of the adaptability of the rod 35 to its adjustment up and down on the housing 9 and the adaptability of the disks 36 and 37 to independent adjustment on the rod 35, the structure is adapted to support shades at different elevations relative to the housing member and in a manner to present an ornamental appearance.

By providing the hollow bosses 10 and 12 the structure may be assembled with the supporting structure, shown in the drawings as an upright, either in the position shown or in inverted position, or wires may be led in through both of the bosses 10 and 12 as desired.

While the structure is shown as involving its support from a stand, it will be readily understood that it may be embodied in a chandelier, in which case the upper boss 12 would connect with the part depending from

the ceiling and supporting the fixture, and the shade-holding means, if used, would be connected with the lower boss 10.

In the construction shown in Figs. 10, 11 and 12 the body of the structure, instead of being made as described of the construction of the preceding figures, is formed of a lower cup-shaped member 100 having a depending boss 101 corresponding with the boss 10, and an upper inverted cup-shaped section 102 which with the section 100 completes the body-member. The section 100 contains a series of radially-disposed openings 103 in its side wall, near its upper edge, for receiving the inner ends of the bulb-receiving sockets 20. The section 102 is peripherally flanged, as represented at 104 and is apertured to receive screws 105 which screws into and through, openings 106 in the section 102 and into the grooves 24 in the goose-necks 22 and serving the same purpose as the screws 18 of preceding figures. By this arrangement, it will be noted, any desired number of socket-members 20 may be provided in the housing. While only two of such members are provided the number may be increased, if desired, by providing as many of the openings 103, as desired, to correspond with the number of the members 20 to be provided. The bushing 107 provided in the opening 108 in the top of the section 102, receives the stem 109 corresponding to the stem 35.

It will be noted from the foregoing that a structure embodying my invention may be economically manufactured, is simple of construction, and the parts thereof may be readily assembled.

While I have illustrated and described a particular construction embodying my invention, I do not wish to be understood as intending to limit it thereto, as the same may be variously modified and altered without departing from the spirit of my invention.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In an electric-socket-equipped structure, the combination of a hollow support-

ing member made of sections, said member containing an opening in a side wall thereof, an electric-bulb-receiving socket having a portion extending into and rotatable in said opening for movement into different angular positions relative to said member, said socket containing a groove located within said opening, and a screw engaging said sections and extending into said groove.

2. In an electric-socket-equipped structure, the combination of a hollow supporting member made of a central hollow section open at both ends, and cover sections extending across the open ends of said central section, said central section containing openings in opposite side walls thereof, electric-bulb-receiving sockets having portions extending into and rotatable in said openings in said side walls, the portions of said sockets extending into said openings having peripheral grooves, and set-screws extending thru said cover sections and screwing thru said central section and into the grooves in said sockets.

3. In an electric-socket-equipped structure, the combination of a hollow supporting member, a socket and a tubular member connected at one end with an end of said socket and at its other end with said supporting member, a portion of said tubular member extending between its ends generally lengthwise of said socket and connected at said intermediate portion with said socket.

4. In an electric-socket-equipped structure, the combination of a hollow supporting member, a socket and a tubular member connected at one end with an end of said socket and at its other end with said supporting member, a portion of said tubular member extending between its ends generally lengthwise of said socket, said socket having a portion of its wall deflected outwardly to form a boss located between said portion of said tubular member and said socket and the parts being soldered together by solder in said boss.

MAX HERSKOVITZ.