

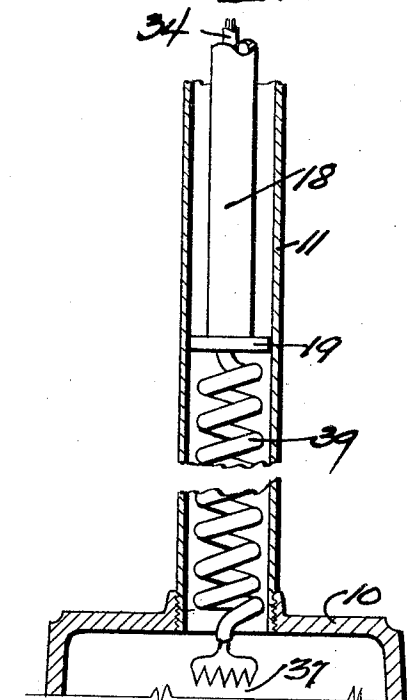
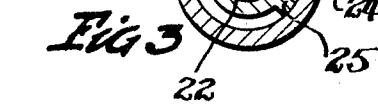
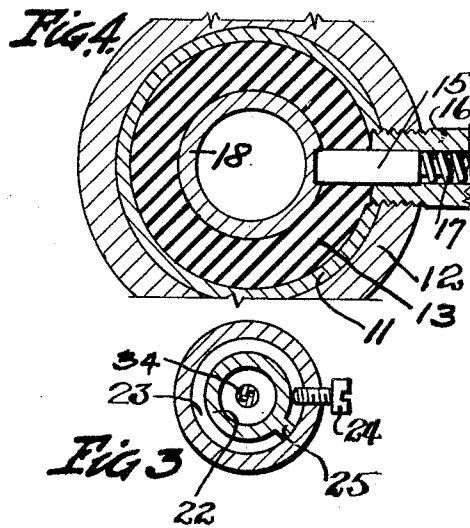
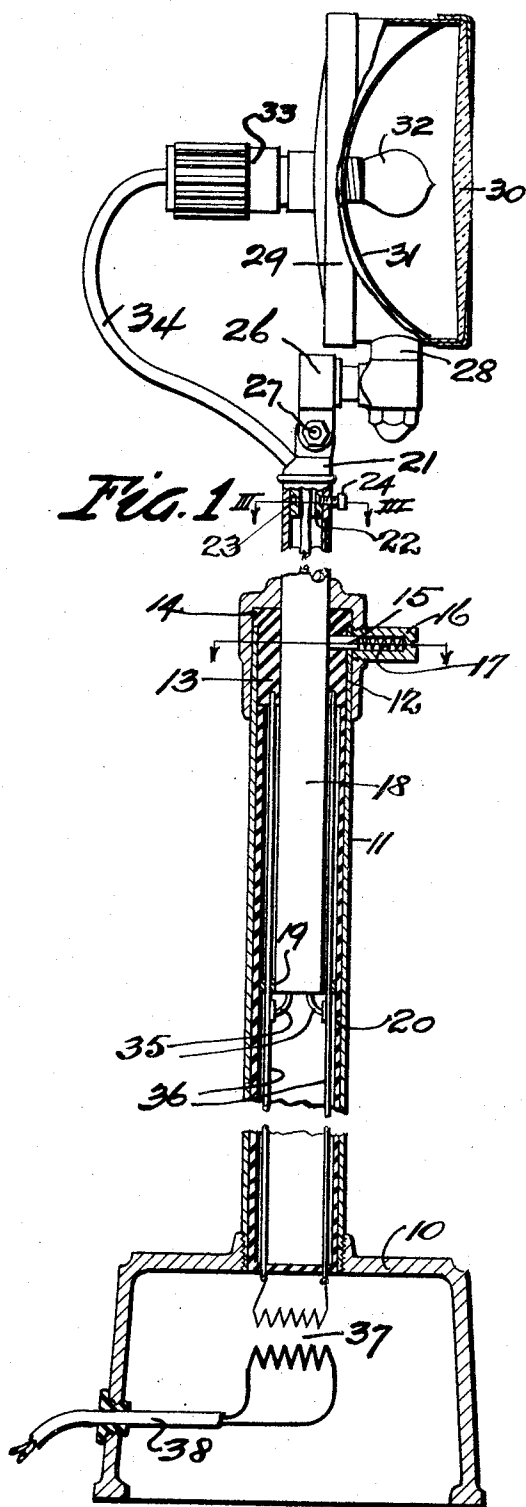
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UNIVERSAL LAMP

Filed June 10, 1931



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UNIVERSAL LAMP

Application filed June 10, 1931. Serial No. 542,407.

This invention relates to improvements in universal lamps and especially to improvements in lamps for the use of doctors and other persons requiring a brilliant light and means for positioning and directing the rays of the lamp to a particular spot.

The objects of the device are to provide a lamp which is compact and yet powerful, and to provide supporting means therefor which may be moved to any position in the room and which may be adjusted in height and/or turned to any angle either vertical or horizontal whereby the rays from the lamp may be directed to the spot desired with a minimum of interference from users and/or other persons and objects.

A further object is to provide in a unitary lamp structure means for reducing the voltage, whereby such compact and powerful device may be accomplished.

A further object is to enclose the circuit wires leading from the base to the top of the stand so that they will not interfere with the vertical extension of the stand or with the angular movement thereof.

The means by which the foregoing and other objects are accomplished and the manner of their accomplishment will readily be understood from the following specification on reference to the accompanying drawing in which:

Fig. 1 is a sectional elevation of the lamp stand and the lamp supported thereby.

Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation of a fragmentary portion of the base and lower portion of the stand showing a modified form of the construction.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged section on the line III—III of Fig. 1; and

Fig. 4 is a similar section on the line IV—IV of the same figure.

Referring now to the drawing in which the various parts are indicated by numerals, 10 is a hollow base to which a tubular standard 11 is secured, and from which it extends vertically upward. Mounted on the upper end of the standard 11, is a cup shaped annular cap 12. 13 is a bushing of dielectric material which has an outwardly extending flange 14 adapted to rest on the upper end of the

standard 11. The cup shaped cap 12 is inverted over the bushing 13 and the standard 11 which latter it closely fits, and holds the bushing in place. Disposed through a suitable hole in the standard 11 and a corresponding hole in the bushing 13 is a fiber pin 15. This pin projects outward through the standard 11 into a hollow screw 16 which is screwed into an opening in the cap having a complementary thread. Disposed in the hollow screw 16 and bearing against the pin 15 and the inner closed end of the screw is a compression spring 17.

Slidably mounted in the bushing 13 and through the central hole in the cap 12 is a slidable post 18, which carries a guiding flange 19 on its lower end. 20 is a tubular lining for the standard 11, which is of dielectric material. The slidable post 18 may be slid upward and downward and is held in any position by the friction of the pin 15. Preferably the post is longitudinally grooved to receive this pin, in which case the pin and slot coact to prevent rotation of the post.

Mounted on the upper end of the sliding post 18, is a head 21 which has a hollow shank 22 extending downward into the upper end of the post to form a pivot which allows the head to turn relatively to the post. This shank has an annular groove 23 with which a screw 24 engages to prevent removal of the head and yet allow the same to turn. 25 is a lug or stop which prevents the head being continuously rotated in either direction. 26 is a bracket of general L shape which is hinged to the upper end of the head 21 as by the bolt 27, this bracket being tiltable in a vertical plane around the bolt 27 as an axis. Secured to the horizontal leg of the bracket 26 is a stud 28 which carries a lamp case 29. 30 is a lens and 31 a reflector carried by the case.

32 is a light bulb which in order to reduce the bulb size and use standard bulbs and parts, is preferably a low voltage lamp of high candle power. 33 is a detachable wiring connection of any usual or desirable form, such for instance as the ordinary auto headlight connection. 34 is a circuit table which leads from this connection through a suit-

able hole into and through the head 21, and thence downward through the slidable post 18, terminating in a pair of contact shoes 35. These shoes are in sliding electrical contact one with each of a pair of bus bars 36 which extend throughout the vertical height of the standard 11 and are insulated therefrom by the dielectric tube 20. They are also insulated from the slidable post 18 by the annular collar 19, which in such case is of dielectric material. If desired the slidable post 18 may also be of dielectric material. These bus bars 36 are connected at their lower ends to a transformer 37, diagrammatically shown, by which transformer the current is reduced from line voltage ordinarily 110 volts to the low voltage ordinarily 8 volts used by the bulb.

38 is the incoming circuit.

In Fig. 2, the cable 24 is extended below the slidable post 18 and has a closely coiled portion 39 which extends to and is connected to the transformer 37 as before, this coiled section permitting such raising and lowering of the slidable post as may be desired. In this case the necessary insulation is provided by the sheathing of the cable and the dielectric tube lining may be omitted.

Having described my invention, what I claim is:

In a lamp, a base, a hollow standard secured to and extending vertically upward therefrom, a hollow post slidably mounted within said standard, said post being vertically slotted, a lamp case universally mounted on said post, a bulb in said case, a lighting circuit entering through said base and extending upward within said post and to said bulb, and means for supporting said post and associated parts, relatively to said standard, comprising a flanged bushing slidably enclosing said post, disposed within and supported by the upper end of said standard, a cap slidably surrounding said post, enclosing the flange of said bushing and the upper end of said standard and secured to said standard, said cap, standard and bushing when assembled having concentric openings there-through, a pin slidably disposed in the opening in said bushing, a spring disposed against the outer end of said pin and a hollow screw having its outer end closed, disposed around said pin and spring and screwed into the hole in said cap, said screw acting through said spring to frictionally engage said pin in the slot in said post to prevent rotation of and frictionally support said post relatively to said standard.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature.

JONATHAN A. DICKEY.