Jan. 31, 1933. H. F. DORRIS 1,895,706

ADJUSTABLE LIGHT

Filed July 9, 1930

Fig. 1.

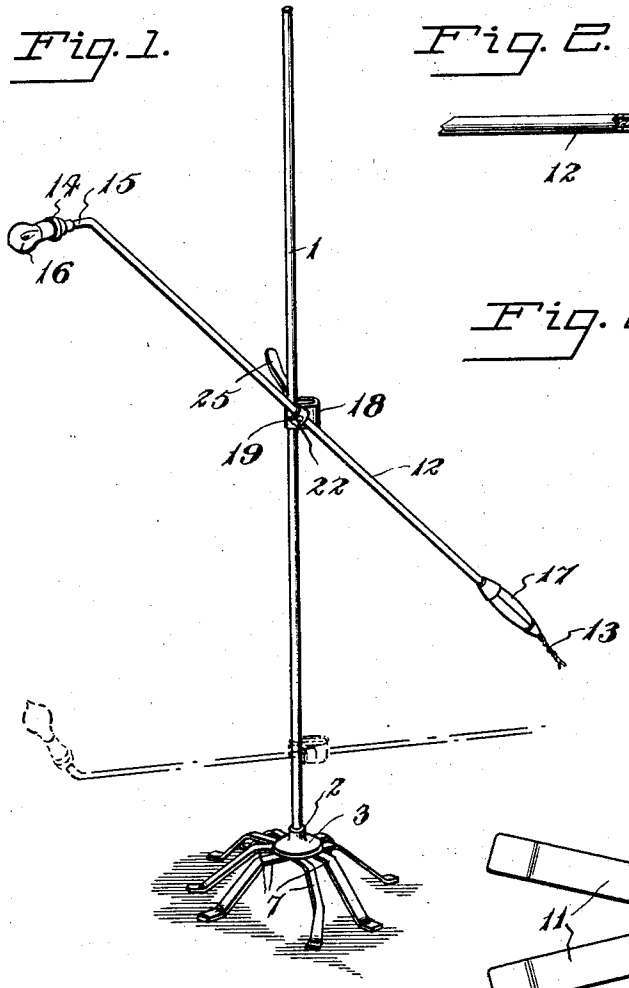


Fig. 2.

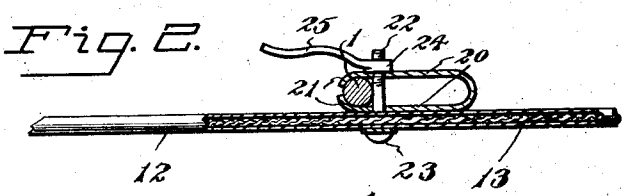


Fig. 3.

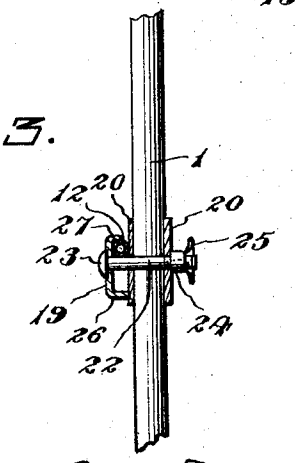


Fig. 4.

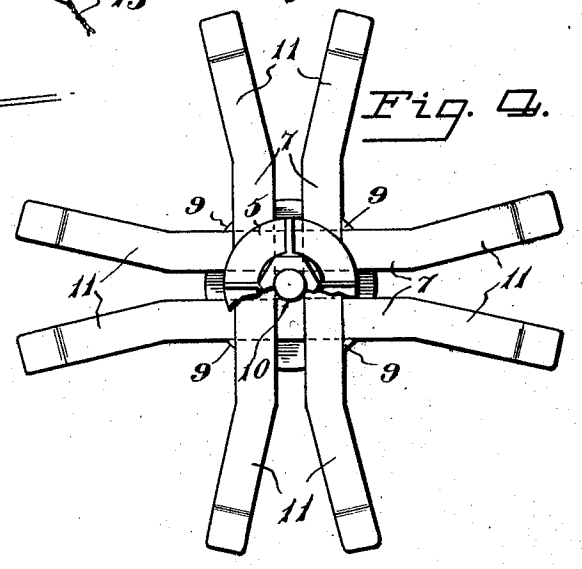
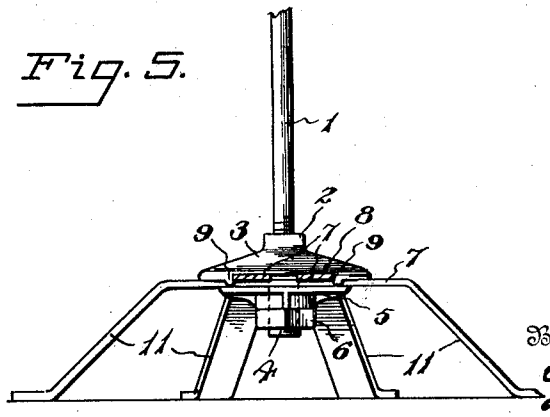


Fig. 5.



Inventor

H. F. Dorris

By Lacey & Lacey,

Attorneys

Patented Jan. 31, 1933 1,895,706

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

HERBERT F. DORRIS, OF VINCENNES, INDIANA

ADJUSTABLE LIGHT

Application filed July 9, 1930. Serial No. 466,861.

This invention relates to an adjustable light and more particularly to a light adapted for use in a garage when inspecting or repairing automobiles.

One object of the invention is to provide a light including a standard and a light carrying rod so connected with the standard that it may be adjusted vertically and circumferentially upon the standard and also to so mount the rod that it may be slid longitudinally and also rotated thereby permitting an electric bulb carried by a side arm at one end of the rod to be disposed in such position that portions of an automobile to be inspected or repaired may be well illuminated.

Another object of the invention is to provide an adjustable light so constructed that it may be used to illuminate the engine hood or the rod extended beneath the automobile and the transmission or other elements beneath the chassis.

Another object of the invention is to provide a device of this character which is very simple in construction and strong and durable and capable of withstanding rough usage without being damaged.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, wherein

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved light,

Fig. 2 is an enlarged sectional view illustrating the manner in which the lamp carrying rod is adjustably connected with the standard,

Fig. 3 is a view showing a portion of the standard in elevation and the light carrying rod and its securing clamp in section,

Fig. 4 is a bottom plan view of the standard illustrating the manner in which its base is formed, and

Fig. 5 is a view showing the lower portion of the standard partially in side elevation and partially in section.

The standard 1 of the improved adjustable light may be a solid bar or consist of a pipe of the desired length. The lower end of the standard is threaded for engagement in a neck 2 rising from a disk 3 forming part of the base of the standard. A shank 4 which is externally threaded extends downwardly from the base or disk 3 directly beneath the standard and this shank carries a clamping disk 5 and securing nut 6. The nut is threaded upon the shank and when tightened forces the disk 5 upwardly so that strips 7 will be firmly clamped between the disk 5 and the disk 3. From an inspection of Figures 4 and 5, it will be seen that the strips 7 extend across the lower face of the disk or base 3 and are arranged in pairs disposed at right angles to each other. The strips of each pair are disposed at opposite sides of the shank 4 and the under face of the disk or base is recessed to form seats 8 to receive the strips and lugs 9 which bear against outer side edges of the strips. Arcuate notches 10 are formed in the inner edges of the strips to receive portions of the shank and, therefore, when the strips are set in place with their outer side edges bearing against the lugs 9 and the shank engaged in their recesses 10 they will be firmly held against longitudinal or transverse movement and when the disk 5 is applied to the shank and the nut 6 tightened the strips will be firmly bound between the disks 3 and 5. The end portions of the strips are bent downwardly to form legs 11 which are of such length that the ends of all the strips rest upon the ground or floor and cause the standard to be well supported in a vertical position.

The light carrying rod 12 is of a tubular formation in order that power wires 13 may be passed through it for engagement with contacts of a socket 14 mounted at the end of a side arm 15 formed by bending one end of the rod transversely. Since the socket is carried by an arm extending transversely from the rod, the bulb 16 engaged in the socket will project transversely from the rod and may be adjusted circumferentially of the rod by grasping the handle 17 at the other end of the rod and turning the rod.

A main or primary clamp 18 and an auxiliary or secondary clamp 19 are employed to adjustably connect the rod 12 with the standard 1. The main clamp consists of a strip of resilient metal bent intermediate its length to form jaws 20 between which the

standard is to be gripped and the free ends of these jaws are bent toward each other, as shown at 21 in Figure 2, to form terminal lips which engage about the standard. A bolt 22 extends through the auxiliary clamp and jaws of the main clamp with its head 23 bearing against the outer face of the auxiliary clamp and the threaded end of this bolt carries a nut 24 having a handle 25 by means of which the nut may be easily rotated in order to draw the auxiliary clamp and jaws of the main clamp into tight binding engagement with the standard and lamp carrying rod. The auxiliary clamp consists of a strip of strong metal having one end bent to form a flange 26 to bear against one jaw of the main clamp and its other end bent to form a shorter flange 27 to engage about the rod 12 without contacting with the main clamp. By this arrangement the auxiliary clamp may be drawn into tight binding engagement with the rod when the bolt is tightened and cause the rod to be firmly gripped between the auxiliary clamp and one jaw of the main clamp.

When the improved light is in use, the standard is set in place near an automobile which is to be inspected or repaired and a plug carried by the wires 13 engaged in a wall socket. The switch of the socket 14 is then turned on and the bulb will be illuminated. By loosening the nut 24 the clamp 18 may be slid vertically upon the standard or turned about the standard and the rod 12 slid longitudinally until the bulb is disposed over an engine, the hood of which has been raised or extended beneath the automobile so that the lower portion of the engine or transmission or other portions of the automobile chassis may be illuminated. The rod may extend horizontally, as indicated by dotted lines in Figure 1, in order to extend beneath the automobile or if it is desired to have the light illuminate the engine within the hood, the rod may extend at an upward incline, as shown in full lines in Figure 1, or at a downward incline or any angle between the two which will dispose the light in the best position. Since the rod may be rotated, the bulb may be adjusted circumferentially of the rod after it has been disposed in approximately the proper position within the hood or beneath the automobile. It will thus be seen that the light is so constructed that the bulb may be disposed close to a portion of an automobile to be inspected or repaired and the inspection or repair work very easily performed.

Having thus described the invention, I claim:

A clamp for adjustably connecting rod units comprising an elongated substantially U-shaped resilient primary clamp having jaws terminating in inwardly extending lips adapted to embrace one of the rod units, said jaws being provided with alined openings, a rigid secondary clamp having an opening therein to register with the openings in the jaws of the primary clamp and provided with spaced inwardly extending flanges of different lengths, one of which bears against the other of said rod units, a single clamping bolt extending through the openings in the primary and secondary clamps and bearing against both rod units, said bolt being provided at one end with an enlarged head bearing against the outer face of the secondary clamp and having its other end threaded, and a clamping nut engaging the threaded end of the bolt for clamping one of said rod units directly against the adjacent face of the primary clamp and the other rod unit between the terminal lips of said primary clamp.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

HERBERT F. DORRIS. [L. S.]