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2,777,944

WALL LAMP

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FIG. 1

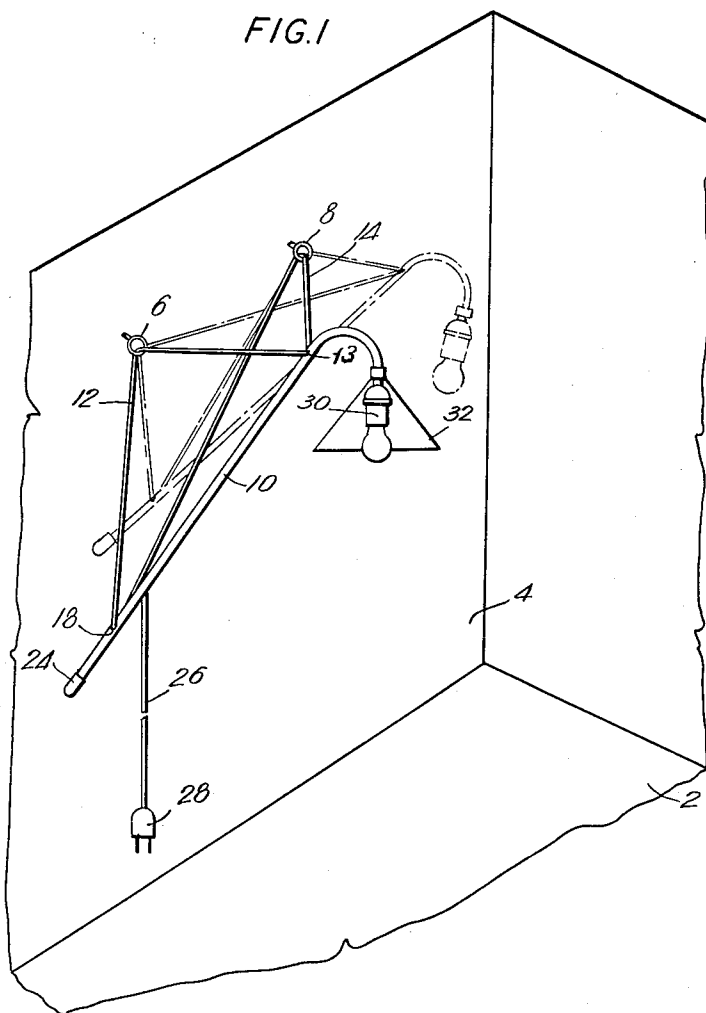


FIG. 2

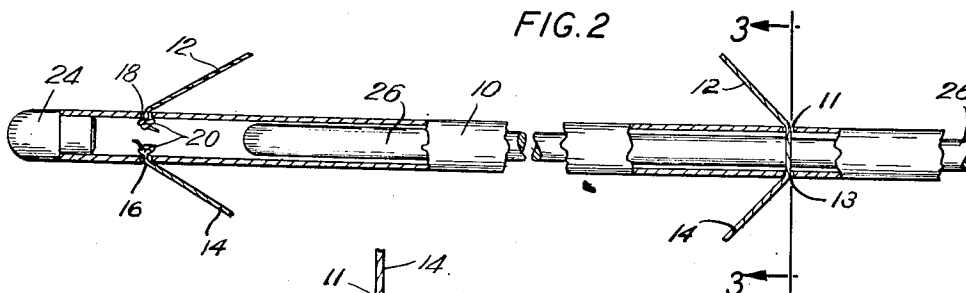
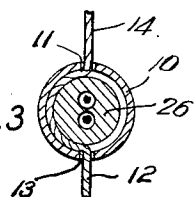


FIG. 3



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2,777,944

WALL LAMP

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2 Claims. (Cl. 240—73)

This invention relates to electrical lighting fixtures and more particularly to an adjustable electrical lamp support which can be located on a wall in a number of desirable lighting positions.

It is an object of the invention to provide an improved lamp support of the class indicated and to devise a novel lamp assembly which can be conveniently and quickly mounted on a wall at any desired point and which may also be moved through a wide range of desired lighting positions. It is also an object of the invention to provide a wall lamp assembly composed of a limited number of parts which can be cheaply manufactured and readily assembled. Still another object of the invention is to provide an adjustable mounting for a wall lamp whereby a much more precise positioning of a lamp, both vertically and horizontally, may be realized with a three point engagement of the device on a wall surface.

These and other objects and novel features will be more fully understood and appreciated from the following description of a preferred embodiment of the invention selected for purposes of illustration and shown in the accompanying drawings, in which

Fig. 1 is a perspective view showing the device of the invention in an operative position;

Fig. 2 is a detail cross-sectional view, partly in elevation; and

Fig. 3 is a cross-section taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

In the structure shown in the drawings, 2 denotes the floor of a room having a wall 4 on the surface of which it may be desired to support the wall lamp of the invention, for example over a desk, table, or other working surface.

To the surface of the wall 4 I attach a pair of screw fastenings 6 and 8 which are formed with outer ring portions, as shown in Fig. 1. These screw fastenings are located in spaced-apart relation, as noted, and at some suitable height from the floor 2, such as may be correct for shedding light over the above noted working surface. The screw fastenings may conveniently be of a conventional type such that they can be firmly anchored in any customary form of wall construction, such as plaster, sheathing, and the like.

In accordance with the invention I provide a rigid support 10, preferably consisting of a tubular member open at either end. I further provide means for suspending the upper end of the support 10 between the screw fastenings 6 and 8 and in an inclined position with respect to the surface of the wall 4. The suspension means may preferably consist of a single length of cord which is passed through two holes 11 and 13 in the tube 10. The cord may be made, for example, of cotton or plastic fibers to combine toughness and durability with a substantial degree of flexibility. When thus engaged in the tube 10 the cord presents two side portions 12 and 14, the ends of which are threaded through holes 16 and 18 formed at the bottom of the tubular support 10. The ends of the side portions are further formed into knots

20, as shown in Fig. 2, so that the cords are prevented from escaping from the tubular member once they have been installed.

Prior to the actual threading of these side portions 12 and 14 into the openings 16 and 18, they are passed through the screw fastenings 6 and 8 in the manner suggested in Fig. 1. By means of this arrangement the tubular member 10 will normally assume some position of angularity with its lower end bearing against the wall 4, as shown in Fig. 1.

At the lower end of the support 10, I further provide a friction piece 24 composed of rubber or other tacky material and comprising, in effect, a cap or tip for enclosing the lower end of the support 10. This allows the lower end of the support to frictionally engage against the wall 4 and hold the upper end of the support in an angular position.

At some convenient point in the support 10 is formed an opening through which is received an electrical cable 26 having connected thereto a plug 28. The cable extends through the tubular body and has its upper outer extremity connected to a light fixture 30 carrying a plastic shade 32 of unbreakable composition.

The electrical cable and the diameter of the tubular member are preferably chosen of such relative sizes with respect to one another that the cable may snugly fit within the tubular member 10 in approximately the position illustrated in Fig. 3 of the drawings. With such a proportion of parts the suspension cord when received through the tubular member will lie in snugly fitted relationship between the electrical cable 26 and the inner peripheral surface of the tubular member 10 to provide a limited frictional holding force tending to hold the suspension cord in any desired position of adjustment. However, the cord may be moved around the electrical cable and through the holes 11 and 13 to assume other desired positions of adjustment when this is required.

In operation the lighting assembly desired is normally positioned in some desired location by engaging the lower end of the support 10 with its friction piece 24 against the wall 4 so that the upper end of the support extends outwardly in an inclined position, such as shown in Fig. 1, with the two cords acting as suspension means. It will readily be seen that the light fixture and support can be raised or lowered through a wide range of vertical positions by sliding the cords 12 and 14 through the ring portions of the respective fastenings 6 and 8. As this lowering or raising action takes place it will be observed that the light fixture 30 moves either closer to or farther away from the wall surface which permits the fixture to be more precisely placed over a desired point on a working area below the light. In addition, it should be observed that by means of the two independently acting cords I may also locate the bottom of the support 10 in various laterally adjusted positions on the wall, with the result that to a substantial degree the light fixture may be swung in an arc much the same as if it were supported on a universal joint or pivotal arm. The result of these two types of adjustment thus makes it possible for one to swing the fixture from side to side, as well as to raise and lower the fixture into any desired position, as has been suggested by the broken line showing of Fig. 1.

I may desire to modify the structure in various respects. For example, I may provide the tubular body with externally located ring portions through which the cords 12 and 14 may be slidably received and, similarly, I may support the electrical cord 26 externally of the support 10. I may also provide other types of fastenings means, both in place of the screw eyes in the wall 4 and the friction cap 24. Also, if desired, I may include addi-

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tional bracket support extensions at the upper end of the tubular body 10 to aid in holding the fixture 30.

While I have shown preferred embodiments of the features of the invention, it should be understood that various other changes and modifications may be resorted to in keeping with the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

Having thus described my invention, what I desire to claim as new is:

1. In an adjustable wall lamp structure for attachment to a vertically extending wall surface, a pair of fastening elements adapted to be secured to the said wall surface in spaced-apart relationship along a substantially horizontally extending line passing through the wall surface, said fastening elements presenting ring portions, a substantially rigid support consisting of a tubular body, said tubular body presenting at one end thereof openings extending through to opposite wall portions to define a cord slideway, a cord member slidably disposed through the cord slideway and threaded through the said ring portions of the fastening members, extremities of the cords extending from the said ring portions into anchored relationship with respect to an opposite end of the said tubular body and said cord member being of a length to adjustably locate the rigid support in an inclined position with respect

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to the vertical wall surface, an electrical lighting means supported at one end of the tubular support, said cord and rigid support being adjustable in the ring portions of the fastening elements to vary the angle of inclination at which the rigid support extends and to vary the spaced relationship of the said electrical lighting means with respect to the vertical wall surface in any desired position of inclination of the rigid support with respect to the wall surface.

2. A structure according to claim 1, including friction pad means located on the rigid support for frictionally engaging against the said vertical wall surface.

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