March 3, 1953 N. J. McDAID 2,630,520

PORTABLE FLUORESCENT SUN LAMP

Filed April 7, 1950 2 SHEETS—SHEET 1

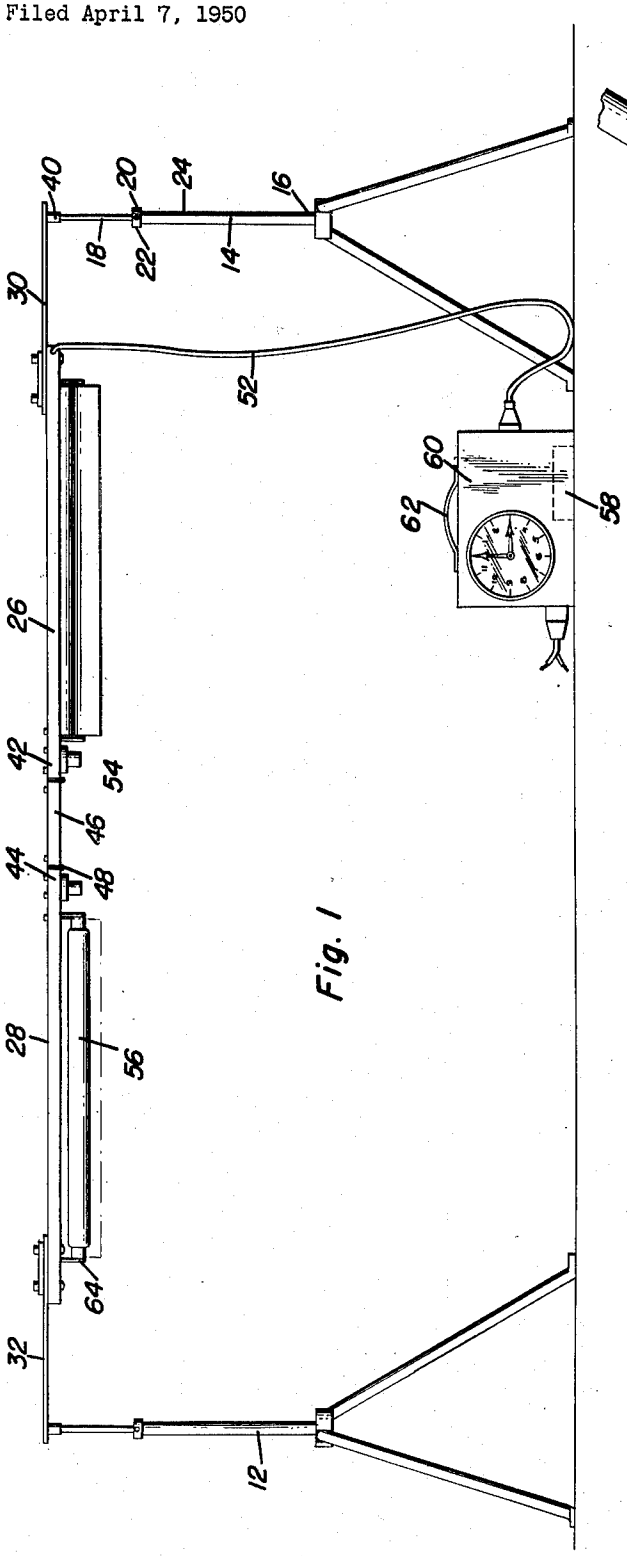


Fig. 1

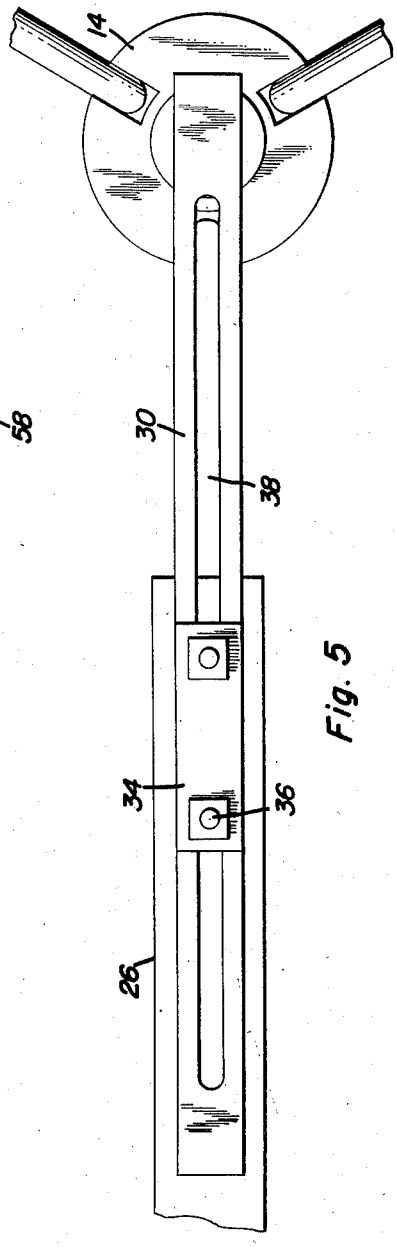


Fig. 5

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PORTABLE FLUORESCENT SUN LAMP

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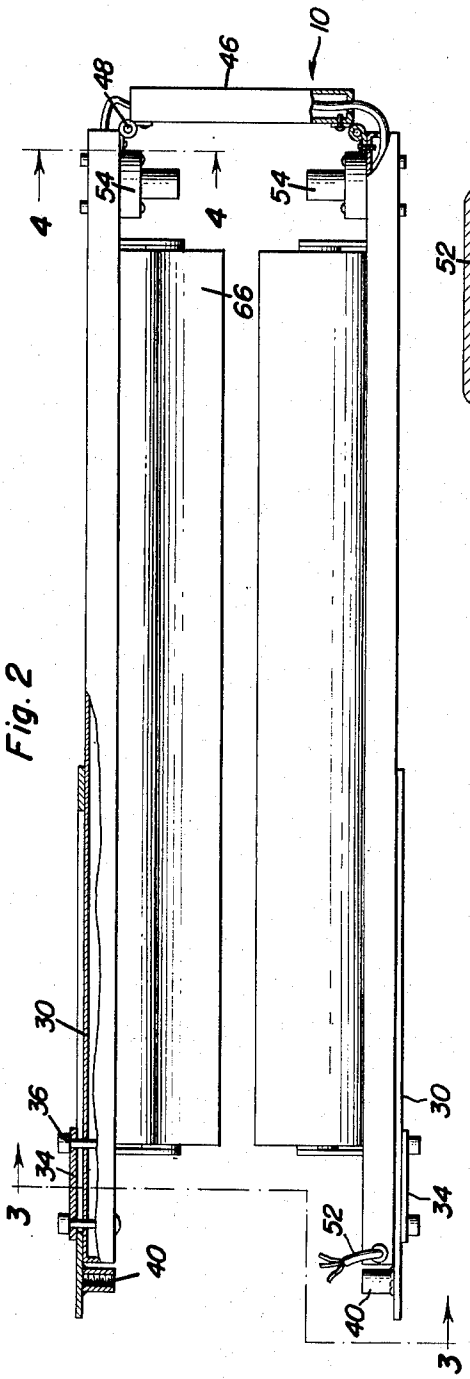


Fig. 2

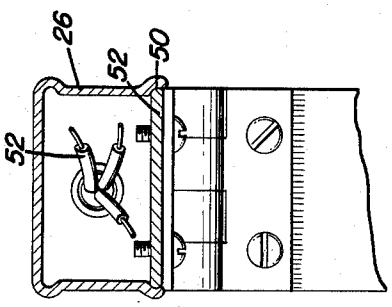


Fig. 4

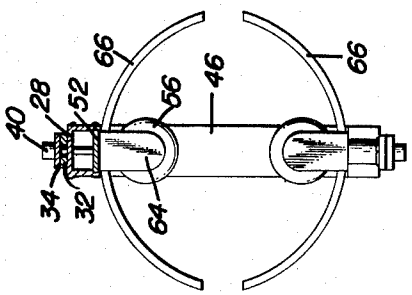


Fig. 3

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2,630,520

PORTABLE FLUORESCENT SUN LAMP

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Application April 7, 1950, Serial No. 154,476

3 Claims. (Cl. 240—52)

1

This invention appertains to an adjustable stand for lamps and more particularly relates to an improved stand for fluorescent sun lamps.

As a result of recent research, new standard fluorescent lamps have been produced which develop their radiations over a large area and produce very little heat. Because of these advantages, it is possible to bathe the entire body with ultra violet radiations of sunlight for health purposes in a minimum period of time.

This invention is particularly designed for supporting such lamps, so that the entire body can be bathed with ultra violet radiations. The primary object of the instant invention is to provide a lamp supporting assembly, which requires a minimum of erection space and which is quickly and easily assembled and disassembled.

Another important object of this invention is to provide a fluorescent sun lamp assembly which is compact and which can be easily moved from one place to another.

These and ancillary objects and structural features of merit are attained by this invention, the preferred embodiment of which is set forth in the following description and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a side elevational view of the sun lamp assembly;

Figure 2 is a top plan view of the device shown in collapsed position;

Figure 3 is a transverse sectional view taken on line 3—3 of Figure 2;

Figure 4 is a sectional view taken on line 4—4 of Figure 2;

Figure 5 is an enlarged plan view of the adjustable extension plates carried by the lamp housings and by means of which the lamp housings are mounted on the vertically adjustable support.

Referring now more particularly to the accompanying drawings, the numeral 10 generally designates the fluorescent lamp assembly, which includes a pair of vertically adjustable supports 12 and 14. Each of the supports is identically constructed and includes a tripod 16, having an upper telescoping section 18 which is held in selected raised positions by means of a set screw 20 diametrically disposed in a collar 22 formed on the upper end of the lower fixed portion 24.

A pair of channel-shaped lamp supporting housings 26 and 28 are provided and adjustable extension plates 30 and 32 are carried by the outer ends of the housings. Thus, each of the housings is provided with a pressure plate 34, which is secured thereto by vertical fasteners

2

36. The extension plates 30 and 32 are formed with elongated slots 38 received on the shanks of the fasteners, whereby the extension plates are mounted on the housings and adjustable longitudinally thereon. Depending sleeves 40 are carried by the outer ends of the extension plates and are adapted to be secured to the upper ends of the telescoping rods 18.

Means is provided for hingedly connecting the inner ends 42 and 44 of the housings together and includes a channel-shaped connecting section 46 having its opposing terminals secured by hinges 48 to the inner ends 42 and 44 of the housings. Thus, the housings are movable into a folded position relative to each other, the housings swinging inwardly, as seen in Figure 2.

The channel-shaped housings 26 and 28 have the free ends of their leg sections formed with grooves 50 to receive the opposing side edges of a cover 52 which is snapped therein and frictionally held thereby. Conductor cables 52 extend through the housings and through the connecting section 46, the conductors being provided for the starters 54 and fluorescent lamp tubes 56. Of course, a conventional starting circuit is provided and operates in a well-known manner. Also, as is customary in fluorescent lighting circuits, the principal circuit is provided with a current controlling ballast 58, which is mounted in a timer and ballast box 60. The box is portable and is provided, therefore, with a handle 62. Conventional lamp holder plates 64 depend from the housings and support the opposing ends of the lamps 56. Reflectors 66 cover the sides of the lamps and are semi-circular in cross-section, as seen in Figure 3.

In transporting the sun lamp unit, the housings are moved relative to each other and into a collapsed position, as seen in Figure 2. The housings and the standards may then be packed in a case and transported manually. In assembling the unit, the tripods are positioned at spaced points and the telescoping rods 18 are raised to the desired height. The housings are then opened or extended and are mounted on the upper ends of the telescoping rods 18. Thus, as seen in Figure 1, the entire body of a person beneath the lamps will receive the benefit of the fluorescent rays.

Having described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. A sun lamp comprising a pair of housings each having a bottom wall and first and second end walls, a connecting section having end walls, means hingedly attaching one end of each of

said housings to opposite ends of said connecting section for relative pivotal movement about an axis below the upper edge of said end walls of said housings and said section, said attaching means being so constructed and arranged that said first end walls of said housings abut the opposite end walls of said section when said housings and sections are in axial alignment, lamps carried by each of said housings and extending below the bottom walls thereof, and means engaging said housings adjacent said second end walls for supporting said housings.

2. A sun lamp comprising a pair of housings each having a bottom wall and first and second end walls, a connecting section having end walls, means hingedly attaching one end of each of said housings to opposite ends of said connecting section for relative pivotal movement about an axis below the upper edge of said end walls of said housings and said section, said attaching means being so constructed and arranged that said first end walls of said housings abut the opposite end walls of said section when said housings and sections are in axial alignment, lamps carried by each of said housings and extending below the bottom walls thereof, extension plates longitudinally adjustably mounted on each of said housings and extending outwardly of said second end walls thereof, and means engaging said plates for supporting said housings.

3. A sun lamp comprising a pair of housings each having a bottom wall and first and second end walls, a connecting section having end walls, means hingedly attaching one end of each of said housings to opposite ends of said connecting section for relative pivotal movement about an axis below the upper edge of said end walls of said housings and said section, said attaching means being so constructed and arranged that said first end walls of said housings abut the opposite end walls of said section when said housings and sections are in axial alignment, lamps carried by each of said housings and extending below the bottom walls thereof, and means engaging said housings adjacent said second end walls for supporting said housings, downwardly opening U-shaped reflectors carried by said housings and overlying said lamps, said housings being swingable into a relatively parallel position with said reflectors disposed in registry with each other to encase said lamps.

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