Feb. 12, 1924. 1,483,588

A. MEYERS ET AL

ELECTRIC LIGHT STAND ADJUSTER

Filed Jan. 13, 1923

Fig. 1.

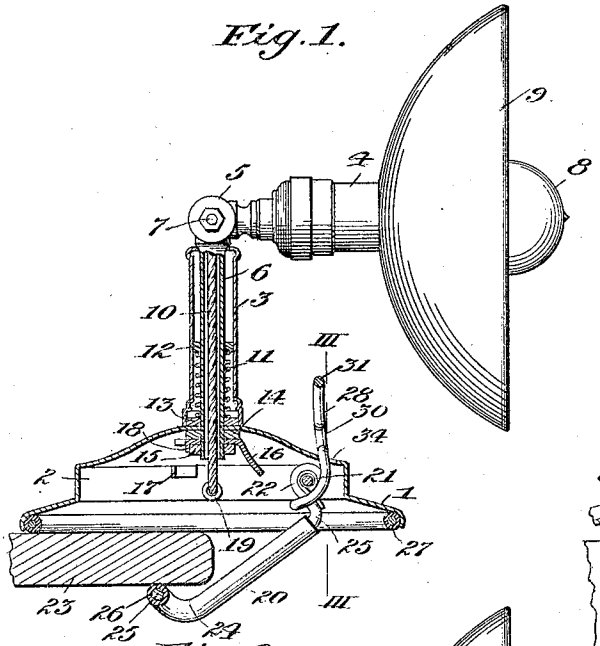


Fig. 2.

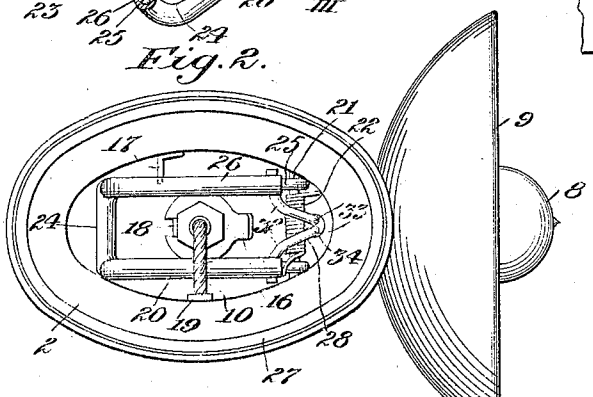


Fig. 3.

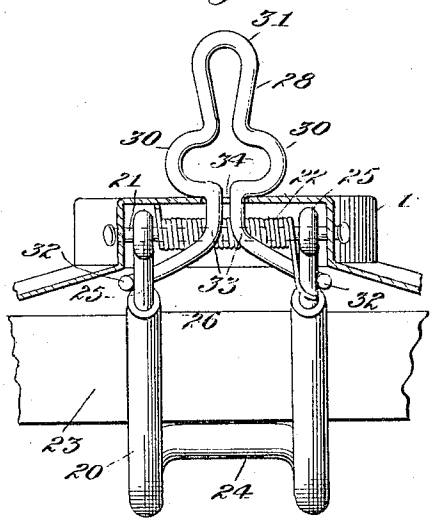
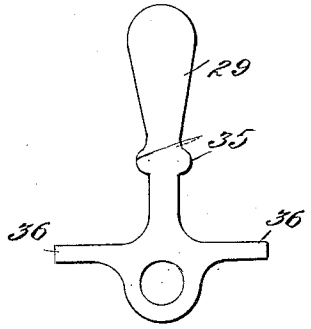


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ELECTRIC-LIGHT-STAND ADJUSTER.

Application filed January 13, 1923. Serial No. 612,492.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ANTHONY MEYERS and HARRY SIMMONS, citizens of the United States, residing at New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Electric-Light-Stand Adjusters, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact specification.

This invention relates to means for adjusting or securing electric light stands or lamps to various fixtures, such as tables, mantel shelves, window sills, or bedsteads where most convenient to the user for reading, sewing, etc.

One object of the invention is to provide clamping means for the purpose stated on the base of a stand lamp which may also be used in the ordinary way on a table, or the like, without bringing said clamping means into play, and to arrange said clamping means in the base of the lamp so that it will not interfere with the setting of said stand on a level surface. At the same time, said clamping means is adapted to be projected below the base of the lamp for securing the same to the edge of a table, or to other fixtures, whenever desired.

Another object is to provide improved means for actuating said clamping means from above or outside the base of the lamp to which it is attached. Still another object is to provide a lamp of the character described with an adjustable socket member which may be turned to assume different angles with respect to the stand, and may also be rotated about the vertical axis of said base so as to bring a lamp mounted in said socket into the position best suited for its use no matter how the base is secured to a fixture by the clamping means. Other objects will appear as the description proceeds.

The invention will be first hereinafter described in connection with the accompanying drawings, which constitute part of this specification, and then more specifically defined in the claims at the end of the description.

In the accompanying drawings, wherein similar reference characters are used to designate corresponding parts throughout the several views:—

Figure 1 is a side elevation, partly in vertical section, of a lamp or stand constructed substantially in accordance with this invention and adjusted or clamped to the edge of a shelf or other fixture.

Figure 2 is a bottom plan of the stand or lamp as shown in Figure 1 except that the fixture is omitted and the clamping means folded into the cavity in the base of said stand.

Figure 3 is a broken section on the line III—III of Figure 1 with the parts drawn to a larger scale to illustrate more clearly the connection between the clamp and its operating device, and

Figure 4 is a detailed plan view of a modified form of operating device for the clamp which may be used in place of that illustrated in the other views.

The lamp stand comprises a base 1 preferably of sheet metal formed with a recess 2 in its bottom, a tubular standard 3 rising from the center of said base and preferably secured rigidly thereto by solder or the like, and a socket member 4 arranged at the upper end of the standard 3 and hinged at 5 to a tubular rod 6 extending through said standard and down into the recess in the base. The hinge connection 5 between the upper end of the rod 6 and the lamp socket 4 is placed under sufficient tension by a bolt 7 to insure said socket remaining in any angular adjustment desired. Said socket 4 may be fitted with an electric light bulb 8 and a shade or reflector 9, as shown in Figures 1 and 2, and a cord or wire cable 10 may lead to said socket through the tubular rod 6 and the base of the lamp.

The rod 6 and lamp socket 4 hinged thereto may be rotated in the standard 3 so as to swing the bulb into different positions about the base, and in order to retain said rod in its different adjustments or positions when rotated in the standard, a coiled spring 11 is mounted around said rod within the standard, one end of said spring bearing against a collar 12 fixed on the rod and the other end of said spring bearing against a washer 13 and tending to press it into frictional

contact with the top of the base 1 within the lower end of the standard. Said spring bearing upon the collar 12 tends to raise the rod 6 and thus presses a washer 14 on its lower end against the upper surface of the top of the base. The washer 14 is held on the lower end of the rod 6 by a suitable nut 15, or the like.

A radially projecting arm 16 is fixed to turn with the rod 6 and extends into the path of a stop 17 fixed to the base within its recess for limiting the rotation of said rod to one revolution about the base, so as to prevent undue twisting of the wire cable or cord 10. Said arm 16 may be secured between the washer 14 and nut 15 and have a portion 18 bent down against one of the flat sides of the nut to insure the turning of said arm with the rod, as shown in Figures 1 and 2. The cable or cord 10 may enter the base at any desired point, as through the eyelet 19 in the side of said base.

A clamping jaw 20 is hinged at one end on a cross pin 21 in the recess of the base and is adapted to be folded into said recess so as not to interfere with the base resting evenly upon a table or other level surface. A coiled spring 22 mounted on said pin 21 and having its ends bearing respectively against the base and clamping jaw tends to hold said clamp in folded position and also exerts sufficient pressure upon said clamp, when swung outward for engagement with a fixture, to fasten the stand or lamp to said fixture whether applied to the edge of a horizontal shelf or fixture 23, as shown in Figure 1, or applied in any other position to any other kind of fixture, such as the bars of a metal bed, for instance, as will be readily understood. The clamp or jaw 20 is made hook-shaped, as at 24, in order to better grip a fixture of angular or round contour, and said clamp is preferably made of rigid wire 25 or the like bent into the form shown and covered or encased in rubber tubing 26, so that it will not mar the fixture to which it is applied. The base of the stand is fitted with a rubber encased wire 27 for the same purpose.

The clamp 20 is operated from above the base of the lamp by means of a hand lever 28 which may be made of wire as shown in Figures 1, 2 and 3, or which may be formed in a solid casting 29 as illustrated in Figure 4. Said wire lever 28 is bent to form oppositely extending loops 30 which rest upon the top of the base of the lamp, while the middle portion of said wire is bent to form a handle loop 31, the end portions 32 of the wire being spread apart to engage the hinged end of the clamp 20, while the portions 33 of said wire just below the loops 30 are arranged close together where they pass through an opening 34 in the top of the lamp base which serves as a fulcrum for the lever. It will thus be seen that the clamp 20 may be swung downward out of the recess in the lamp base by pressing upward on the handle loop 31 or outer end of the handle lever 28, as shown in Figure 1, and that this outward movement of the clamp placed the spring 22 under sufficient tension to clamp the lamp firmly upon a fixture to which it may be applied.

In Figure 4, the hand lever casting 29 has oppositely extending lugs 35 corresponding to the loops 30 on the wire lever 28, and oppositely extending arms 36 corresponding to the spread ends 32 of the wire lever for engaging the hinged end of the clamp.

We claim:

1. A lamp having a base, a clamping member hinged at one end to the base, said clamping member comprising a piece of looped wire having its end portions spaced apart at the hinged end of the member, a spring for normally holding said clamping member in engagement with a fixture, and an operating member for the clamping member extending through the base and having oppositely extending portions engaging said spaced end portions of the looped wire of the clamping member.

2. A lamp having a base, a clamping member hinged at one end to the base, means for pressing said clamping member into engagement with a fixture for securing the lamp thereto, and a hand lever fulcrumed in the base and extending through the same into engagement with said clamping member near its hinged end for swinging said member.

3. A lamp having a base, a clamp hinged at one end to the base for the purpose specified, a pin on which said clamp is hinged, a spring coiled about said pin and serving to press the clamp into engagement with a fixture, and an operating lever fulcrumed in the base and having its inner end portion engaging said clamp near its hinged end.

4. A lamp having a base, a clamp, a spring hinge connecting said clamp to said base, and an operating lever for the clamp, said lever being fulcrumed in the base at one side of the hinge and engaging said clamp at the other side of said hinge.

5. A lamp having a base, a clamp, a spring hinge connecting said clamp to said base, and an operating lever for the clamp, said lever being fulcrumed in the base and having oppositely extending portions to engage the outer surface of the base, said lever also having oppositely extending portions on the inner surface of the base for connection with the clamp near the hinge.

6. A lamp having a base, a clamp, a spring hinge for the clamp, an operating lever for the clamp, said lever comprising a bent piece of wire formed with oppositely extending loops to bear on the outer surface

of the base, parallel portions to pass through a hole in the base, and oppositely extending portions within the base connected to the clamp near the hinge.

7. A lamp stand having a base, a tubular stem mounted thereon, a rod arranged to turn in said stem and extending through the base, a socket member carried by said rod, means for frictionally retaining said rod in different rotated adjustments in the stem, a fixed stop in the base, and an arm secured to the lower end of said rod and extending into the path of said stop for limiting the rotation of the rod.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification.

ANTHONY MEYERS.
HARRY SIMMONS.