

March 27, 1934.

A. TAMOL

1,952,783

NIGHT LIGHT

Filed Feb. 23, 1933

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

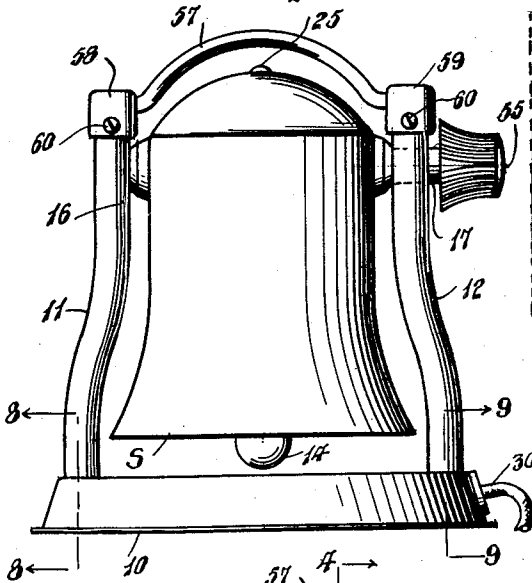


Fig. 2.

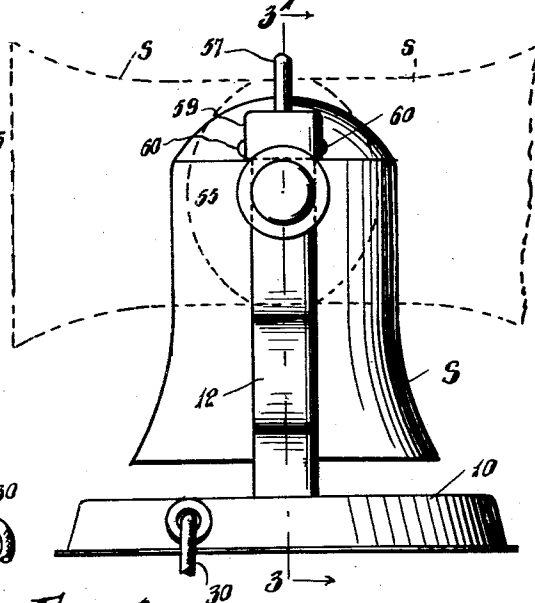


Fig. 3.

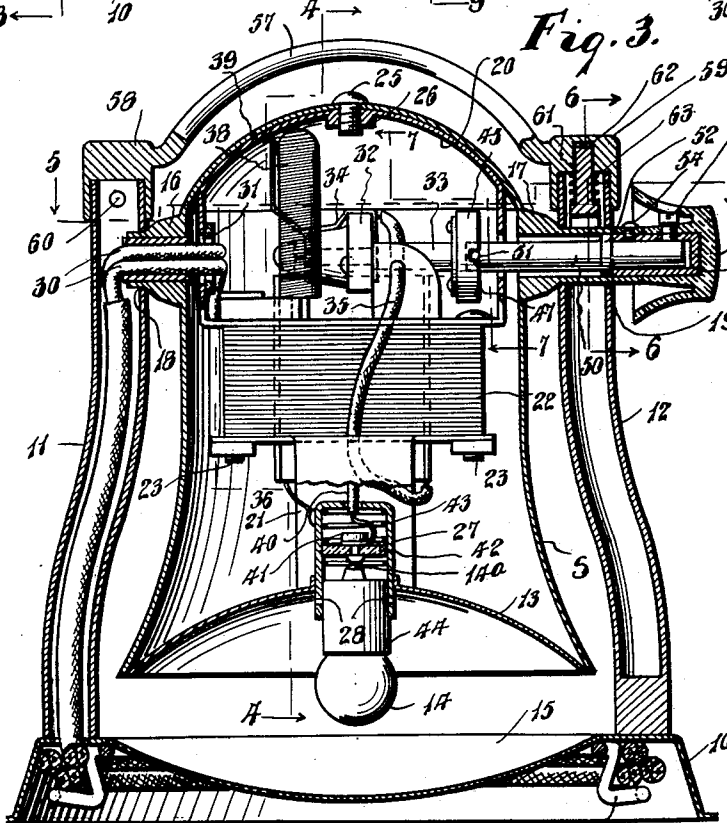
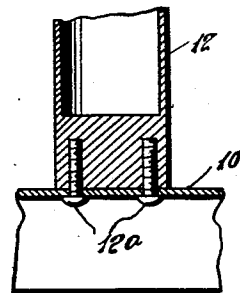


Fig. 9.



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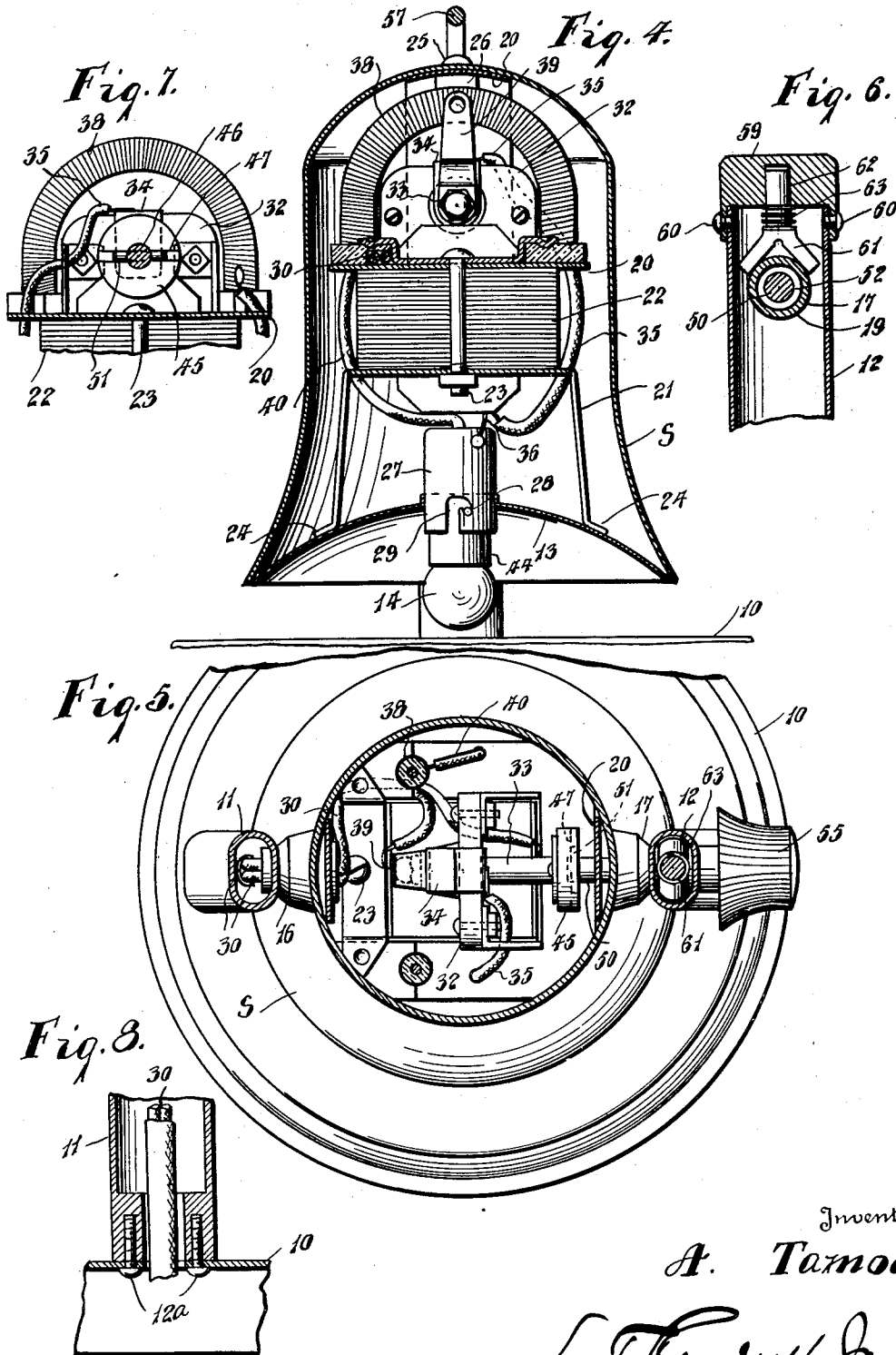
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2 Sheets-Sheet 2



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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,952,783

## NIGHT LIGHT

Adam Tamol, Buffalo, N. Y.

Application February 23, 1933, Serial No. 658,223

6 Claims. (Cl. 240—81)

This invention relates to a night light.

It is aimed to provide an ornamental and compact construction which may be hung on a wall or supported on a flat surface, may be tilted to any desired angle, and is adjustable so as to give a bright, dim or intermediate light so that current consumption may be reduced to a minimum.

The more specific objects and advantages will in part be pointed out and otherwise become apparent from a consideration of the description following taken in connection with accompanying drawings illustrating an operative embodiment.

In said drawings:—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the light or lamp,

Figure 2 is an elevation taken at a right angle to Figure 1 with adjusted positions of the lamp suggested in dotted lines,

Figure 3 is a vertical sectional view on an enlarged scale taken on the line 3—3 of Figure 2,

Figure 4 is a vertical sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Figure 3,

Figure 5 is a horizontal sectional view taken on the line 5—5 of Figure 3,

Figure 6 is a detail section taken on the line 6—6 of Figure 3,

Figure 7 is a detail section taken on the line 7—7 of Figure 3,

Figure 8 is a detail section taken on the line 8—8 of Figure 1, and

Figure 9 is a detail section taken on the line 9—9 of Figure 1.

Referring specifically to the drawings, 10 designates a suitable base from which rise hollow posts 11 and 12, secured to the base by screws or like as at 12<sup>a</sup> so that the various parts may be assembled and detached.

A hollow, bell-shaped shell is disposed between the posts 11 and 12 and across its bottom carries a light deflecting or diffusing plate 13 which in turn supports an electric light 14, the upper wall of the base opposite the same preferably being depressed or concave, as at 15, to aid in deflecting or diffusing the light.

The shell S has hollow trunnions 16 and 17 respectively journaled in openings at 18 and 19, respectively, of the posts 11 and 12.

Within the shell S is a skeleton body made up of upper and lower frame sections 20 and 21 between which a transformer 22 is disposed, such sections and transformer being connected together as by means of bolts 23. The limbs of section 21 as at 24 are soldered or in any other way connected to the plate 13 and the section 20 is secured to the shell by a screw 25 which passes

through the shell and engages a nut 26 fixed on the section 20. The said lamp 14 is directly detachably connected in a socket 27 secured rigidly on the plate 13, for instance, by means of pins 28 detachably coacting with bayonet slots 29 of the socket. Thus all of the parts within the bell shell S are a unit or connected together and may be removed through the detachment of the screw 25.

The electric current is supplied from any suitable source, for instance, by plugging into a house lighting circuit, through wires 30 which pass upwardly through the base 10, the post 11 and through the trunnion 16, and opening 31 in the frame section 20 and thence being connected to the primary of the transformer 22.

In a suitable support of insulation 32 a switch and rheostat shaft 33 is journaled. Support 32 has a contact 34 connected thereto to which a conductor 35 leads from the secondary of the transformer. Another conductor 36 from the secondary of the transformer is grounded or connected to the socket 27. Resistance 38 suitably supported on the frame section 20, is connected with various turns of the winding of the secondary of the transformer 22 and is engageable by a conducting finger 39 rigidly carried by the rod or shaft 33 and disposed in contact with the contact 34. Thus when the shaft 33 is operated it will throw more or less resistance into the circuit, to render the lamp 14 dull or bright or at an intermediate stage. A conductor 40 leading from the resistance extends to a contact 41 carried by a movable disk 42 of insulation, urged outwardly by an expansive spring 43. Such disk is within the socket 27 and the contact 41 is engageable by a central contact 14<sup>a</sup> of the lamp 14 while the shell 44 of such lamp engages the socket 27 to form the other side of the circuit. The shaft 33 has a disk 45 thereon of insulation which is cut away centrally at 46 and formed with diametric slots 47 leading therefrom. A removable shaft section 50 passes through the trunnion 17, having a pin 51 adapted to detachably engage in the slots 47. Section 50 has a shoulder 52 thereon which is engaged by a sleeve 53 telescoping over the section 50 and into the trunnion and held in place by a screw 54. A manipulating knob 55 is secured to the sleeve by a set screw 56.

A cross rod or handle 57 has terminal socket portions 58 and 59 which telescope over the upper ends of the posts 11 and 12 and are secured thereby by set screws 60. The rod 57 serves as a handle for carrying or moving the device, and also limits

swinging movement of the bell S to the position shown in Figure 2 so as to prevent breaking of the wires 30.

In order to provide a brake or means to hold the bell S at any angle to which it may be swung, a bifurcated brake member 61 as best shown in Figures 3 and 6 straddles the trunnion 17. One arm of the brake member extends into a recess 62 of the socket 59 and the brake is urged into engagement with the trunnion 17 by means of an expansive spring 63 thereon abutting the brake and the socket member 59.

The lamp may be supported with the base 10 on a flat table or the like or the latter may be disposed vertically as on a wall, a hook or the equivalent being provided at 64 to engage a nail, hook or the like on the wall. During shipment, or when the lamp is not in use, the electric wires may be coiled and contained within the hollow base 10.

The rheostat means described enables any desired candle-power variation, for instance from two candle-power to eight candle-power and vice versa.

Various changes may be resorted to provided they fall within the spirit and scope of the invention.

I claim as my invention:—

1. A lamp of the class described, comprising a base having a concavity for deflecting light rays, posts extending from the base, a cross rod connecting the posts, a shell having trunnions journaled in the posts, a concave reflector on said shell oppositely disposed to the first concavity, a lamp carried by the concave reflector, conductors extending through one of the posts to the lamp, said cross rod serving to limit the movement of the shell.

2. A lamp of the class described, comprising a base, posts extending therefrom, a concave reflecting surface on said base between said posts, a cross rod connecting the posts, a shell having trunnions journaled in the posts, a concave reflector on said shell oppositely disposed to the first concave reflecting surface, a lamp carried by the last mentioned concave reflector, conductors extending through one of the posts to the lamp, said cross rod serving to limit the movement of the shell, a brake member in one of the posts engaging one of the trunnions, and expansive spring means within the latter post urging braking movement of the braking member.

3. A lamp of the class described having a base, posts extending therefrom, a cross rod connecting the posts, a shell having trunnions journaled in the posts, a lamp carried by the shell, conductors extending through one of the posts to the lamp, said cross rod serving to limit the movement of the shell, said cross rod having sockets engaging the ends of the posts, one of said sockets having a slot, a bifurcated brake member straddling one of the trunnions and located in one of the posts, said brake member having a portion extending into said slot, and an expansive spring engaging the brake member and the adjacent socket.

4. A lamp of the class described having a base, posts extending therefrom, a cross rod connecting the posts, a shell having trunnions journaled in the posts, a lamp carried by the shell, conductors extending through one of the posts to the lamp, said cross rod serving to limit the movement of the shell, a transformer in the circuit and located within the shell, a rheostat associated with the transformer having an operating shaft.

5. A lamp of the class described having a base, posts extending therefrom, a cross rod connecting the posts, a shell having trunnions journaled in the posts, a lamp carried by the shell, conductors extending through one of the posts to the lamp, said cross rod serving to limit the movement of the shell, a transformer in the circuit and located within the shell, a rheostat associated with the transformer having an operating shaft, means on said shaft having slots, a detachable shaft section having a rod disposable in said slot, and means to secure the rod section in one of the trunnions.

6. A lamp of the class described having a base, posts extending therefrom, a cross rod connecting the posts, a shell having trunnions journaled in the posts, a lamp carried by the shell, conductors extending through one of the posts to the lamp, said cross rod serving to limit the movement of the shell, an upper frame section within the shell, means detachably securing the same to the shell, a lower frame section within the shell, a transformer between the sections, means securing the transformer and sections together, a light diffusing plate carried by the lower section, and a lamp carried by said plate.

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