Oct. 17, 1933. D. R. CREECY, JR 1,931,180

COMBINED LAMP AND ASH RECEPTACLE

Filed May 20, 1932 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

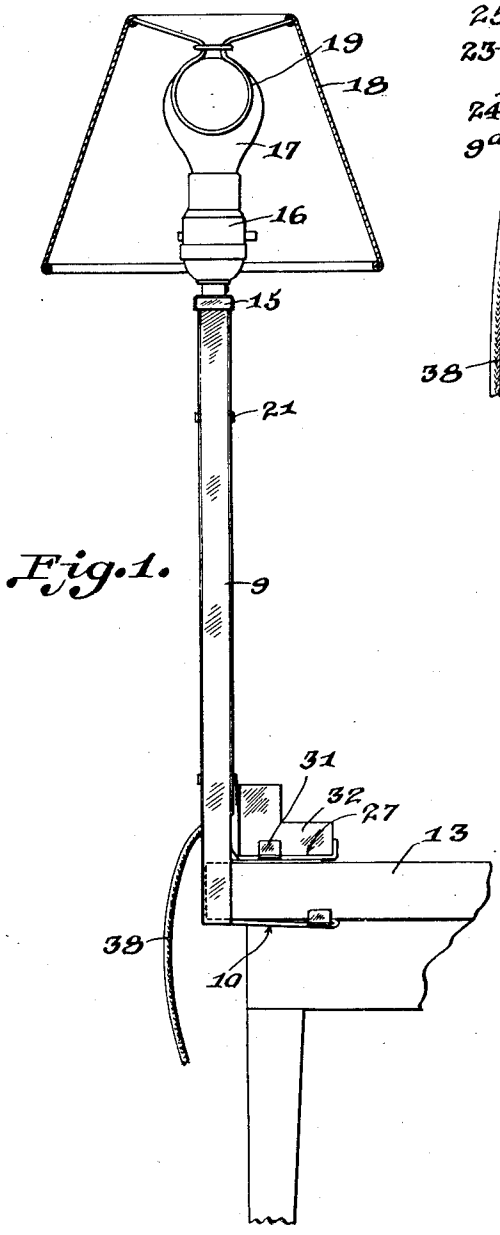



Fig. 1.

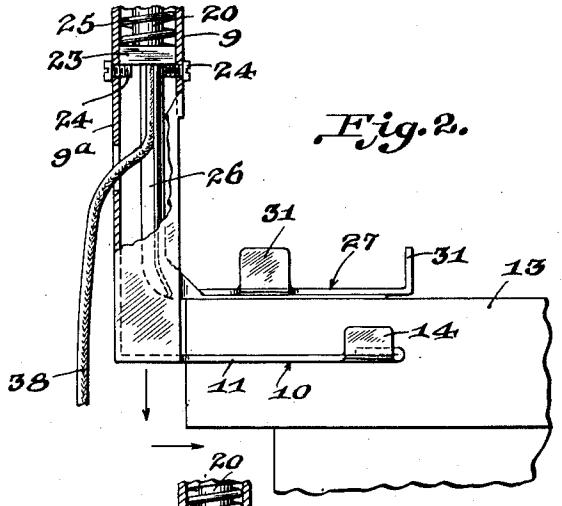



Fig. 2.

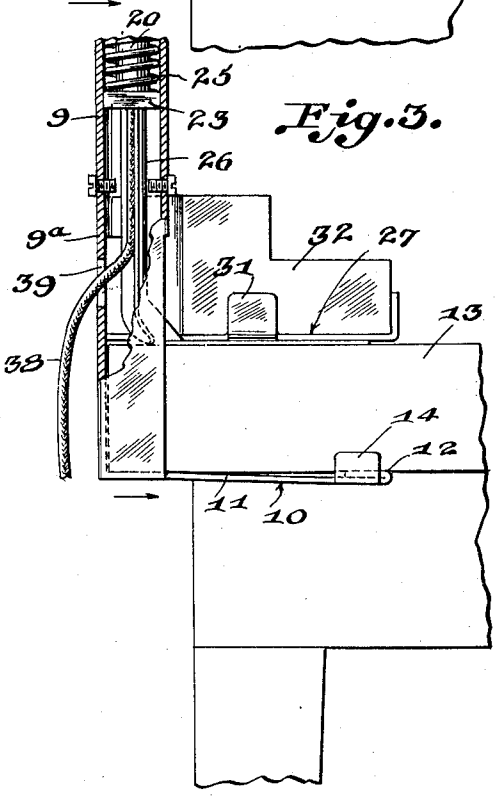



Fig. 3.

Inventor
David R. Creecy, Jr.

By Seymour & Bright
Attorneys

Oct. 17, 1933. D. R. CREECY, JR 1,931,180

COMBINED LAMP AND ASH RECEPTACLE

Filed May 20, 1932 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 4.

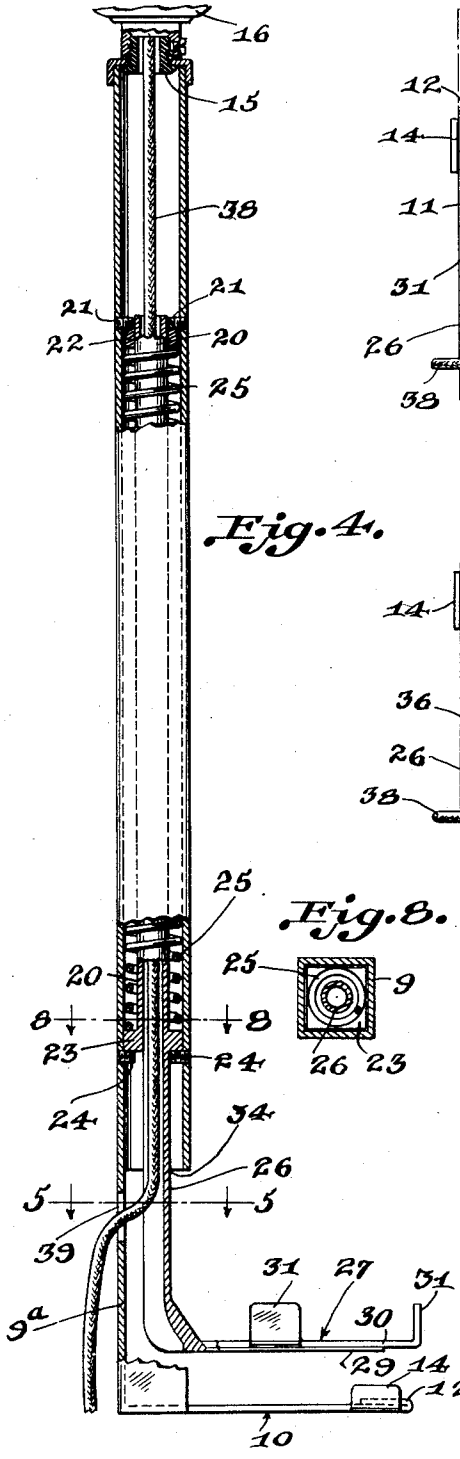



Fig. 5.

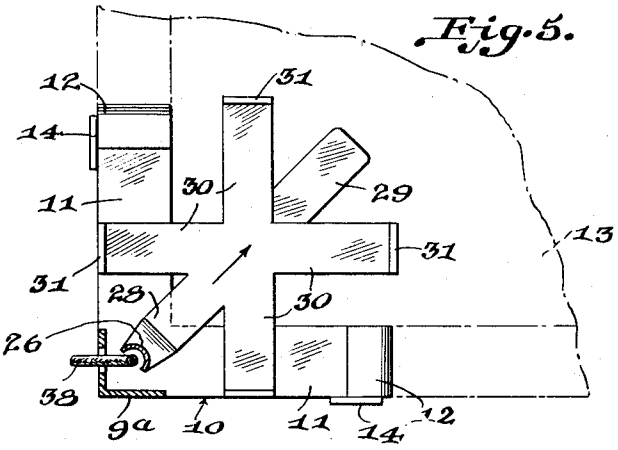



Fig. 6.

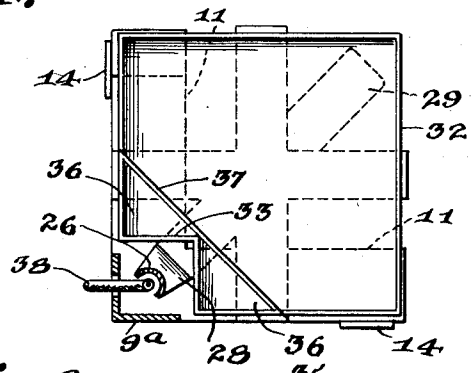
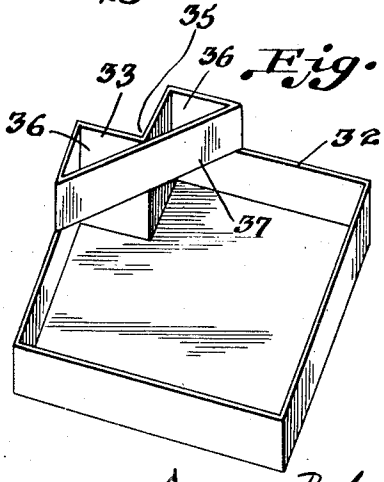



Fig. 8.




Fig. 7.




Inventor

David R. Creecy, Jr.

By Seymour & Bright

Attorneys

Patented Oct. 17, 1933

1,931,180

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,931,180

## COMBINED LAMP AND ASH RECEPTACLE

David R. Creecy, Jr., Richmond, Va., assignor of one-half to David R. Creecy, Sr., Richmond, Va.

Application May 20, 1932. Serial No. 612,571

6 Claims. (Cl. 240—2)

This invention relates to improvements in lamps, and more particularly to a combined lamp and ash tray adapted to be secured to a corner of a bridge table or the like.

One of the objects of the invention is to provide a relatively inexpensive simple and durable construction which may be attached to a bridge table or the like by the use of one hand only.

Another object is to provide a combination lamp and ash receptacle in which the ash receptacle may be detached for dumping purposes without detaching the lamp from the supporting table or the like.

A further object is to provide a lamp of this kind having a tubular post housing a spring tube; the tube providing means for the passage of insulated electric wires through the post.

With the foregoing objects outlined and with other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention consists in the novel features hereinafter described in detail, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and more particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings,

Fig. 1 is a side view partly in vertical section, of the complete lamp and ash tray assembly as shown attached to a corner of a bridge table.

Fig. 2 is a similar view of the lower end portion of the lamp, and showing the position of the parts before the post is depressed in attaching the lamp base to the table.

Fig. 3 is a like view and illustrating the positions of the parts after the lamp has been attached to the table.

Fig. 4 is an enlarged vertical sectional view partly in elevation, of the main parts of the lamp.

Fig. 5 is a horizontal sectional view on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4, and with the ash tray removed.

Fig. 6 is a similar view with the ash tray in place on the base of the lamp.

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the ash tray.

Fig. 8 is a horizontal sectional view on the line 8—8 of Fig. 4.

Referring to the drawings, 9 designates a hollow post preferably formed of metal and provided at its lower end with an angular leg 9a terminating in a foot 10 forming the movable jaw of a clamp. This foot, as best shown in Fig. 5, is of L or angular shape, and comprises a pair of arms 11, the outer ends of which may be bent upwardly and over the arms to form abutment pads 12 designed to engage the under surface of a table top 13.

To prevent shifting of the lamp base when it is attached to the table, each arm may be provided with an upstanding lug 14 to abut against an edge of the table top.

In the construction illustrated, the post 9 and foot 10 are integral, but it is obvious, for manufacturing purposes, these parts may be made in one or more pieces, so long as they are properly assembled for my purposes.

The upper end of the post has a conventional connection 15 for use in securing an ordinary switch socket 16 to the top of the post, and of course, the socket will support an electric light bulb 17 which in turn can support a shade 18 by means of conventional clamp members 19.

A tube 20 is arranged within the post, and the latter is adapted to slide vertically relatively to the tube. For this purpose, screws or the like 21 are connected to the post and abut against a collar 22 slidable on the tube 20. Another collar 23 is rigidly united with the lower end of the tube and normally seats against screws or the like 24 which are detachably connected to the post.

A coil spring 25 is positioned between the tube and post, and its ends abut against the collars 22 and 23.

A leg 26, rigidly united with the tube, depends from the latter and terminates in a foot 27, also forming a clamp jaw. The foot is provided, as best shown in Fig. 5, with arms 28, 29 and 30, and the arms 30 have their outer ends turned upwardly to form lugs 31 which frictionally embrace a removable ash tray 32. One corner of the latter has an upstanding angular wall 33 to normally hide the space between the lower end 34 of the post and the upper surface of the table, and I preferably make the wall 33 of zig-zag shape so that it forms a recess 35 at one side, and a pair of recesses 36 at the opposite side. The latter are closed in by a bar 37 connected to the ends of the wall 33, so that the enclosures thus made form supports in which matches may be arranged.

The leg 26 is of channel shape, and this channel forms a continuation of the bore of the tube 20, so that insulated electric wires 38 for the lamp may extend upwardly through an aperture 39 in the post, the leg 26 and tube 20, to the switch socket 16.

In using such lamps it is preferable that one be placed at each of the diagonally opposite corners of a bridge table or the like, and that the

wires 38 of the lamps be hooked up by conventional means not shown, so that current may be furnished to the light bulbs.

As best illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3, it may be seen that when an operator grasps the post 9 in his hand and places the jaw 27 upon the upper surface of a table, he can then depress the post so as to bring the jaw 10 to a position below the lower surface of the table. At this time, if the operator shifts his hand toward the diagonally opposite corner of the table, the jaw 27 will slide on the upper surface of the table, and the arms 11 of the jaw 10 will come into position below the lower surface of the table top. This movement is continued until the lugs 14 come into abutting relation with edges of the table top. Now if the post is released, the spring 25 will act to move the jaws 10 and 27 toward one another, so that they will tightly clamp on the table top and thus support the lamp and the receptacle 32.

As before stated, as the tray 32 is detachably mounted on the jaw 27, this tray may be removed whenever desired, for the purpose of dumping ashes or the like.

While I have disclosed what I now consider to be a preferred embodiment of my invention in such manner that the same may be readily understood by those skilled in the art, I am aware that changes may be made in the details disclosed, without departing from the spirit of the invention, as expressed in the claims.

What is claimed and desired to be secured by Letters Patent is:

1. A lamp comprising a tube having a jaw at its lower end adapted to rest on the top of a corner of a table, a lamp post movable axially of said tube and provided at its lower end with an angular jaw adapted to move downwardly alongside the corner of a table top and to engage the under side of said table top, and means including a coiled spring arranged within the post and surrounding the tube for moving said jaws toward one another, the first mentioned jaw having a portion extending within the angle formed by the second mentioned jaw.

2. A lamp comprising a tube having a jaw at its lower end adapted to rest on the top of a corner of a table, a lamp post movable axially of said tube and provided at its lower end with a jaw adapted to engage the under side of said table top, upper and lower abutments secured to the post and extending into the latter, upper and lower abutments on the tube engaging the abutments of the post, the upper abutment of the tube being slidably arranged on the latter, and a coiled spring arranged between the tube and post and having its ends engaging the abutments of the tube.

3. A lamp of the character described, comprising an inner member having a jaw at its lower end adapted to rest on the upper surface of the corner of a table top, an outer member slidably arranged on the inner member and having a jaw at its lower end adapted to engage the under surface of said table top, upper and lower abutments secured to the outer member and extending into the latter, upper and lower abutments on the inner member engaging the abutments of the outer member, and a coil spring arranged between said members and having its ends abutting against the abutments of the inner member, the upper abutment of the inner member being slidable on the inner member and the outer member being slidable relatively to the lower abutment of the inner member.

4. A lamp of the kind described, comprising a post provided at its lower end with a leg of angular cross section adapted to engage the corner of a table top, said leg terminating in a jaw positioned substantially at right angles to the leg, said jaw consisting of a plurality of arms arranged at angles to one another and provided with lugs to engage angularly arranged edges of the table top, a member telescoped within the post and having a jaw at its lower end adapted to rest on the upper surface of the corner of the table, and a spring for moving the jaws toward one another.

5. A lamp of the character described, comprising a hollow post terminating in a leg of angular cross-section adapted to engage the corner of a table top, said leg terminating in a jaw positioned substantially at right angles to the leg and adapted to engage the under surface of the corner of the table top, a member telescoped within the post and terminating at its lower end in a jaw adapted to rest on the upper surface of the corner of the table top, means for moving said jaws toward one another, and an ash tray seated on the jaw of the inner member and having an upstanding angular wall adapted to conceal a portion of the inner member which extends below the lower end of the hollow post.

6. In a device of the character described, a hollow post provided at its upper end with a lamp socket and at its lower end with a clamp jaw, a tube extending into the post and provided at its lower end with a clamp jaw, said jaws cooperating to clamp the post and tube to a corner of a table top, upper and lower abutments secured to and extending into the hollow post, upper and lower abutments on the tube engaging the abutments of the post, the upper abutment of the tube being slidably mounted on the latter, and the post being slidable on the lower abutment of the tube, a coil spring arranged between the tube and post and having its ends abutting against the abutments of the tube, and an electric conductor extending upwardly through the tube and operatively connected to said lamp socket.

DAVID R. CREECY, JR.