

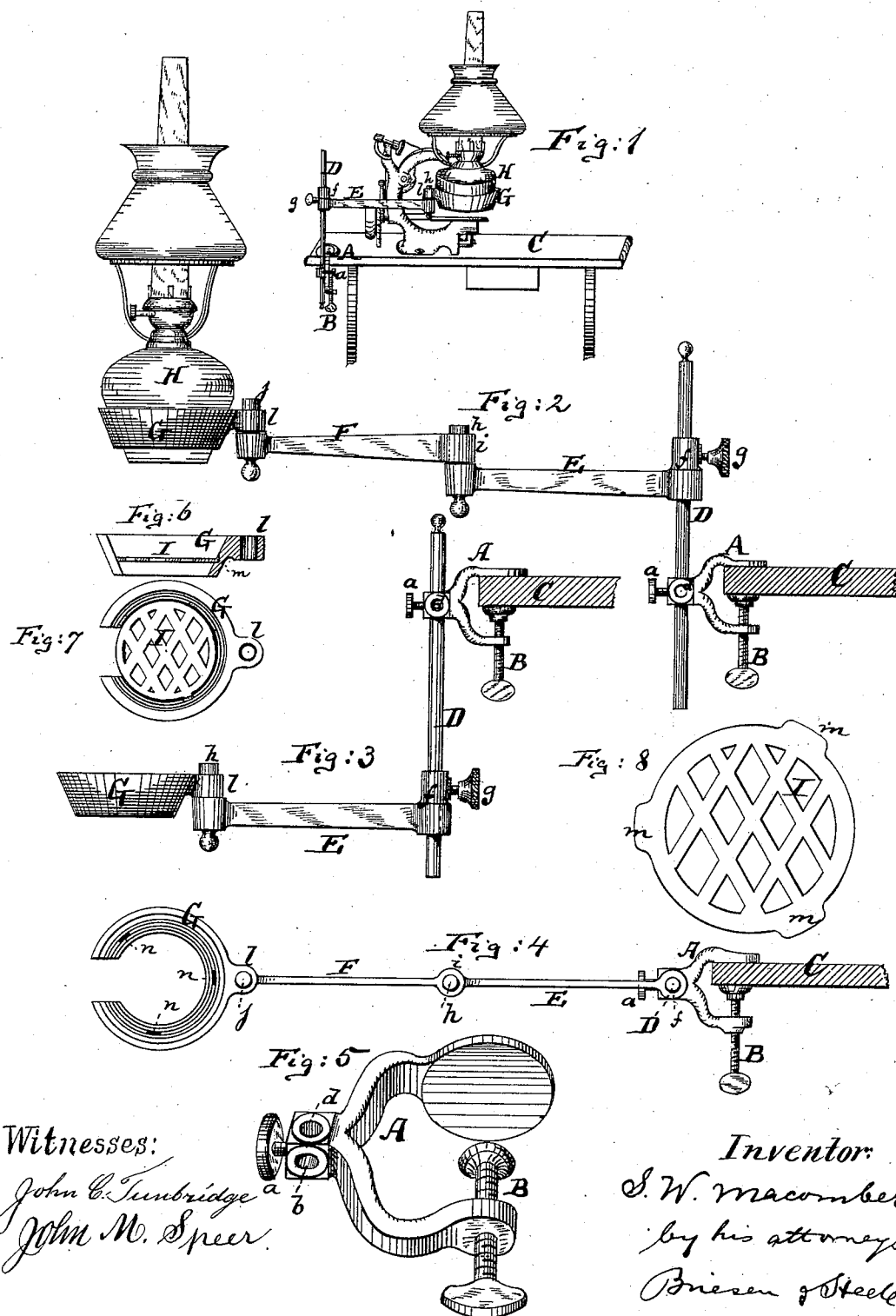
(No Model.)

S. W. MACOMBER.

LAMP BRACKET.

No. 320,941.

Patented June 30, 1885.



Witnesses:

John C. Tunbridge
John M. Speer.

Inventor:

S. W. Macomber
by his attorneys
Briesen & Steele

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SANFORD WESLEY MACOMBER, OF TROY, ASSIGNOR TO LLOYD OLIN
ELDRIDGE, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

LAMP-BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 320,941, dated June 30, 1885.

Application filed October 6, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SANFORD WESLEY MACOMBER, a resident of Troy, in the county of Rensselaer and State of New York, have invented an Improved Lamp-Bracket, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a sewing-machine table having my improved lamp-bracket. Fig. 2 is a side view of the bracket; Fig. 3, a side view of the same, showing the parts differently arranged; Fig. 4, a top view of the same; Fig. 5, a perspective view of the clamp; Fig. 6 a cross-section, and Fig. 7 a top view, of the lamp-holder. Fig. 8 is a top view of the perforated plate in the lamp-holder.

This invention relates to a new device for securing lamps to tables, desks, doors, and other horizontal or vertical supports; and it consists in the new combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter more fully described.

In the drawings, the letter A represents a clamp having a screw, B, by which it can be secured to a suitable narrow support, C. This support is represented in Fig. 2 as a table, in Fig. 4 as a door. The head of this clamp is perforated vertically and also horizontally, as more clearly shown in Fig. 5. Through either of these perforations a rod, D, can be passed, which rod D is then fastened in the clamp by a suitable screw, *a*. This rod D should always be vertical. Therefore, if the clamp A is secured to a table or other horizontal support, the rod D is passed through the aperture *b* (see Fig. 5) of the clamp; while if the clamp A is secured to a vertical object, as in Fig. 4, the rod D is passed through the aperture *d* of the clamp. The rod D, it will be seen, can be raised or lowered in the clamp and made to project upward a suitable distance or downward a suitable distance from the latter.

To the rod D is adapted to be secured the arm E of the bracket. This arm E has a socket, *f*, at one end and a set-screw, *g*, so that it can be slipped upon the rod D, and held fast at the desired height by means of the set-screw. At the other end the arm E has an upwardly-projecting pin, *h*, which pin has exactly the same diameter as the rod D. Over this pin

can be fitted the socketed end *i* of another arm, F, of the bracket. The other end of the arm F has an upwardly-projecting pin, *j*, which is of the same diameter as the rod D and as the pin *h*. Over the pin *j* can be slipped the socket *l* of the lamp-support G. This lamp-support is a split ring of conical form, as clearly shown in Figs. 2 and 7. Into it the lamp H can be set. The slot in the side of this ring is for the purpose of allowing lamps to be introduced which have standard supports or handles.

For lamps which require a bottom support, a plate, I, can be set into the split ring G, which plate is clearly shown in Fig. 8, and should have three (more or less) projecting lugs, *m*, which are adapted to enter corresponding notches, *n*, (see Fig. 4,) in the lamp-support G, so that the plate I may not turn in the lamp-support.

It will be perceived that by my arrangement of parts I am enabled to have the lamp attached to the rod D either above the clamp A or below the same. In other words, I can, by raising or lowering the rod D and attaching the lamp either to the upper or lower part thereof, get the same amount of adjustment vertically from a rod half as long as one which would be necessary without the use of a wholly perforated clamp. In other words, if the rod is one foot long, I can, by introducing it into the wholly perforated clamp, adjust the lamp within a space of two feet. Therefore I deem the perforation of the clamp for the reception of the adjustable rod an important phase of my invention. An additional phase is the perforation of the clamp in two directions, so that it can be attached either to a vertical or to a horizontal support.

An additional advantage flowing from the use of my invention is that the rod D and the pins *h* and *j* being all of exactly the same diameter, the parts are interchangeable, so that I can put the lamp-support G either directly upon the rod D without requiring the arms E and F, or upon the pin *h*, when the arm F may be dispensed with, or I can use two lamps on the same rod D, either both above the clamp or both below, or one above and one below.

By the word "clamp" in this specification I do not desire to limit myself to a clamp hav-

ing the binding-screw B, as any other style of holder will answer the same purpose. Thus the clamp may be attached to a wall by screws or nails, and be for the purpose of this invention the same as the clamp A, provided it has
5 the wholly perforated head.

I claim—

1. The split ring G, having notches *n*, combined with the plate I, having projections *m*,
10 as specified.

2. The combination of the clamp A, having perforated head, with the adjustable rod D, and interchangeable arms E F, and ring G, each of the parts E F G being directly applicable to said rod D, substantially as specified. 15

SANFORD WESLEY MACOMBER.

Witnesses:

MAY C. MACOMBER,
FLORENCE IDELL PEEK.