E. HERBECK.

LAMP STAND.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 5, 1921.

1,427,462. Patented Aug. 29, 1922.

Fig. 1

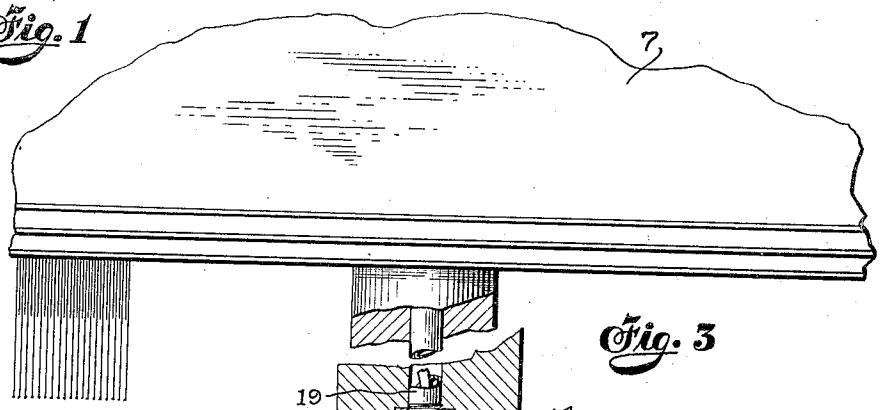


Fig. 3

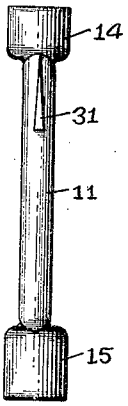
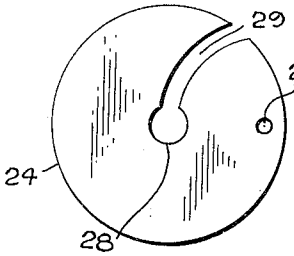


Fig. 2



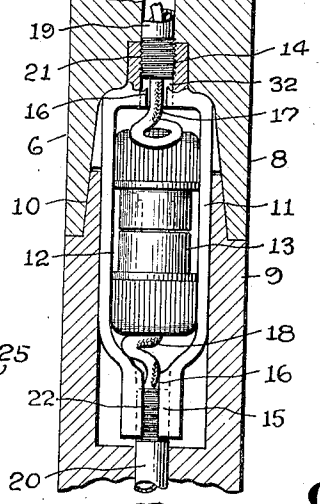
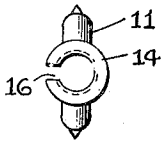


Fig. 4



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LAMP STAND.

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Application filed March 5, 1921. Serial No. 449,717.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMIL HERBECK, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New York city, county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamp Stands, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to electroliers of the type ordinarily known as "floor" or "table" lamps.

These lamps are usually constructed with a wide base and a post or standard whose length varies in accordance with the particular style of the lamp. This construction, involving the wide base and the long standard, makes the shipment and storage of these lamps a particularly difficult and expensive problem.

The objects of my invention are to overcome these difficulties and to so construct the lamps that they may be readily taken apart for shipment and storage and be easily put together for use or display and to avoid the need for any special skill or care in the assembling and disassembling of the device.

In the accompanying drawing I have illustrated one of the practical embodiments of the invention but wish it understood that the same may be modified without departure from the broad spirit and scope of the invention as hereinafter defined and claimed.

Fig. 1 is a broken part sectional view of a simple commercial form of the invention.

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the combined closure and abutment plate used at the base of the lamp stand.

Figs. 3 and 4 are side and end views respectively of the mechanical connecting device for the sections of the post or standard.

The lamp illustrated comprises a suitable base 5 from which there rises a post or standard 6 supporting the lights and carrying the shade elements 7.

In my invention the post or standard is made in a plurality of separable sections such as I have indicated at 8 and 9. These sections may be "stepped" one into the end of the other as I have indicated at 10 and they are secured together by means of a coupling device 11 of the general shape of a turn buckle, that is, having side arms providing between them a space 12 to receive an electrical connector 13 and provided at opposite ends with screw sockets 14 and 15. A special feature of these screw sockets is that they are each open at one side thereof, as I have indicated at 16, to accommodate the wires in assembling and disassembling the device.

The connector 13 may be of any standard construction and serves to couple together the sections of the conductor cord 17, 18 at opposite sides of the joint between the post sections. This cord or fixture wire is housed in pipe sections 19, 20 which have screw threaded ends 21, 22 engaged in the screw sockets 14, 15 respectively.

The lowermost post section is secured to the base of the lamp by a nut 23 engaged on the screw threaded end of the lower pipe section and having a bearing against an abutment plate or disc 24 pivoted to the under side of the base at 25. This plate closes or bridges the opening 26 provided in the base as a socket for the shouldered lower end 27 of the post and as shown in Fig. 2 is provided with a central opening 28 for the pipe and an arcuate slot 29, drawn from the center of support at 25, for the passage of the wire.

The cord emerging from the end of the lower pipe section is usually provided with a suitable attachment plug such as I have indicated at 30 and the opening 26 provided in the base is made large enough to pass this plug.

In assembling the device the coupling member is usually first secured non-rotatably in the end of one of the post sections. In the case illustrated the upper end of the coupling member is first driven up into the socket provided therefor in the lower end of the post section 8 and is held against rotation therein by reason of the outstanding sharpened webs or ribs 31 which "bite" into the walls of the socket as the member is driven into its seat. The pipe section 19 is then turned into the screw socket 14, the upper end of such pipe section being ordinarily accessible for this purpose. To prevent this pipe from being screwed too far down into the socket 14 the screw threads in the socket may extend only part way, as I have indicated at 32.

When the coupling member is thus fixed in the first post section the upper section of wiring 17 may be threaded through the pipe 14 and secured at its lower end to the upper member of the separable connector. The lower section of wiring 18 is then threaded through the lower pipe section and connected with the lower member of the sep-

arable connector, the members of the connector being there coupled together enough slack being left at opposite ends of the connector to enable this coupling together before the post sections are connected. After this the connector is pushed into its seat between the arms of the coupling member and the post sections are telescopically engaged and the upper section turned with respect to the lower so as to screw the socket 15 down over the threaded end of the lower pipe 20.

The post may be made in as many sections as desired and after the sections are joined in the manner described the post is then mounted on the base by engaging the shouldered lower end 27 thereof in the open socket 26 in the base, the protruding portion of the pipe being passed through the central opening 28 in the anchorage plate 24 and the nut 23 being applied to draw the post firmly to its seat on the base.

When the lamp is to be taken apart for shipment or the like the nut 23 is unscrewed and allowed to drop down on the cord toward the attachment plug. The post is then lifted out of its socket so as to clear the end of the pipe from the anchorage plate, after which the anchorage plate is swung on its pivot to carry the attachment plug cord through the slot 29 and hence clear of the anchorage plate. This swinging of the anchorage plate to one side also opens up the socket 26 so that as the post is lifted away from the base the nut 23 and the attachment plug at the end of the cord can be withdrawn through the opening 26 free of the base. The base sections are then unscrewed, the wire, during such operation being preferably left free to turn as it will within the enclosing pipe. When the screw socket 15 becomes disengaged from the pipe to which it has been connected the post sections may be separated far enough to give access to the connector which is then lifted out of its seat in the coupling member and is separated. When this is done the lower member of the connector may be turned so as to carry the cord 18 attached thereto laterally through the slot 16 in the side of the lower screw socket. This then enables the complete separation of the upper post section, with the attached coupling member, from the lower post section. The slot 16 in the side of the upper screw socket enables the connector to be completely withdrawn sidewise from its seat in the coupling member and is of particular advantage where the connector occupies practically the entire length of the space between the arms.

The invention, it will be seen, provides a simple, practical and at the same time inexpensive means of detachably connecting the structural parts of a lamp stand, which will hold the parts firmly together and which at the same time will enable quick and easy assemblage and disassemblage.

What I claim is:

1. In a lamp structure a post consisting of separable sections, a coupling member secured to one of the sections and having a screw threaded connection with the companion section, said coupling member having a seat for a separable electrical connector and having a slot at the screw threaded connection aforesaid for the passage of conductor wires.

2. In a lamp structure a base provided with an opening therethrough, a post seated on said base and provided with a protruding threaded portion and an anchorage plate pivoted on the base having an opening for said protruding threaded portion and a slot communicating in said opening for the passage of a conductor cord.

3. In a lamp structure a base having a socket extending therethrough, a post seated on said base and having a pipe provided with a protruding threaded end, a conductor cord extending from said pipe and terminating in an attachment plug, said plug being of a size to pass through the socket opening in the base, a bridge piece extending across the socket opening and a nut engaging the threaded end of the pipe and bearing on said bridge piece, said bridge piece having a slot therein extending inwardly from an edge thereof and being pivoted on the base so as to be swung to one side when the attachment plug is to be passed through the socket opening.

4. In a lamp structure a base having a socket extending therethrough, a post seated on said base and having a pipe provided with a protruding threaded end, a conductor cord extending from said pipe and terminating in an attachment plug, said plug being of a size to pass through the socket opening in the base, a bridge piece extending across the socket opening and a nut engaging the threaded end of the pipe and bearing on said bridge piece, said bridge piece being pivoted on the base so as to be swung to one side when the attachment plug is to be passed through the socket opening, and having a slot formed from the pivotal center as a radius, to pass the conductor cord.

5. In a lamp structure separable post sections having piping with screw threaded ends, a coupling member having screw sockets to engage the screw threaded ends of the piping, one of said screw sockets having a slot in the side thereto to pass a conductor wire and means in addition to said screw threaded connection for anchoring said coupling member non-rotatably in the end of one of the post sections.

6. In a lamp structure separable post sections having piping with screw threaded ends, a coupling member having screw sock-

ets to engage the screw threaded ends of the piping, one of said screw sockets having a slot in the side thereof to pass a conductor wire, said coupling member having a seat intermediate the screw sockets and a separable electrical connector engaged in said seat.

7. In a lamp structure, separable post sections having registering openings, a coupling member comprising a pair of sockets and a pair of arms connecting said sockets and means carried by the side arms and engageable with the wall of the opening in one section for securing the arms and said section against relative rotation.

8. In a lamp structure, separable post sections having registering openings, a coupling member comprising a pair of sockets and a pair of arms connecting said sockets and a tapered portion formed on one of the side arms and engageable with the wall of the opening in one section for securing the arms and said section against relative rotation.

9. In a lamp structure, a base having an opening therethrough, a post seated in the base and having a conduit provided with a protruding threaded end, a bridge plate pivoted to said base and having an opening to receive said threaded conduit end, and having an arcuate slot from said opening to the edge thereof for receiving the conduit, the center of curvature of said arcuate slot coinciding with the pivot of said plate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 26th day of February, 1921.

EMIL HERBECK.