

No. 852,759.

PATENTED MAY 7, 1907.

C. BERGENER.
LAMP HOLDER.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 12, 1906.

Fig. 1.

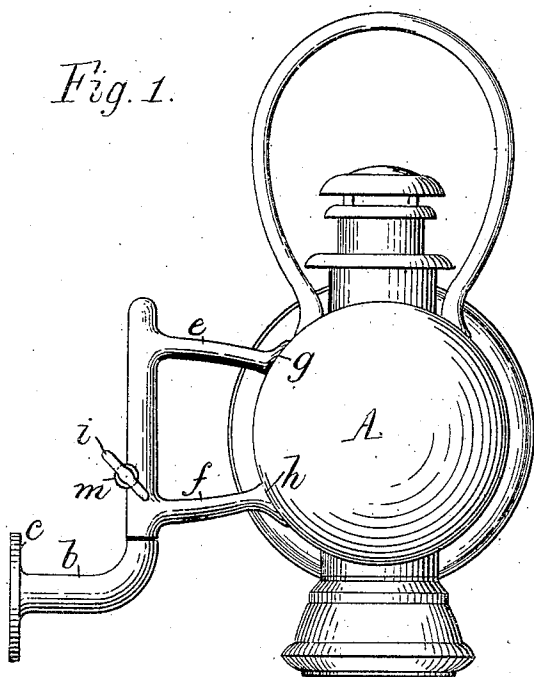


Fig. 2.

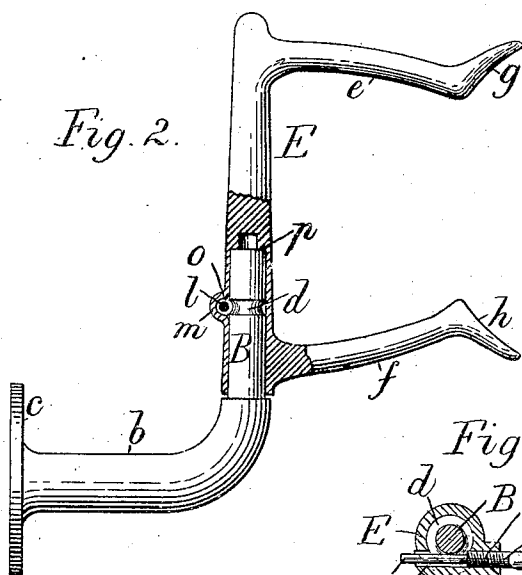


Fig. 6.

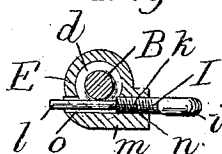


Fig. 7.

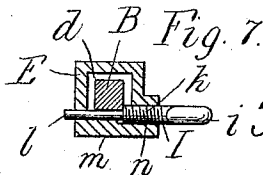


Fig. 3.

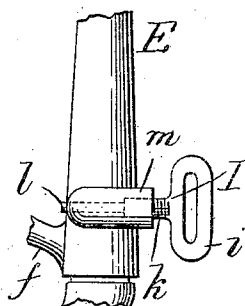


Fig. 4.

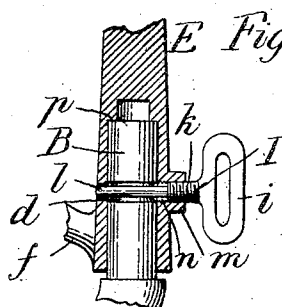
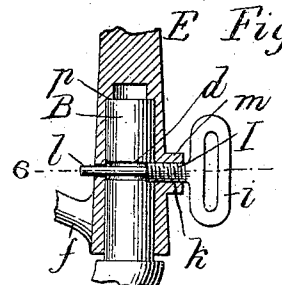


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:

A. G. Dimond.

A. L. McGeer.

Inventor.

Charles Berenger.

By Wilhelm, Roesch & Hard
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES BERGENER, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO C. T. HAM
MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

LAMP-HOLDER.

No. 852,759.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 7, 1907.

Application filed September 12, 1906. Serial No. 334,209.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES BERGENER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Lamp-Holders, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of lamp holders which are mainly employed for supporting the lamps of vehicles, for instance, automobiles, carriages and railway cars.

The objects of the invention are to provide a holder which will securely hold the lamp on the supporting post against accidental detachment, while permitting the lamp to be readily applied to the post or to be removed therefrom, and which enables the lamp to be firmly secured in position so as to prevent rattling; and further, to so construct the holder that it will serve as a convenient handle for carrying the lamp when removed from the supporting post.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is an elevation of a lamp provided with my improved lamp holder. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation of the lamp holder detached, on an enlarged scale. Fig. 3 is a fragmentary elevation of the holder at right angles to Fig. 2. Figs. 4 and 5 are fragmentary sectional elevations of the holder at right angles to Fig. 2, showing the fastening screw in different positions. Fig. 6 is a horizontal section in line 6-6, Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is a similar view, showing a square post and socket.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the several figures.

A represents a lamp which may be of any suitable construction and B the upright post on which the lamp is supported and which is secured to the automobile, carriage, car or other vehicle or structure to which the lamp is applied, preferably by means of a horizontal or bracket portion *b* having an upright attaching or base plate *c*. The post is provided with a horizontal holding groove *d* which extends around the post.

E represents the upright socket by which the lamp is supported on the post and which is secured to the lamp, preferably, as shown, by an upper and a lower arm *e f* extending sidewise from the upper and lower portions of the socket to the lamp and provided at their ends with attaching flanges *g h* which are brazed or otherwise secured to the lamp.

The upright socket E and its attaching arms 55 form a rigid structure which extends sidewise from the lamp and by which the lamp can be carried about, when removed from the supporting post, the upright socket being arranged at a sufficient distance from the lamp to form a convenient handle. 60

I represents a horizontal fastening screw which is arranged transversely in the socket in line with the holding groove *d* of the post. This screw comprises a thumb-piece *i*, a screw-threaded neck portion *k*, adjacent thereto, and a holding stem *l* which is smaller in diameter than the neck portion and extends across the groove *d* of the post. The socket is preferably provided for the reception of this screw with a horizontal enlargement or boss *m* which is provided outside of the cavity of the socket with a screw-threaded bore *n*, in which the threaded neck portion *k* of the screw works and which opens at its inner end into the cavity of the socket. The enlargement is provided beyond said screw-threaded bore with a cavity *o* which is open on its inner side, so that the holding stem *l* of the screw is exposed within the socket and extends into or through the holding groove *d* of the post. The inner end of the threaded neck portion forms a clamping shoulder which can be caused to bear against the post by tightening the screw. The free end of the stem is preferably guided and supported in the end of the enlargement *m*. 75 80 85

The cavity of the socket is preferably made slightly shorter than the post, so that the socket rests upon the post by a shoulder *p* at the upper end of the cavity of the socket. When the post and the socket are round, as represented in Figs. 2, 4, 5 and 6, the fastening screw is arranged tangentially with reference to the post and its holding groove *d*. When the post and the socket are square, as represented in Fig. 7, or of other angular form, the holding groove extends across the flat sides of the post and the fastening screw is arranged in the plane of one of these sides and in line with the holding groove. When the fastening screw on the round socket and post is loosened, so that its clamping shoulder does not bear against the post, as shown in Fig. 4, the socket can be turned upon the post, whereby the position of the lamp can be nicely adjusted. The holding stem *l* of the screw extending tangentially across the 90 95 100 105

holding groove *d* of the post permits of this rotary movement of the socket on the post but prevents the socket from becoming detached. When the socket has been adjusted to the desired position, the fastening screw is tightened until the shoulder of its threaded neck *k* bears firmly against the post, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6, whereby the socket and lamp are firmly secured in the adjusted position against rattling. When the screw is so far unscrewed that the holding stem is withdrawn from the holding groove of the post, the socket can be removed from the post. For adjusting the square or angular socket on a correspondingly shaped post the fastening screw is unscrewed far enough to withdraw the holding stem from the groove. The socket can then be removed from the post and replaced thereon in a different position. In either case, whether the socket and post are round or angular, the holding stem of the fastening screw constitutes a locking device which prevents the socket from becoming detached from the post, and the binding shoulder on the threaded neck of the screw forms a clamping device which tightly binds the socket to the post and prevents rattling.

I claim as my invention:

1. The combination of a supporting post provided with a holding groove, a supporting socket removably mounted on said post, and a fastening screw arranged transversely in said socket in line with said holding groove and comprising a threaded portion, a holding stem of less diameter than said portion and a

shoulder at the junction of said stem and threaded portion, the shoulder being adapted to be tightened against the post and the holding stem extending into said groove and preventing the socket from being removed from the post, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination of a supporting post provided with an annular holding groove, a supporting socket rotatably mounted on said post and provided with a tangential screw-threaded bore opening at its inner end into the cavity of the socket, and a fastening screw which comprises a threaded portion arranged in said bore, a clamping shoulder arranged at the inner end of said portion and adapted to be tightened against said post, and a reduced holding stem which extends from said shoulder inwardly and tangentially into said groove, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination of a supporting post and a lamp provided with an upright supporting socket adapted to be removably engaged with said post, said socket being arranged on one side of the lamp body and secured thereto by lateral arms extending from the upper and lower ends of the socket of the lamp body, a hand opening being formed between the lamp body, the arms and the socket, substantially as set forth.

Witness my hand this 8th day of September, 1906.

CHARLES BERGENER.

Witnesses:

WALLACE I. MILLER,
LYMAN S. PHIPPS.