E. J. DAILEY, JR.

LAMP.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 18, 1919.

1,393,432.

Patented Oct. 11, 1921.

Fig. 1.

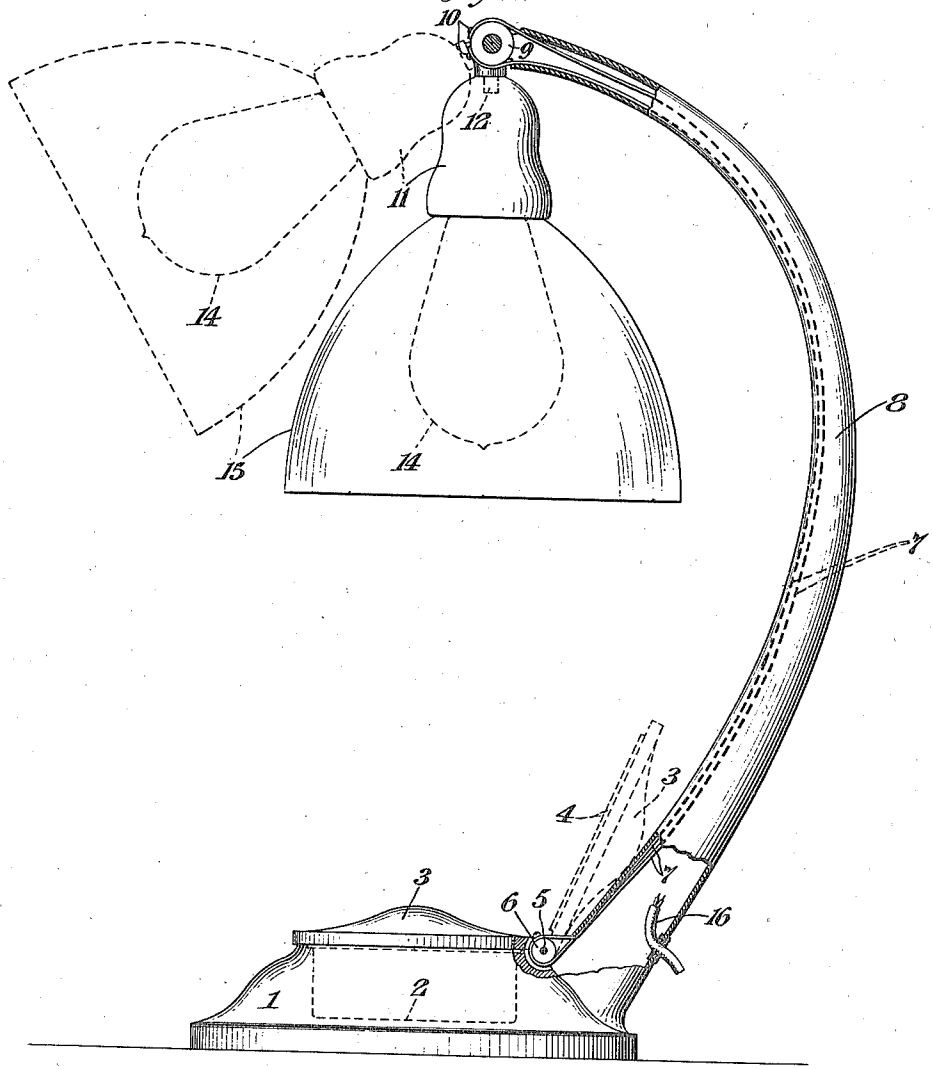


Fig. 2.

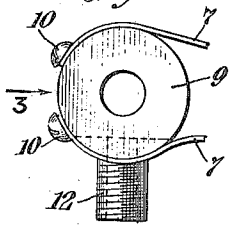


Fig. 3.

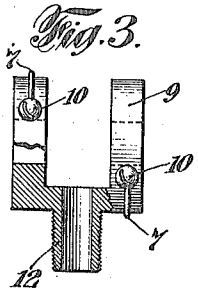
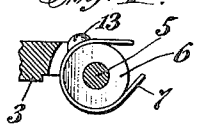


Fig. 4.



INVENTOR

Edward J. Dailey Jr.

BY Joel B. Liberman

ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD J. DAILEY, JR., OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

LAMP.

1,393,432. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 11, 1921.

Application filed November 18, 1919. Serial No. 338,896.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD J. DAILEY, Jr., citizen of the United States, and resident of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is the production of a lamp for dressing tables and the like which is supplied with a mirror, so placed and operated in connection with the lamp that the face of the person looking therein is illuminated by the rays from the lamp without causing loss of accurate vision due to glare from the light rays. Resultant glare has been the great drawback in the usual combinations of dressing table mirrors and lamps and in the long run has rendered them unmarketable. In my invention I overcome this feature by placing the mirror below the light source yet keep the light source tilted and high enough over the head of the observer to prevent the light rays from the lamp from reaching the eye directly. The majority of the light rays are directed to the face however in sufficient quantities and at proper angles to illuminate it and cause a brilliant image to be reflected from the mirror. There are mechanical features in connection with coincident adjustment of lamp and mirror which will be brought out as the invention is further explained.

Figure 1 is an elevation of the apparatus showing in dotted lines the adjustment of lamp and mirror when in use, and broken away at upper and lower lamp and mirror connections to show the operating parts of the device.

Fig. 2 is a detail view showing the upper mechanical lamp connection.

Fig. 3 is an elevation of Fig. 2 looking in direction of arrow 3 in Fig. 2, partly in section.

Fig. 4 is a detail of the lower mirror connection.

In the figures, 1 is the base of a lamp here shown of the so-called boudoir type. The base forms a box 2 (which may be used for any purpose) and is provided with a cover 3 having on its inner surface a mirror 4. This cover revolves on a pivot 5 to which is attached a pulley 6 and a strap 7 fastened to the pulley by means of pin 13. The strap passes through the tubular carrying arm 8 of the lamp and the strap ends are mounted at the upper extremity of the arm on a bifurcated bracket member 9 by means of pins 10. This bracket member is connected to the socket 11 by means of nipple 12. The socket carries a bulb 14 and a shade 15. The operation of the device is as follows: The opening of the cover causes the pulley 6 to revolve and causes a pull on one side of the strap to turn the bracket 9 which carries the socket and lamp to the position shown in the dotted lines. The closing of the cover causes a counter-revolution of the pulley, which exerts a corresponding pull on the strap causing the bifurcated bracket to return to the normal position corresponding to the closed cover.

The purpose of this lamp tilting in connection with the mirror cover is to enable a person to see his reflection in the full glow of the light because of the tilted lamp; the head of the observer is, however, generally below and in front of the light rays and therefore the eye will not be dazzled by the beam from the lamp. It is useless to have a brilliantly illuminated reflected image in a mirror, if the eye of the observer has been partially blinded by the glare. When the mirror is not in use the lamp has the conventional appearance. The materials of which the lamp is composed can be of any known type. The strap for use in connection with the pulleys can be of wire metal or leather. The lamp is shown wired at 16 but it can be used in connection with gas or oil.

I have also found that the arm 8 can be placed at a greater angle to the base than is shown in drawing so that although the lamp is tilted, it is positioned somewhat behind but above the mirror, the rays of light still being directed on the face of the observer at the proper angle.

Having described my invention what I claim is:

1. A lamp consisting of a base, an arm and a light source, the base being provided with a hinged cover containing a mirror, such cover being connected to means extending through the arm and connected to the light source for rotation thereof when the mirror is positioned for use.

2. A lamp consisting of a base, an arm and a light source, the base being provided with a hinged cover containing a mirror, and the light source with a bifurcated bracket member, the rotating member of the cover being connected to a strap extending through the arm and fastened to the bracket to rotate the light source when the mirror is positioned for use.

Signed at New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York this 13th day of November, A. D. 1919.

EDWARD J. DAILEY, Jr.