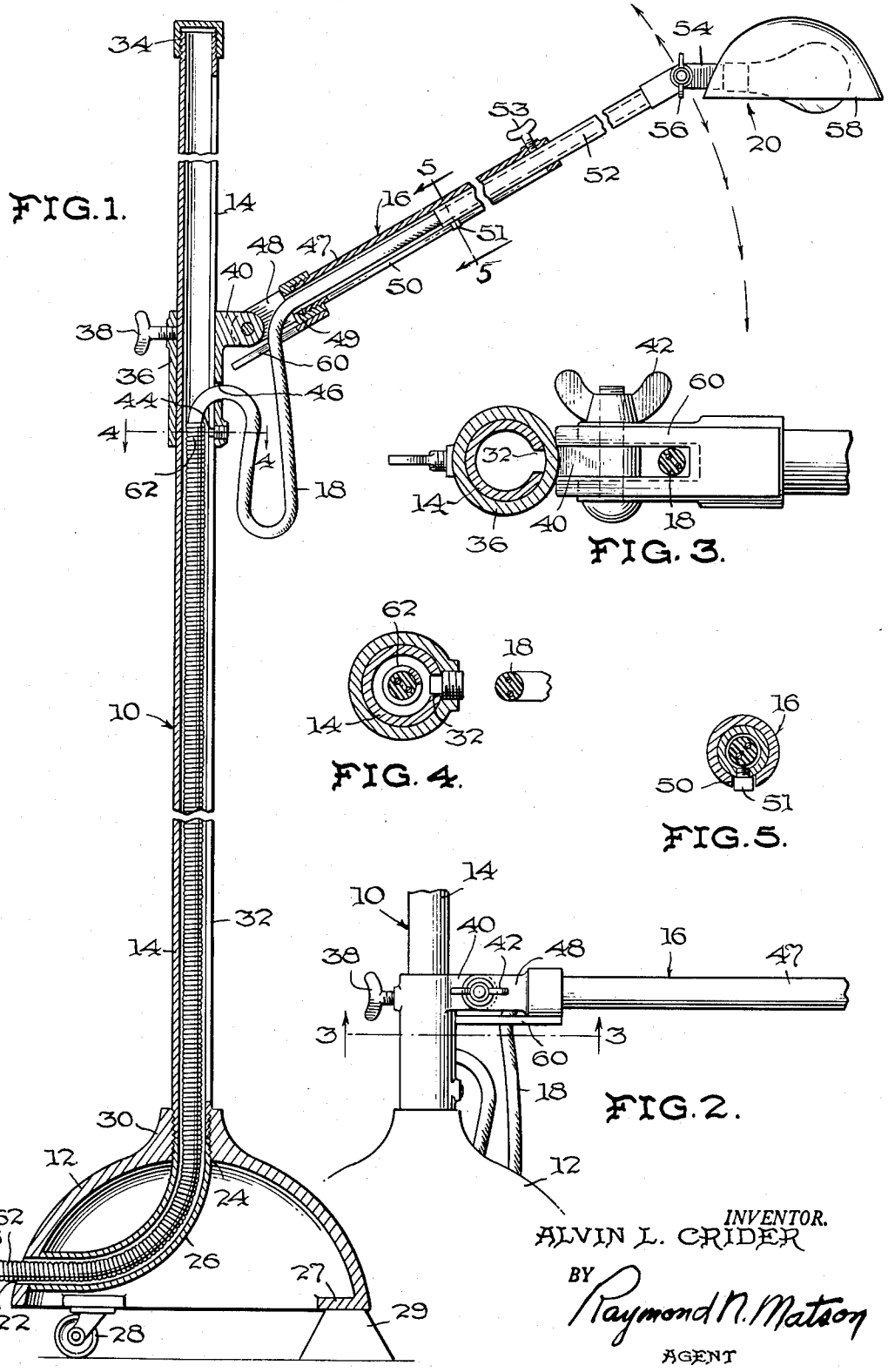
Jan. 24, 1956 A. L. CRIDER 2,732,487

ADJUSTABLE LAMP

Filed May 13, 1952



INVENTOR.
ALVIN L. CRIDER
BY Raymond N. Matson
AGENT

United States Patent Office 2,732,487
Patented Jan. 24, 1956

2,732,487

ADJUSTABLE LAMP

Alvin L. Crider, Hot Springs, Ark.

Application May 13, 1952, Serial No. 287,558

1 Claim. (Cl. 240—81)

This invention relates generally to illuminating devices and more particularly to lamps having adjustable stands so as to be adaptable for use in providing light at a wide range of heights and from various angles.

Lamps of this general type are known in the art and are usually characterized by a number of inherent disadvantages. Among these are an impractical construction rendering them difficult of adjustment or, after a short use, unable to maintain an adjusted position. For example, in using an auto trouble light embodying friction type relatively adjustable members, the grease from a mechanic's hands renders such members useless after a short period of time by substantially eliminating friction.

Other known structures are so limited in either their horizontal or vertical adjustment range as to render them unsuited as an all-purpose utility light in their intended field of use such as shops, garages, etc. Other disadvantages of such structures are poor design resulting in excessive wear on light cords during adjustment, unnecessary bulkiness and weight, and difficulty of ready and economical manufacture.

Accordingly, the chief object of the present invention is to provide an improved lamp structure which will obviate the above and other disadvantages characterizing known structures.

Another important object of the present invention is to provide an improved lamp which is readily adjustable between maximum and minimum heights and angularly to provide light wherever wanted by the user.

A further important object of the invention is to provide an improved lamp which is readily and freely adjustable between maximum and minimum adjusted positions without damage or wear to the electrical cord.

A still further important object of the invention is to provide an improved lamp which may be readiiy adjusted from one position to another and maintain the adjusted position and in which the lamp unit may have many adjusted positions relative to its supporting standard.

Another object is to provide a lamp which may be adjusted from a position adjacent the floor to one adjacent the ceiling and yet require but little storage space.

Another object is to provide an improved lamp of attractive appearance and maximum utility so as to be an all-purpose lamp which may be readily and economically manufactured and of long life in use.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent during the course of the following description.

In the drawings, I have shown one embodiment of the invention. In this showing:

Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view partly in elevation of the lamp comprising the present invention showing it in an intermediate position of adjustment;

Figure 2 is a similar fragmentary view thereof showing the lamp in its lowest position of adjustment;

Figure 3 is a horizontal sectional view of the invention taken on the line 3—3 of Figure 2, parts being shown in bottom plan;

Figure 4 is a horizontal sectional view of the invention taken on the line 4—4 of Figure 1; and

Figure 5 is a sectional view of a portion of the invention taken on the line 5—5 of Figure 1.

Referring to the drawings, numeral 10 designates the lamp as a whole which comprises a heavy base 12, an upstanding tubular standard 14, a telescopic arm 16, an electric cord 18, and a lamp unit 20, all constructed and arranged for cooperation in a multiplicity of adjusted positions as will appear.

The base 12 is provided with apertures 22 and 24 in its side and upper surfaces respectively which are connected by a curved conduit 26 aligned therewith and fixed thereto which thus forms a continuous conduit including a 90 degree bend through the base for guiding the electric cord 18 to the standard 14. The base 12 includes a 3 point support comprising a pair of laterally spaced rear wheels 28 and a leg 29 which is fixed to an inturned flange 27 on the base 12. The lamp may be easily wheeled from spot to spot on the wheels 28 while rolling from any set position is prevented by the leg 29 upon which a major portion of the lamp's weight rests.

The standard 14 is of the same diameter as the conduit 26 and is screw threadedly mounted in abutment therewith by means of a spud 30 on the base 12. The front side (the right hand side as viewed in Figures 1 and 2) of the standard 14 is provided with an open slot 32 having a width greater than the diameter of the cord 18 and which extends from the spud 30 to a cap 34 which limits the vertical adjustment of the inner end of the arm 16.

A collar 36 closely surrounds the standard 14 and includes a locking wing bolt 38 which maintains the collar in the desired position of vertical adjustment, and a laterally drilled ear 40 which pivotally supports the arm 16 and includes a wing nut 42. A lug 44 is threadedly received in the front of the collar 36 to project into the slot 32 and track therein during vertical adjustment of the collar and thus prevent rotation of the arm 16 about the axis of the standard 14. An aperture 46 is also formed in the front of the collar 36 in alignment with the slot 32 for the reception of the cord 18 as will be described.

The arm 16 comprises a tube 47 pivoted to the ear 40 by means of a fork 48 and open at its lower end as at 49 for the passage of the cord 18. The lower side of the tube 47 is also longitudinally slotted as at 50 to receive the guide lug 51 of a telescopically received open ended tube 52 which is freely slidable but not rotatable in the tube 47. The extension adjustment of the arm 16 is limited by contact of the lug 51 with the upper end of the slot 50 of the tube 47 and maintained in a fixed position by a wing bolt 53.

The lamp unit 20 comprises an open ended tubular socket 54 pivoted to the end of the tube 52, a pivot wing nut 56, a bulb, and a shade 58 rotatable about the socket 54. The arm 16 and the lamp unit 20 may be readily maintained in a horizontal position by means of a U-shaped rest 60 which bears against the side of the collar 36 and is fixed to the under side of the arm 16 adjacent the pivot ear 40 and straddles the cord 18.

The cord 18 is threaded into the conduit 26, up through the standard 14, out through the aperture 46 and between the legs of the rest 60 into the tubes 47 and 52, and finally into the bulb socket 54. It will be noted that the cable 18 is armored as at 62 for a portion of its length equal to the height of the standard 14 plus the length of the conduit elbow 26. This not only protects the cable against wear, but more important, ensures a ready sliding with a minimum of friction of this portion of the cable through the standard and the conduit elbow during full vertical adjustment of the collar 36 and its pivotal telescopic arm 16. The armored portion 62 of the cable

terminates and is always in close proximity to the aperture **46** and a loop of the cord **18** is thus always maintained at this point (Figures 1 and 2) to ensure the extension of the arm **16** to its full length.

It will also be noted that while the slot **50** in the tube **47** prevents axial rotation of the tube **52** and the lamp unit **20**, the slot **32** in the standard **14** permits the collar **36** to be lowered or raised without jamming or binding the cord **18**.

It will be apparent that the lamp **10** can be adjusted as in Figure 2 to a position as low as 6 inches from the floor with the arm **16** extended or retracted or the arm **16** can be swung upwardly about the pivot ear **40** to any desired angular p osition up to 90 degrees. Obviously the shade **58** may direct light upwardly or downwardly as desired while the socket **54** may be angularly disposed upwardly or downwardly with respect to the telescoping tube **52** to give an almost infinite number of adjustments when combined with the vertical adjustments afforded by the sliding collar **36**.

It will now be readily apparent that the lamp comprising the present invention may be readily moved from place to place and adjusted universally as limited only by the height of the standard and the length of the pivoted extended telescopic arm and pivoted lamp unit without wear or binding on the cable regardless of the adjustment and that all adjusted positions will be maintained until changed.

It is to be understood that the form of my invention herewith shown and described is to be taken as a preferred example of the same and that various changes in the shape, size and arrangement of parts may be resorted to without departure from the spirit of the invention or the scope of the subjoined claim.

I claim:

An adjustable lamp comprising a base, a hollow standard mounted on said base and having a slot formed therein and extending throughout its length, a collar including an aperture slidably mounted on said standard, a locking wing bolt in said collar and operative against said standard to maintain said collar in a selected vertical position, a lug mounted in said collar and projecting into said slot to maintain said aperture aligned therewith, an open ended arm pivotally mounted on said collar adjacent said aperture, a lamp unit mounted on said arm, and an electric cord extending from said base through said standard, aperture and arm to said lamp unit, said arm being telescopic and said cord being frictionally held by said aperture so as to form a slack loop when said arm is in non-extended position, said base including an arcuate conduit terminating at said standard and said cord being armored from a point adjacent said aperture to a point exterior of said base in a position of maximum height adjustment to minimize friction and permit ready sliding movement of said cable through said standard and said conduit.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

1,046,573	Ellis	Dec. 10, 1912
1,232,908	Feyrer	July 10, 1917
1,854,932	Gottlieb	Apr. 19, 1932
2,072,472	Barbera	Mar. 2, 1937

FOREIGN PATENTS

427,227	France	July 29, 1911
843,780	France	Apr. 3, 1939
866,273	France	Apr. 21, 1941