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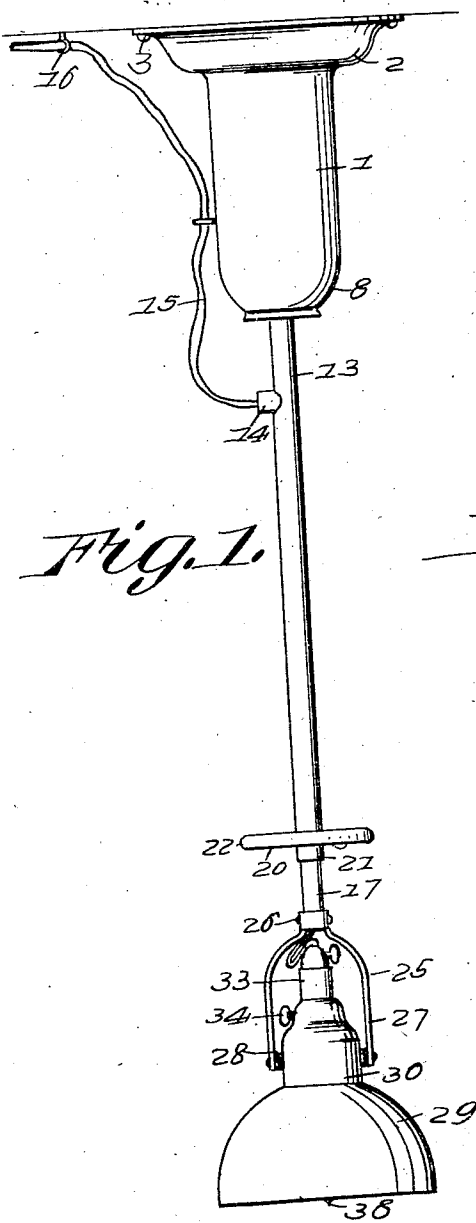


Fig. 1.

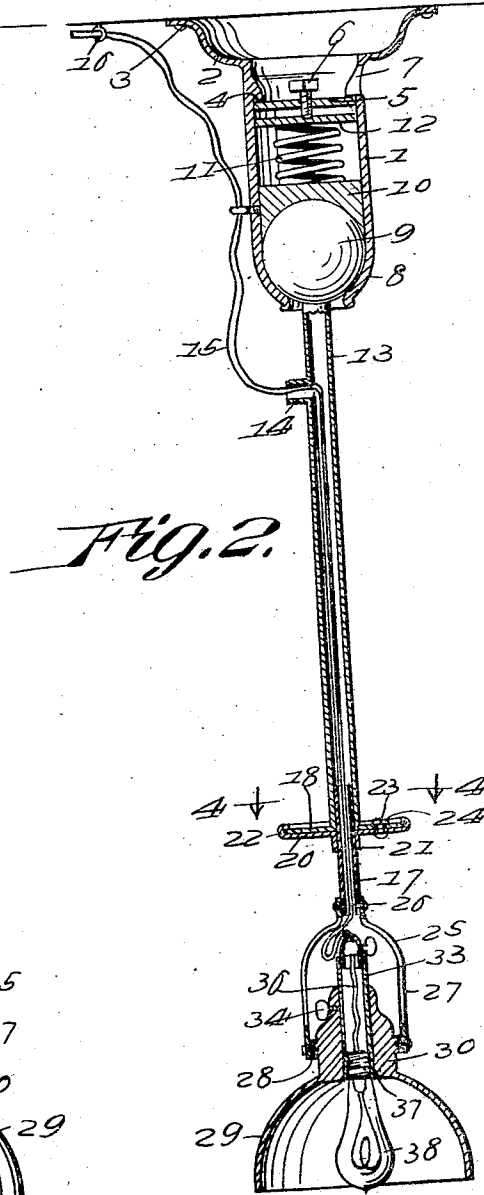


Fig. 2.

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ELECTRIC LIGHT BRACKET.
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

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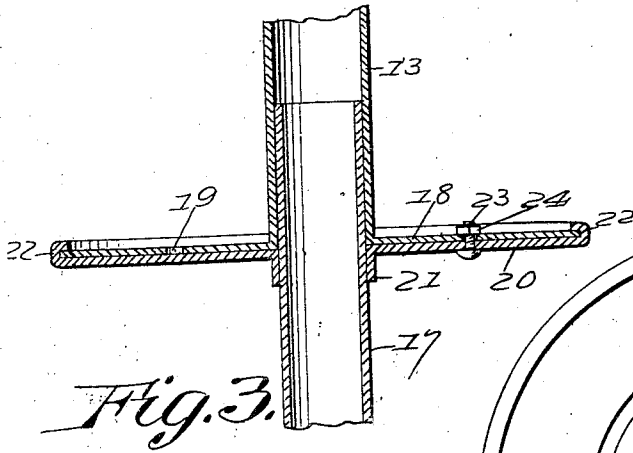
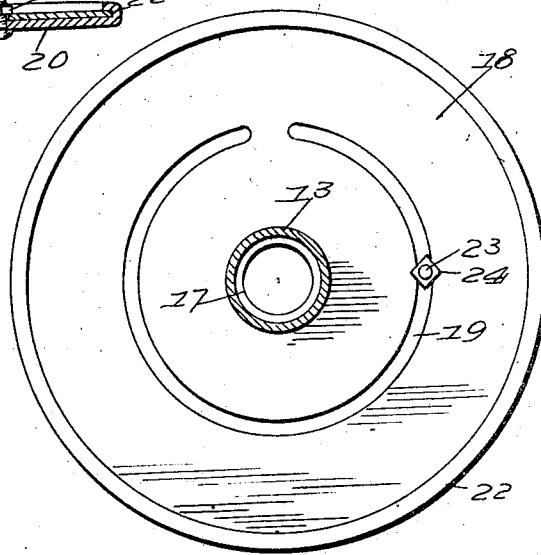
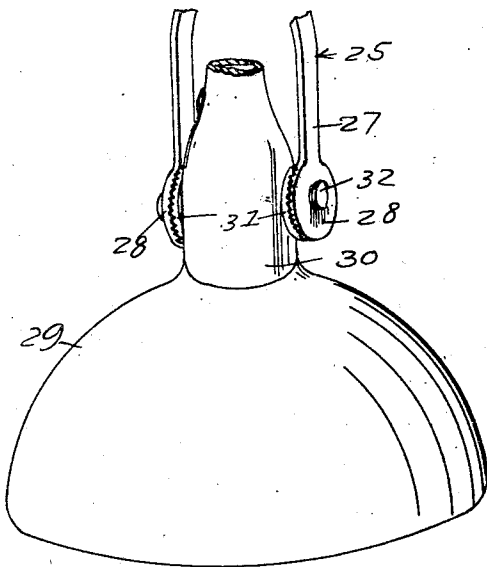
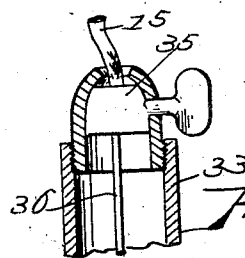


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ELECTRIC-LIGHT BRACKET.

1,297,211.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 11, 1919.

Application filed January 10, 1918. Serial No. 211,212.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GROVER C. MAGNESS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Sardis, in the parish of Sabine and State of Louisiana, have invented new and useful Improvements in Electric-Light Brackets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates generally to supports and more particularly has reference to an electric light bracket.

It is the principal aim and object of this invention to provide a device of the above mentioned character designed for attachment to a ceiling or other main support for supporting a lamp bulb and is capable of being slidably and swingingly adjusted to assure of the proper positioning of the lamp bulb.

As an equally important object the present invention embraces the provision of a bracket of the above character wherein the bulb may be swung and inverted so that the reflector surrounding the bulb will assure of the production of an indirect light in order that the device may be conveniently used in sick rooms by preventing the light rays from being projected on the patient therein.

More particularly this invention includes the provision of an electric light bracket wherein one of the main supporting tubes is universally connected to the base and is capable of being swung and held in various positions of adjustment while the other tube in turn is partially rotatably connected to the universally connected tube, thus assuring of an adequate adjustment of the lamp bulb.

It is a further improvement of this invention to provide cooperative means on the supporting tubes for preventing them from being entirely rotated with respect to each other to consequently prevent twisting of the conducting cord.

More specific objects of this invention consist in the provision of novel means for swingingly and slidably supporting the lamp bulb holding tube and to provide tensioned spring means for assuring of the maintenance of the supporting tube at the desired angle with respect to the attaching casing.

Among the other aims and objects of this invention may be recited the provision of a device of the above mentioned character with a view to compactness and in which the number of parts are few, the construction

simple, the cost of production low and the efficiency high.

Other improvements and novel details of the construction and arrangement of the various parts of the apparatus will be brought out more in detail in the description to follow, which for a clear understanding of the invention should be considered in connection with the accompanying drawings forming a part hereof, and wherein is disclosed for the purpose of illustration a convenient and satisfactory embodiment of the invention. It is to be noted in this connection that minor changes in the construction and arrangement of parts may be made without departing from the principle of operation of the various parts.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the device.

Fig. 2 is a vertical section thereof.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged vertical sectional detail showing the connection between the main telescopic tubes.

Fig. 4 is a enlarged transverse section taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 2 in the direction in which the arrows point.

Fig. 5 is a perspective detail.

Fig. 6 is an enlarged vertical sectional detail.

Similar characters of reference are employed in all of the above described views, to indicate corresponding parts.

Referring now, more particularly, to the accompanying drawings, there is provided a casing 1 of a cylindrical configuration the upper end of which is flared outwardly as at 2 to provide a supporting base designed to be rigidly secured to a suitable main support which in the present instance may be a ceiling and is held rigidly with respect thereto by means of suitable fastening devices 3. The casing is formed from an interior annular shoulder 4 while arranged within the cylinder and secured to the shoulder is a disk like plate 5 through which is mounted a set screw 6 while access is had to the screw through the instrumentality of an opening 7 formed in the casing, this arrangement being for a purpose that will presently appear. The lower end of the cylinder is bent inwardly to form a socket 8 for universally receiving a ball 9. A recessed follower 10 of an annular form is slidably mounted within the cylinder and is

held in frictional engagement with the ball through the instrumentality of a spring 11 the respective ends of which bear against the follower and against the slidably mounted disk like plate 12. In this connection it is to be noted that the inner end of the screw 6 bears against the upper surface of the plate 12 and of course by adjusting the set screw the tension of the spring on the follower plate is varied to consequently vary the frictional engagement between the follower and the ball.

Rigidly connected to the ball is the main tube 13 and this tube projects through the open outer end of the casing and of course is capable of being swung so as to be positioned at various angles with respect to the casing. A relatively short inlet nipple 14 is formed laterally of the tube 13 near the point of connection of the latter while suitable conducting wires 15 are trained through eyes 16 mounted on the ceiling and on the casing preparatory to being passed through the nipple 14 and the tube 13. Another tube 17 is telescoped within the outer lower end of the tube 13 and also accommodates the conducting wires 15. In partially rotatably connecting the tubes 13 and 17 a disk 18 is connected to the lower or outer end of the tube 13 and is provided with an arcuate slot 19 while another disk 20 is formed with an opening and with a depending securing flange 21 about the opening which in turn is secured to the tube 17. The disk 20 abuts the under surface of the disk 18 and is formed with a peripheral flange 22 which embraces the periphery of the disk 18. Suitable fasteners such as a bolt 23 carried by the disk 20 projects through the slot 19 being transversely supported in such position by means of a nut 24.

A spring yoke indicated in its entirety by the numeral 25 is now employed and has its intermediate portion rigidly secured as at 26 to the lower or outer end of the tube 17 while the spaced resilient arms 27 are formed at their terminals on their inner faces with radially serrated ears 28. A reflector 29 is formed with a substantially tubular head 30 while integral with opposite points on the outer surface of the head are radially serrated bosses 31. Trunnions or pins 32 project centrally from the bosses and pass through the serrated ears 27 which owing to the resiliency of the arms are designed to be clamped or held in yielding engagement with the adjacent serrated bosses. In this connection it is to be observed that the pins 32 project slightly beyond the outer faces of the ears 28 and thus permit of the swinging of the head and the reflector to a substantially inverted position for a purpose that will hereinafter become apparent. A tube 33 is now slidably mounted in the head 30 and is held in vari-

ous positions of adjustment with respect to the head through the instrumentality of a set screw 34. A button switch 35 is mounted in the upper end of the tube and has the conducting wires 15 connected thereto. Other conducting wires 36 are led through the tube and are connected to a lamp socket 37 mounted in the outer end of the tube. A lamp or bulb 38 is mounted in the lamp socket and when the tube is in the position as indicated in Fig. 2 the bulb is arranged within the reflector but upon loosening of the set screw 34 the tube 33 may be slid through the head 30 so as to position the bulb beyond the outer edge of the reflector when desired. Of course when the parts are in the position as indicated near the reflector, as intimated, in the manner described the lamp bulb will move therewith so that the reflector will project the light rays upon the ceiling and produce an indirect light which is convenient in a sick room, hospital, etc.

In use, assuming that the parts have been assembled in the manner described and as indicated in the drawings, the tube 13 may be swung to any desired position and held owing to the frictional engagement of the follower 10 while the arms 27 may be spread and the head swung to assume the proper angular position so that upon release of the arms the serrated ears will engage the serrated bosses holding the head and consequently the lamp bulb 38 in a substantially locked position. The tube 17 may be finally partially rotated with respect to the tube 13 while the movement is limited when the bolt strikes the opposite ends of the slot 19. When desired, the lamp bulb can be projected beyond the reflector by merely loosening the set screw 34 and sliding the tube 33 and subsequently tightening the set screw. It is apparent, therefore, that the lamp bulb can be placed in practically any desired position.

It is believed in view of the foregoing description that a further detailed description of the operation of invention is entirely unnecessary. Likewise it is thought that the advantages of the invention are readily apparent.

Having thus fully described this invention, what is claimed as new and desired to be secured by Letters-Patent is:—

1. A device of the character described including a universally mounted tube, a disk formed on the outer end of the tube and provided with an arcuate slot, another tube telescoped within the first tube, a disk connected to the second tube, a peripheral flange on the last mentioned disk for embracing the first mentioned disk, fastening means carried by the last mentioned disk and operating in the slot so as to cooperate with the slot in limiting partial rotatable move-

ment of the tubes with respect to each other, and a lamp bulb connected to the outer end of the second tube.

2. A device of the character described including a pair of telescopically engageable tubes partially rotatable with respect to each other and one of which is universally mounted, a yoke carried by the outer end of the other tube, radially serrated ears formed at the terminals of the yoke, a reflector formed with a head, oppositely disposed and radially serrated bosses formed on opposite points of the head, trunnions projecting cen-

trally from the bosses for engagement through the ears for swingingly supporting the head in the yoke, the resiliency of the yoke assuring of the yielding engagement of the ears with the bosses whereby the head may be maintained in different positions of angular adjustment with respect to the yoke, a lamp bulb mounted in the head, and conducting wires oppositely arranged in the head and through the tubes.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

GROVER C. MAGNESS.