G. J. DORMANDY.

ELECTRIC LAMP BRACKET.

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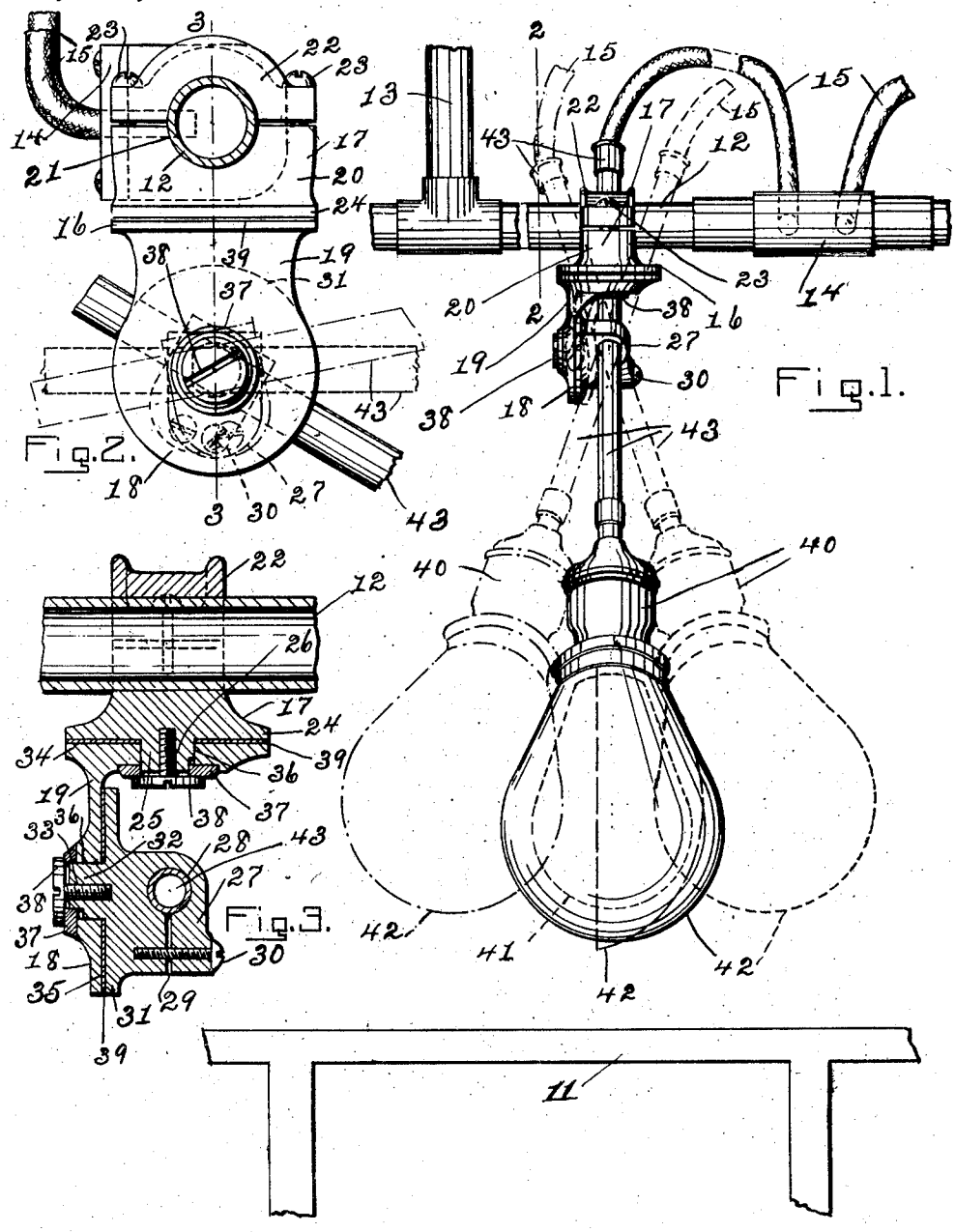
1,025,519. Patented May 7, 1912.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ELECTRIC-LAMP BRACKET.

1,025,519. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 7, 1912.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GARRY J. DORMANDY, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Troy, Rensselaer county, New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Electric-Lamp Brackets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to electric lamp brackets and fixtures therefor adapted to support a lamp in any desired relation to a table, bench or the like. Its object is to provide a cheap, simple, durable, efficient and easily adjustable bracket; and preferably one of which the parts are frictionally connected, so that a mere touch of the operator's hand is sufficient to adjust the lamp to desired position.

A further object of the invention is to inclose and protect practically all the connecting wires or cable.

Further objects of the invention will appear in the specification and be pointed out in the claim.

My device is particularly adapted to support a lamp or a series of lamps above a bench or table carrying a number of sewing machines, presses or the like, in such manner that any vibrations of the bench will not affect the stability of the lamp.

In the drawings, which represent a preferred form of my invention, Figure 1 is an elevation of the device; Fig. 2 is a vertical section through the plane 2—2, Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a vertical section through the plane 3—3, Fig. 2, the last two figures being on an enlarged scale.

11 designates a work-bench for carrying the machines, not shown, at a suitable distance above which runs a longitudinal, horizontal conduit 12, preferably supported from the ceiling or the like by a series of vertical rods, one of which is shown at 13. The conduit 12 incloses the current carrying wires or cable, and is provided at convenient distances apart with exit boxes 14, from each of which may lead two cables 15 in opposite directions. The conduit 12 acts to support the bracket fixture 16, which consists as shown of three parts, a body 17, a head 18, and an intermediate connecting part 19. The body 17 comprises a block 20 having a semi-circular groove 21, and a saddle 22 similarly grooved and secured to block 21 by screws 23. The opposite face of block 20 is an annular disk 24, from which projects a central nipple 25 having a threaded aperture 26. The head 18 includes a clamping portion 27, through which passes an aperture 28, from which aperture extends to the periphery of the part a slot or kerf 29, a screw 30 being provided for varying the width of the slot and consequently the effective diameter of aperture 28. A lateral face of head 18 forms an annular disk 31 having a central nipple 32 provided with a threaded aperture 33. The intermediate part 19 is of L-shaped cross-section and has two annular disk faces 34, 35, each having a central aperture 36, adapted to embrace nipples 25, 32 respectively. Lock washers 37 and set screws 38 serve to secure part 19 with body 17 and head 18, see Fig. 3, faces 34, 35 of the connecting part 19 being held in rotative relation with face 24 of body 17 and with face 31 of head 18 respectively, friction washers 39 being interposed, if desired, between the adjacent rotative faces.

40 is an incandescent lamp socket carrying bulb 41 and reflector 42. From the rear end of socket 40 extends a tube 43 of substantial length, which passes through aperture 28 in head 18. The flexible cable 15 passes through tube 43 and connects with socket 40 in the usual manner.

The operation of the device, in the form shown, will be readily understood from an inspection of the drawings. It will be seen that the suspension of the wire-carrying conduit 12 by rods 13 depending from the ceiling or other overhead support independent of bench 11 secures the isolation of the lamp or lamps 41 from the bench, which is ordinarily subject to considerable vibration. Current wires or cables 15 are fully protected by conduit 12 and tube 43, except for the short exposed portion, see Fig. 1, necessary to permit the longitudinal movement of bracket 16 on conduit 12. This longitudinal, as well as a rotary movement, of the bracket is made possible by loosening one or both of screws 23. A lateral adjustment of the lamp to any point of a complete circle is securable by the swiveling of part 19 on body 17 of bracket 16, see Fig. 1, while any desired vertical movement is provided for in the rotation of head 18 on part 19, see Fig. 2. In addition, tube 43 may be longitudinally and rotatably adjusted through aperture 28 in head 18. Set screws 38, 38 and 30 are preferably set to offer frictional

resistance only to the movements of parts 19, 18 and 43, while screws 23 are ordinarily set to hold the bracket in temporary fixed relation to conduit 12. It will be seen that the lamp may be brought into any desired relation of distance or direction, within the limit of the length of tube 43, with any fixed point on or above bench 11, *e. g.*, the feed of a sewing machine, press or the like; while the lamp, when not in use, can be swung parallel with and adjacent to conduit 12, where it is least liable to breakage. The absolute adjustability of the bracket permits the use of a lamp of greatly reduced candle power; thus a four candle lamp at six inches from the work is equal in light value to a sixteen candle lamp at a foot distance.

It is obvious that my invention may be embodied in forms other than that shown; and that certain features thereof may be advantageously employed without others. I do not therefore desire to be limited in its scope except by the following claim.

What I claim is:

A unitary electric lamp bracket fixture comprising three parts: a body portion adapted to longitudinal and rotary adjustment on a substantially cylindric support and provided with means for clamping it thereon; a head portion having an aperture therethrough for the passage of a lamp supporting stem and means for holding said stem in desired adjustment therein; and a universal joint connection between said portions for maintaining them in desired relation with each other, substantially for the purposes set forth.

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