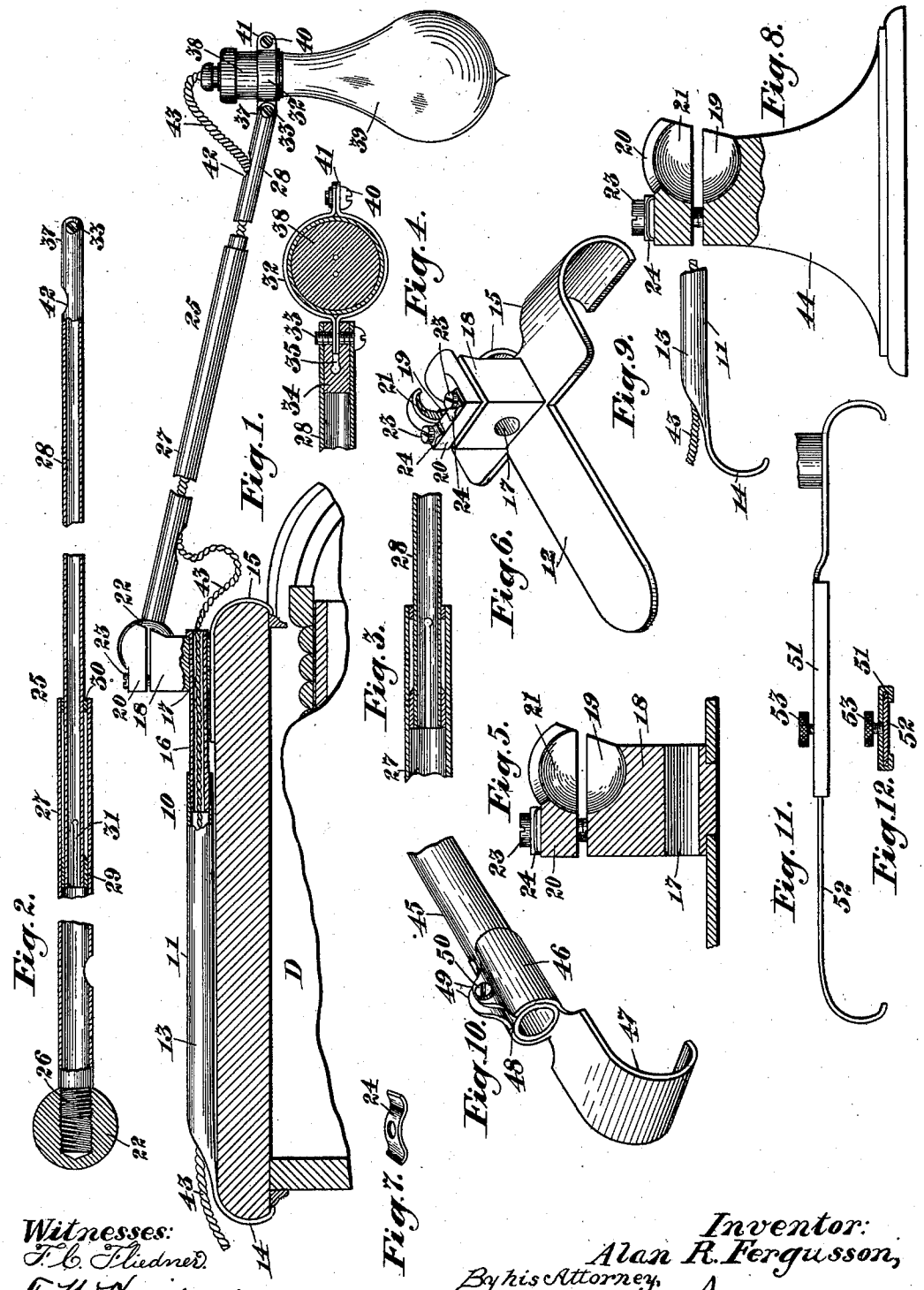
No. 683,455. Patented Oct. 1, 1901.

A. R. FERGUSSON.

LAMP BRACKET.

(Application filed Feb. 5, 1901.)

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



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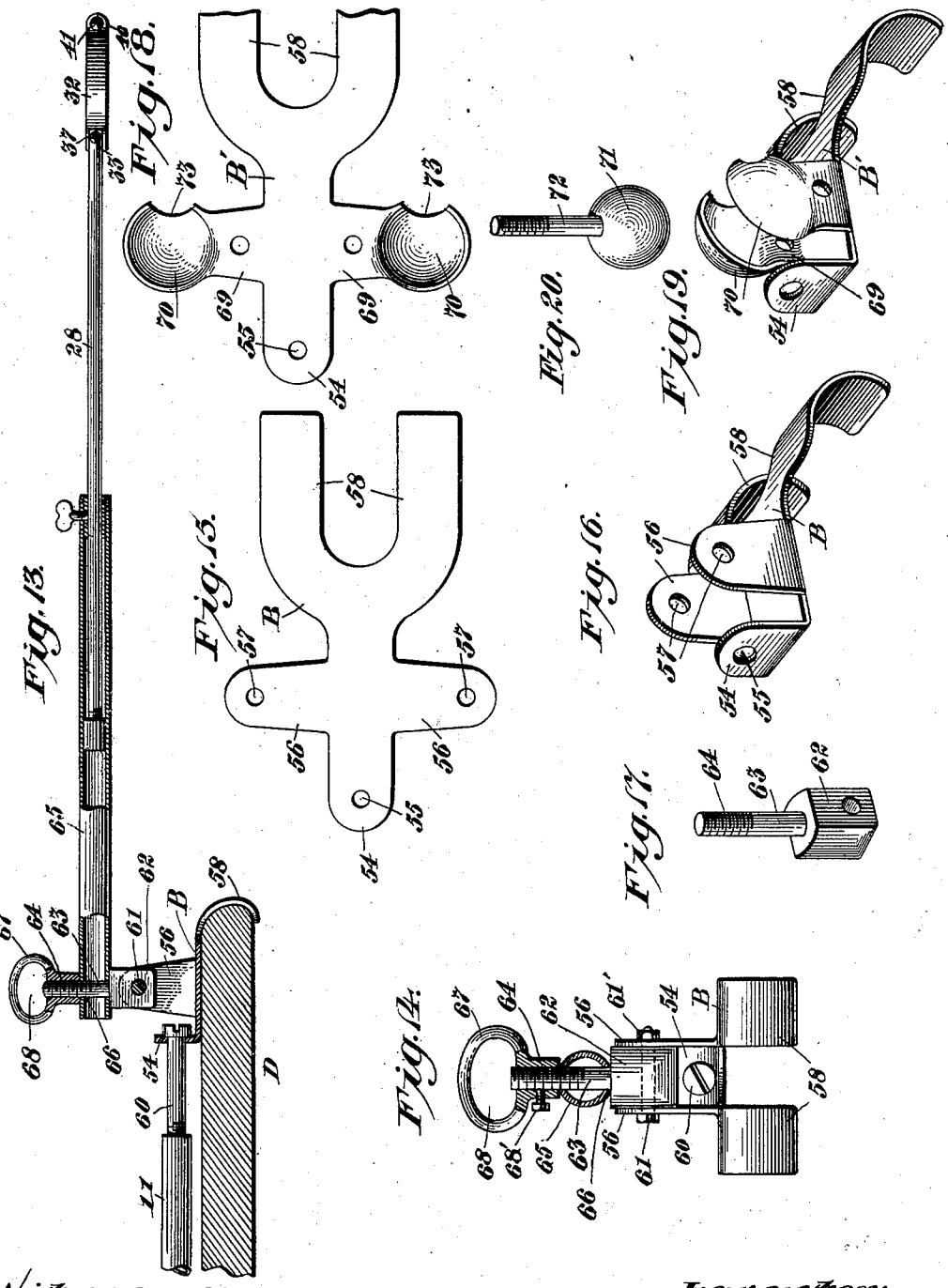
THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALAN ROBB FERGUSSON, OF MOUNT VERNON, NEW YORK.

LAMP-BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 683,455, dated October 1, 1901.

Application filed February 5, 1901. Serial No. 46,054. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALAN ROBB FERGUSSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Mount Vernon, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamp-Brackets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in lamp-brackets, and more particularly to a form suitable for supporting an incandescent electric light upon a desk or other article of furniture and which enables the light to be adjusted in position in all directions.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of one form of my invention, parts being broken away, it being shown in connection with a desk-top which is in section. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section through the telescopic carrier-rod. Fig. 3 is an enlarged section through the joint between two portions of said rod. Fig. 4 is a transverse section through the end of the rod-holder and lamp therein. Fig. 5 is a central vertical section through the universal support for the lamp-carrier. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the carrier-support and one member of a supporting-clamp to which it is secured. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a spring used in the universal support. Fig. 8 is a view, partly in section and partly in elevation, of another form of said support. Fig. 9 is a side elevation of the outer end of the other clamp member from that shown in Fig. 6. Fig. 10 is a perspective view of another form thereof. Figs. 11 and 12 are respectively a side elevation and a transverse section of still another form of clamp. Fig. 13 is a side elevation of a lamp-bracket, showing another form of support and socket, parts of the carrier being shown in section. Fig. 14 is an end elevation thereof with the carrier in section. Fig. 15 is a plan view of a blank from which the support and socket of Figs. 13 and 14 are formed. Fig. 16 is a perspective of the same after forming. Fig. 17 is a perspective view of a connecting member. Fig. 18 is a plan view of another form of blank from that illustrated in Fig. 15 with depressions pressed in it. Fig. 19 is a perspective view of the same after being further formed, and Fig. 20 is a perspective view of a connecting member for use therewith.

Similar characters designate like parts throughout the several figures of the drawings.

A portion of a desk on which it may be desired to support a lamp is designated by D, and to this desk is attached a clamp, (designated as a whole by the numeral 10 and preferably made up of two clamping members 11 12.) The member 11 may be in the form of a hollow rod 13, provided with a flattened end 14, bent to engage one side of the desk-top, while the member 12 may consist of a flat portion with its end bifurcated at 15, and each of these ends bent to engage the opposite side, this double end aiding to properly position the clamp across the object on which it is placed and to retain it against displacement thereon. To cause the two members of the clamp to grasp the object on which they are placed and to enable them to be adjusted for various widths, they are preferably connected by a screw 16, which may be tubular for a purpose hereinafter stated, passing through an opening 17 in a block or piece 18, riveted or otherwise secured to the clamp 12 or cast in one piece therewith and having its threaded end engaging the threaded interior of the tubular portion of the clamp member 11.

The block 18 may be formed with a depression 19 at its top to constitute one part of the supporting member or socket of a ball-and-socket joint. The other part 20 of the socket is similarly recessed at 21 to receive and retain a ball 22 and has extended through it screws 23 23, which engage threaded openings in the top of the block 18 and serve to draw the parts of the socket together and clamp the ball in position therein. Springs 24, preferably consisting of bent pieces of sheet metal forming leaf-springs, may be interposed between the screw-heads and the top of the part 20 of the socket, permitting this upper part to yield.

Attached to the ball 22 is a lamp-supporting rod or carrier, (designated as a whole by 25,) which may be threaded into it, as is shown at 26. This rod is preferably in two sections 27 28, which may both be tubular and of such diameter that one may telescope within the other, in this case the section 28 being shown within the section 27. These sections are retained against separation by a stop portion

29, secured to the outside of the end of the tube 28, and a stop portion or collar 30, secured to the inside of the tube 27, there being sufficient difference in diameter of the two tubes to allow this, while the collars themselves may fit quite closely. The rod 28 is in this instance split longitudinally at 31 for a distance from its inner end, which permits it to be sprung out, so that it gives its stop 29 frictional engagement with the inside of its companion rod, this stop portion being similarly divided. At the other end of the rod 25 a two-part or divided collar 32 is preferably pivoted upon a screw 33, which is threaded through the walls of the tube 28 and passes through an opening in a block 34, located within the tube and divided at 35 to receive flanges or extensions 36 from the collar 32. As the wall of the tube is also divided at 37 in the same plane as the division 35, it will be seen that the screw 33 will draw the walls and parts of the block together and clamp the collar in place between them. This collar is shown as adapted to receive and serve as a holder for the socket 38 of an incandescent light 39, which may be clamped therein by a screw 40, engaging flanges or projections 41 of the collar.

The tube 28 is shown as provided with an opening 42 at one side near the lamp-holder, while the tube 27 also has an opening near the ball 22. Through these openings and the interior of two tubular rod-sections and then through the screw 16 of the clamp and the coacting tubular member 11 may be passed the conductor 43 from the lamp, leading from the outer end of the member 11 to a wall or ceiling rosette or other connection.

It will be seen that the joints and connections above described permit the adjustment of the lamp in all directions to adapt it to any desired position relatively to the desk or other object to which it is attached. The clamp may be moved to any point along the desk-top. The lamp-supporting rod may be swung in any direction about the ball-and-socket joint, the rod itself lengthened by its telescopic sections, and the lamp turned with the inner section and also tipped upon the pivot-screw 33. The friction in the various joints may be adjusted in each case to be sufficient to retain the lamp in the position in which it is moved without being great enough to offer unnecessary resistance to the movement or cause undue wear in the parts.

In Fig. 8 instead of the clamp for attaching the lamp-support to an object there is illustrated a base 44, preferably formed with the lower part of the socket, which is of sufficient size and weight to support the attached elements without the necessity of positively securing. This arrangement permits the bracket to be readily moved about.

In Fig. 10 another form of supporting-clamp from that of Fig. 1 is illustrated. Here a tubular rod 45 may extend from the block 18 and have about it a sleeve 46 with a bent grasping projection 47. The sleeve is divided at 48 and has at each side of the space perforated flanges 49, which may be drawn together by a screw or bolt 50 to secure the sleeve upon the tube.

Still another form of clamp is illustrated in Figs. 11 and 12, in which one member is formed at 51 with side and bottom flanges to furnish a way in which a flat portion 52 of the other member can be slid. A set-screw 53, threaded through the upper wall of the portion 51 and with its end contacting with the portion 52, serves to secure the parts of the clamp in position.

In Figs. 13 to 17 another form of carrier-support is shown. A blank B (see Fig. 13) is stamped or otherwise cut from sheet metal. This blank is provided with a projection 54, in one end of which is an opening 55, preferably equal side projections 56 56, each having an opening 57, and at the other end the forked projections 58 58. Then by the action of suitable dies or otherwise this blank is given the shape shown in Fig. 16, the projections 58 being bent to the curved form of the engaging projections of the clamp similar to the elements 15, already described, the projections 56 56 bent upward substantially at right angles to the body of the blank to form the two parts or arms of the supporting-socket, and the projection 54 similarly bent, furnishing the member for engagement by the clamp-screw 60 through its opening. Through the openings 57 57 of the socket-arms passes a bolt 61, upon which turns a perforated block or connecting member 62, fitting between the arms and provided with an upwardly-extending rod 63, having a threaded portion 64. A nut 61′ upon the bolt serves to draw the two parts of the socket together and pressing them against the member 62 clamp it in position. About the rod 63 turns a lamp-carrier 65, which may be similar to the part 25 already described, except that instead of having a ball at its end it is provided with a transverse opening 66 to receive the rod. A thumb-nut 67, which may have an eye 68 to hold the lamp-cord, presses the carrier with sufficient force against the top of the member 62 to retain it in any position it may be swung about the rod 63. A screw 68′ threaded through the side of the nut and bearing against the rod will lock it against turning with the carrier. Vertical movement of the carrier of course takes place about the bolt 61.

Figs. 18 and 19 show a blank B′ and the integral clamp portion and supporting-socket formed in a manner similar to that just described, but having the socket-arms 69, provided with depressions 70, pressed in them by the dies for engagement with a ball 71, which furnishes a universally-movable connecting member upon a rod 72, on which the carrier may be mounted in the same manner as that illustrated in Figs 13 and 14. To increase the range of movement of the carrier,

sections may be cut away from the edges of the socket-arms at 73 73 in forming the blank.

Although the springs 24 have not been shown in connection with the forms of socket illustrated in Figs. 13 to 20, manifestly they might be used under the heads of clamping screws or bolts, if desired.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. A lamp-bracket comprising a clamp and a lamp-carrier connected therewith by a universal joint, said lamp-carrier and part of said clamp constructed to permit the lamp-cord to pass therethrough.

2. A lamp-bracket comprising an adjustable clamp and a lamp-carrier connected therewith, said lamp-carrier and a part of said clamp constructed to permit the lamp-cord to pass therethrough.

3. A lamp-bracket comprising an adjustable clamp and a lamp-carrier connected therewith by a universal joint, said lamp-carrier and a part of said clamp, constructed to permit the lamp-cord to pass therethrough.

4. A lamp-bracket comprising an adjustable clamp and a telescopic lamp-carrier connected therewith by a universal joint, said lamp-carrier and part of said clamp constructed to permit the lamp-cord to pass therethrough.

5. A lamp-bracket comprising an adjustable clamp having two members having communicating openings extending lengthwise thereof for the passage of the lamp-cord; a support carried by one member of said clamp and having a two-part socket; a member in said socket and a lamp-carrier secured to said member.

6. A lamp-bracket comprising a longitudinally-adjustable clamp, having two members having communicating openings extending lengthwise thereof for the passage of the lamp-cord; a support carried by one member of said clamp and having a two-part socket; a member in said socket and a lamp-carrier secured to said member.

7. A lamp-bracket comprising an adjustable clamp, having two members having communicating openings extending lengthwise thereof for the passage of the lamp-cord; a support rising from one member of said clamp and a lamp-carrier connected with said support by a universal joint.

8. A lamp-bracket comprising an adjustable clamp, having two members having communicating openings extending lengthwise thereof for the passage of the lamp-cord; a support rising from one member of said clamp and a lamp-carrier comprising inner and outer telescopic members and connected with said support by a universal joint.

9. A lamp-bracket comprising an adjustable clamp, having two members having communicating openings extending lengthwise thereof for the passage of the lamp-cord; a support carried by one member of said clamp and a lamp-carrier connected with said support by a universal joint.

10. The combination, with a lamp-carrier, of a clamp having two members, one of which has a threaded opening and the other a support for the lamp-carrier provided with an opening; and a screw passing through the opening in the support and engaging the threaded opening.

11. The combination, with a lamp-carrier, of a clamp having two members, one of which has a tubular threaded portion and the other a support for the lamp-carrier provided with an opening; and a screw passing through the opening in the support and engaging the threaded opening.

12. The combination, with a lamp-carrier, of a clamp having two members, one of which has a tubular threaded portion and the other a support for the lamp-carrier provided with an opening; and a tubular screw passing through the opening in the support and engaging the threaded opening.

13. The combination with a clamp having two members one of which has a tubular threaded portion and the other a support provided with an opening, of a tubular screw passing through the opening in the support and engaging the threaded portion, and a tubular carrier mounted upon the support at one end and adapted to hold a lamp at or near the other end, said carrier being provided with openings through its wall near the lamp and support.

14. A lamp-carrier comprising inner and outer tubular telescopic members, the former of which is divided for a portion of its length; a divided stop portion at or near the end of the inner member between it and the outer member; and a stop portion at or near the end of the outer member between it and the inner member.

15. The combination, with a support, of a tubular rod mounted thereon having a divided end; a divided block therein; a screw engaging said divided end and block; and a lamp-holder pivoted upon said screw.

16. A lamp-bracket comprising a longitudinally-adjustable clamp, having two members, one of which has a tubular threaded portion and the other a support rising from it and provided with an opening; a tubular screw passing through said opening and engaging said threaded opening; and a lamp-carrier comprising inner and outer tubular telescopic members, one of which has one end connected with said support by a universal joint and the other has one end divided; a divided block in said divided end; a screw engaging said divided end and block; and a lamp-holder pivoted upon said screw.

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