

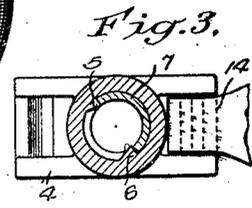
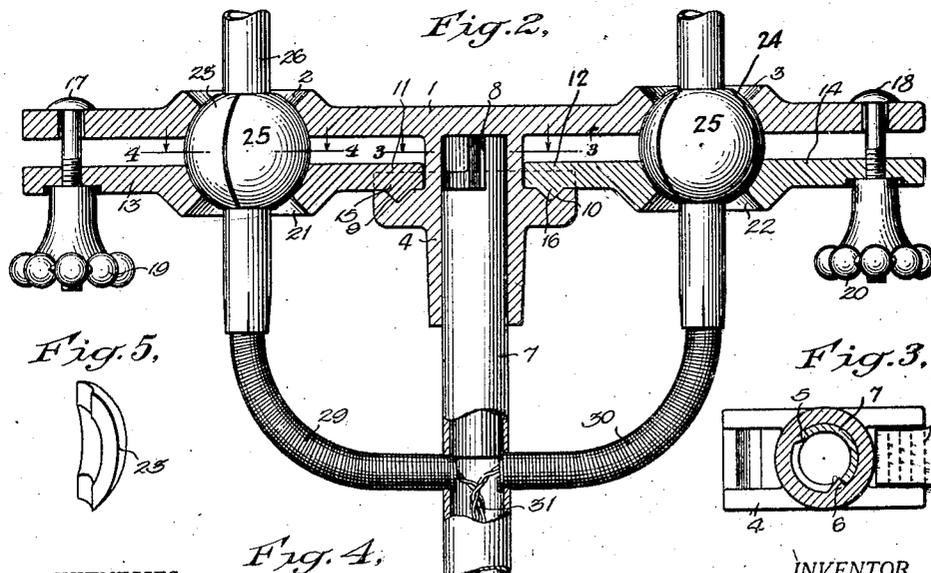
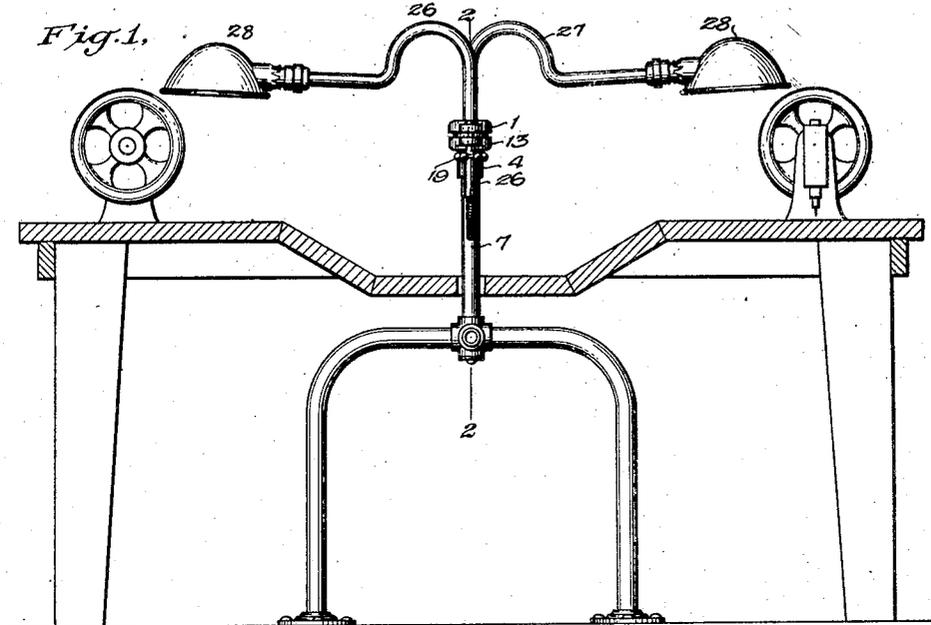
Nov. 18, 1924.

1,516,306

W. A. REHORN, JR

LAMP BRACKET

Original Filed Sept. 26 1923



WITNESSES

*Edward Wilson*  
*Robert H. Kelly*

INVENTOR  
Wm. A. REHORN JR.

BY *Mumford*  
ATTORNEYS

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM ANDREW REHORN, JR., OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

LAMP BRACKET.

Application filed September 26, 1923, Serial No. 664,955. Renewed October 7, 1924.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM A. REHORN, Jr., a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Lamp Bracket, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to an adjustable lamp bracket, and has for an object the provision of means whereby one or more lamp supports can be conveniently and adjustably mounted with respect to a common point, such as a worktable on which a plurality of sewing machines are disposed.

Another object is to provide means whereby each lamp support can be independently adjusted with respect to the particular machine with which it is associated.

A further object concerns the provision of means whereby ordinary stock material of standard design can be used, making the construction and assembly of this device economical.

A further object is to get away from vibrations of the lamp supports due to the operation of machines, which will reduce the number of bulbs used yearly to a substantial degree.

A still further object concerns the provision of means whereby the device can be easily adjusted and manipulated by ordinary operators.

The invention is illustrated in the drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the device in its normal association with a table on which a plurality of sewing machines are mounted;

Fig. 2 is a vertical section taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a horizontal section taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a horizontal section taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2; and

Fig. 5 is a perspective detail view of one section of the ball joint.

The invention shown in the drawings is a preferred form, although it is understood that modifications in the construction and arrangement of the parts and in the character of the materials used may be adopted without departing from the spirit of the invention as set forth in the appended claims.

Hitherto in the mounting of electric lights in association with large tables or

platforms on which a plurality of instruments such as sewing machines have been disposed, the matter of wiring the tables and supporting a number of lamps thereon has been rather complicated and has resulted in arrangements of apparatus which have not been compact and so intimately associated that the wiring for the whole assemblage was concentrated in the simplest manner to make it easily accessible for repairs. Furthermore, each light in its connections has more or less independent units. In my construction I provide a common lamp support or frame on which a plurality of lights can be mounted. This frame is provided with a plurality of ball and socket joints each one of which is capable of being associated with a lamp supporting element, such as the usual lamp frame of piping. In general, the support comprises a fixed or relatively stationary plate bearing one of the socket elements, and a pivoted plate adjustable relative thereto and carrying the other socket elements. Between these socket elements and the plates a sectional ball is disposed through which the lamp supporting pipe or tubing passes. By adjusting the movable plate with respect to the fixed one, the amount of friction or grip on the ball is determined. By loosening the grip on the ball, the lamp supporting pipe or tubing can be adjusted in any desired position. The stationary arm is supported on a common pipe or arm, which is removably connected thereto, and passes through an aperture in the table to a point on the floor therebeneath.

As shown in the drawings, the invention comprises a stationary plate or support 1 carrying one or more socket elements or apertures 2 and 3. This plate is provided with a dependent tubular portion 4 on the inner bore of which are arranged one or more shoulders 5 and 6. Into this bore of the tubular portion 4, the upper end of a pipe 7 is adapted to extend, this pipe being cut away as at 8 to provide shoulders adapted to engage with the shoulders 5 and 6, so that although the pipe 7 can be inserted in the tubular portion or sleeve 4 it cannot rotate relatively thereto.

The tubular sleeve 4 is provided also with one or more bearing members, such as grooves 9 and 10, in which the inner ends 11 and 12 of movable plates 13 and 14 are adapted to lie. The inner ends are pro-

vided with ribs 15 and 16 engaging in these grooves. The outer ends of the stationary plate 1 and the movable plates 13 and 14 are provided with apertures through which bolts 17 and 18 extend, and these bolts are provided with wing nuts 19 and 20 so that the adjustment of the outer ends of the plates 13 and 14 with respect to the outer ends of the plate 1 can be simply effected. Co-operating with the apertures 2 and 3 in the plate 1 are similar apertures 21 and 22 in the plates 13 and 14. Co-operating with these pairs of apertures are ball joint members 23 and 24 each composed of a plurality of detachable sections 25, shown in Fig. 5. These sections when assembled form a ball element of the joint having a bore through which lamp supporting arms or pipes 26 and 27 are adapted to extend. Lamps such as 28 are fastened in any suitable manner on the outer end of these pipes. The lower ends of these pipes extend slightly below the ball members and are connected by flexible tubing such as 29 and 30 to the main pipe 7. The electrical wires such as 31 extend upward through the pipe 7, through the tubing 29 and 30, through the pipes 26 and 27 to the lamps. It can be readily observed that by rotating the pipe 7 around a vertical axis the position of the support 1 in a horizontal plane can be determined, and then by loosening the wing nuts 19 and 20 the desired position of the lamp supporting pipes 26 and 27 in any plane can be determined, after which the wing nuts are tightened to maintain these positions.

I have, therefore, provided a simple, compact unit on which I can support any num-

ber of lamps, depending upon the size of the frame.

What I claim is:—

1. A lamp supporting device, which comprises a fixed plate having a ball and socket aperture therein, a dependent tubular portion substantially centrally connected to said plate, said tubular portion provided with a flange having a groove on its upper surface, a pivoted plate having a rib centrally disposed on its under surface to lie in said groove, said pivoted plate having a ball and socket aperture therein, means for adjusting the ends of the two plates in proper relation to aline the ball and socket apertures, a sectional ball lying between the plates in engagement with the apertures, and a lamp-supporting tubing embraced by the sectional ball.

2. A lamp supporting device, which comprises a fixed plate having a dependent tubular sleeve, a flange extending outwardly from said sleeve having a groove therein, a pivoted plate disposed beneath the fixed plate having a rib on its under surface and lying in said groove, said plates having ball and socket apertures therein adapted to aline, means for adjusting said plates with the apertures in alinement, shoulders formed on the inner surface of said tubular sleeve, and a pipe extending upward into said sleeve and having a portion of its upper end cut away to form shoulders to bear against the previously mentioned shoulders on the inner surface of the sleeve whereby relative rotation of the sleeve with respect to the pipe is limited.

WILLIAM ANDREW REHORN, JR.