March 27, 1934. S. J. MONK 1,952,276

ELECTRIC LAMP

Filed Oct. 31, 1930

Fig.1.

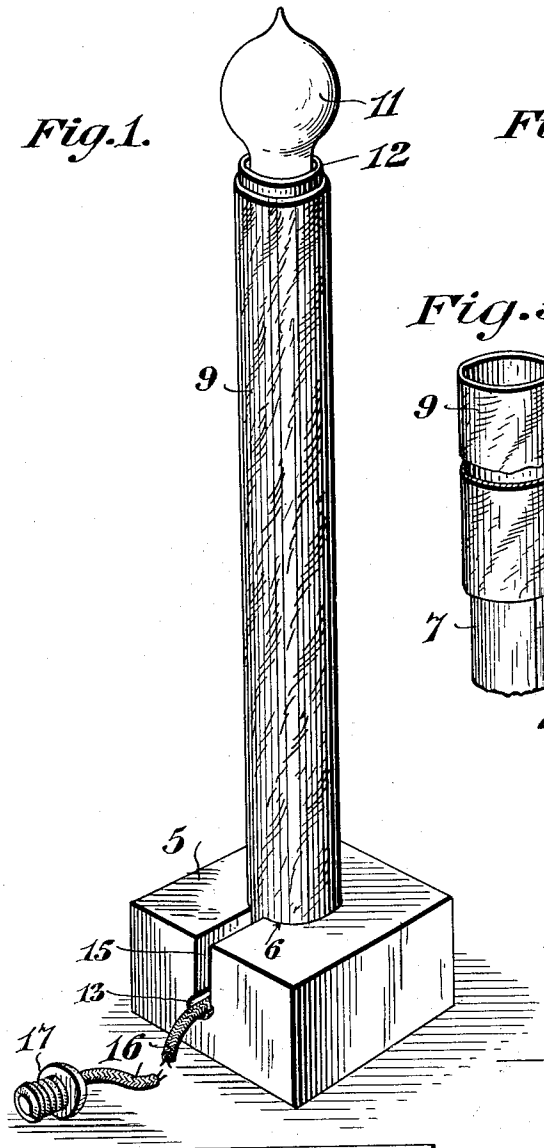


Fig.2.

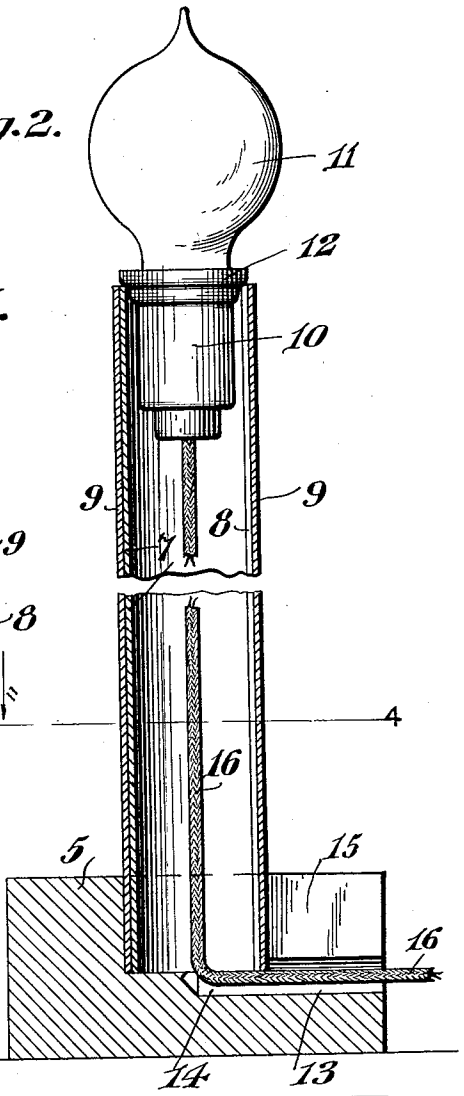


Fig.5.

Fig.3.

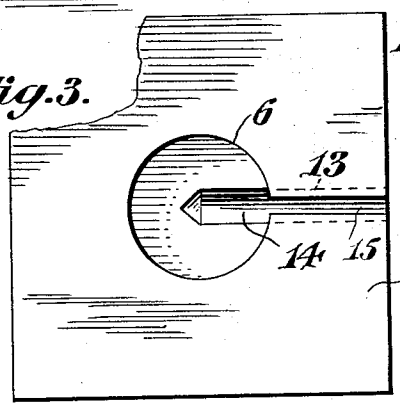
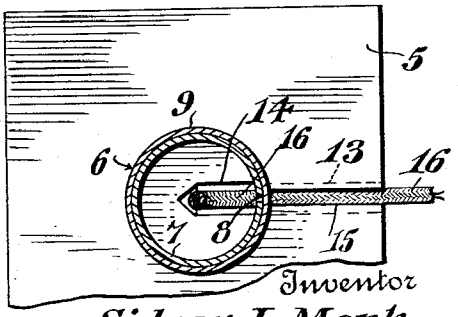


Fig.4.



Inventor

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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ELECTRIC LAMP

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Application October 31, 1930, Serial No. 492,529

5 Claims. (Cl. 240—10)

The object of the present invention is to provide a table or stand-lamp of an exceedingly simple but attractive character in which the parts may be easily assembled and form a novel combination.

In the accompanying drawing:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of one embodiment of the invention.

Figure 2 is a vertical sectional view therethrough.

Figure 3 is a top plan view of the base block per se.

Figure 4 is a cross sectional view on the line 4—4 of Figure 2.

Figure 5 is a detail perspective of a portion of the body showing how the parts thereof are separable.

In the form of structure shown, a rectangular block 5 is provided, which may be of wood or other material, and which may have any configuration desired. This block constitutes the base of the lamp and has bored or otherwise formed in its top a socket 6. This socket detachably receives a tubular standard which may be formed of any material and preferably imitates a candle in size and finish. The tubular standard, as shown, comprises two parts, an inner tubular core section 7 that is split longitudinally, as shown at 8, and an enclosing jacket 9, preferably seamless. The outer section or jacket 9 slides snugly over the inner section and is preferably of the same length as the same so that both engage in the socket 6 and not only does the jacket section reenforce the inner section, but it covers the seam or split 8. In the upper end of this standard is fitted a lamp holder, preferably a well-known form of socket fixture 10, an electric lamp being shown therein and designated 11. It will be noted that the fixture has an annular flange 12 that rests on the inner split section 7 of the body, while the jacket section 9 has an internal diameter that will permit the jacket section to be slipped over the flange and on to the inner section.

Bored or otherwise formed in the base 4 and extending from one side of the same is a passageway 13. This passageway cuts into the bottom of the socket 5, producing an open sided depression 14 in the bottom of said socket. It will be noted by reference to Figure 2 that as a consequence of this formation the channel 14 extends beneath the lower end of the tubular standard when said standard is seated on the bottom of the socket 6. Preferably also the base is provided with a slot 15 extending from the socket 6 to the side of the base 5 through which the passageway 13 opens. This slot also opens into said passageway.

A conducting cord for supplying electrical current to the lamp is shown at 16. This cord leads from the socket member 10 downwardly through the tubular standard, entering the channel 14 and extending through the passageway 13 out of the side of the base. It is provided with the usual plug 17 or other means for connecting it to a suitable source of supply. It will be noted that the cord is of less diameter than the passageway so that it can readily lie in the channel 14 beneath the standard, leaving said standard squarely seated on the bottom of the socket 6. The slot 15 is wide enough to permit the passage of said cord.

By employing the two part standard or candle body, a very material advantage is gained over the practice heretofore employed of having a single heavy split tubular body. The split body makes the threading of the feed wire into the body an easy operation to perform. But the crack in the body is unsightly and if the strain happens to be applied to the cord as sometimes happens, the lamp socket member is wedged down into the body, spreading it apart and giving an unsightly appearance. With the present structure, the crack is not only hidden but the open supporting section is bound by the outer section, thereby producing a better appearing and a better mechanical structure. Moreover as the two sections can be made individually of light material and the split section can be rough and unfinished, the cost is not materially increased.

The structure of the base is such that the wire can be easily threaded from the socket into the passageway before the standard is placed in the socket, the slot 15 permitting the easy introduction of the cord 16 into the passageway 9. This structure therefore has desirable mechanical characteristics which make it easy to assemble and when assembled, producing a firmly associated set of parts. The structure moreover provides a set of units that can, if desired, be packed and sold in knock-down condition and assembled by the purchaser. The electrical equipment consisting of the lamp socket element, the cord and the plug can be completely assembled and sold as such a unit because as explained they in assembled condition can be fitted to the other parts. More than that these units can be individually sold as separate articles of manufacture. Thus a purchaser may select from a number of such, a base of a color or configuration and a body or standard to suit his individual taste, making

it possible to secure a variety of combinations and at the same time providing a number of individual items for separate sale.

From the foregoing, it is thought that the construction, operation and many advantages of the herein described invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art without further description, and it will be understood that various changes in the size, shape, proportion and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

What I claim, is:

1. An electric lamp comprising a base having a socket, and a passageway leading from one side of the base through one side of the socket and extending into the bottom wall of the socket forming an open sided channel therein, a tubular standard seated in the socket and having a lamp-receiving fixture at its upper end, and a supply cord extending through the passageway into the socket and through the standard to the lamp-receiving fixture.

2. An electric lamp comprising a base, a standard, a lamp holding fixture, and a supply cord extending through the standard to the fixture, said standard comprising a split tubular inner section, the split of which permits the introduction and removal of the cord, and a tubular jacket section surrounding the inner section covering the split and holding the split section against expansion, said tubular sections being of substantially the same length.

3. An electric lamp comprising a base, a standard, a lamp holding fixture on the standard, and a supply cord extending through the standard to the fixture, said standard comprising a split tubular inner section that supports the fixture, the split of said section permitting the introduction and removal of the cord, and a tubular jacket section of substantially the length of and surrounding the inner section and covering the split, said jacket section being movable over the fixture and longitudinally on the inner section and when in place preventing the expansion of the inner section.

4. An electric lamp comprising a base having a socket, a standard consisting of a tubular core section that is longitudinally split and a continuously walled jacket section encircling the core section and holding the same against expansion, the two sections having their lower ends seated in the socket, a lamp fixture on the upper end of the standard, and a supply cord extending from the fixture through the standard.

5. An electric lamp comprising a base having a socket, a passageway leading from one of the outer side faces of the base and opening through one side of the socket and being cut to provide an open channel in the bottom wall of the socket, and a slot opening through the socket and said outer side face of the base and into the passageway, a tubular standard seated in the socket and having the passageway extending beneath it to its interior, a lamp holding fixture at the upper end of the standard, and a supply cord extending through the passageway into the socket below the standard and through the standard to the lamp-receiving fixture.

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