Oct. 19, 1943. C. L. DEWEY 2,331,893

STAND DESK LAMP

Filed July 16, 1942

Fig. 1

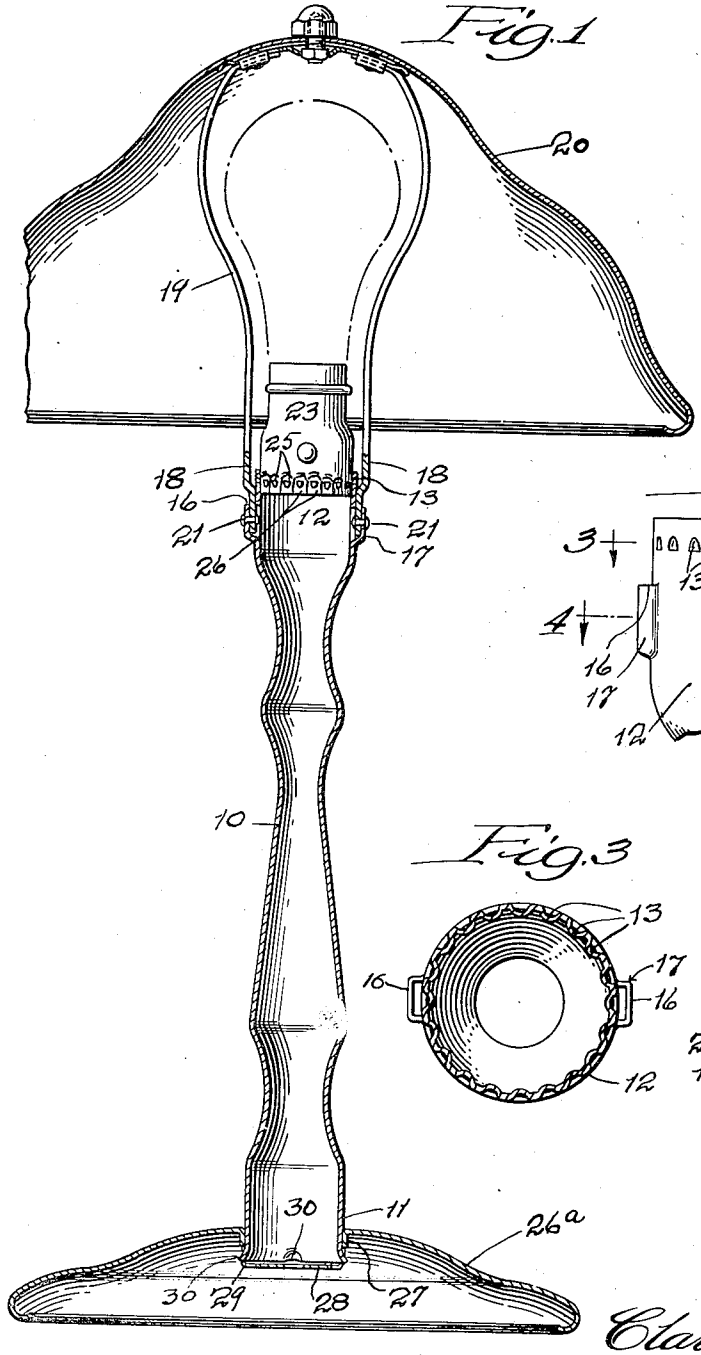


Fig. 2

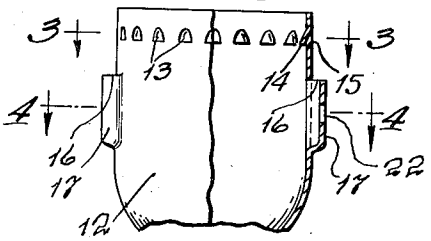
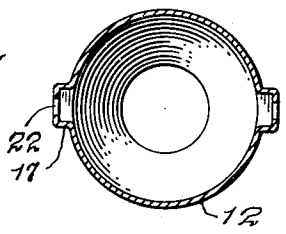


Fig. 3

Fig. 4



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STAND DESK LAMP

Clarence L. Dewey, Elkhart, Ind.

Application July 16, 1942, Serial No. 451,158

3 Claims. (Cl. 240—81)

The desk lamp of the present invention is designed to embody a combined standard and lamp socket which is formed of a section of tubing configured by the method set forth and described in the Dewey patent, No. 2,265,723, issued December 9, 1941.

The Dewey method is one which permits a continuous length of tubing to be configured into unit sections of the desired form to constitute lamp standards and to be thereafter cut into units and employed in the manner hereinafter set forth.

The standard of the present invention is so formed that its lower end is adapted to be socketed within a base mounting while its upper end is so fabricated as to provide socket connection for the bulb socket and at the same time to afford a mounting for the bracket which carries the lamp shade.

Further objects and details will appear from a description of the invention in conjunction with the accompanying drawing, wherein:

Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of a lamp embodying the features of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a fragmental view partly in section showing the upper portion of the standard on an enlarged scale;

Fig. 3 is a cross sectional view taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 2 looking in the direction of the arrows, and;

Fig. 4 is a cross section taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 2 looking in the direction of the arrows.

The combined standard and socket member 10 is formed from an integral section of tubing to provide a foot portion 11 at the lower end and a socket portion 12 at the upper end. The body of the standard in the form shown is given a combined tapered and undulatory configuration of any suitable ornamental character. The socket portion 12 is provided near its upper margin with a ring of protuberant lips 13 each of which is cut free along its lower edge 14 and pressed inwardly to expose the edge 15 of the socket wall which thus affords a line of exposed stops 14 along the row of lips.

Below the ring of lips thus formed, the metal of the socket wall on opposite sides is cut free along the edges 16 and outwardly pressed or offset away from the wall to afford pockets 17 for the reception of the lower ends of the arms 18 of an arch-shaped bracket 19 which supports a dome-shaped shade 20. Each of the arms at its lower end is apertured to receive a rivet 21 which is entered through an aperture 22 in the associated pocket.

The ring of lips 13 with the underlying stop edges 14 affords a snap socket connection for a standard bulb socket 23 which is provided near its lower end with a ring of outwardly protruding spaced lips 25 presenting their free stop edges upwardly to engage with the downwardly presented stop edges 14 on the lips 13 and, in order to guide the lips 13, the metal surrounding each of the lips 25 is depressed inwardly to afford guide channels 26 to hold the coacting lips in register while the bulb socket is being fitted and until the stop edges have snapped into interlocking engagement with one another.

The lower or foot end 11 of the standard is mounted within a socket well formed in the center of a convexely rounded base 26a. The socket well is formed to provide cylindrical side walls 27 connecting with a base or floor 28 with spaced apertures 29 formed in the corners where the side walls connect with the floor. The lower end of the standard foot rests upon or near the floor 28 and has the metal adjacent the corner apertures outwardly bulged or offset in the form of protruding bosses 30 which extend through the corner apertures and serve to tightly interlock the standard within the well in the base.

The lamp constructed in the manner above described is one which consists of a minimum number of parts which are secured together without the use of extraneous means of attachment save in the case of the rivets 21 which connect the said bracket to the standard. The standard itself can be configured as a unit section and thereafter requires no further fabrication except in the formation of the lips 13 and the pockets 17 which together with the protuberant bosses 30 constitute the only additional displacement of the metal required. The method of forming the standard permits an infinite number of variations in design and in the combination of tapers and curvatures employed but without in any way interfering with or complicating the end portions of the standard, which afford the connections heretofore described.

I claim:

1. In a lamp, the combination of a tubular standard having at its upper end a socket portion adapted to receive a bulb socket, the socket portion being formed to provide a plurality of inwardly protruding lips cut free along their lower edges to expose the wall of the socket portion and thus afford a plurality of stops, a bulb socket provided with a plurality of outstanding lips adapted to register with the lips first described and to abut against the stop edges and a base provided with a socket well adapted to

receive the lower end of the standard, said socket well having a surrounding side wall and floor with apertures formed at the corner junction between the wall and the floor, and the foot of the standard being provided with outwardly offset bosses entered through said apertures to interlock the parts together.

2. In a lamp, the combination of a tubular standard having at its upper end a socket portion adapted to receive a bulb socket, the socket portion being formed to provide a plurality of inwardly protruding lips cut free along their lower edges to expose the wall of the socket portion and thus afford a plurality of stops, a bulb socket provided with a plurality of outstanding lips adapted to register with the lips first described and to abut against the stop edges, and a base formed of sheet material bulged upwardly in its center and therein provided with a socket well formed by inwardly depressing the material and adapted to receive the lower end of the standard, said socket well having a surrounding side wall and floor with apertures formed at the corner junction between the wall and the floor, and the foot of the standard being provided with outwardly offset bosses entered through said apertures to interlock the parts together.

3. In a lamp, the combination of a tubular standard having at its upper end a socket portion adapted to receive a bulb socket, the socket portion being formed to provide a plurality of inwardly protruding lips cut free along their lower edges to expose the wall of the socket portion and thus afford a plurality of stops and further provided with spaced upwardly opening pockets formed by offsetting the walls of the standard below the lips, a bulb socket provided with a plurality of outstanding lips adapted to register with the lips first described and to abut against the stop edges, a lamp bracket comprising arms having their lower ends entered into said pockets, and a shade carried thereby, and a base formed of sheet material bulged upwardly in its center and therein provided with a socket well formed by inwardly depressing the material and adapted to receive the lower end of the standard, said socket well having a surrounding side wall and floor with apertures formed at the corner junction between the wall and the floor, and the foot of the standard being provided with outwardly offset bosses entered through said apertures to interlock the parts together.

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