(No Model.)

W. PATZER.

LAMP STANDARD.

No. 373,304. Patented Nov. 15, 1887.

Fig. 1

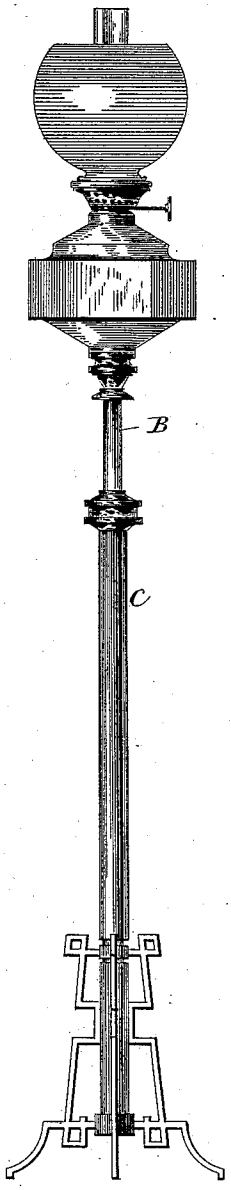


Fig. 2

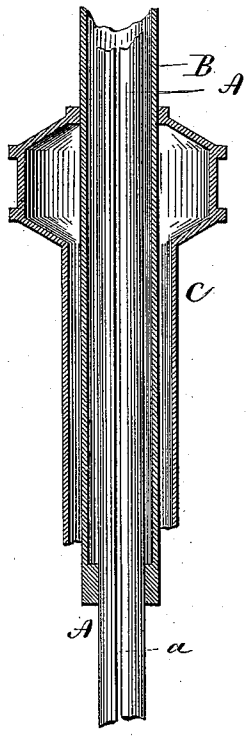
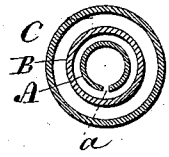


Fig. 3



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM PATZER, OF MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE MERIDEN BRONZE COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

LAMP-STANDARD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 373,304, dated November 15, 1887.

Application filed April 18, 1887. Serial No. 235,140. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM PATZER, of Meriden, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Lamp-Standards; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a side view of the lamp complete; Fig. 2, a vertical central section of the standard; Fig. 3, a transverse section of the standard.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of lamp-standards designed to rest upon the floor and support the lamp, and adjustable to different elevations. The standards for this class of lamps are usually composed of two tubes, the one carrying the lamp sliding telescopically within the other tube, which is fixed to the base. It is necessary that these lamps should be securely held at any point to which they may be adjusted, and so that the lamp and the tube carrying it may not accidentally slide downward. While a simple sliding telescopic tube is readily understood, and so that any person desiring so to do may readily adjust the lamp if mechanism be applied to lock the standard at any desired point, it is necessary that the person adjusting the lamp shall understand that mechanism, so that in many cases such mechanism, while possessing many advantages, is undesirable. Frictional devices have been applied to standards of this character, so that the adjustable tube may be either forced downward or drawn upward from the outer or stationary tube. It is to this latter class of standards that my invention particularly relates; and it has for its object the construction of a frictional device which is at all times sure to hold the lamp at any point to which it may be adjusted, yet permit its readjustment, and without the employment of any direct-acting mechanism.

To the base a vertical tube, A, is fixed and extends upward. B is the adjustable tube which carries the lamp and slides down over the inner tube, A. The inner tube, A, is slit vertically, as at *a*, and is circumferentially elastic. Normally the inner tube, A, is of slightly-larger external diameter than the internal diameter of the lower part of the adjustable tube B. The tube B is forced down upon the inner tube, A, circumferentially contracting the inner tube to some extent and so as to make frictional engagement with the inner tube; hence the tube B may be raised or lowered on the tube A, the frictional contact between the two being sufficient to support the tube B, with the lamp it carries, at any desirable point.

To the base a tube, C, is fixed, concentric with the inner tube, A, and the adjustable tube B, but of larger internal diameter than the adjustable tube B. This outer tube forms a shield over the inner tube, so that the surface of that tube is not exposed, this tube C corresponding to the usual fixed portion of the lamp-standard, and is provided with the usual collar at the upper end as an ornament, through which the adjustable tube works.

The elasticity of the inner tube, A, permits the adjustable tube to move freely, yet will hold it so firmly that an accidental descent of the lamp and standard is practically impossible, and in adjusting the lamp to different elevations it is only necessary to raise the lamp or force it downward, according to the position required, no operative mechanism being necessary to secure the parts when adjusted.

I claim—

In a lamp-standard, the combination of the tube A, fixed to the base, the said tube vertically slit throughout its length and circumferentially elastic, and the tube B, carrying the lamp and surrounding the tube A, the external diameter of the tube A being normally larger than the internal diameter of the tube B, but contracted by the outer tube set thereon, substantially as described, and whereby the elasticity of the said inner tube produces frictional contact between said inner and outer tubes.

WILLIAM PATZER.

Witnesses:

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