

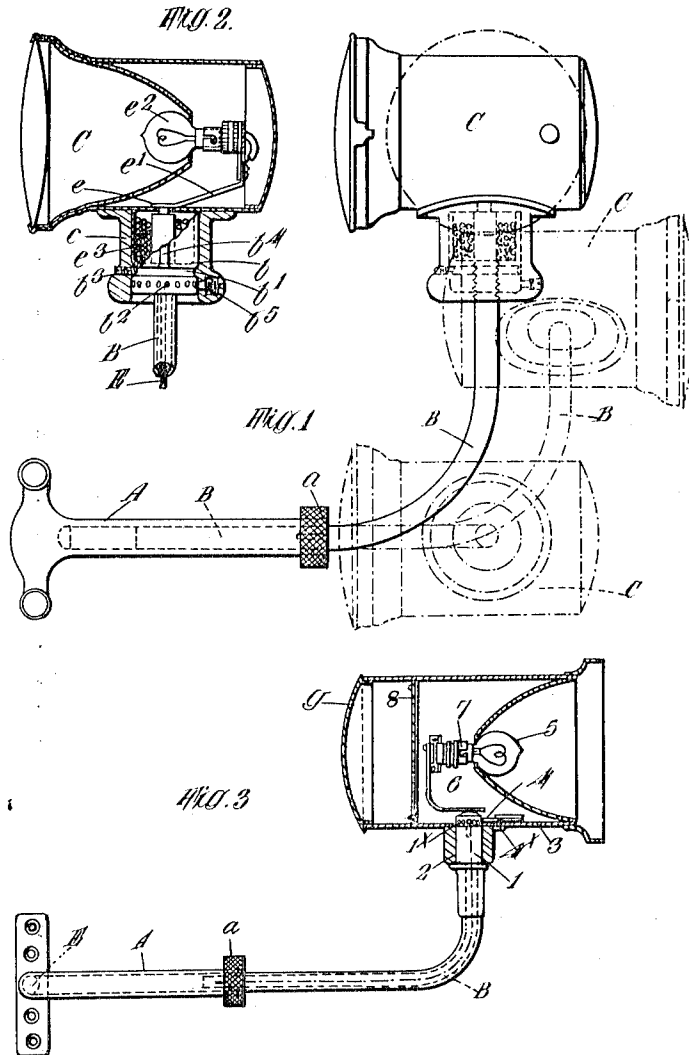
H. A. GOFF.
LAMP BRACKET.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 23, 1912.

1,082,079.

Patented Dec. 23, 1913.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses:

F. P. Rorstone
E. Batchelder

Inventor:
H. A. Goff

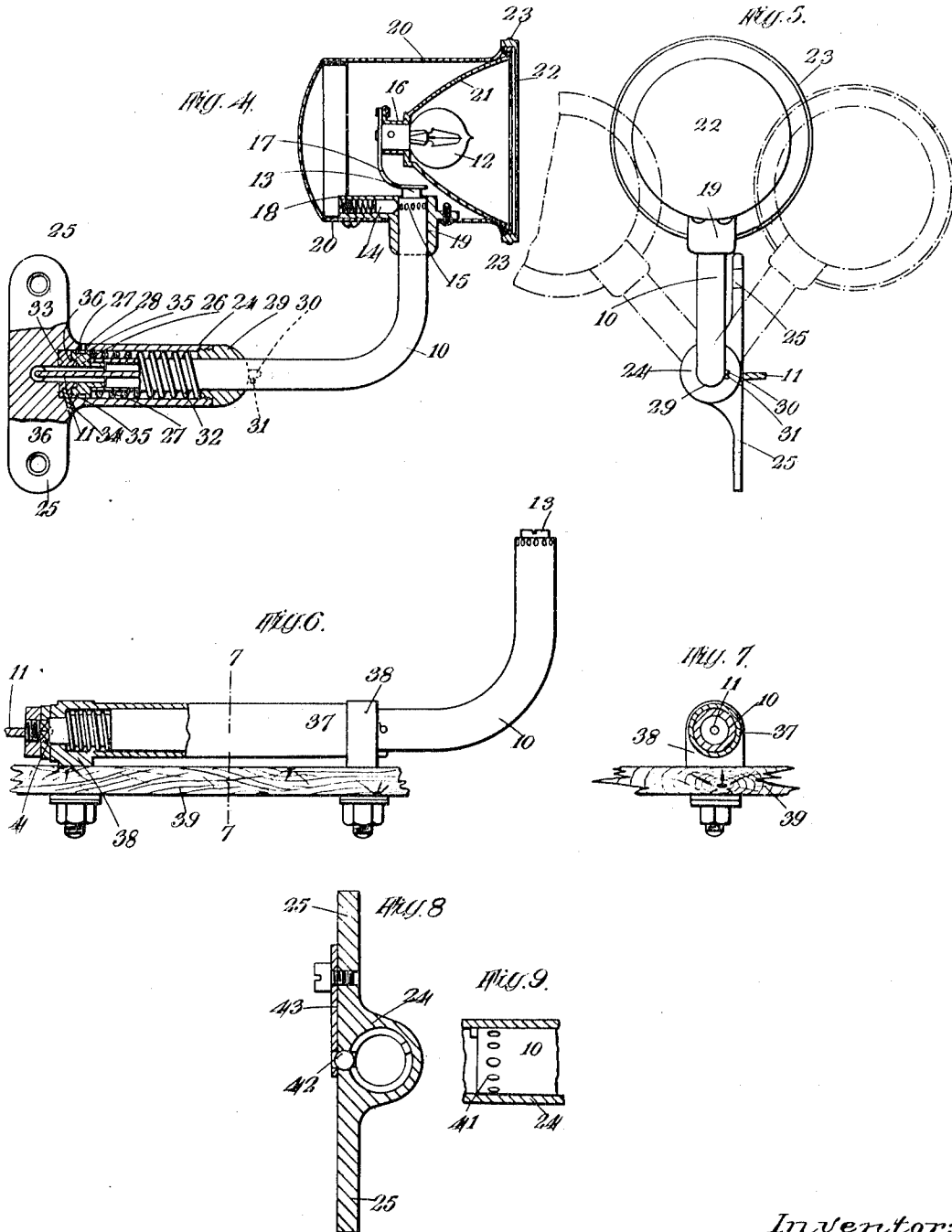
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY ALEXANDER GOFF, OF ENGLEFIELD GREEN, ENGLAND, ASSIGNOR TO JOHN DRAKE, OF EGHAM, ENGLAND.

LAMP-BRACKET.

1,082,079.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 23, 1913.

Application filed January 23, 1912. Serial No. 672,936.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY ALEXANDER GOFF, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at 55 Middle Hill, Englefield Green, in the county of Surrey, England, have invented certain new and useful Lamp-Brackets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in lamp supports or brackets for use on motor cars and in other situations in which provision is made for effecting the angular displacement of the lamp in a horizontal and vertical plane relatively to the vertical center line of the lamp and horizontal center line of the bracket or support.

For the purpose of the present invention the support consists of a hollow carrier of approximately L formation. The extremity of one portion is provided with notches or indentations to engage with a spring controlled bolt or ball carried in the lamp casing. The extremity of the other portion is adapted to work in a sleeve forming part of a bracket which is capable of attachment to the dash board or other desired surface. The last mentioned extremity may be capable of moving telescopically in the sleeve and of assuming various angular positions relatively thereto; the parts being secured by means of a nut device. The said extremity may however carry a spring and be formed or provided with projections or notches whereby engagement is effected with corresponding notches or projections formed in or on the bracket or on a bushing associated therewith.

In order that the said invention may be clearly understood and readily carried into effect, I will describe the same more fully with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a lamp and bracket embodying the features of the invention, the parts in dotted lines indicating some of the various positions into which the lamp may be put. Fig. 2 is a view in section, with certain parts in elevation showing the construction of the lamp and its socket or bracket joint. Fig. 3 is a view partly in elevation and partly in section illustrating a method of constructing the socket or bracket joint when it is not desired to embody therewith the means of packing away the supplemental length

of conductor. Fig. 4 is a vertical section of a modified form of the lamp and support or bracket. Fig. 5 is an end view thereof indicating in broken lines angular displacement of the lamp about the horizontal center line of the support. Fig. 6 is a view partly in section and partly in elevation showing a further modified form of the support and bracket. Fig. 7 is a transverse section taken along the line 7—7 in Fig. 6. Figs. 8 and 9 are views illustrating a simplified construction of the locking means for insuring the angular disposition of the lamp and support.

The bracket A which is adapted for attachment to the dash board or elsewhere is tubular and is arranged telescopically, the outer end B being formed or provided with a spigot or seating device *b* for entering a socket *c* carried by the lamp C. The two parts of the telescopic bracket may be adjusted as regards their length by means of a locking ring or nut *a* or other suitable device. The said spigot or seating device *b* is formed with a groove *b*¹ and a notched or toothed ring or the like *b*², the former being provided for the reception of a projection *b*³ carried in the socket *c* of the lamp C, and which engages in the groove *b*¹ and prevents the withdrawal of the lamp from the bracket, except when the projection *b*³ coincides with the groove *b*⁴ which also permits of the lamp being placed in position on the seating. The lamp as aforesaid is capable of angular movement around the bracket, but in order that the lamp may be locked, at any angle around the bracket, a spring controlled pawl device *b*⁵ or the like mounted in the socket *c* is provided for engagement with notches formed in the aforesaid ring *b*². The aforesaid bracket A, B is hollow and the necessary conductors E are threaded through the same while the seating *b* contains a suitable contact device *e* from whence a yielding metal leaf or blade *e*¹ or other convenient device may be arranged to convey the current to the lamp *e*².

In order that the lamp may be employed at a distance from the bracket, the usual form of supplemental lead consisting of a suitable length of conductor *e*³ may be connected with the main conductor in the bracket, and with the aforesaid contact device *e* so that the said lamp may be removed from its socket *b* and utilized at any dis-

5 tance (limited only by the length of wire e^3). This wire e^3 , may, when the lamp is in use on the bracket, be stowed neatly away in the annular space formed within the spigot b . Any convenient switches or other make and break devices (not shown) may obviously be employed where necessary or desirable for illuminating and cutting out the lamp.

10 According to the arrangement illustrated in Fig. 3, the spigot 1 is carried in a socket 2 pertaining to the lamp 3. The latter is provided with a spring controlled bolt 4 which is adapted to engage with notches or teeth 1^* formed at the upper end of the spigot 1. The current is conveyed to the lamp 5 by means of the leaf or blade 6, similarly to the method described with reference to Figs. 1 and 2. The socket 7 for the lamp may be carried by a disk or partition 8 or be mounted separately as shown and the space between the said partition and the back 9 of the lamp may be utilized for containing the aforesaid supplemental lead or conductor; same being provided with suitable adapters if required whereby connection may be made with the spigot 1 and leaf or blade 6. The supplemental lead may be simply placed in the holder therefor or be arranged therein in an orderly manner. The spring controlled bolt 4 may be withdrawn from engagement with the teeth 1^* of the spigot 1 by means of the stud pin or holdfast 4^* .

35 Referring to Figs. 4 and 5, 10 is the hollow carrier through which the conducting wire 11 for supplying the electric current to the lamp 12 passes, the said wire being led to the contact 13 at the end of the hollow carrier 10. The lamp is provided with a spring controlled bolt or stop 14 which is adapted to engage by its outer extremity with holes or indentations 15 formed around the upper end of the hollow carrier 10. The socket 16 pertaining to the lamp 10 carries a spring contact 17 which normally bears on the contact 13 and thereby enables the circuit of the lamp to be completed. The aforesaid bolt 14 is mounted in a holder or casting 18 which affords a socket 19 for the reception of the upturned end of the carrier 10 and which is secured to the casing 20 of the lamp. 21 is the reflector and 22 the front glass which is carried by the ring 23 screwed to the casing 20. The extremity of the carrier 10 remote from the lamp is mounted in a bracket 24 of hollow section and having ears 25, 25 for effecting its attachment to the dash board or other surface. The said carrier is provided with a washer or ferrule 26 whereof the periphery is grooved as at 27 for nearly the entire circumference, a stop such as a grub screw 28 being adapted to work in the said groove and by means of the ungrooved portions of

the washer 26 which forms an abutment, the carrier is prevented from making a complete revolution in the hollow portion 24 of the bracket. Another way of preventing the complete revolution which may be found convenient in some cases would be by forming or providing a projection or extension of the nut 29 as indicated at 30 and a pin or lateral projection 31 on the carrier 10. When using this latter arrangement the groove 27 may extend for the entire circumference of the washer or ferrule 26. Between the latter and the inner end of the nut 29 is a spring 32. The washer or ferrule 26 is adapted to engage by means of projections and recesses with a hardened washer 33 which is secured in the inner end of the hollow bracket arm 24 by means of a taper pin 34 or other convenient device. The projections and recesses on the washers 26 and 33 are indicated at 35 and 36 respectively. By means of the bolt 14 and holes or recesses 15 the lamp may be turned to any angle about the upturned part of the carrier 10 and the latter may be turned to any desired angle in the part 24 of the holder or bracket, the washers 26 and 23 by virtue of the projections and recesses 35 36 enabling the carrier 10 to be locked or held owing to the adjacent surfaces of the said washers being held in close contact by the pressure of the spring 32. The groove 27 being wider than the diameter of the stop or grub screw 28 enables the washer 26 on the carrier 10 to move away from the washer 33 to such an extent that the said washer 26 is rendered free to rotate upon the washer 33 so that the adjustment of the carrier 10 may be effected. The wire 11 is led through the back of the part of the bracket which is formed or provided with the ears 25 and thence through a hole in the dash board to the source of current.

According to the construction illustrated in Figs. 6 and 7, the carrier 10 is also of hollow construction but it is mounted in an elongated hollow or tubular bracket piece or holder 37 formed or provided with lugs 38, 38, whereby attachment is made to the dash board 39. The holder 37 is formed for engagement with the washer 40 whereby the action, in effecting the angular adjustment of the carrier 10 is rendered similar to that pertaining to the construction described with reference to Figs. 4 and 5. The wire 11 is brought out at the end of the device and is connected with the source of current in any convenient manner.

Referring to Figs. 8 and 9 the end of the hollow carrier 10 which enters the tubular part 24 of the bracket, is formed with holes or indentations 41 into which a ball 42 engages when the parts are in position, the engagement being maintained by means of the blade or leaf spring 43. A similar ar-

rangement of leaf spring and ball may be employed in the socket 19 of the lamp.

In the drawings I have illustrated the invention as applied to an electric lamp but it will be obvious that other illuminating devices may be employed.

What I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is:—

1. In a lamp support or bracket for use on motor cars and in other situations, the combination of a bi-part hollow support for an electrical conductor, said support being adapted for angular displacement in a vertical plane, a lamp socket adapted to rotate around the same, contacts for preserving an unbroken circuit during rotary movements of the lamp, and means for locking the said socket and the hollow support respectively.

2. In a lamp support or bracket for use on motor cars and in other situations, the combination of a bi-part telescopic support capable of longitudinal and angular adjustment, and a lamp socket embracing one end of said support and adapted to rotate around the same, and means for retaining or locking the same in any angular position, said means consisting of a yielding projection carried by the lamp adapted to engage with notches on the lamp support.

3. In a lamp support or bracket for use on motor cars and in other situations, the combination of a bi-part hollow support adapted for angular displacement in a vertical plane, interlocking washers for retaining said support in position, a lamp socket adapted to embrace one end of said support and rotate around the same, and a spring controlled catch for locking said socket.

4. In a lamp support or bracket for use

on motor cars and in other situations, the combination of a hollow holder adapted to contain an electric conducting wire, a hollow support carried by said holder and adapted for angular displacement, in a vertical plane, interlocking washers for retaining said support in position, a lamp socket adapted to embrace one end of said hollow support and to rotate around the same, and a spring controlled catch for locking said socket.

5. In a lamp support or bracket for use on motor cars and in other situations, the combination of a hollow holder, a hollow support carried by said holder and adapted for angular displacement in a vertical plane, a lamp socket adapted to embrace one end of said hollow support and to rotate around the same, and spring controlled members for locking the said socket and the hollow support respectively.

6. In a lamp support or bracket for use on motor cars and in other situations, the combination of a hollow holder, a hollow support carried by said holder and adapted for angular displacement in a vertical plane, means for preventing a complete revolution thereof, a lamp socket adapted to embrace one end of said hollow support and to rotate around the same, and spring controlled members for locking the said socket and the hollow support respectively.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

HENRY ALEXANDER GOFF.

Witnesses:

WALTER J. SKERTEN,
T. SELLY WARDLE.