Aug. 11, 1931. M. F. ROSACKER 1,818,582

FLEXIBLE LAMP BRACKET

Filed Sept. 19, 1929

Fig. 2.

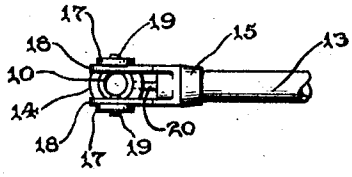
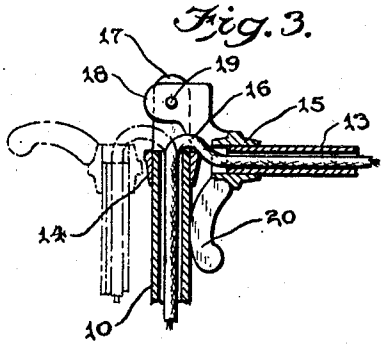


Fig. 3.



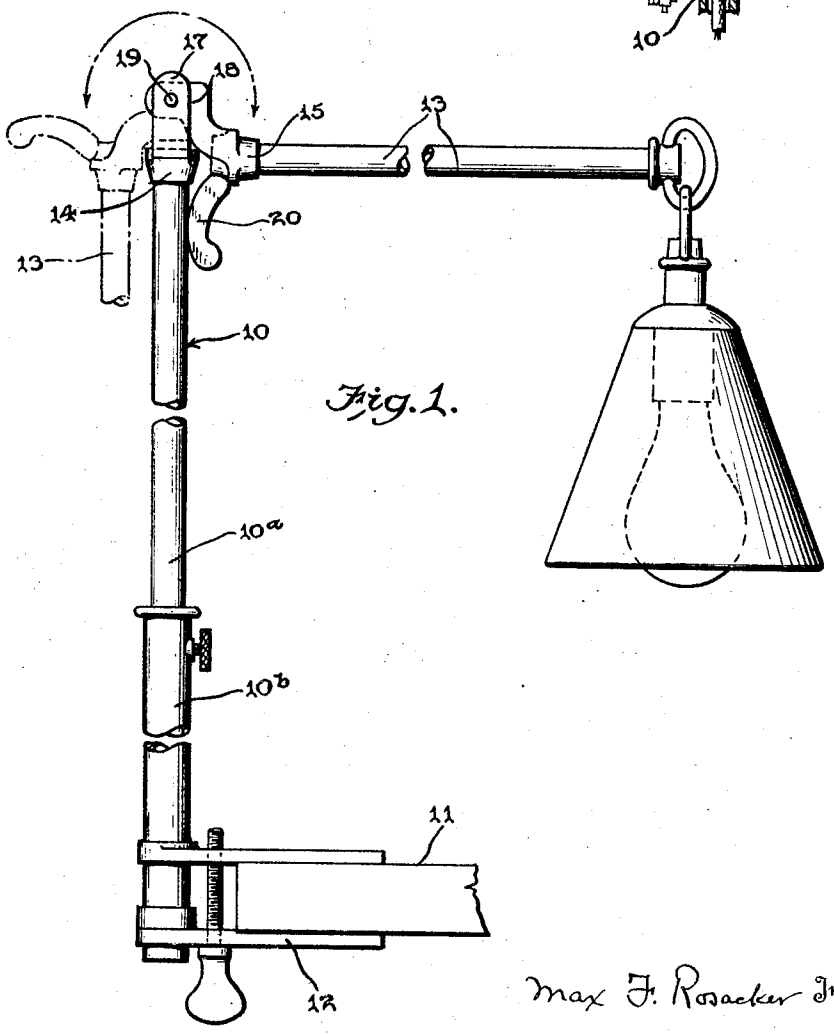


Fig. 1.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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FLEXIBLE LAMP BRACKET

Application filed September 19, 1929. Serial No. 393,717.

My invention relates to lamp brackets particularly of the bridge type having a pedestal or pillar and a lamp carrying arm angularly projecting therefrom, my main object being to provide an improved pivotal connection for the lamp arm whereby it may be folded into compact parallel relation to the pillar for carriage, storage or the like or swung through an arc substantially three-quarters of a circle to supported angularly positioned projection from said pillar. Furthermore my pivotal connection is adapted, when used with a tubular pillar and arm employed as an enclosing casing for the lamp supplying electric wire cord, to substantially hide and protect said cord at the junction point of said pillar and arm and support it during the pivotal swing of the latter so as to avoid harmful wire kinks and their unsightly projection.

The invention is fully described in connection with the accompanying drawings, and the novel features thereof specifically set forth in the appended claim.

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of a lamp bracket embodying my invention, the compact folded position of the lamp arm being indicated in dotted lines.

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the pivotal connection shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary view, similar to the showing of Fig. 1, but indicating the parts in longitudinal cross section to disclose the hiding and protection afforded the electric wires by my improved pivotal connection.

Referring to the drawings in detail by reference characters, 10 indicates a pedestal or pillar, represented as tubular, and supported in vertical position by any known means, the drawings showing a table support 11, to which the pillar is fastened as by a clamp 12 or the like, and this pillar may be comprised of telescoping sections as shown at 10^a and 10^b.

The lamp supporting arm 13 is carried by the pillar 10 and, as shown, is pivotally connected to the latter so that it may be folded into close parallel relation to the latter, as indicated by the dotted line showing, or opened into supported angular projection therefrom as indicated in full lines, with its lamp overhanging the table 11.

The pivotal connection by which this range of arm movement is effected, as shown, consists of forked fittings 14 and 15, respectively fixedly secured in any convenient manner to the upper end of pillar 10 and the inner end of arm 13; said fittings preferably being tubular so as to leave the ends of said pillar and arm unobstructed for the unbroken extension of the electric wire cord 16 from said pillar into said arm by simple bending of the latter.

The forked extensions of fitting 14 project axially upwardly from the latter to form spaced parallel pivoting ears 17; while those of fitting 15, as shown, project laterally and are formed with offset ends to provide spaced pivoting ears 18 adapted to lie between and in parallelism with the ears 17 in the longitudinal axis of the pillar 10 when arm 13 is swung into folded parallel relation thereto. Separate pins 19, 19, as shown, pivotally connect the respective ears of each pair 17 and 18.

The pivotal connection above set forth provides for swinging the arm 13 in a plane including said pillar, from folded parallel relation close to the latter through an arc approximately two hundred and seventy degrees to an angularly projecting position on the opposite side of said pillar. And to simply support said arm, I have indicated a stop member 20, shown as a part of fitting 15 and projecting laterally therefrom in a direction opposite to that of the pivot ears 18 of the latter, said stop being adapted to rest against pillar 10 when arm 13 is in desired angular projecting position.

The pivotal connection above set forth provides for compact folding of arm 13 when desired for economy of space in packaging and storing, and its ready opening to extended position by a single swinging movement through a three quarters of a circle arc, stop member 20 then acting to support the same against the force of gravity without any other fastening.

As clearly seen in Fig. 3, the spread pivot

ears 17 and 18 also act to conceal and protect the electric cord 16, which otherwise would be exposed in its simple bending extension from pillar 10 to arm 13, and said ears further act as supports to guide the bend of said cord during the swing of arm 13, so as to prevent kinks and twists that in time will break the electric wires.

The lamp and shade indicated in the drawings may be removed when arm 13 is folded against pillar 10, or the shade may be designed to fold or collapse so as to occupy little space.

What I claim is:

In a lamp bracket having a supporting pedestal and a vertically swingable lamp supporting arm from folded parallel position on one side to angular projected position on the other side of the pedestal, a pivotal connection for said arm comprising forked end extensions of said pedestal and arm forming spaced pivotal ears, pivot pins connecting the respective ears of each pair, the ears of one pair being offset to overhang the longitudinal axis of the other pair when said arm is swung into folded position, and a stop extension of said arm forked extension adapted to limit reverse swing of said arm to a substantially right angled projection from said supporting pedestal.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

MAX F. ROSACKER.