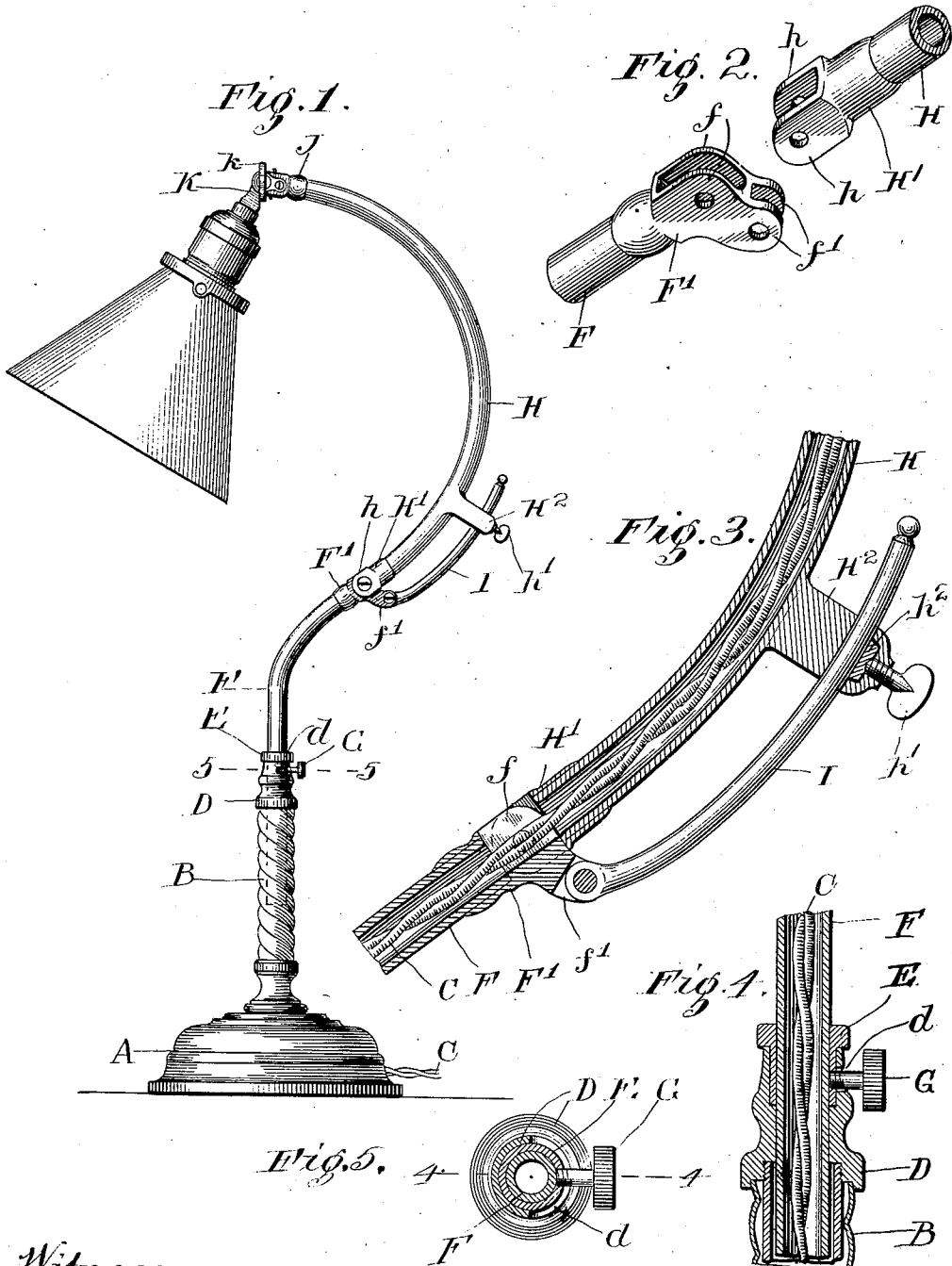


T. SMITH.
ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURE.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 3, 1904.

933,132.

Patented Sept. 7, 1909.



Witnesses:
Edward T. Wray
Homer L. Kraft

by

Theodore Smith
Parker & Carter

Attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEODORE SMITH, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO THEO. SMITH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS.

ELECTRIC-LIGHT FIXTURE.

933,132.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 7, 1909.

Application filed October 3, 1904. Serial No. 226,919.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODORE SMITH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Electric-Light Fixtures, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to electric light fixtures, and has for its object to provide a new and improved device of this description.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of one form of the fixture; Fig. 2 is a view showing the end of the member carrying the lamp and the end of the associated part to which it is connected; Fig. 3 is a sectional view through a portion of the member carrying the lamp; Fig. 4 is a sectional view taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 5; Fig. 5 is a sectional view taken on line 5—5 of Fig. 1.

Like letters refer to like parts throughout the several figures.

The particular device herein shown is adapted to be mounted upon a base, A, although it is, of course, evident that it could be attached to any support. This base is provided with a hollow cylindrical part, B, provided at its end with a sleeve, D, said sleeve being provided with a bushing, E. Slidably mounted in the cylindrical part B is a tube, F, which is held in any desired position by the screw G. The sleeve D is provided with a slot, *d*, through which the screw G passes, the screw being loose in said slot so that the tube F and the parts associated therewith may be rotated after the screw is tightened. This slot extends preferably about half way around the sleeve so as to give a rotary motion of 180° to the tube F. This screw holds the bushing E in place as it passes therethrough, and at the same time when tightened holds the tube F from longitudinal movement, but permits rotary movement thereof, the screw at the same time limiting the rotary movement by striking the edges of the slot *d*. The tube F is provided at its end with an engaging piece, F¹, having sides, *f*. A tube H is associated with the tube F, and is provided with a bifurcated end piece H¹ having projecting lugs *h* with holes therethrough, said lugs being pivoted to the sides *f* of the tube F. This construction secures an open joint

through which the electrical conductor can be passed. The part F¹ is provided with projecting lugs *f*¹ to which is pivotally connected a rod I adapted to be clamped between its ends to the tube H in any suitable manner, as by means of the part H² and the screw *h*² and clamping piece *h*². This clamping device is tightened up so as to produce enough friction to hold the part H of the jointed arm in any position to which it may be moved, although said arm can be moved to various positions by applying pressure thereto, the rod I sliding in the clamping device under such conditions. The end of this rod is free, as shown. The lamp socket is connected with the tube H by means of a joint which permits the tube to be moved to various positions. The socket has connected thereto a part, K, which passes between the arms of a bifurcated end piece, J, attached to the tube H. A thumb screw *k* passes through the parts, and is adapted when tightened to hold the lamp socket in any desired position. The conductor C for the light passes up through the cylindrical part B and the tubes F and H, so as to be concealed therein and protected thereby. It will be seen that by this construction there are various adjustable parts which permit the lamp to be moved to various positions. The limitation on the rotation of the lamp supporting part prevents the conductors from becoming too greatly twisted. It will thus be seen that a very great range of movement is secured by these various parts, and that this movement is obtained without danger of injuring the conductor. By having the rod I with its end free, such free end can move as the rod is slid in the clamping device so as to relieve the rod of the lateral strain. If, for example, the rod was connected at its end to some part, there would be a lateral or bending strain produced when the rod was slid, and the rod bent out of alinement. This is obviated by leaving the end free, as shown.

I have shown a particular construction wherein the supporting part, comprising the tubes F and H, is curved and of a particular construction, but it is, of course, evident that the various parts of my device may be modified and changed, and I, therefore, do not limit myself to the particular construction shown. The inclination of the rod I with relation to the part H will change as the part H is moved about the pivotal point, and since

the end of the rod I beyond the part H² is free, this movement can take place, there being sufficient spring in the rod to permit it. It is not necessary to have play of the rod in the projection H², for said rod fits tightly in said projection in order to hold the parts in any position to which they are moved.

I claim:

1. A fixture comprising a lamp socket, two curved supporting parts therefor pivoted together end to end, a rod pivoted to one part and frictionally clamped to the other part so as to hold said parts in position to form a continuous curve.
2. A fixture comprising a lamp socket, a tube to which it is connected, a supporting part to which said tube is pivotally connected, a rod having two points of attachment, one a pivotal connection to said supporting part and the other a frictional connection to said tube, said rod having its projecting end free so as to adjust itself to the various relative positions of the tube and the supporting part.
3. A fixture comprising a lamp socket, a hollow tube to which it is connected, a support to which said tube is pivotally attached, a conductor contained within said tube, a rod pivotally connected to said support and extending in proximity to said tube, a projection on said tube provided with a clamping part through which the end of the rod projects and which clamps the rod so as to hold the tube in any given position and yet permit movement of the tube when force is applied thereto, the end of said rod being free so as to relieve the rod of lateral strain when the relative position of the tube and the support is varied.
4. A fixture comprising a hollow cylindrical part, a supporting device projecting therein, a bushing surrounding the support-

ing device and projecting into the cylindrical part, said cylindrical part having an elongated slot, a screw in said slot adapted to lock the bushing and support together, said screw being free to move sidewise in the slot to permit rotation of the support.

5. A fixture comprising two hollow tubes pivotally connected together, an engaging piece at the end of one tube to which the other tube is pivotally connected, a laterally projecting lug on said engaging piece, a rod pivotally connected to said lug, said rod being frictionally connected with the tube pivoted to said engaging piece, and the end of said rod being free.

6. A fixture comprising a hollow cylindrical part, a tube adjustably mounted therein, means for holding said tube against longitudinal movement, a second tube pivoted to the first tube and in alinement therewith, a rod pivotally connected with said first tube and frictionally connected with the second tube, an electric light socket pivotally connected with said latter tube and a conductor passing through said tubes to said socket.

7. A light fixture comprising two hollow tubes provided with curved parts, the ends of the curved parts being pivoted together so as to be in alinement to form a continuous curve, a projection on each of said tubes, a rod having one end pivoted to one of said projections and the other end projecting through the other projection, and a clamping device associated with said latter projection to clamp the rod but arranged so as to permit the sliding of the rod when the one tube is moved about its pivotal connection with the other.

THEODORE SMITH.

Witnesses:

HOMER L. KRAFT,
PERCIVAL W. TRUMAN.