July 5, 1932. G. J. LA VIGNE ET AL 1,865,928

PORTABLE LAMP

Filed Sept. 22, 1930 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

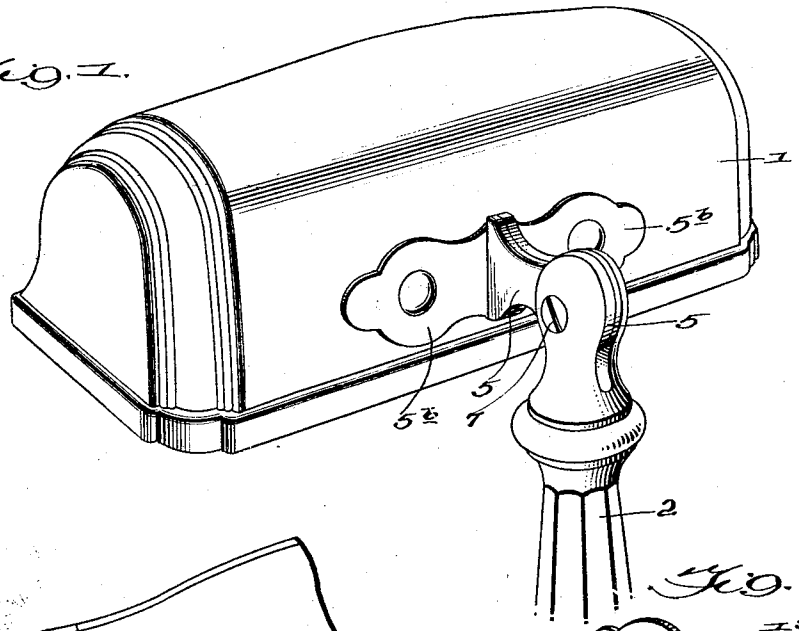



Fig. 5.

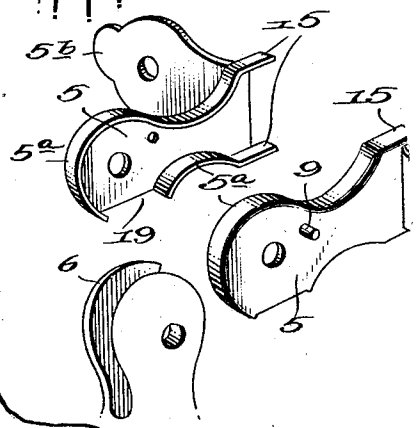






Fig. 2.

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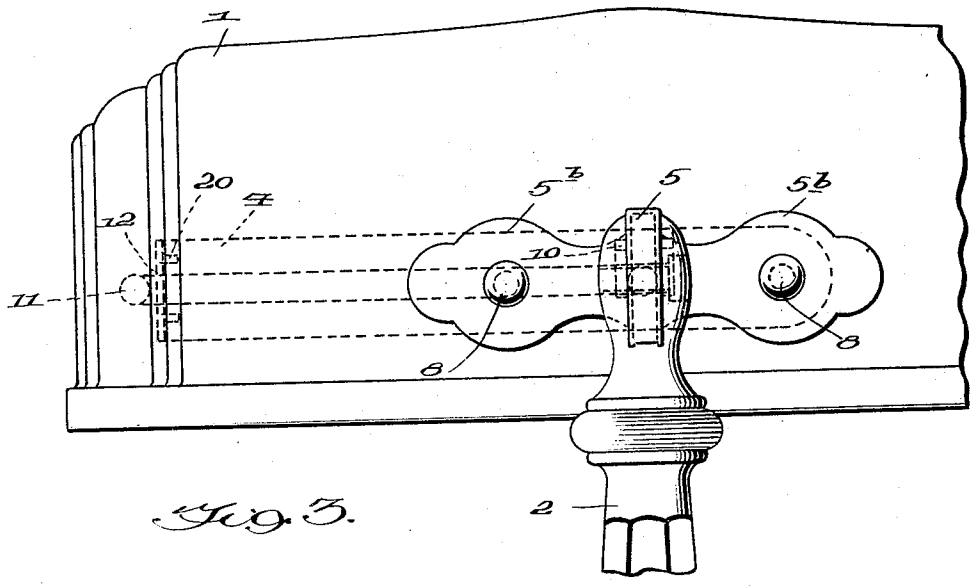
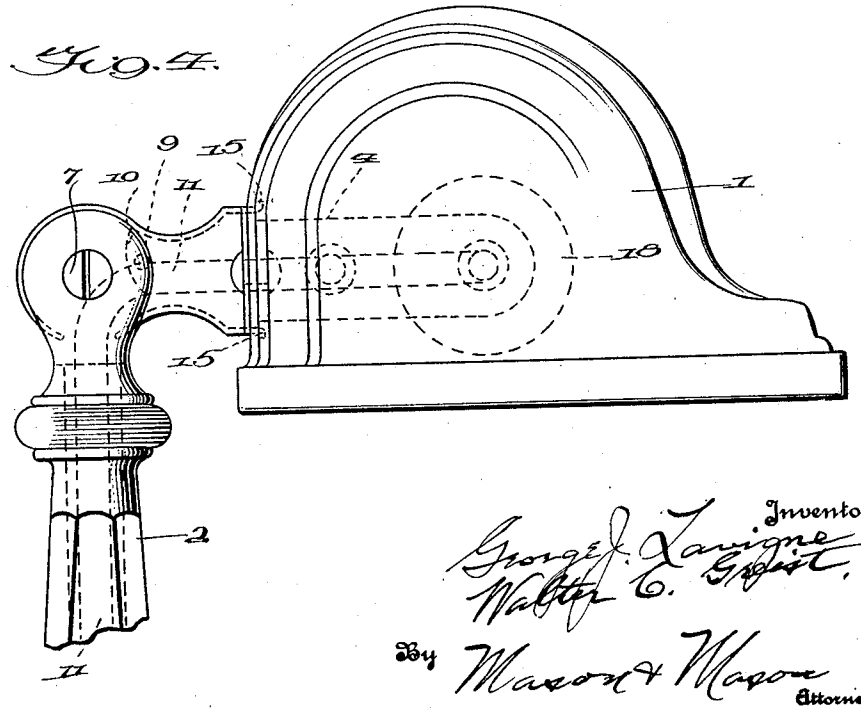



Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.




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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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## PORTABLE LAMP

Application filed September 22, 1930. Serial No. 483,661.

This invention relates to portable lamps, and more particularly to portable electric lamps adapted to be supported upon a desk or table.

An important feature of the invention is found in an adjustable friction joint between the standard and shade of a lamp of the type referred to embodying mating parts which may be stamped or die-shaped out of sheet metal, and are associated with a pedestal or supporting stem of the lamp and constructed to permit adjustment of the lamp and shade up and down only.

An additional feature of importance of the invention is embodied in an adjustable friction joint between the shade and column which is constructed to carry and conceal within its walls a flexible electric cord which conveys current to the lamp.

Still an additional feature of the invention is found in an adjustable friction joint of the type referred to, provided with a positive stop so that the extreme up and down movements of the lamp and shade are confined to certain limits.

Other features of the invention, including important details of construction and combinations of elements, will be hereinafter more fully described, and the novel features will be pointed out in the following claims.

In the drawings, illustrating a preferred construction,

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the exterior of a lamp shade, the top of the column, and the intermediate friction joint;

Figure 2 is an enlarged, partly sectional plan view of one end of the shade;

Figure 3 is a view in rear elevation of the friction joint elements;

Figure 4 is an end view of parts shown in Figure 3; and

Figure 5 is a perspective view, illustrating the disassembled parts of the friction joint.

The shade 1, of the elongated type commonly employed in desk lamps, is supported by a standard 2. The upper end of the standard consists of two parallel pear-shaped extensions 6 between which the shade supporting bracket, consisting of two mated, parallel members 5, 5 is clamped by the screw 7, the latter passing through aligned holes in the extensions 6 and bracket members. Each bracket member, constituting with the bifurcated standard terminal, the friction joint, comprises two right-angularly related parts 5 and 5*b*, as shown in Figure 5, the outer members 5 of the bracket being provided with inturned rims 5*a*, interrupted to form a space 19 at the lower edge of the member. The rims 5*a* extend inwardly to form lugs 15 which are adapted to enter slits in the rear of the shade 1, and are swaged over upon the inside of the shade to assist in holding the brackets thereto. An inner bracket 4 is arranged to lie along the inside face of the shade opposite the wings 5*b*, and rivets 8, 8, pass through holes in the wings 5*b*, the shade and bracket 4, firmly securing these several parts together.

The bifurcated terminals 6 are recessed at 10 to receive a stop pin 9 which is passed through aligned holes in the members of the bracket 5, the projecting ends of the pin being adapted to engage the shoulders forming the terminals of the spacers 10 to limit the up and down movements of the shade. The bracket members 5 with their rims 5*a* are assembled and inserted in the space between the terminals 6, the parts being frictionally connected by the screw 7 which may exert the proper amount of frictional binding action to cause the lamp and its shade to remain in any position of vertical adjustment within the limits of movement permitted by the stop pin 9, when the latter is employed. In this connection, while the stop pin is valuable as a means for limiting these movements, if desired, it may be dispensed with, and its inclusion with the structure herein described is optional, and does not necessarily form an indispensible part of the invention.

The bracket 4 is provided with a right angular portion, as shown, which extends forwardly in substantial parallelism with the adjacent end wall of the shade. This bracket is provided with two holes, 12 and 13, and the flexible cord carrying the electrical current wires is carried through the standard 2 which is hollow, and through the opening 19 into the space between the mating members of the

bracket 5, thence through an opening 120 in the bracket 4, and thence through openings 12, 13, to the lamp. The socket 3 of the latter is carried by the cap 17, the latter being supported from the arm of the bracket 4 by swaging or upsetting the metal of the bracket surrounding the hole 13 over onto a washer 21, which latter lies within the cap and between the cap and the swaged over metal of the bracket.

The socket bracket 4 performs several important functions, in that it supports the lamp in the proper location within the shade 1, and by means of the guide hole 12 provides for carrying the cord on a line approximately parallel to the rear face of the shade shell, the cord passing thence forwardly, along and parallel with the right-angular portion of bracket 4 to the point where it passes through the hole 13 and enters the lamp socket. By this means the cord is prevented from coming in contact with the lighted bulb of the lamp, thus avoiding danger of overheating and perhaps scorching the silk wrapping of the cord.

While we have herein shown an embodiment of the invention which is preferred, it is to be understood that variations in the details of construction, or combinations of parts may be made within the limits of the following claims without departing from the principles of the invention.

We claim:—

1. In a portable lamp, the combination with a shade, of a bracket comprising two mating parts, each of said parts composed of a member having inwardly extending rims which when assembled form a lamp cord receiving space, and a second member for each bracket part arranged at right angles to the first-named member and fastened to said shade, a lamp standard provided with a bifurcated terminal, and means for clamping the first-named members of said mating parts of the bracket between the bifurcations of said standard.

2. In a portable lamp, the combination with a bifurcated standard, of means for supporting a shade from said standard comprising a bracket formed of mating sheet metal parts each of which parts is composed of two right angularly disposed members, one member of each part being provided with an inturned rim having therein an opening to receive the lamp cord, said rims when the bracket parts are assembled being arranged to project toward each other to enclose a lamp cord receiving space, the other member of each of said bracket parts being fastened to a lamp shade, and means for frictionally clamping the first named members of said bracket parts between the bifurcations of the standard.

3. In a portable lamp, the combination with a standard, of a shade, a bracket composed of two like parts each having a forwardly and a laterally extending member, the forwardly extending members having inwardly extending rims to form a space for receiving a lamp cord when said parts are placed together, means for frictionally clamping the forwardly extending parts of said bracket to the standard, a lamp socket bracket arranged within the shade, fastening means for securing the laterally extending members of the first named bracket, the shade, and the lamp socket bracket together, means for supporting a lamp socket cap from the lamp socket bracket, said bracket having apertures for guiding a lamp cord and maintaining said cord a suitable distance from a lamp.

4. In a portable lamp, the combination of a standard, a bracket having forwardly and laterally extending members, means for frictionally clamping said bracket to the standard, a lamp socket bracket having a portion lying within the shade and an angular portion provided with apertures to guide a lamp cord, one of said apertures having the metal thereof swaged within the socket cap of a lamp for sustaining said lamp, and rivet means for connecting said brackets to the inner and outer faces of said shade so that the shade is clamped between portions of said brackets.

5. In a portable lamp, the combination with a bracket, of a shade, a lamp socket bracket within the shade having one arm parallel with and lying against a wall of the shade, fastenings for rigidly securing together said brackets and shade with the shade clamped between said brackets, said lamp socket bracket arm being angularly bent and provided with a plurality of cord guiding apertures, the metal surrounding the extreme outer one of said apertures being swaged over upon a lamp socket cap for supporting the lamp from said bracket.

6. In a portable lamp, the combination of a standard having a bifurcated terminal with recesses provided with shouldered end portions in the face of the bifurcations, a bracket composed of mating sheet metal portions, each of said portions comprising two right angularly arranged members, one of each of said members having an inwardly extending rim, the ends of which form lugs, stop pins on said flanged members to cooperate with the shoulders of the recessed portions in the standard, a lamp shade provided with openings to receive said lugs, which latter are adapted to be bent within the shade, and additional means for securing said bracket to the shade.

7. A portable lamp having, in combination, a shade, a standard having its terminal portion divided to provide a space between the separated portions, a bracket of sheet metal composed of two like parts each com-

prising a rearwardly and a laterally extending member, the rearwardly extending members having means to separate said members when brought together and form a space for the lamp cord, said rearwardly extending members being received between the separated portions of the standard, a clamping screw passing through aligned perforations in the separated portions of the standard and the rearwardly extending parts of the bracket to provide a frictional joint, means for rigidly securing the laterally extending bracket parts to the shade, and a lamp socket supporting bracket sustained within the shade and having guiding apertures for conducting the cord from said first-named bracket to the lamp.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 20th day of September, A. D. 1930.

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WALTER C. GREIST.