June 10, 1930. W. B. YOUNG 1,763,495

ADJUSTABLE MOUNTING FOR ELECTRIC BULBS

Filed Jan. 21, 1929

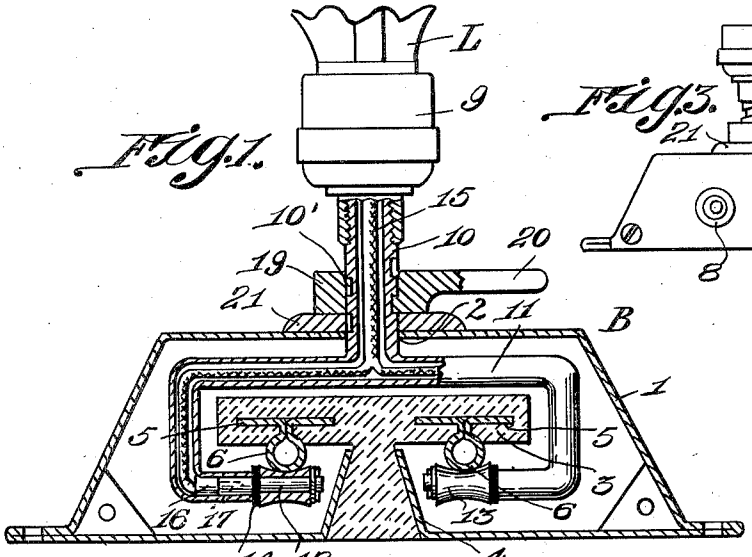


Fig. 1.

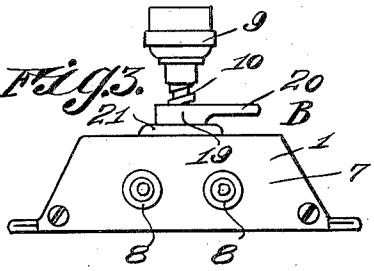
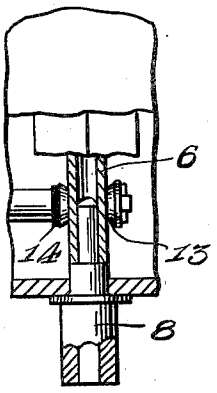


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.



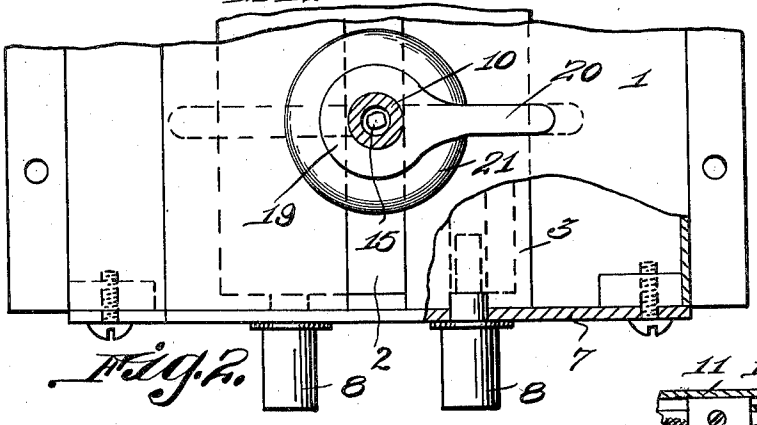


Fig. 2.

Fig. 5.

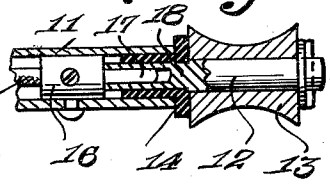
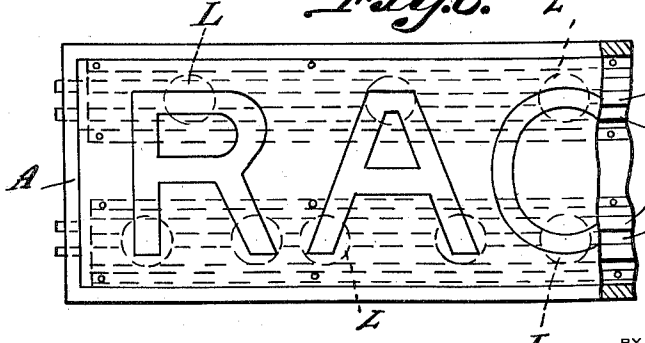


Fig. 6.



William B Young,
INVENTOR

BY Victor J. Evans
ATTORNEY

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

WILLIAM B. YOUNG, OF PULASKI, VIRGINIA

ADJUSTABLE MOUNTING FOR ELECTRIC BULBS

Application filed January 21, 1929. Serial No. 333,917.

This invention relates to an adjustable mounting for electric bulbs, the general object of the invention being to provide means whereby one or more electric bulb sockets can be easily adjusted on a supporting member so that the lamps or bulbs can be placed in any desired position on the supporting member, thus eliminating the use of a plurality of stationary sockets and their connections for enabling the lamps or bulbs to be placed in different positions on the supporting member.

Another object of the invention is to provide simple means for locking the socket or sockets in adjusted position and at the same time bringing the contacts of the socket or sockets in firm engagement with a pair of conducting members so as to secure a good electrical connection between the parts.

This invention also consists in certain other features of construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts, to be hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawing and specifically pointed out in the appended claims.

In describing the invention in detail, reference will be had to the accompanying drawing wherein like characters denote like or corresponding parts throughout the several views, and in which:—

Figure 1 is a transverse sectional view through the invention.

Figure 2 is a fragmentary top plan view with parts broken away.

Figure 3 is an end view.

Figure 4 is a sectional detail view showing a plug inserted in the end of the casing and engaging one of the conductor members with one of the rollers engaging said member.

Figure 5 is a sectional detail view showing how a roller is electrically connected with a conductor of the socket.

Figure 6 is a view showing the invention in use with a sign.

In these views the device is indicated by the character B and, the numeral 1 indicates the casing of the device which is formed with a longitudinally extending slot 2 in its upper or outer part and 3 indicates a member of non-conducting material and of substantially T shape, with one portion thereof suitably connected with the base of the casing, such as making this portion of wedge shape and providing the casing with the flanges 4 for engaging the wedge-shaped portion, as shown in Figure 1. A conductor strip 5 is embedded in each end of the horizontal part of the member 3 and each strip is so shaped as to provide a tubular part 6 which depends from the member 3 and forms an electrical conductor. The ends of the casing are closed by the detachable plates 7 and one of these plates is formed with holes to receive the plugs 8 which have their inner reduced portions fitting in the ends of the tubular parts 6 so that when these plugs are connected with a suitable source of supply, said tubular parts of the strips 5 will form parts of the positive and negative sides of the supply line and current will flow through the strips when the two strips are bridged, as will be hereinafter described. Each lamp socket 9 is attached to a tubular stem 10 which passes through the slot 2 and the inner end of the stem is formed with the tubular branches 11, these branches being of substantially U-shape so that they extend around the ends of the head of the T-shaped member 3.

A shaft 12 is carried by the free end of each branch 11 and a roller 13 is rotatably mounted on each shaft. These rollers are of the shape shown so that they will engage the tubular conductors 6. Each shaft is insulated from its branch as shown at 14 and the conductors 15 of the socket 9 pass through the stem 10 and the branches and are electrically connected with the shafts 12 through means of the plugs 16 inserted in the free ends of the branches and having their reduced ends 17 entering sockets formed in the reduced ends 18 of the shafts.

The stem 10 is threaded, as shown at 10', and a nut 19, having a handle 20, engages the stem. A washer 21 is placed on the stem between the nut and casing.

From the foregoing it will be seen that with the parts arranged as shown in Figure

1, by loosening the nut the socket 9, with the bulb therein, the stem and its branches can be moved lengthwise of the casing and that during this action, the rollers will roll over the tubular conductors 6. When the socket has been moved to the desired position, the nut is tightened, which will lock the socket and its associated parts in adjusted position on the casing and at the same time so move the parts that the rollers will firmly press against the conductors 6. Thus current will pass from one of the conductors 6 through the roller and shaft and the plug 16, through a conductor 15 to the socket and bulb and return through the other conductor 15 through the other roller to the other conductor 6. Thus the socket and its bulb can be readily adjusted to any desired position relative to the casing without breaking the electrical connection.

This invention avoids the use of a plurality of stationary sockets for enabling lamps to be properly spaced or placed on a supporting member.

For instance, Figure 6 shows the invention used with a sign A. A pair of the devices is placed in the sign casing, as shown at B, with the lamps L adjusted so that they will come opposite the letters of the sign. Thus the lamps can be properly adjusted so that their rays of light will pass through the letters no matter how the letters are arranged on the sign.

It will, of course, be understood that the invention can be used in various locations. For instance, it can be used with a single lamp on a desk so that the lamp can be moved to a position on the desk where it will give the best light to the user. Of course, more than one lamp can be used on a desk. The invention can also be used for the footlights in theatres and the like and in show windows, on the walls and ceilings of a room and in any other location where an adjustable mounting of electric lamps is desired.

It is thought from the foregoing description that the advantages and novel features of the invention will be readily apparent.

It is to be understood that changes may be made in the construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts, provided that such changes fall within the scope of the appended claims.

What I claim is:—

1. A device of the class described comprising a casing having a slot therein, a pair of conductor members in the casing, a tubular stem passing through the slot and having branches on its inner end with parts of the branches engaging the conductor members, a bulb socket on the outer end of the stem and conductors leading from the socket and passing through the stem and its branches and connected with the conductor engaging parts of the branches whereby current will flow to the socket from the conductor members irrespective of the position of the socket and stem in the slot of the casing.

2. A device of the class described comprising a casing having a slot therein, a pair of longitudinally extending conducting members in the casing, a tubular stem passing through the slot and having branches on its inner end, rollers carried by the free ends of the branches engaging the conducting members. a bulb socket on the outer end of the stem, conductors leading from the socket through the stem and its branches and electrically connected with the rollers and means for holding the stem and its associated parts in adjusted position on the casing.

3. A device of the class described comprising a casing having a slot therein, a pair of longitudinally extending conducting members in the casing, a tubular stem passing through the slot and having branches on its inner end, rollers carried by the free ends of the branches engaging the conducting members, a bulb socket on the outer end of the stem, conductors leading from the socket through the stem and its branches and electrically connected with the rollers, the stem being exteriorly threaded and a nut on the threaded part for clamping the stem to the casing.

4. A device of the class described comprising a casing having a slot therein, a pair of longitudinally extending conducting members in the casing, a tubular stem passing through the slot and having branches on its inner end, rollers carried by the free ends of the branches engaging the conducting members, a bulb socket on the outer end of the stem, conductors leading from the socket through the stem and its branches and electrically connected with the rollers, the stem being exteriorly threaded, a nut on the threaded part for clamping the stem to the casing and supporting means of non-conducting material for the conducting members.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

WILLIAM B. YOUNG.