June 11, 1940. A. MATTHIES 2,204,508

ELECTRIC LAMP STAND

Filed Oct. 23, 1937

Fig. 1.

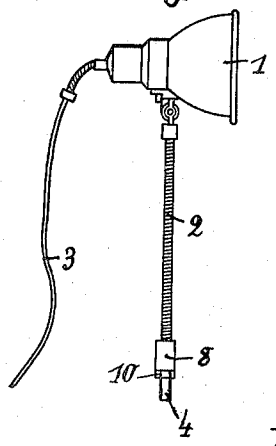


Fig. 2.

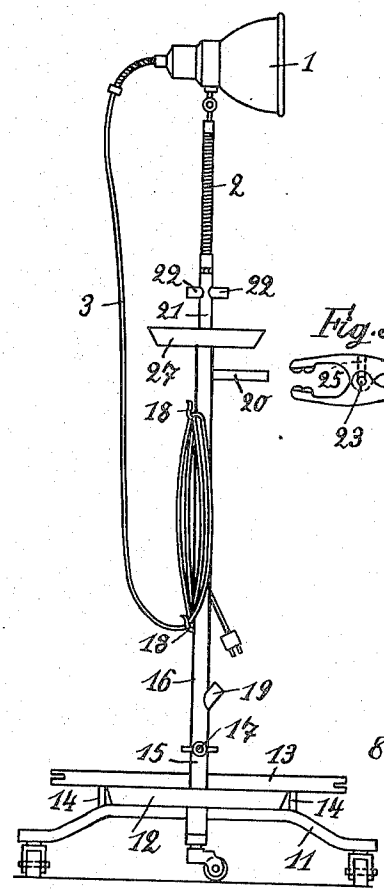


Fig. 3

Fig. 6.

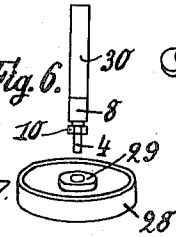


Fig. 4.

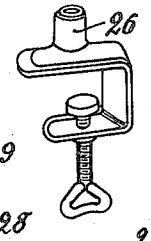


Fig. 5.

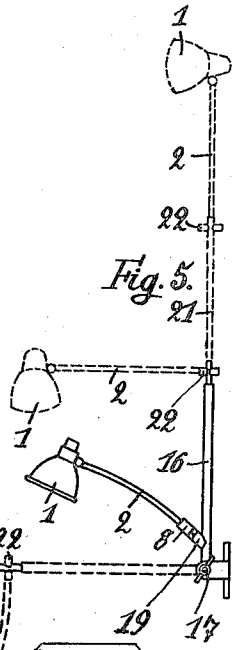


Fig. 8.

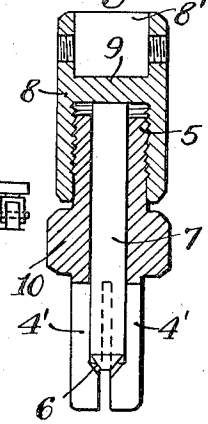
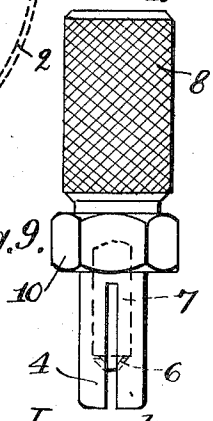


Fig. 9.



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his Attorney

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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ELECTRIC LAMP STAND

August Matthies, Elbingerode, Harz, Germany

Application October 23, 1937, Serial No. 170,686
In Germany October 25, 1935

1 Claim. (Cl. 248—160)

Electric workshop lamp stands are known but are open to the objection that their range of use is very restricted. This objection is overcome by the lamp stand according to the invention in that the lamp can be adjusted in height on the stand and brought into any desired position by inserting it in a socket either at the head or at the foot end of the stand which is constructed to allow the light from the lamp to project in vertical, horizontal and inclined direction according to the distance from the lamp stand at which the work has to be carried out. The stand can be fixed in any adjusted position and used for all working operations inside and outside the workshop. It can be used in combination with a table clip or with one or several sockets which are fitted in the wall, so that the lamp can also be employed in places which otherwise are not illuminated.

Several embodiments of the invention are illustrated by way of example in the accompanying drawing, in which:

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of the movable lamp.

Fig. 2 shows in side elevation a workshop lamp stand suitable for the movable lamp.

Fig. 3 shows in side elevation a table clamp to be used in connection with the movable lamp.

Fig. 4 shows in perspective view an adjustable clamp for holding the lamp.

Fig. 5 shows a wall arm in side elevation for holding the lamp, the latter being shown in dash lines in different positions.

Fig. 6 shows an extension-tube for table lamps equipped with a plug.

Fig. 7 shows in perspective view the foot of a table lamp adapted to receive the lamp.

Fig. 8 is a longitudinal section through a plug, and

Fig. 9 a side elevation of the same.

The lamp holder 1 is adjustably mounted on one end of a flexible metal tube 2 and directly connected to one end of a cable 3 the other end of which has a wall plug for connection to the electricity supply mains. A plug 4 is secured on the other end of the flexible tube 2 by means of a sleeve 8.

Figs. 2 and 8 show a stand for adjustably carrying the lamp assembly above described. In each of these constructions the stand comprises a base 11 preferably mounted on castors and carrying a tool tray 12. A transverse tube 13 extends across the tool tray 12 and is fixed on supports 14. Two brackets 15 extend upwards from the tray 12 one on each side of the transverse tube 13 and a vertical tube 16 is hingedly mounted at its lower end in these brackets 15 and can be secured at any angle of inclination by means of a thumb screw 17. Several short pipe lengths 19, 20 branch from the vertical tube 16 at different points of its length and a second tool tray 27 is fixed on this tube near the upper end thereof. One or a pair of hooks 18 are fixed on the vertical tube for carrying the cable 3 when the lamp is not in use.

An extenson tube 21 is slidably inserted into the upper end of the vertical tube 16 and held by friction at the adjusted height. Short pipe lengths 22 also branch from this extension tube near the upper end thereof.

Both of the transverse tube 13, the upper end of the extension tube 21 and the free ends of the short pipe lengths 19, 20 and 22 form sockets for the plug 4 of the lamp assembly. Thus the plug 4 can be inserted selectively in any one of these sockets and adjusted on the end of the flexible metal tube 2 and this flexible tube bent so as to cause the lamp to project a beam of light in any direction. To increase the range of adjustment of the lamp, the extension tube 21 may be drawn more or less far out of the vertical tube 16 which can also be swung about its lower end and fixed at any desired angle of inclination by the thumb screw 17.

Fig. 4 shows a clamp for fixing on a table or the like and provided with a socket 26 for receiving the plug 4 on the end of the flexible metal tube 2.

In the construction shown in Fig. 5 the base 11, transverse tube 13, supports 14, tool trays 12 and 27 and hooks 18 are omitted and the stand, which is otherwise identical with that shown in Figs. 2 and 8, is then fixed on a wall or the like by means of the supports 15. In this instance the plug 4 of the lamp aggregate can be fitted in any of the sockets on the tubes 16 and 21 or in the end of the extension tube 21 slidable in the tube 16 and whose angular position is fixed by the thumb screw 17.

Figs. 6 and 7 show a form of construction comprising an extension tube 30 on whose lower end a plug 4 is secured by a sleeve 8. The plug and connection is identical with that provided on the end of the flexible metal tube 2. In this instance the plug is inserted in a socket formed by a boss 29 in a disc shaped base 28.

Figs. 8 and 9 show the construction of the plug 4 and means for connecting it to the end of the flexible tube 2 or extension tube 30. The plug has a screw threaded rear end 5, a hexagonal middle portion and a split front end forming two

flexible fingers 4', 4' which constitute the plug proper. A bore extends from the rear end into the split front end where it terminates in a tapered seat 6. The sleeve 8 has a transverse wall 9 shutting off a compartment 8' for receiving the end of the flexible metal tube 2 which is secured in this compartment by a transverse pin, clamping screws or the like. The front end of the sleeve 8 has an internal screw thread for receiving the screw threaded rear end of the plug. A pin 7 is inserted in the bore in the plug and the pointed front end bears against the seat 6, whereas the rear end of the pin projects from the rear end 5 of the plug so that when the plug is screwed into the sleeve the rear end of the pin is pressed against the partition 9 causing the pointed end to force apart the flexible pins 4' and press them against the inner wall of the socket into which the plug is inserted.

I claim:

In an adjustable lamp stand with a plurality of sockets, means for selectively fixing a lamp in any one of the sockets of the stand, said means comprising in combination a flexible tube carrying at one end the lamp, a screw threaded sleeve fixed on the other end of said flexible tube, a transverse partition wall in said sleeve, a plug having a screw threaded rear portion adapted to be screwed into said sleeve, a split front portion forming flexible fingers, adapted to be inserted into a socket in the stand and having a central bore extending from the rear end into the split portion between said flexible fingers and terminating in tapered portion forming a seat, and a pin inserted into said bore and having a pointed front end bearing against said seat and a flat rear end bearing against said portion wall, said pin adapted to spread said fingers and press them against the inner side of the socket when the screw threaded portion of the pin is screwed into said sleeve.

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