M. HERSKOVITZ.

ELECTRIC LIGHT STRUCTURE.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 28, 1919.

1,361,461.

Patented Dec. 7, 1920.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1

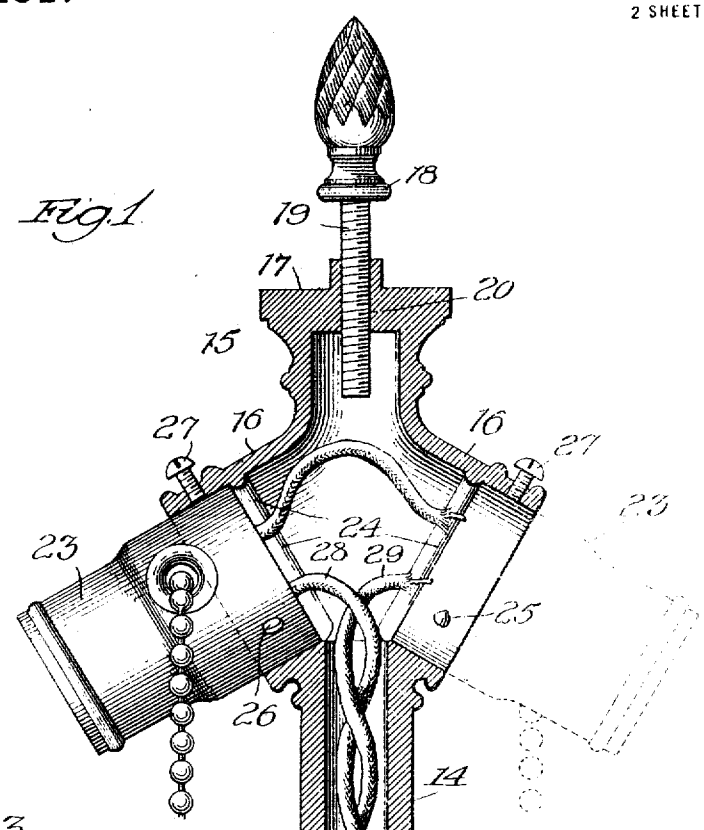


Fig. 3.

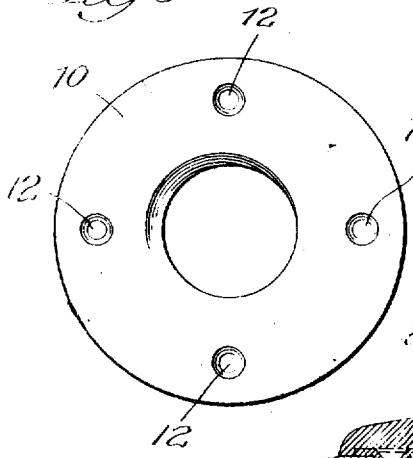
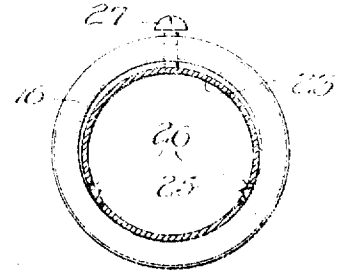
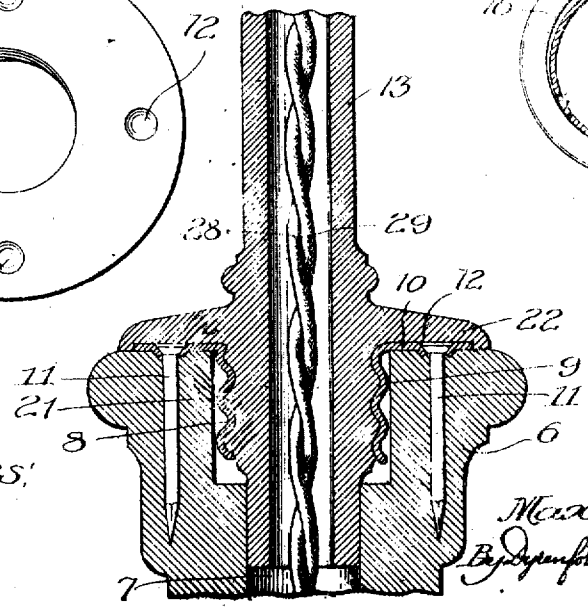


Fig. 2.





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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 4.

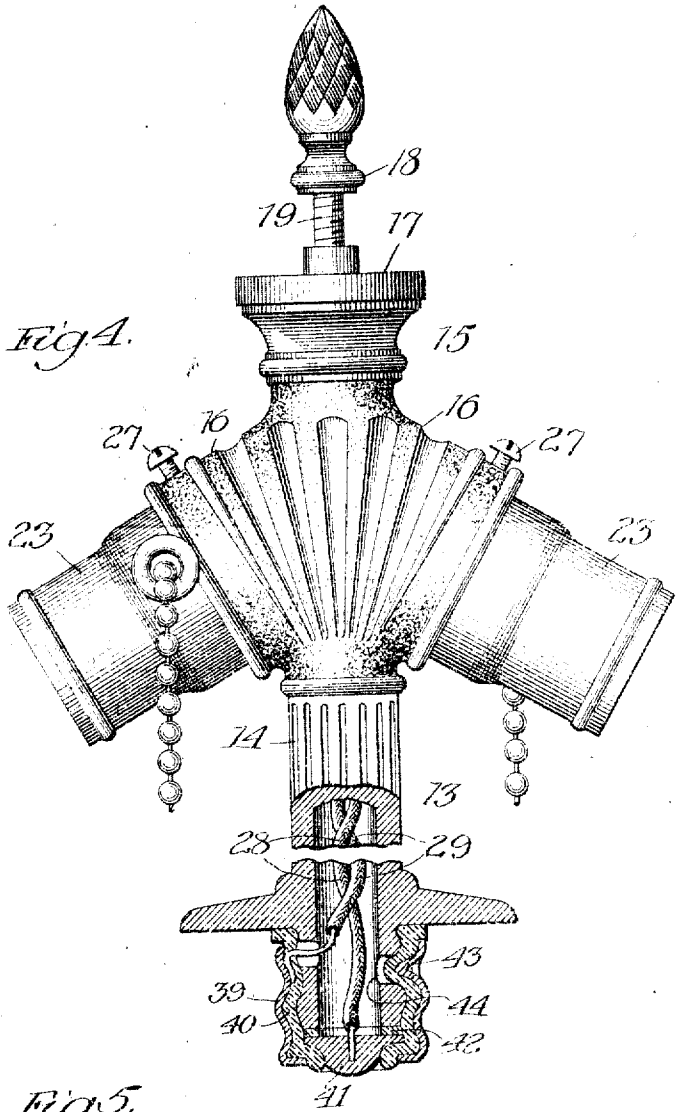
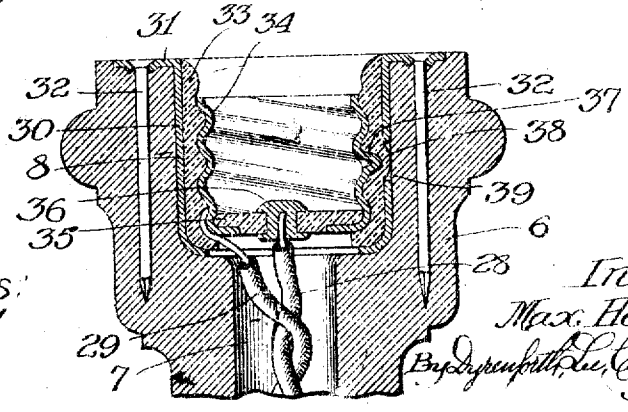


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ELECTRIC-LIGHT STRUCTURE.

1,361,461. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 7, 1920.

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To all whom it may concern:

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

My invention relates more particularly to the connection of an upright provided with means for supporting an electric lamp, with a base-section, as for example in a so-called upright electric lamp; and also to a cluster-socket construction for receiving and holding a plurality of electric lamps; and my primary objects are, generally stated, to provide novel and simple improvements in the structures above referred to, to the end that structures of this character will be generally improved as to structure and rendered more economical of construction.

Referring to the accompanying drawings:

Figure 1 is a broken view in vertical, sectional, elevation, of an electric light structure, shown as an upright lamp structure embodying my improvements.

Fig. 2 is an end view of the upper portion of the upright of the structure, showing the electric lamp-receiving socket therein, in section, the section being taken in the plane of the means securing the socket in position.

Fig. 3 is a plan view of the flanged shell mounted in the upper portion of the base member of the lamp of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a view in elevation, partly broken away, and with its lower end shown in section of the upright of Fig. 1 showing a modification of the lower end of this upright, whereby this portion of the upright presents an electric screw plug;

And Fig. 5, a view in vertical, sectional, elevation, of the upper end of the base member of the lamp structure, modified to form an electric socket for receiving, and making electrical contact with, the lower end of the upright of Fig. 4.

Referring to the construction shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, the base of a lamp is represented at 6, this base being made of any suitable material, as for example wood, and containing a passage therein represented at 7 for the electric-current conducting wires. This passage may extend continuously through the base from top to bottom or it may open at its lower end through the side of the base if desired. The top of the base presents an upwardly opening recess 8, which, by preference, alines with the passage 7 and is of slightly greater diameter than the passage 7. Extending downwardly into the recess 8 is an internally threaded shell 9, preferably formed of sheet-metal spun, or otherwise operated on, to present the internal thread referred to, the upper end of shell 9 carrying an outwardly extending flange 10 preferably of annular shape as represented, the shell 9 being rigidly secured to the base in the recess 8 as shown, as by means of fastening devices, illustrated as nails 11, which pass through openings 12 in the flange 10 and extend into the upper part of the base 6, the flange 10 resting against the upper surface of the base.

The upright portion of the lamp is represented at 13 and, by preference, is constructed of metal to provide the tubular upright section 14 opening into a head 15 preferably formed as an integral structure and presenting the tubular portions 16, shown as two in number, though the number thereof may be varied as desired, which extend outwardly from the median line of the upright 14 and preferably downwardly inclined in an outward direction. The upper end of the head 15 is formed with a seat 17 for receiving a shade (not shown) which would be held in place by engagement with the headed portion 18 of a threaded rod 19 screwing in a threaded opening 20 in the upper end of the head.

The lower end of the upright 13 is externally screw-threaded, as indicated at 21, to adapt it to be screwed into the threaded shell 9, the upright 13 at the upper part of the threaded portion 21 being equipped with an annular flange 22 which bears against and extends across the flange 10.

The socket portions 16 are provided for receiving the electric-lamp-receiving sockets and holding them in position. By preference the lamp-receiving sockets represented at 23 are of any suitable construction, such as is commonly provided, and formed with a center contact and threaded socket shell forming the other contact of the socket, with the metal casing of the socket in place thereon. In other words the sockets as shown are such as are ordinarily provided, with the end cap removed, these sockets being inserted into the

open ends of the sockets 16, and preferably against stops as for example as indicated at 24, the sockets 23 being rigidly secured in the sockets 16. The means shown, and which I preferably employ, for securing the sockets 23 in place comprise lugs 25 formed on the interior of the sockets 16 in position to engage with the walls of the openings 26 preliminarily formed in the outer casings of the sockets 23, and set-screws 27 engaging threaded openings in the sockets 16 and screwing down upon the casings of the sockets 23. In the assembling of the sockets 23 with the sockets 16, the former are inserted into the latter to a position in which the lugs 25 extend into the openings 26, the screws 27, in the alinement of the sockets 23 with the sockets 16, being screwed down against the sockets 23 to rigidly hold them in place.

The current-conducting wires represented at 28 and 29 and which are electrically connected with the interiors of the sockets 23, extend upwardly through the passage 7, tube 14 and into the head 15 where they connect with the sockets.

The wiring of the lamp may be in accordance with any suitable plan, and if desired the upright 13 of the lamp may be preliminarily wired with the ends of the wires projecting through its lower end, these wires being spliced with corresponding wires passed through the base 6, the upright 13 in such case being provided as a preliminarily-wired structure for ready assembling with any one of a number of different varieties of bases 6.

The construction illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5 is substantially the same as that illustrated in the preceding figures, except that the base 6 and the upright 13 are provided with electric socket and screw-plug members, respectively, these parts being preliminarily wired and the screw-socket of the base receiving the threaded plug of the upright for rigidly securing these parts together. In this construction the recess 8 in the upper end of the base 6 houses the shell represented at 30 which is shown as plain-sided and carrying an annular outwardly extending flange 31 at its upper end which sets against the upper surface of the base 6 and receives attaching means such as the nails 32 which are driven through the flange 31 and into the base 6. The shell 30, where of metal, is lined with insulating material 33 which engages the threaded outer surface of a metal screw-shell 34 located within the shell 30 and thereby insulated from the latter, the shell 34 carrying at its lower end a disk 35 of insulating material equipped with a center contact 36, thereby insulated from the shell 34, these two contacts, namely the shell 34 and center contact 36, being connected with the electric-current-conducting wires 28 and 29 which extend upwardly through the open end of the shell 30. To avoid turning of the shell 34 relative to the base 6, I preferably indent the shell 34 and insulation 33 as illustrated at 37 and 38, the insulation interlocking with an opening 39 in the side of the shell 30.

The lower end of the upright 13 in the construction now being described is equipped with a screw-shell 39 of metal confined on the lower end of the upright 13 and insulated therefrom, as through the medium of the insulating lining 40, the shell 39 being adapted to screw into the threaded shell 34 for securely holding the upright 13 and base 6 together and establish electric contact between the shell 39 and the shell 34 and the center-contact 41 provided on the lower end of the upright 13 and the contact 36. The center-contact 41 is insulated from the shell 39 by the insulating material 40 and from the upright 13, where the latter is of electric-current-conducting material, by insulating material 42. The electric-current-conducting wires leading from the sockets 23 downwardly through the upright 13 and represented at 28 and 29 are connected respectively with the shell 39 and the contact 41; and the shell 39 and insulating material 40 are indented as represented at 43 to interlock the lining 40 with the walls of an opening 44 in the upright 13, for preventing relative rotation of the shell 39 and the upright 13.

While I have illustrated and described certain constructions constituting embodiments of my invention, I do not wish to be understood as intending to limit it thereto, as the same may be variously modified and altered without departing from the spirit of my invention.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. In an electric light structure, the combination of a base containing an upwardly-opening recess in its upper surface, a threaded shell in said recess having a flange extending beyond the same, an electric-lamp-supporting member threaded at its lower end and screwed into said shell, said member being provided above the portion thereof which extends into said shell, with an annular shoulder portion overlapping the top of said base and the flange portion of the shell.

2. In an electric light structure, the combination of a base containing an upwardly-opening recess in its upper surface, a threaded shell in said recess and having a flange at its upper end extending over the portion of said base surrounding said recess, means for positively securing said flange and base together, and an electric-lamp-supporting member threaded at its lower end and screwed into said shell, said member being provided above the portion thereof which extends into said shell, with an annular shoulder portion overlapping the flange of said shell and concealing the means securing the same to the base.

3. In an electric structure, in combination, a one piece base member having an opening therethrough for the electric current conducting members and provided with an enlarged upper end having a recess formed therein, a threaded shell in said recess having electrical contacts, an electric lamp-supporting member adapted to seat in said recess and within the shell, and electrical contacts carried by said lamp-supporting member and adapted to engage the electrical contacts in said recess.

4. An electric-lamp-supporting hollow upright for attachment to a base, said upright being formed as an integral hollow structure and being formed adjacent its upper end with outwardly-projecting tubular portions for receiving electric-lamp-receiving sockets introduced therein through the outer, open ends of said tubular portions, means for holding in place in said tubular portions and independently of each other, sockets introduced therein, stops carried by said tubular portions at their inner surfaces against which the sockets bear and by which the sockets are spaced apart at their inner ends, the lower end of said upright being adapted to be fastened to a base.

5. An electric-lamp-supporting structure formed of a hollow body and a hollow stem portion formed integral therewith and opening into said body, said hollow body being formed adjacent its upper end with outwardly-projecting tubular portions integral therewith for holding electric-lamp-receiving sockets introduced into said tubular portions through the outer, open, ends of the latter, and stops carried by said tubular portions at their inner surfaces against which the sockets bear and by which the sockets are spaced apart at their inner ends, said sockets being held in place independently of each other.

MAX HERSKOVITZ.