M. CLAUSSEN AND G. H. BRADT.

PORTABLE ELECTRIC LAMP BRACKET.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 9, 1919.

1,401,672.

Patented Dec. 27, 1921.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1

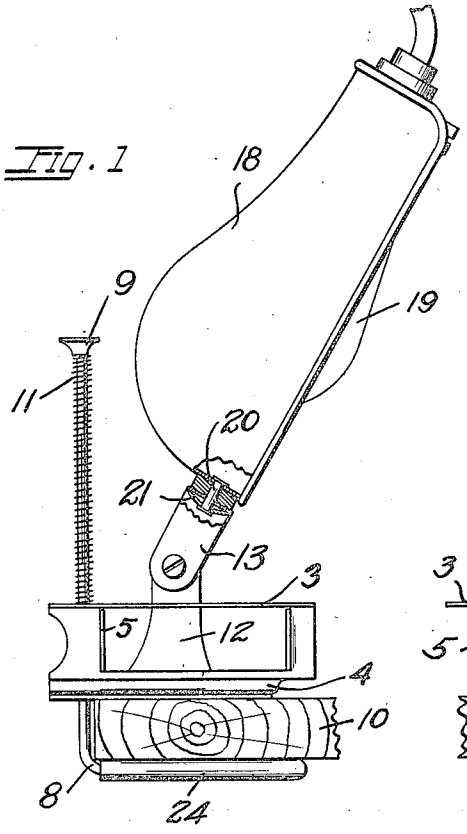
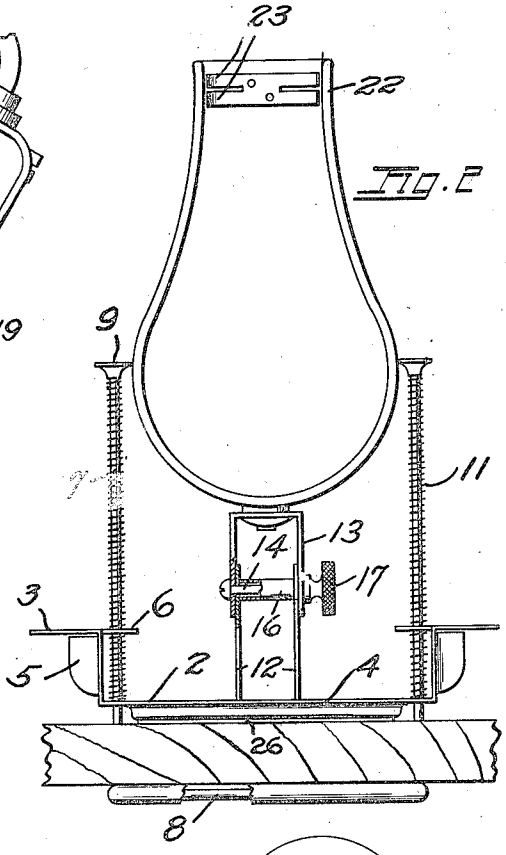


Fig. 2



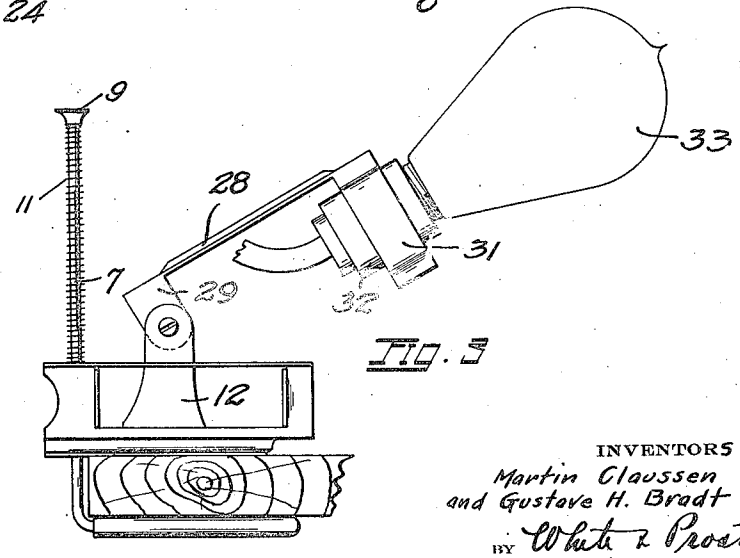


Fig. 3

Witness:
G. S. Evans

INVENTORS
Martin Claussen
and Gustave H. Bradt
BY White & Prost
their ATTORNEYS

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 4

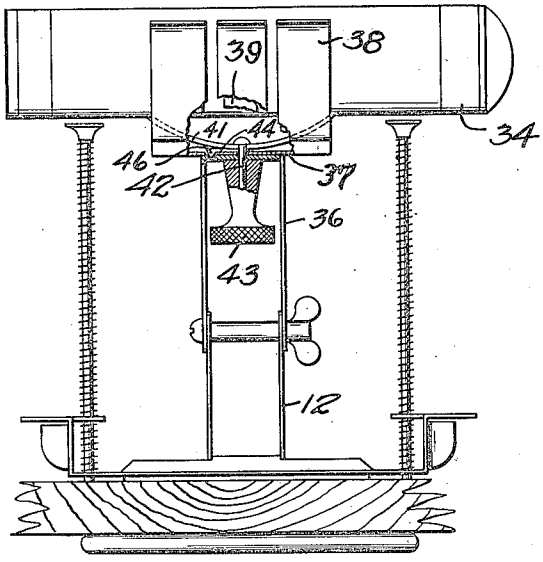
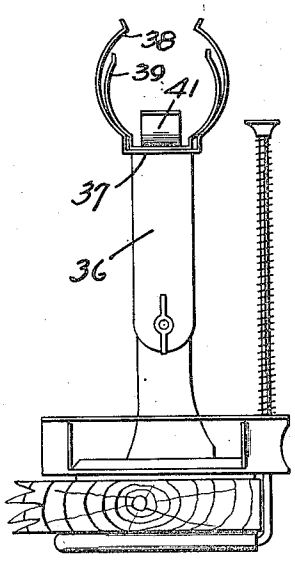


Fig. 5



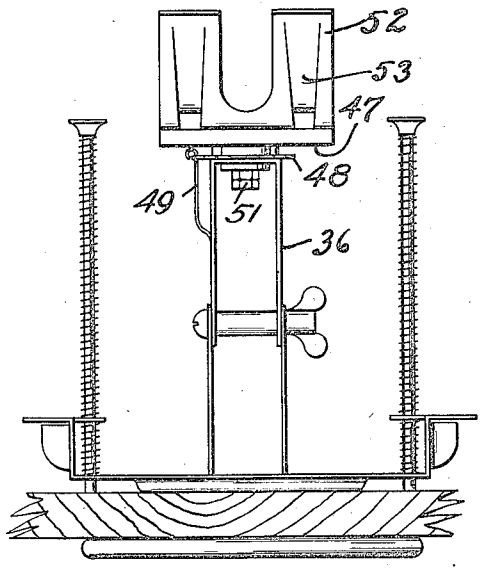


Fig. 6

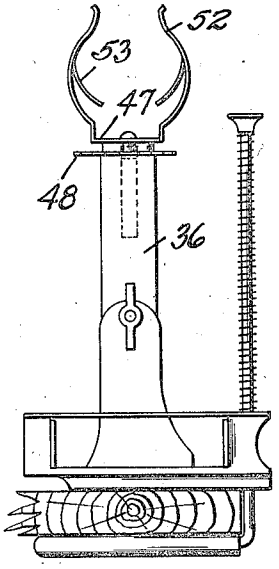


Fig. 7

Witness:
G. S. Evans

INVENTORS
Martin Claussen
and Gustave H. Bradt
BY White & Prout
their ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARTIN CLAUSSEN, OF SAN FRANCISCO, AND GUSTAVE H. BRADT, OF OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, ASSIGNORS, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO WIZARD ELECTRIC LAMP COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PORTABLE ELECTRIC-LAMP BRACKET.

1,401,672. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 27, 1921.

Application filed December 9, 1919. Serial No. 343,686.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, MARTIN CLAUSSEN and GUSTAVE H. BRADT, citizens of the United States, and residents, respectively, of the city and county of San Francisco, and Oakland, county of Alameda, and State of California, have invented a new and useful Portable Electric-Lamp Bracket, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to a portable bracket or support for electric lamps.

An object of the invention is to provide a bracket readily attachable to practically any edge or projection, such as the edge of a table, or of the belt shifting lever above a lathe or the edge of the running board of an automobile and which forms when so attached, a support for a drop cord lamp or flash lamp as the case may be.

Another object of the invention is to provide a bracket of the character described which is adjustable to place the lamp in different positions relative thereto.

Another object of the invention is to provide a bracket of the character described in which a reflector for the lamp is provided when the device is to be used with a drop cord lamp, so that the rays from the lamp may be directed fully upon the work illumined.

The invention possesses other features of advantage, some of which, with the foregoing, will be set forth in the following description of the preferred form of our invention which is illustrated in the drawings accompanying and forming part of the specification. It is to be understood that we do not limit ourselves to the showing made by the said drawings and description, as we may adopt variations of the preferred form within the scope of our invention as set forth in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of our portable lamp bracket. It is shown attached to a rail or bar 10, and a drop cord lamp is shown in position thereon. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the bracket. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of a modified form of bracket in which a reflector is omitted. Figs. 4 and 5 are front and side elevations respectively of a modified form of our invention. Figs. 6 and 7 are front and side elevations respectively of still another embodiment of our invention. The forms shown in Figs. 4 to 7 inclusive are particularly adapted to hold a flash lamp as indicated in Fig. 4.

In terms of broad inclusion the bracket of our invention comprises a base portion capable of being readily clamped to the edge of a shelf or bench, or a rod or bar forming part of a machine or to any similar object. Resilient arms for gripping the lamp are pivotally mounted on the bracket. When used with a drop cord lamp, the resilient arms may be arranged on a reflector which is pivoted on the base for movement in different planes so that the light from the lamp may be concentrated upon any given object. When adapted for use with a flash lamp which embodies its own reflector, the resilient arms are arranged on a plate which is similarly pivotally mounted on the base for movement in different planes.

In detail, and with special reference first to Figs. 1, 2 and 3, our bracket comprises a base 2, preferably stamped from sheet metal and formed with raised flanges 3 at the opposite sides and a depressed portion 4 in the main body. Wings or tabs 5 struck outwardly below the flanges strengthen and brace the connection between flanges and body. Tabs 6 pressed from the flanges 3 provide a guide at each side, through which and the base, pass the upturned ends 7 of the clamp 8. The clamp is preferably formed of a rod bent to suitable form and preferably extends about the edge of the depressed area 4, and then turns upwardly through the base and tabs 6, terminating in knobs or heads 9. Springs 11 coiled about the rods 7 are interposed between the rods and the base and resiliently press the clamp toward the base. Engaging the fingers under the flanges 3 and the thumb with the knobs 9 permits the clamp to be opened to engage it with any other object within its range such as a bar or edge of a table 10.

Fixed securely to the base preferably in

the center of the depressed area is a post 12 comprising two spaced parallel members. A yoke 13 is pivoted to the post by means of a screw 14. A short tube 16 on the screw between the post members and a thumb nut 17 on the outer end of the screw provide means for locking the yoke against pivotal movement on the post.

A reflector and shade 18, of a form adapted to inclose an electric drop cord lamp 19 lying lengthwise within it, is pivoted at its large end to the yoke by a pin 20, a spring washer 21 being interposed between the pin and the yoke to resiliently hold the reflector in adjusted position when it is moved about its pivotal connection with the yoke. Since the axis of such pivotal connection lies in the plane of pivotal movement of the yoke, the reflector is connected to the base for pivotal movement in two planes perpendicular to each other and hence may be readily moved to concentrate the light from the lamp in any desired direction. Inside the neck 22 of the reflector a spring clip is fixed, the arms 23 of which are adapted to resiliently grip the socket of the lamp placed within the reflector.

The clamp is preferably covered with a section of rubber tube 24, and the opposed face of the base is covered with felt 26, so that the clamp may be set on a finished surface without danger of marring it.

In Fig. 3, we have shown a bracket adapted to hold an unshaded drop cord lamp. In this construction, we substitute for the yoke 13, a plate 28 having arms 29 forming a yoke thereon, which is pivoted on the post 12 in the same manner as described in connection with Figs. 1 and 2. At the other end of the plate, spring arms 31 are arranged and adapted to grip resiliently the socket 32 of a lamp 33.

In Figs. 4 and 5, we have shown a structure modified to hold a flash lamp 34. The clamp, and post structure of this form are similar to those first explained, but the yoke 36 is longer than the yoke 13, Fig. 1, although the method of pivotally mounting it on the post 12 is the same. Pivotally fixed on the head of the yoke is a plate 37 to which are fixed two sets of spring arms 38 and 39 adapted to resiliently grip the body of a flash lamp pressed within them. A small lamp is engaged only by the inner arms 39 while a larger lamp is held by both sets of arms. A flat spring 41 preferably padded to prevent marring the lamp casing is arranged lengthwise between the spring arms upon the plate 37, and a flat headed screw 42 passes downwardly through spring, plate and yoke head, and into threaded engagement with the thumb nut 43 so that the plate may be fixed in adjusted position on the yoke. To provide a resilient resistance to the turning of the plate 37 about the screw 42, a flat spring 44 having a projection 46 on the outer end is placed under the spring 41, and engages recesses formed in the head of the yoke. The structure just described will be found particularly useful for motorists and campers and provides means by which a flash lamp may be securely held, its rays directed to any desired point.

In Figs. 6 and 7 we have shown a structure substantially the same as that just described except that the springs 41 and 44 are omitted, and the plate 47 is provided with a notched disk 48 adapted to be engaged by the resilient arm 49, fixed to the side of the yoke 36. Pivotal motion of the plate is permitted when the arm 49 is sprung out of engagement with the disk. Engaged with the disk the arm 49 holds the plate and lamp secured thereon, from turning about the pivotal axis of the plate. Nuts 51 on the end of the connecting screw retain the plate on the yoke. The spring arms 52 are provided with tabs 53 struck from the center of the arms and these tabs constitute supplementary spring arms for gripping lamps having small casings. The arms 53 and 52 and the plate 47 are preferably stamped from a single piece of spring metal.

Reference is made to our application Serial No. 343,687, filed December 9, 1919, which discloses and claims subject matter illustrated in this case.

We claim:

1. A portable bracket for an electric lamp, comprising a base having resilient means whereby it may be clamped to a support, a reflector connected to the base so as to tilt on a horizontal axis and to rotate on an axis perpendicular thereto, and means on the reflector for detachably clamping an applied light bulb.

2. A portable bracket for an electric lamp, comprising a base having resilient means whereby it may be clamped to a support, a reflector connected at a bulbous end to the base so as to tilt on a horizontal axis and to rotate on an axis perpendicular thereto, and means on the reflector for detachably clamping an applied light bulb.

3. A portable bracket for an electric lamp, comprising a base having resilient means whereby it may be clamped to a support, a reflector connected at a bulbous end to the base so as to tilt on a horizontal axis and to rotate on an axis perpendicular thereto, and means in the outer end of the reflector for detachably clamping an applied light bulb.

4. A portable bracket for electric lamps, comprising a semi-bulbous reflector having at its smaller end a spring clamp adapted to receive and hold an applied electric bulb,

a base having means whereby it may be clamped to a support, a post having a tiltable end section, and a frictional, trunnion connection between the inner end of the reflector and said section whereby the reflector may be turned on an axis perpendicular to the axis of the said end section.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands at San Francisco, California, this 25th day of November, 1919.

MARTIN CLAUSSEN.
GUSTAVE H. BRADT.

In presence of—
D. B. RICHARDS.