

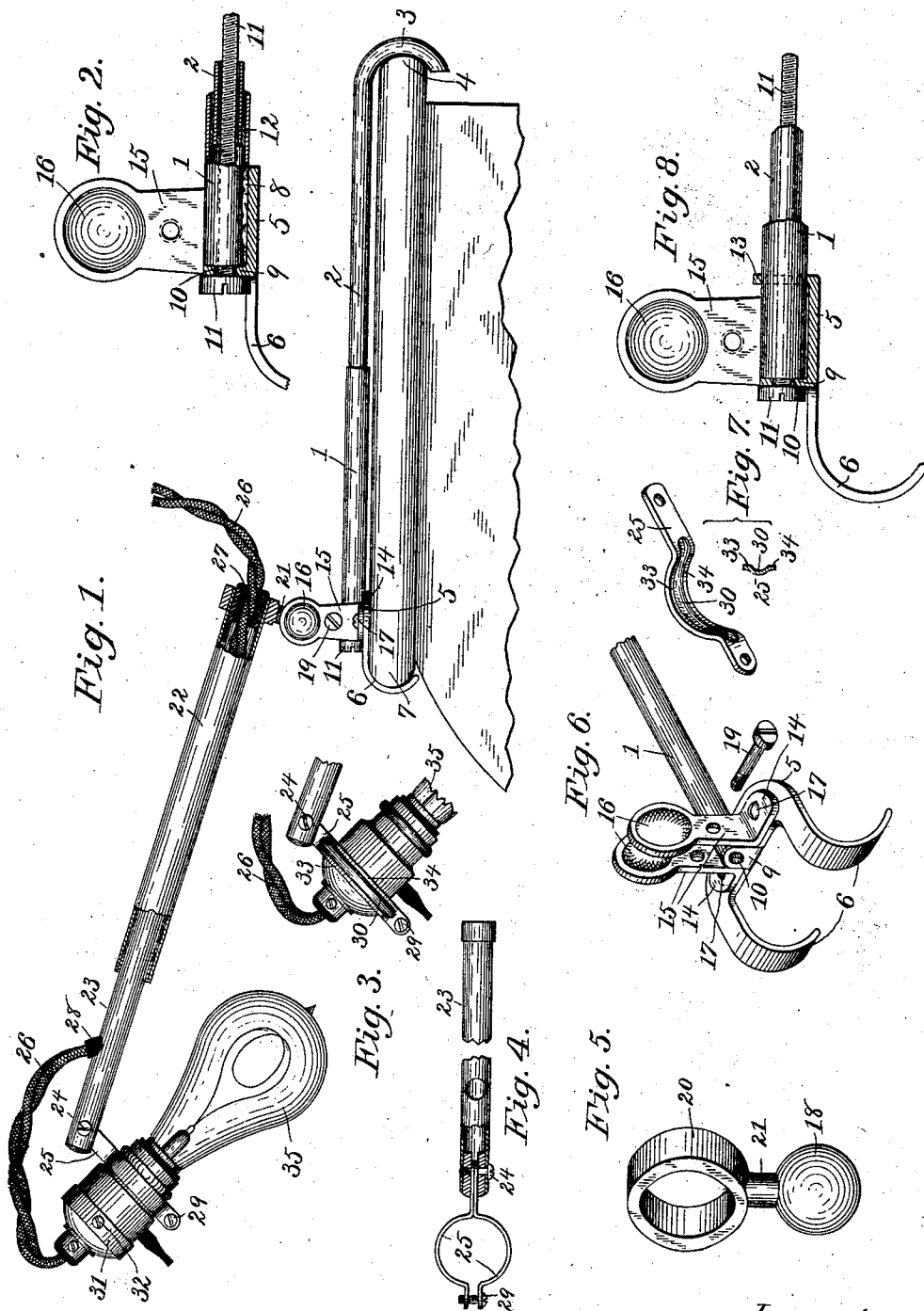
No. 711,621.

Patented Oct. 21, 1902.

A. R. FERGUSON.
DESK BRACKET.

(Application filed Dec. 19, 1901.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:

D. H. Blakelock.
R. M. Pittman.

Inventor:

Alan Robb Fergusson.

by his Attorney,

F. A. Richards.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALAN ROBB FERGUSON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

DESK-BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 711,621, dated October 21, 1902.

Application filed December 19, 1901. Serial No. 86,486. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALAN ROBB FERGUSON, a citizen of the United States, residing in New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Desk-Brackets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to desk-brackets, and particularly to those adapted for carrying incandescent electric lamps and having universally adjustable and extensible overhanging arms, such as illustrated in the United States Letters Patent to R. W. Pittman, No. 670,904, March 1901, and United States Letters Patent granted to me, No. 683,455, October 1, 1901.

The object of the present invention is to simplify the construction, improve the appearance, increase the usefulness and durability, and reduce the cost of the bracket.

To this end my invention consists in certain combinations of devices and features of construction, all as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and particularly pointed out in the concluding claims.

In the drawings forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a view of my improved bracket shown in use upon the top of a desk and carrying in this instance a lamp. Fig. 2 is a fragment illustrating an improved construction of desk-clamp. Fig. 3 is a detail of the preferred construction of lamp-clamping band. Fig. 4 is a detail of a longitudinally-movable member of a telescopic lamp-carrying arm. Fig. 5 shows the ball member of a ball-and-socket joint formed integral with a neck and hoop for receiving a tubular arm. Fig. 6 shows in perspective one end of a desk-clamp. Fig. 7 shows in perspective one of two members forming a lamp-clamping band. Fig. 8 shows the preferred method of attaching a telescopic clamping-rod to a desk-plate.

In the several views portions are broken away or omitted for the sake of clear illustration, and similar parts are designated by similar figures of reference.

I make a telescopic desk-clamp comprising an outer tube 1 and an inner tube 2, the latter having a crook or claw 3 at its outer end adapted to hook over the rear edge 4 of a desk and the tube 1 being secured to a plate 5, having one or more downwardly-projecting

claws 6, adapted to catch over the front edge 7 of a desk, said plate 5 supporting the end portion of said tube 1 and being preferably soldered thereto, as at 8, Fig. 2. Said plate 5 is also formed with an upturned ear 9, perforated at 10 to receive the shank of a long screw 11, which is threaded into a nut or bushing 12, provided upon the inner end of the telescoping tube or rod 2, Fig. 2. The outer tube 1 alines with and preferably abuts against the ear 9 and is also preferably inserted through a perforated bent-up ear 13, formed on said plate 5 opposite the ear 9, whereby said tube is securely attached to said plate, so that liability of loosening is avoided. The ear 9 receives the thrust of the head or screw 11, thereby relieving the tube 1 of stress, so that the latter has only to guide the inner rod 2, and hence is not subjected to tension, which would tend to separate it from the plate 5. By the provision of a threaded bushing 12 in the end of the inner rod 2 I am able to use an elongated clamping-screw 11, thereby giving great range of adjustment and enabling the bracket to be fitted on desks or tables of widely-varying widths without the necessity of cutting threads for a great depth into the tube 2. By this means I reduce expense and avoid weakening the tube 2. The clamp is thus simplified in construction and improved in appearance, as well as rendered less expensive to manufacture and easier to place in position and adjust. By bending the tube to form a crook 3 it becomes practicable to use a light and inexpensive tube without sacrificing strength.

Upon the base-plate 5 I erect opposite socket members or plates made from sheet metal and each consisting of an ear 14, an arm 15, and a cupped socket portion 16, each of said plates being secured to said base by a screw 17. Between said cupped portions is clamped a ball 18 by means of a screw 19, the latter connecting the opposite arms 15 and being threaded into one thereof. The socket portions may be substantial duplicates, as illustrated, thereby cheapening the cost of manufacture. By making the socket portions separately and clamping them upon the plate 5 the construction of the device is simplified and the cost reduced, and by placing the end of the outer tube 1 between the arms 15 and

against the upturned ear 9 and securing said tube to said plate a compact and solid structure is produced.

Integral with the ball 18 is an eye or hoop 5 20, said hoop and ball being connected by a neck 21, which is adapted to work in the space between the socket members 16 and said hoop forming a seat for receiving the lower or base end of a tubular lamp-carrying 10 arm 22, into which telescopes a tube 23, to whose outer end is pivoted by screw 24 a lamp-band 25. By supporting the tube 22 externally in said hoop the end of the tube may be left open for the introduction of elec- 15 tric conductors 26. The tubes may be provided with suitable insulation, as indicated at 27 and 28, thereby guarding against short-circuiting. Extra length of conductor may be readily drawn into the arm as the member 20 23 is extended. One of the important features of my present improvements resides in the provision of a hollow lamp-carrying arm supported for universal adjustment and having an open-ended base portion for receiving 25 an electrical conductor.

As seen at Fig. 4, the lamp-clamping band 25 consists of oppositely-bowed members for encircling the neck of the lamp, said members being connected by a clamping-screw 30 29. The band in its preferred form (illustrated at Figs. 3 and 7) is provided with a longitudinal recess or channel 30, said band being intended to fit upon a flange 31, usually held upon the head or socket portion of an 35 incandescent lamp by means of screws 32, the heads of said screws jutting out from said collar 31 and the channel affording a clearance for said screw-heads. The edge portions 33 and 34 of the band upon each side of said 40 recess may contact directly with the lamp-flange 31. By this means the bulb 35 of the lamp may be held well away from the bracket-arm 23, not only giving a greater range of movement to the bulb, but also affording 45 plenty of room for placing shades of various kinds upon the lamp.

Variations may be resorted to within the scope of the invention, and portions of my improvements may be used without others.

50 Having described my invention, I claim—

1. In a desk-bracket, the combination of telescopic members each having a claw for clasping a desk-top, means for adjusting said telescopic members so as to cause the claws 55 to draw together to clasp the desk-top, and an adjustable carrier-arm connected to one of said telescopic members.

2. In a desk-bracket, the combination of telescopic members having oppositely-acting 60 claws at their outer ends for clasping a desk-top, a screw for adjusting said telescopic members so as to cause the claws to draw together to clasp the desk-top, and a telescopic carrier-arm connected to one of said clasping mem- 65 bers.

3. In a desk-bracket, the combination of

two telescopic members, one having at its outer end a claw and the other having attached thereto an opposing claw, a screw for drawing said claws toward each other, and a 70 carrier-arm adjustable upon one of said telescopic members.

4. In a desk-bracket, the combination of two telescopic tubes having means at their outer ends to clasp a desk-top, an internal 75 screw for effecting telescopic adjustment of said tubes, and an adjustable projecting carrier-arm articulated upon or to one of said tubes.

5. In a desk-bracket, the combination of 80 two telescopic members; a claw provided upon the outer end of the inner telescopic member; means upon the outer telescopic member opposing said claw; a screw inserted in the end of said outer telescopic member; a 85 nut or bushing upon the end of said inner telescopic member into which said screw is threaded; and an adjustable carrier-arm connected to one of said telescopic members.

6. In a desk-bracket, the combination of 90 two telescopic tubes; a claw upon the outer end and a bushing at the inner end of the inner tube; a claw attached to the outer end of the other telescopic tube; a screw inserted in the end of the outer telescopic tube; said 95 screw being threaded into said bushing; and an adjustable carrier-arm connected to one of said tubes.

7. In a desk-bracket, the combination of an inner telescopic tube 2 having a bushing 12 100 and a claw 3; an outer telescopic tube 1 attached to a plate 5; a claw 6 upon said plate; an ear 9 formed upon said plate; and a screw 11 passing through said ear and inserted in the end of said tube 2; said screw being 105 threaded into said bushing.

8. In a desk-bracket, the combination of an inner telescopic tube 2 having a bushing 12 and a crook 3; an outer telescopic tube 1 attached to a plate 5; a claw 6 upon said plate; 110 an ear 9 upturned upon said plate between said fingers, the outer telescopic tube abutting against said ear; and a screw 11 passing through said ear and inserted in the end of said inner telescopic tube; said screw being 115 threaded into said bushing.

9. In a desk-bracket, the combination of a tube 1; a rod telescoping into said tube and provided with a claw, screw-engaging means at the end of said rod opposite said claw; a 120 plate having opposite ears, through one of which the said tube is inserted and against the other of which the said tube abuts, a claw upon said plate, and a screw bearing against the last-mentioned ear and inserted in the 125 end of said tube, and engaging said screw-engaging means.

10. In a desk-bracket, the combination with a tube of a hooked member telescoping into said tube, a plate having a claw 6 opposed to 130 the hook, and also having an ear 9, a screw bearing against said ear and inserted into the

end of said tube and engaging threads provided upon said hooked member; said tube being attached to said plate in line with said ear; separate socket-plates placed one upon each side of said tube and attached to said claw-plate; a screw for drawing said socket-plates toward each other; a ball clasped by said socket-plates; and a carrier-arm mounted upon said ball.

11. In a desk-bracket, the combination with a socket of a ball mounted therein, an integral seat formed externally upon said ball, and a tubular carrier-arm secured upon said seat; said carrier-arm being open throughout so as to permit a flexible electrical conductor to be led therethrough, so that said arm may be moved while the electrical device carried thereby is in operation.

12. In a desk-bracket, the combination with a socket and a base of a ball mounted in said socket, a neck upon said ball, a seat upon said neck, said ball, neck and seat being integral, and a tubular carrier-arm secured upon said seat; said carrier-arm being open throughout so as to permit a flexible electrical conductor to be led therethrough, so that said arm may be moved while the electrical device carried thereby is in operation.

13. In a desk-bracket, the combination with a socket and a base of a ball mounted in said socket; a hoop provided upon said ball; and a tubular carrier-arm mounted in said hoop; said carrier-arm being open throughout so as to permit a flexible electrical conductor to be led therethrough, so that said arm may be moved while the electrical device carried thereby is in operation.

14. In a desk-bracket, the combination with a socket and a base of a ball mounted in said socket, a neck upon said ball, a hoop upon said neck, said ball, neck and hoop being integral, and a tubular carrier-arm mounted in said hoop; said carrier-arm being open throughout so as to permit a flexible electrical conductor to be led therethrough, so that said

arm may be moved while the electrical device carried thereby is in operation.

15. In a desk-bracket, the combination with a desk-clasp and a carrier-arm mounted adjustably thereon of a lamp-clamping band pivoted upon the end of said adjustable carrier-arm and having a recess into which may protrude the head of a lamp-screw.

16. In a desk-bracket, the combination with a desk-clasp and a carrier-arm mounted adjustably thereon, of a lamp-clamping band mounted upon the end of said arm and having a longitudinal recess or channel 30, for accommodating a projecting screw upon the head of an electric lamp.

17. The combination of a tube 1; a tube 2 having a crook 3 and telescoping into said tube 1; a plate 5 to which said tube 1 is attached, said plate having a pair of claws 6 opposite to said crook 3, and also having a perforated ear 9; a screw 11 passing through said ear and into the end of said tube 1; a bushing 12 in the end of said tube 2 and threaded to receive said screw; arms 15 having ears 14 secured to said plate 5; said tube 1 lying between said arms; a screw 19 connecting said arms; opposing cups 16 formed in the ends of said arms; a ball 18 inserted between said cups; a neck 21 and a hoop 20 integral with said ball; said neck working in the opening between said cups 16; a tubular arm 22 mounted in said hoop 20; a tube 23 telescoping into said arm 22; a band 25 pivoted upon the end of said tube 23 and having a recess or channel 31; an incandescent lamp held by said band; conductors 26 inserted into the open end of the tube 22 and passing through the tube 23 and thence to the lamp; and insulating material in said tubes 22 and 23.

ALAN ROBB FERGUSON.

Witnesses:

B. C. STICKNEY,
FRED. J. DOLE.