

(No Model.)

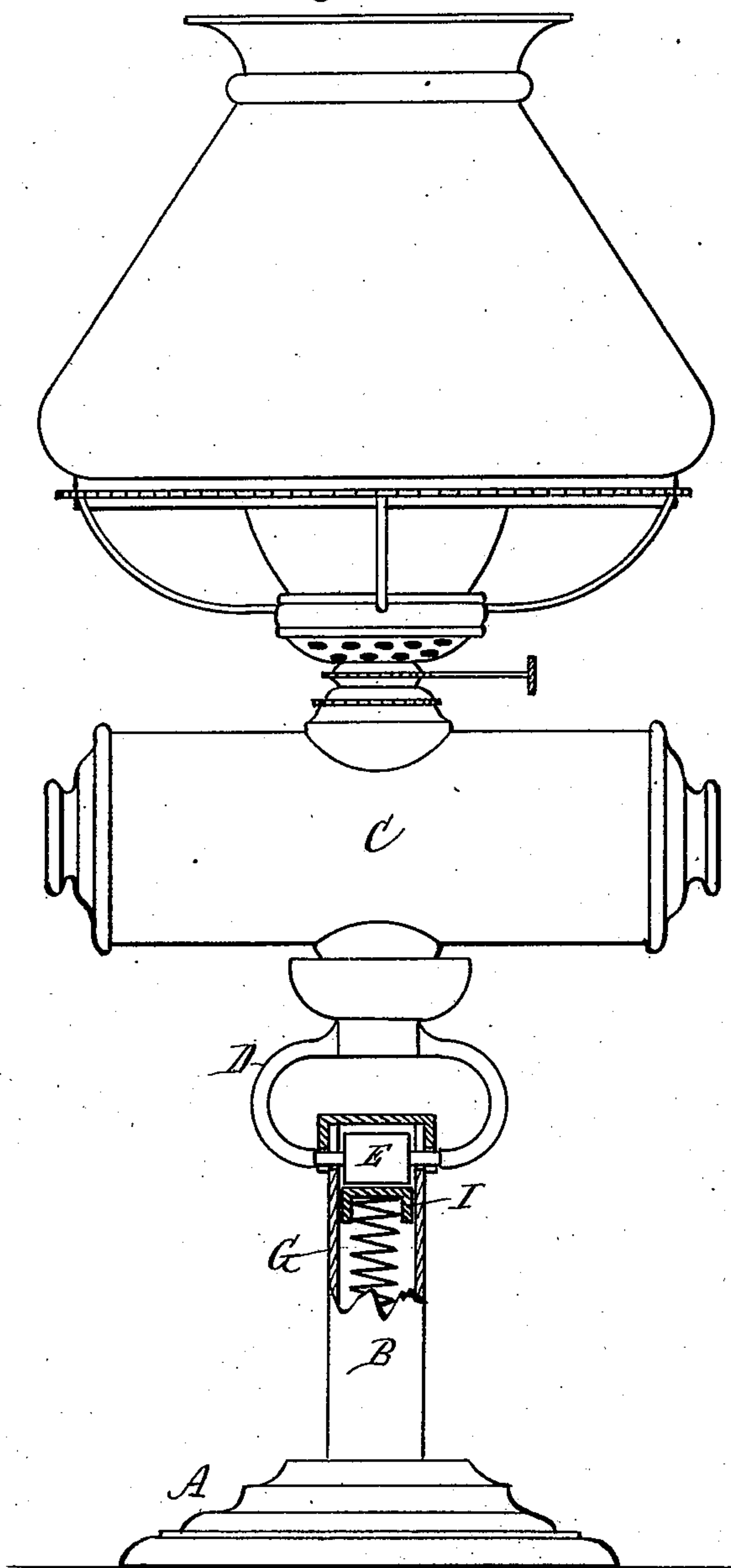
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

R. CARTWRIGHT.
Lamp.

No. 227,731

Patented May 18, 1880.

Fig. 1.



Attest
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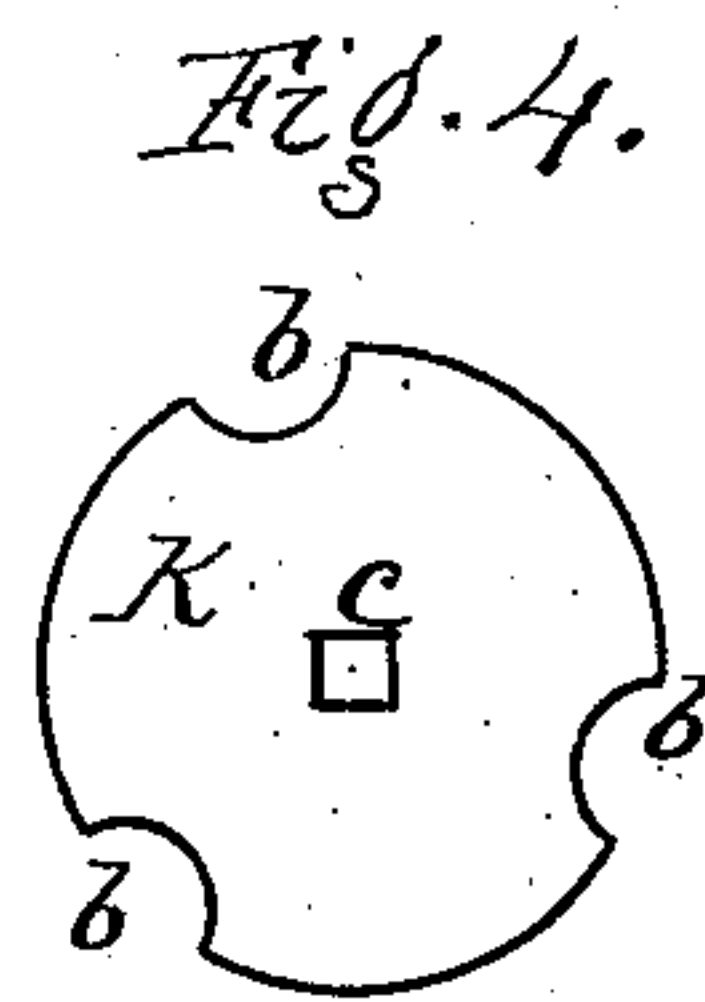
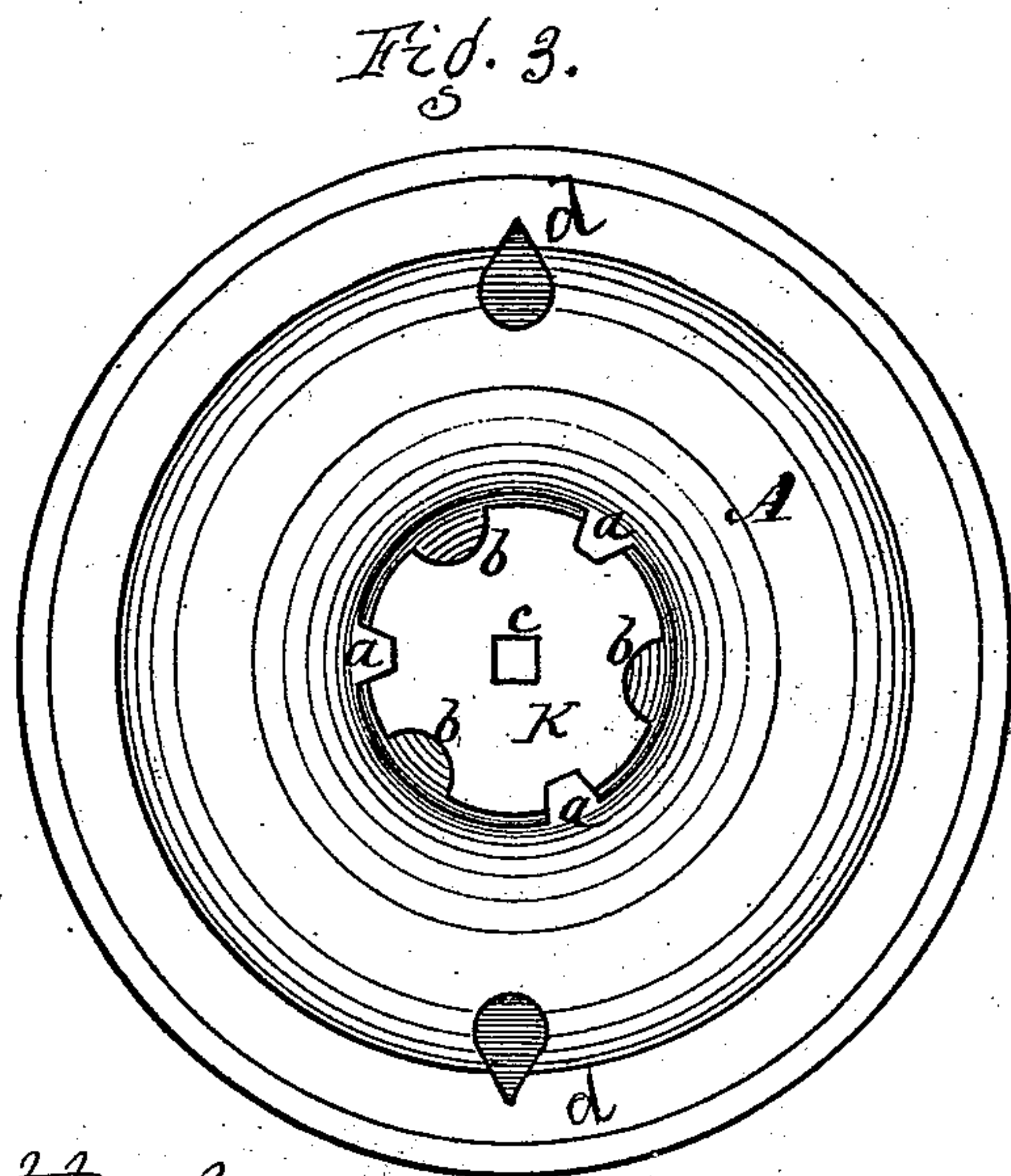
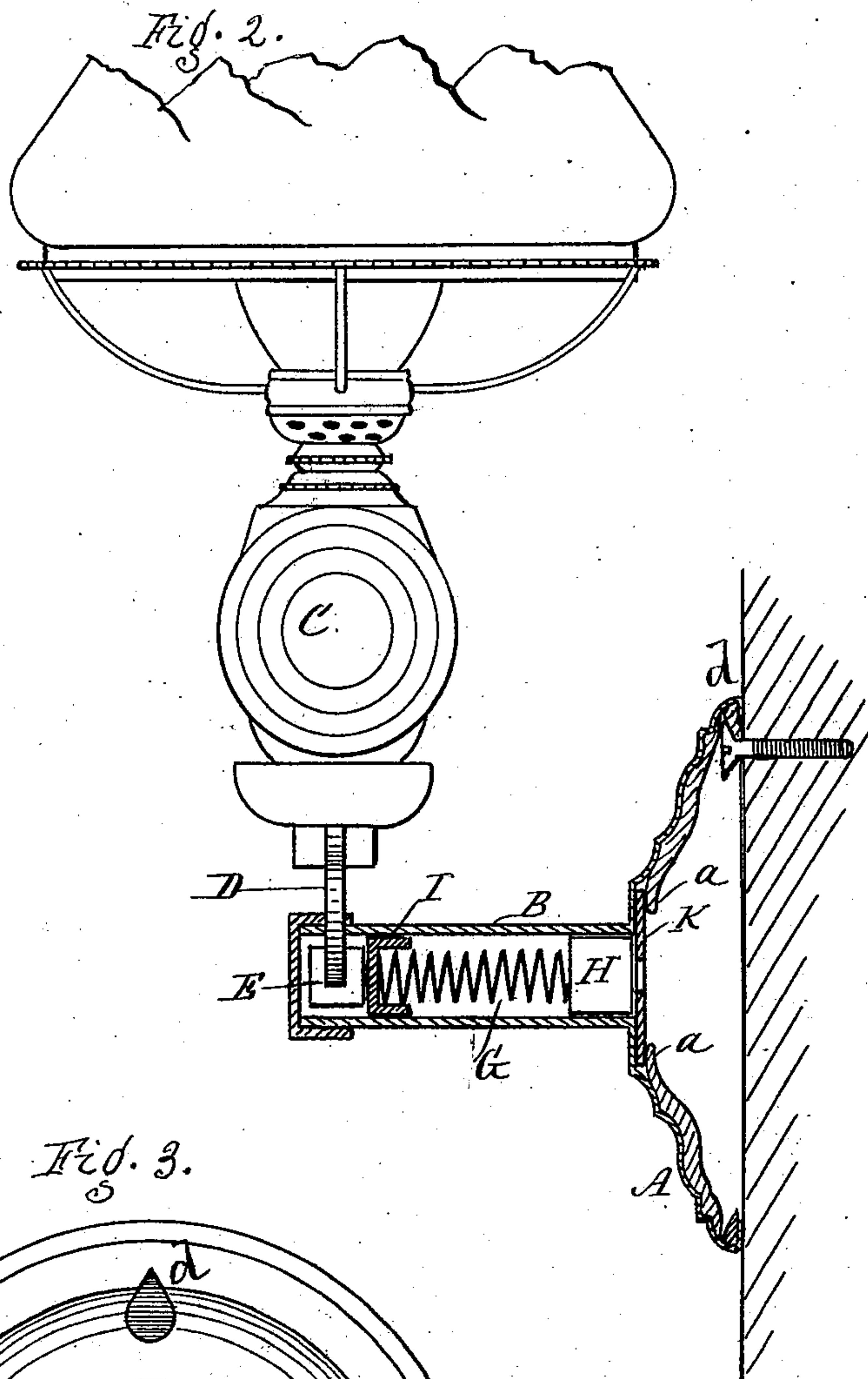
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Lamp.

No. 227,731.

Patented May 18, 1880.



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Inventor.
Robt Cartwright
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT CARTWRIGHT, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO THE
ROCHESTER ADJUSTABLE LAMP COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 227,731, dated May 18, 1880.

Application filed March 17, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT CARTWRIGHT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rochester, Monroe county, New York, have
5 invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Lamps; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

10 Figure 1 is an elevation of the lamp, partly in section, arranged as a stand-lamp. Fig. 2 is a view at right angles to Fig. 1, showing the lamp arranged as a bracket-lamp. Fig. 3 is a bottom view of the base on an enlarged scale.
15 Fig. 4 is a plan of the removable disk of the base.

My improvement relates to combined stand and bracket lamps.

20 The invention consists in an improved construction of the joint in the standard whereby the lamp may be turned up in either direction and be held by a spring piston or follower; and it further consists in an arrangement of parts whereby the interior mechanism can be
25 removed and replaced, all as hereinafter more fully described.

30 In the drawings, A is the base, B is the standard, and C is the lamp, all of well-known form. The standard is made tubular, and the lamp is connected with it by a bow or yoke, D, attached
35 fast on the under side of the lamp and passing laterally through sockets in the upper end of the standard, so that said yoke can turn a quarter-revolution in either direction to convert it from a stand-lamp, as shown in Fig. 1,
40 to a bracket-lamp, as shown in Fig. 2. The portions of the yoke which rest in the sides of the standard are cylindrical, to turn readily.

E is a square block attached to the yoke on
45 the inside of the tubular standard and turning with said yoke. I is a piston or follower inside the tube, and G is a spring which presses the piston or follower up against the block. H is a plug at the lower end of the tube which
50 supports the spring, and K is a removable disk or plate which rests in the base and supports the plug. If desired, the plug may be dispensed with, and the spring may rest directly upon the plate.

The operation will be readily understood.

The lamp can readily be turned from the position shown in Fig. 1 to that shown in Fig. 2 by simply moving it with the hand and without operating any locking fixture. As the yoke is turned the square block E is also
55 turned, and its corner pressing on the spring piston or follower I, forces it back, and as soon as the corner has passed the piston or follower presses up to place again and holds
60 firmly against the flat side of the block and retains the lamp in the right-angled position. The lamp can be turned in either direction with the same result.

By the means above described a simple and secure fastening is produced which allows
65 ready adjustment of the lamp and retains the lamp firmly in either position, and obviates the looseness and insecurity of ordinary locking attachments for the purpose.

70 The piston or follower and spring are removable by the following means: An opening is made in the base where the standard joins it, so that the piston or follower and spring can be inserted in the standard. The disk K fits over this opening and rests in a seat of the
75 base. The base is provided with three or more inwardly-projecting lugs, *a a a*, Fig. 3, and the disk K is provided with three or more corresponding indentations or notches, *b b b*. To insert the disk in place the notches *b b* are
80 passed over the lugs *a a*, and the disk is then turned to bring the notches past the lugs, when the rim of the disk will rest on the lugs and be retained by them. The disk may be
85 provided with a square wrench-socket, *c*, or be otherwise arranged to be easily turned. This is a convenient means for retaining the piston or follower and spring in place, and allowing ready removal of the same. The base
90 is preferably made of iron, to give sufficient weight, and covered with sheet metal, to present an ornamental appearance; but it may be otherwise made. On opposite sides, and in
95 plane with the turning movement of the lamp, are sockets *d d*, formed in the rim of the base, wide at the inner end but narrow at the outer end, and so formed as to admit the head of a screw, nail, hook, or other device attached to the wall, by which the lamp is supported. By
100 making these sockets on opposite sides the

lamp can be turned up in either direction in-
differently, as before described, and be hung
on the wall in either position.

Instead of the coiled or spiral spring shown in
5 the drawings, any other form of spring may be
used to act upon the piston or follower, as
above described.

Having thus described my invention, what
I claim as new, and desire to secure by Let-
10 ters Patent, is—

1. In a combined stand and bracket lamp,
the combination, with the lamp C and stand-
ard B, of the square bearing-block E, attached
to the yoke D, resting within the standard, and
15 the piston or follower I and spring G below
the block and pressing against the same, the

piston or follower yielding to the turning of
the block, as shown and described.

2. In a lamp, the combination of the square
bearing-block E, the spring piston or follower 20
I, resting against the block, and the remova-
ble disk K, supporting the spring-piston, the
whole resting within the tubular standard of
the lamp, as shown and described, and for the
purpose specified. 25

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed
my name in the presence of two subscribing
witnesses.

ROBT. CARTWRIGHT.

Witnesses:

R. F. OSGOOD,

H. E. SHAFFER.