

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

F. RHIND.
LAMP STANDARD.

No. 246,205.

Patented Aug. 23, 1881.

Fig. 1.

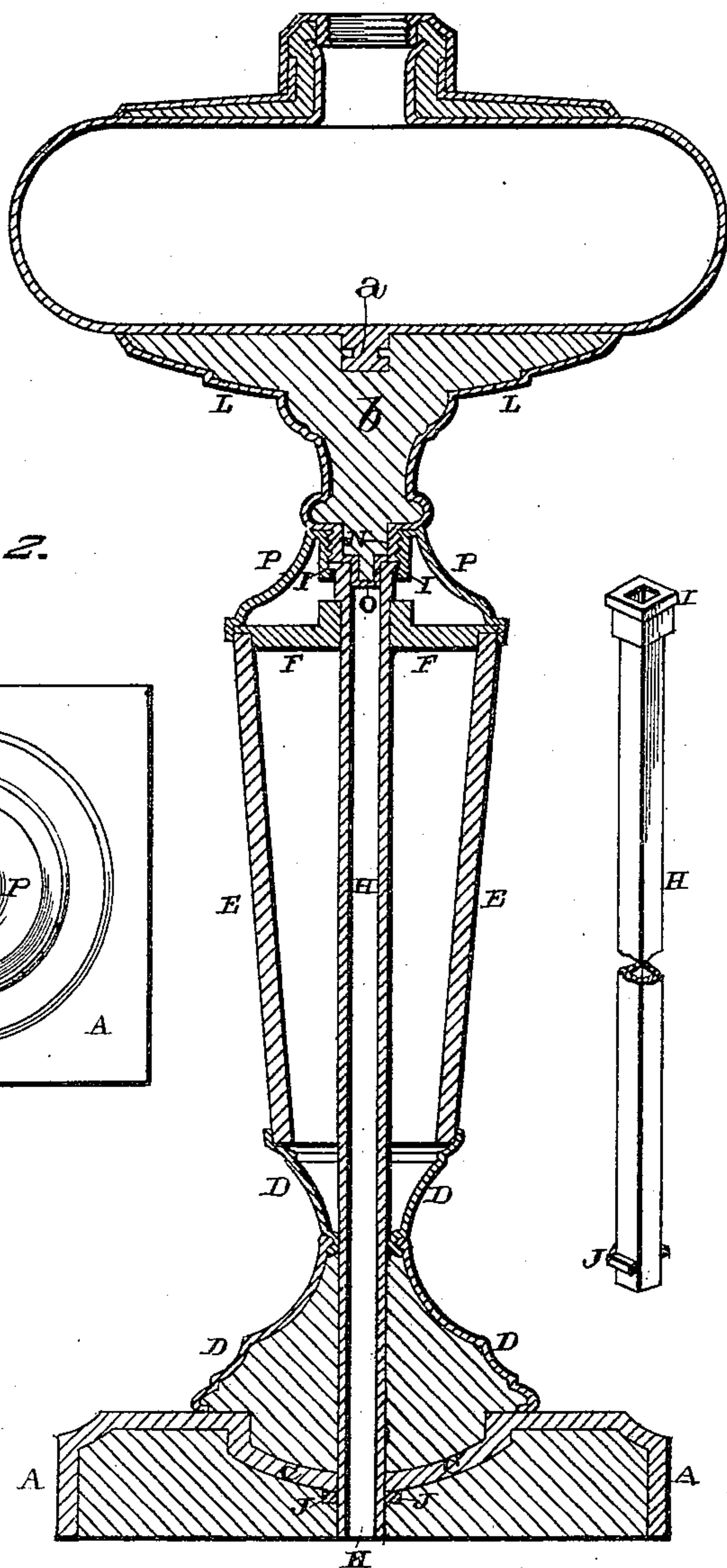


Fig. 2.

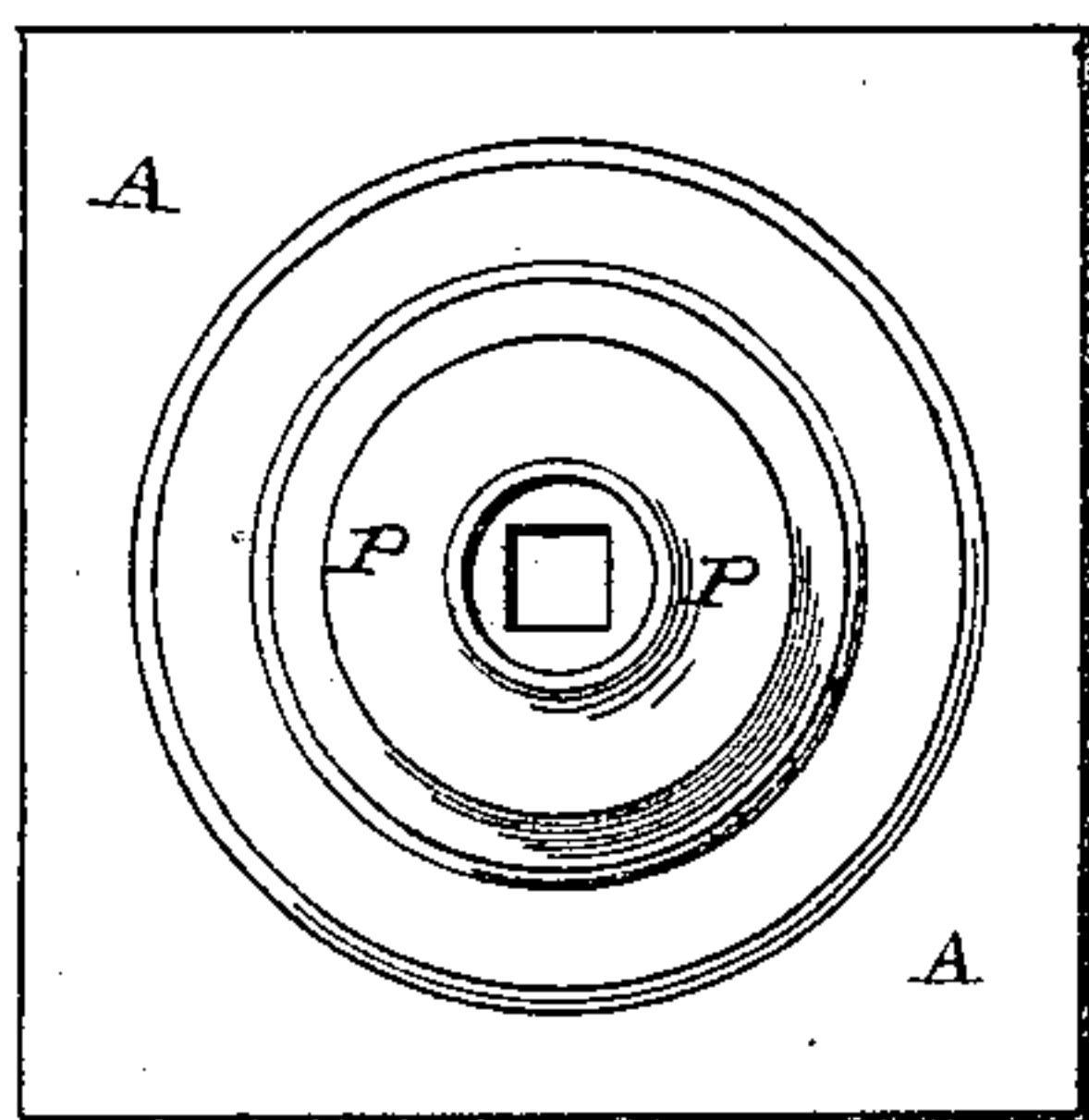


Fig. 3.

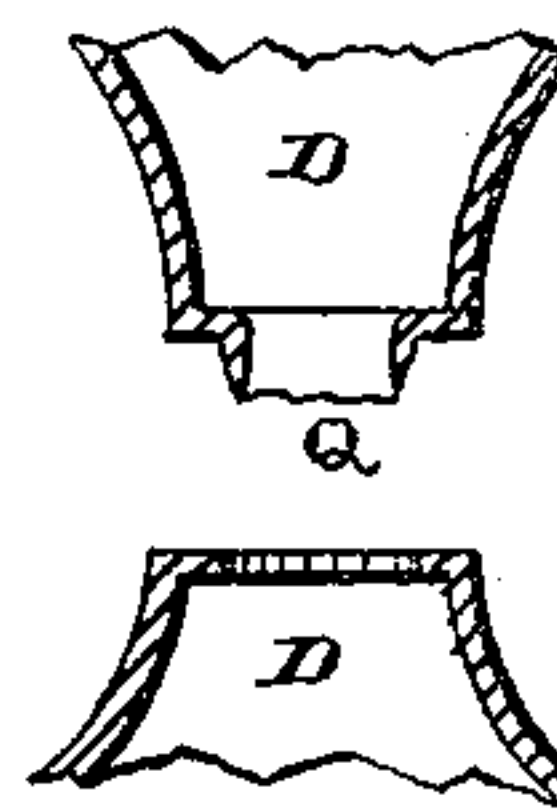
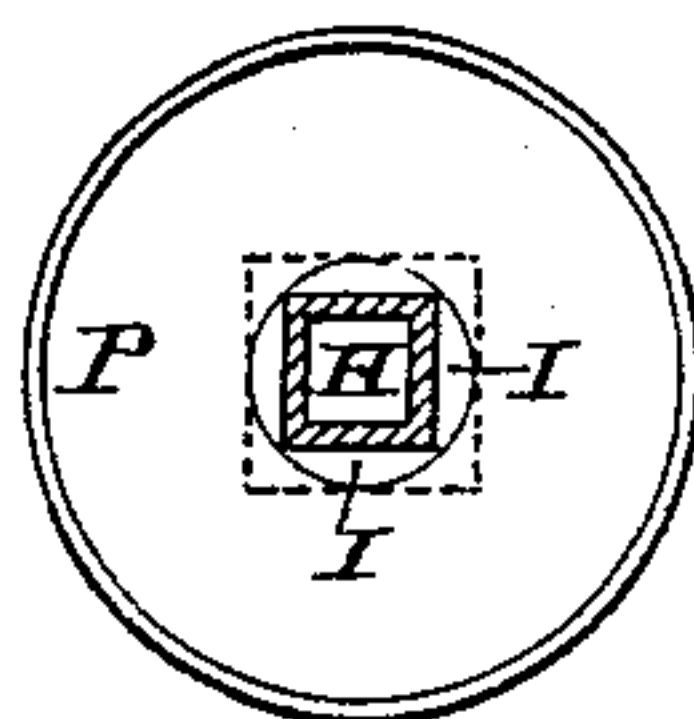


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.

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Inventor.

Frank Rhind,
per
F. A. Lehmann,
Atty.

(No Model.)

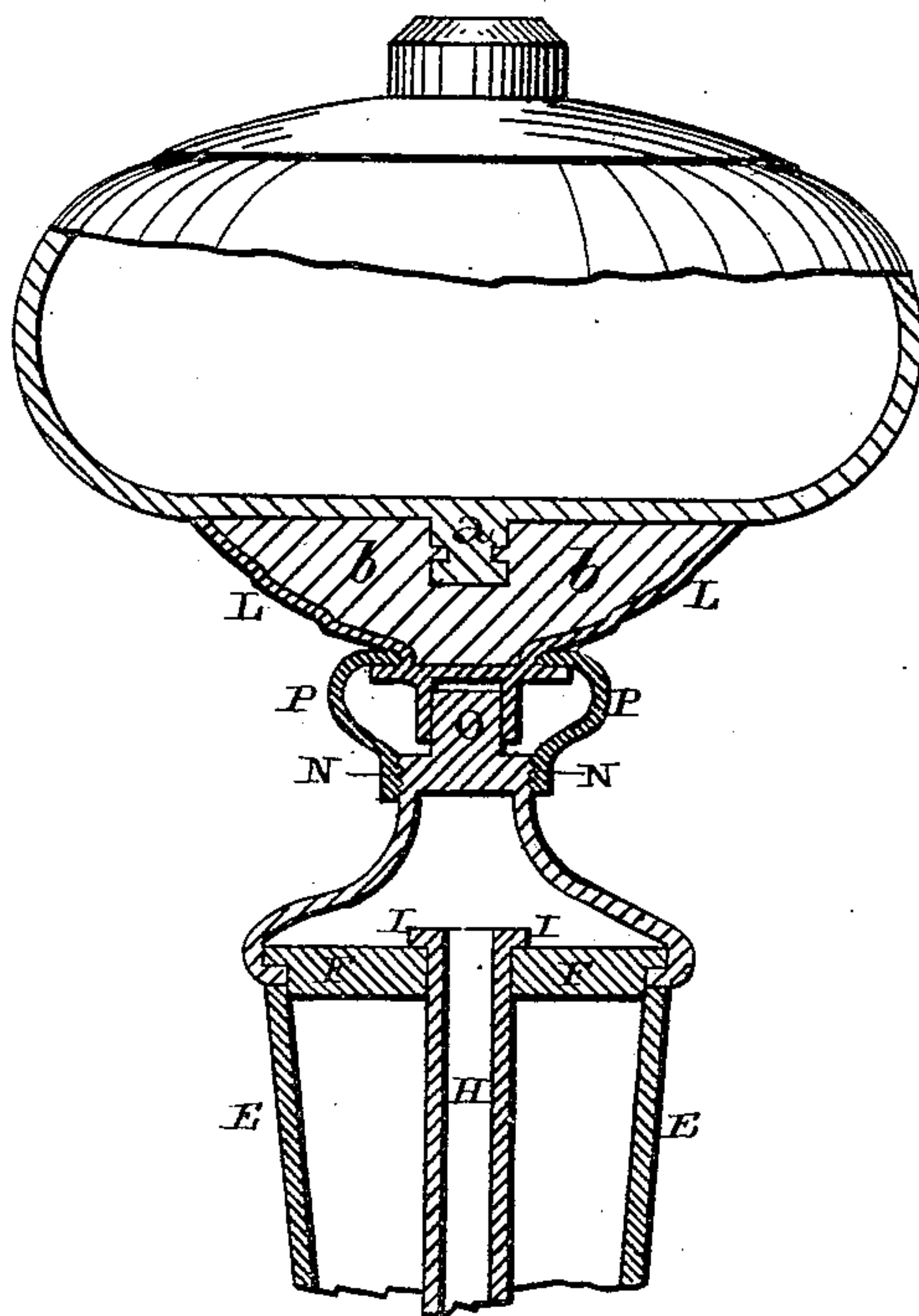
2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 5.



WITNESSES.

W. W. Mortimer,
Wm. H. Kern

INVENTOR

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per
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK RHIND, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

LAMP-STANDARD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 246,205, dated August 23, 1881.

Application filed January 31, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK RHIND, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful
5 Improvements in Lamp-Standards; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being
10 had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in lamp-standards; and it consists in forming a screw-thread and an angular tenon upon the
15 under side of a lamp-bowl, and forming in the top of the standard an angular socket to receive the tenon, and attaching to the top of the standard a revolving screw-threaded socket to receive the thread upon the under side of
20 the bowl, whereby the lamp-bowl is made readily detachable from the top of the standard, and is yet prevented from turning around in such a manner that it would be likely to become loosened.

It further consists in securing the standard to the foot of the lamp by means of an angular tube having a flange, head, or projection
25 formed around its upper end, and which is passed down through the standard and the cross-piece in the bottom of the foot, and then, while the parts are pressed closely together, a collar or stop is slipped down over the lower
30 end of the top and soldered or otherwise fastened in place while the parts are held together under pressure.

My invention still further consists in filling the whole foot of the lamp and the lower hollow portion of the standard with plaster-of-
40 paris, so as to dispense with the braces and other strengthening parts which have heretofore been used for the purpose of strengthening the lower end of the standard.

Figure 1 is a vertical section of a lamp embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view
45 of the standard. Fig. 3 is a detail sectional view of the standard. Fig. 4 is a detail view, showing how the cap is swiveled upon the tube. Fig. 5 is a vertical section of a modification of my invention.

50 A represents the foot of the lamp, having an opening through its center, and extending

across the center of this opening, at any suitable distance below the under side of the inside portion of the foot, is the brace C, which has a hole made through its center. Resting
55 upon the top of the foot is the lower part, D, of the standard, which is made of some light sheet metal, and resting upon the top of this part D is the central and ornamental part, E. Upon the top of this ornamental part E is
60 placed a disk or rod, F, having its ends provided with shoulders, and having a hole made through its center for the clamping-tube H to pass through. The shoulders on the under
65 side of this rod or disk serve to prevent the disk from moving endwise and enable it to sink down into the part E, so as to be out of the way. This clamping device H, instead of being
70 made of the solid screw-rod, as has heretofore been used, is here made simply of an angular tube having a head, flange, or other suitable fastening device, I, around its top. This tube is made angular for the purpose of
75 preventing any of the parts through which it passes from turning or working loose, and is made of light sheet metal of any suitable kind, for the purpose of making the lamp as light
80 as possible. After this angular tube has been passed through the different parts of the standard and the brace in the foot, and while the
85 parts are pressed tightly together, the part J is slipped over the lower end of the tube, and then either soldered or otherwise fastened in place, so as to hold the different parts of the standard tightly together. Instead of this part,
85 which is here soldered to the tube, any other suitable fastening device may be used for the purpose of fastening this tube in place.

Where the clamping-rod is made of a round rod, as is usual, should the nut at either end
90 of the rod become loose in the slightest degree, the different parts of the standard and the foot can turn freely around upon the rod, and thus the lamp is unfitted for use until the parts have again been tightened in place. By
95 making the clamping device H of an angular shape and dispensing entirely with screw-threads this disadvantage is entirely overcome.

As the lower part of the standard is usually
100 made of some light sheet metal which has been spun or stamped into some ornamental form,

it is necessary that it should be braced in some manner upon its inner side, so as to prevent the weight of the parts above it and the pressure applied in securing the different parts together from crushing it out of shape or breaking it. To dispense with the usual plugs of wood, metal plates, and other such things as have heretofore been used, I fill all of this part of the standard and the whole foot with plaster-of-paris or other similar cement, which forms a very solid backing for this part of the standard, and the surface upon which the labels which are usually attached to lamps are to be placed while the plaster is yet moist. In addition to the advantages above referred to, this filling also forms the necessary weight at the base of the lamp to prevent it from being easily overturned.

Heretofore it has generally been found necessary to attach the bowl rigidly to the standard, which makes the lamp a very awkward thing to clean while in use in the house, and especially cumbersome in packing them for transportation. Where about eighteen lamps of the kind here shown can be packed in an ordinary barrel for transportation, where the bowls are secured rigidly to the standard, about thirty-six lamps can be packed in the same space where the bowls are made removable from the standard. In some cases the bowls have been secured to the standard by means of screw-threads, so that they can be removed for the purposes described; but when a mere thread alone is used the parts are always liable to become loose while in use, and liable to drop off if not kept constantly tight. This kind of lamp is especially feared by housekeepers and timid persons, and is very objectionable on this account.

Secured to the under side of the lamp-bowl is the bottom plate, L, which has projecting from its lower end the screw-thread N and the angular tenon O. This tenon fits in the top of the angular tube which is used to unite the foot and the various parts of the standard together, and the screw-thread fits in the central screw-threaded socket which is made in the top of the cap P, which is placed upon the top of the standard. The lower edges of this screw-threaded socket in the cap P are turned inward, so as to catch underneath the head or flange formed upon the upper end of the angular tube, and thus the cap is swiveled upon the top of the standard in such a manner that it can be freely turned around. Where the upper end of the tube is made square, as is here shown, the turned-in part of the cap will catch under the square corners of the top of the tube without being turned in far enough to touch the square sides, and in this manner the cap will freely rotate and yet be held securely in position. After the tenon on the under side of the plate L, which is secured to the under side of the lamp-bowl, has been inserted in the top of the tube, it is only necessary to turn this cap around, when the screw-thread in

its center will catch in the screw-thread on the under side of the bowl, and thus draw the bowl downward tightly into position. To release the bowl from the standard it is only necessary to reverse the motion of the screw-cap, when the bowl will be lifted upward until the tenon entirely leaves the socket.

If so desired, the screw-cap can be swiveled upon the under side of the bowl, and the bottom plate will have the socket made in it, the object of my invention being to unite them together, so that the standard and the bowl will both remain stationary while the screw-cap is being revolved.

Where it is desired to swivel the cap P upon the lower end of the plate L, which is here secured to the under side of the bowl by means of the projection *a* and filling *b*, it is only necessary to make a groove in the sides of the plate L, in which the turned-in edges of the cap will catch. The square projection will then be formed upon the top of the standard.

By means of this construction the bowl is made readily removable from the standard without the slightest danger of its becoming accidentally detached.

Where the standard of the lamp is made of a number of light sheet-metal pieces which have been spun into shape, it is very desirable to secure these parts rigidly together independently of the clamping device or solder or other material which unites the standard to the foot. After these parts have been spun into shape a suitably-shaped hole is punched only through the small end of one of them, and then a hole is stamped through the other part in such a manner as to leave the punched-up metal Q standing. This punched-up metal is then passed through the hole in the other piece, and then bent outward, as shown in Fig. 1, so as to hold these two parts rigidly together. This method of securing the two parts together is very cheap and simple and forms a very effective joint.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. The combination of the foot, in a lamp-standard, with the body portion and angular tube which passes through both parts and binds them together, the tube being provided with a suitable fastening device at each end for catching against the body and foot, substantially as shown.

2. The combination of a lamp-bowl having plate L secured to its under side, a swiveled screw-cap, an angular tenon, and a corresponding socket to receive the tenon, whereby the bowl can be fastened to or detached from the standard by turning the swiveled cap, substantially as described.

3. The combination of a lamp-bowl having a screw-thread and tenon formed upon its under side with the standard having an angular socket formed in its top and a screw-cap for screwing upon the thread on the under side of the bowl, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination, with a lamp-standard
having a swiveled screw-cap and an angular
socket, of a lamp-bowl having a means of at-
tachment to the screw-cap and a means for
5 preventing both the bowl and the standard
from rotating while the cap is being turned,
substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I
I have hereunto set my hand this 28th day of
January, 1881.

FRANK RHIND.

Witnesses:

F. A. LEHMANN,

A. C. KISKADDEN.