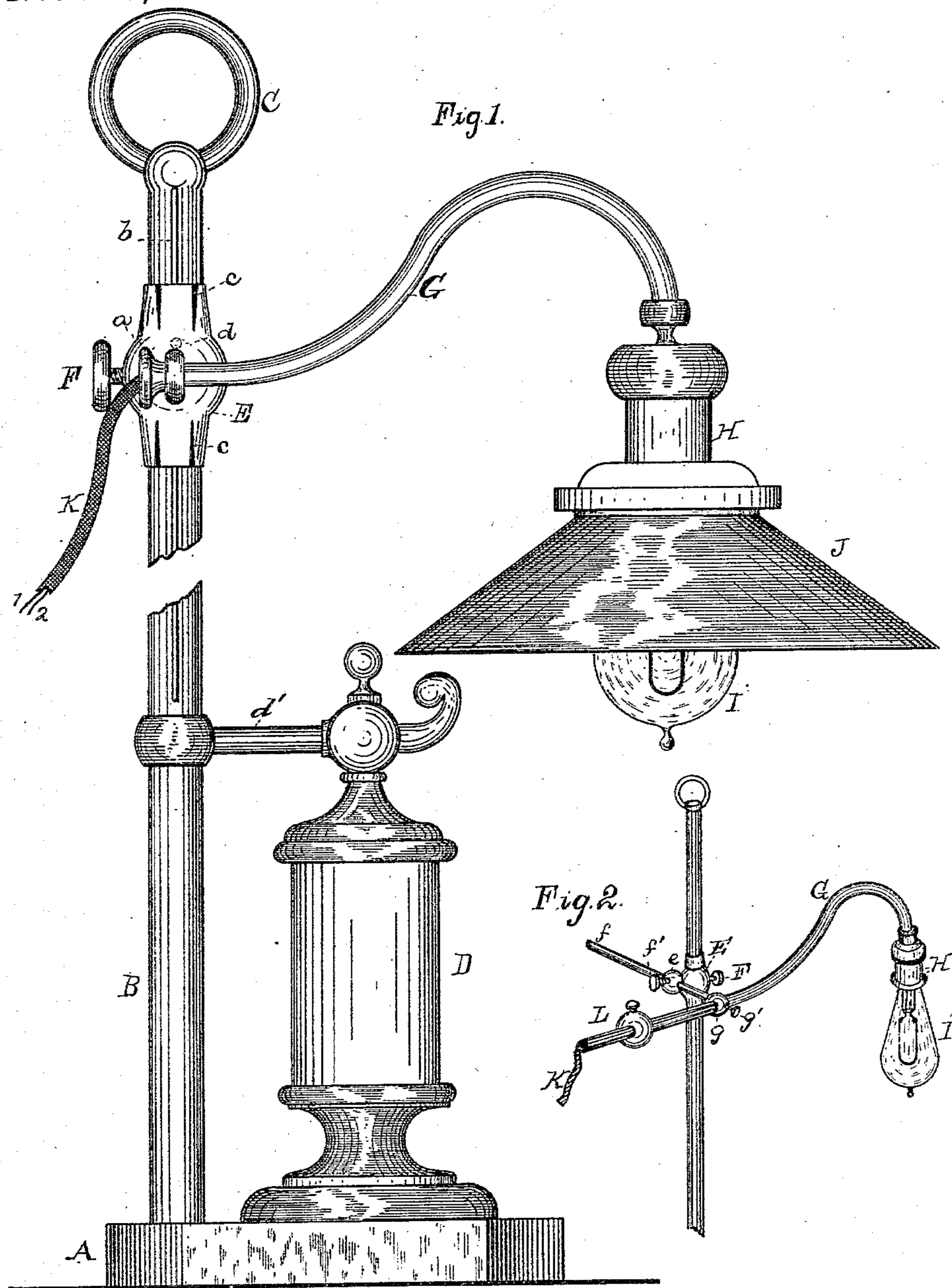


(No Model.)

J. H. VAIL.
ELECTRICAL STAND LAMP.

No. 286,350.

Patented Oct. 9, 1883.



ATTEST:
Edw. C. Rowlands,
Witness

INVENTOR:
Jonathan H. Vail,
By Rich^d. N. Dyer,
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JONATHAN H. VAIL, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO BERGMANN & CO.,
OF SAME PLACE.

ELECTRICAL STAND-LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 286,350, dated October 9, 1883.

Application filed December 6, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JONATHAN H. VAIL, of New York city, in the county and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Electrical Stand-Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

The object I have in view is to produce a simple, cheap, and ornamental portable stand-lamp, carrying one or more incandescing electric lamps in a reversed position, and a shade or shades for throwing the light downward, and so constructed that the lamp or lamps will be in a reversed position, and which stand will be capable of having its lamp or lamps adjusted vertically to any desired point within fixed limits without disturbing the circuit-connections, so that the light can be given the desired location—as with the student's lamps now used—and the lamp or lamps will also be capable of other adjustments to direct the light as may be required for any special work, and which stand, further, will be adapted to maintain its equilibrium, and not be overturned by the weight of the electric lamp or lamps carried by it.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof, Figure 1 is a side elevation of one form of the stand-lamp, and Fig. 2 a perspective view of another form of the same.

With reference more especially to Fig. 1, A is the base of the lamp, which is shown as a portable lamp, from which base rises the standard B, such standard being located to one side of the center of such base, the center of the base being preferably provided with any suitable ornamental part, D. This ornamental center piece, D, serves to increase the weight of the base, and also steadies the standard B, which is connected with its top by an arm, d'. The standard B is provided with a ring, C, at its top, by which the portable stand-lamp may be carried.

Upon the standard B slides a sleeve, E, held at any desired point of adjustment by a set-screw, F. This sleeve may be a plain sleeve, but it preferably has split ends e, as shown, which press upon standard B and give the necessary bearings for an even movement of the sleeve upon the standard. The sleeve E has attached thereto a horizontal tubular arm,

G, which projects over and beyond the center of the base B, and carries on its outer end a lamp-socket, H, and an incandescing electric lamp, I. The lamp is arranged in a reversed position, as shown, and a shade, J, is used therewith to throw the light downwardly. The location of the standard B at one side of the center of the base and the projection of the lamp-arm across the base are for the purpose of preserving the equilibrium of the stand-lamp and preventing the overturning of the same by reason of the use of one electric lamp. It is evident that the same effect would be produced by attaching the standard to the center of the base and offsetting it to one side of such center.

To prevent the arm G from swinging around the standard, and thus throwing the parts out of balance, the standard B is provided with a slot, b, with which engages a pin or spring, d, (shown in dotted lines,) on the sleeve E, which also limits the vertical movement of the sleeve; or any other construction of engaging parts may be used, or the standard may have an angular or irregular shape. The tubular arm G is provided with a flaring inner end, a, into which passes the flexible cord K. This cord carries two conductors, 1 2, which are connected with the terminals of the socket H. The cord passes to a plug entering the socket of a fixture, or a socket located especially for the purpose, and the conductors 1 2 are thereby connected with the house-wires.

It will be seen that the lamp can be adjusted to any desired point vertically, the flexible cord K permitting this movement without disturbing the circuit-connections.

In the form of stand-lamp shown in Fig. 2, the lamp is capable of a number of adjustments to adapt it for special work. The sleeve E, sliding on standard B and held by set-screw F, is provided with a ball, e, through which passes a rod, f, held by a set-screw, f', and capable of longitudinal and axial movements within such ball. The rod f has a ball, g, through which passes the horizontal lamp-arm G, the same being held by a set-screw, g', and being capable of longitudinal and axial movements within such ball g. This construction permits the adjustment of the lamp to any desired position horizontally or vertically or axially by the turning of G or f, as may be

required to adapt the light for special uses. The flexible cord K passes into the end of the arm G.

The standard B may rise from one side of a base, and the sleeve E be guided upon said standard to preserve the equilibrium, as described in connection with Fig. 1; but, if the base is secured in a fixed position, by a clamp or otherwise, it is evident that this is not necessary with either construction.

Instead of employing the means shown in Fig. 1 to prevent the overturning of the stand-lamp when made portable, a weight, L, may be used to counterbalance the weight of the lamp and socket, or a heavy base may be used. In this case, the sleeve E not being guided upon the standard B, the lamp can be swung around such standard.

It is evident that when two or more lamps are used they can be arranged to counterbalance each other.

It is also evident that with one lamp the flexible cord, instead of passing through the tubular arm, may extend directly to the socket H.

What I claim is—

1. A portable electric stand-lamp having, in combination, a portable base and standard, a horizontally-projecting lamp-arm, an incandescing electric lamp supported in a reversed position on the end of such arm, a shade supported by the arm and throwing the light of the reversed lamp downwardly, and a flexible

conducting-cord for maintaining the electrical connection, substantially as set forth.

2. In an electric stand-lamp, the combination, with the standard, of the vertically-adjustable and horizontally-projecting lamp-arm, and means for preventing the turning of the lamp-arm on the standard, an electric lamp, and circuit-connections, substantially as set forth.

3. In a portable electric stand-lamp, the combination, with the portable base, of the standard rising from one side of the center of such base, the vertically-adjustable and horizontally-projecting lamp-arm, means for preventing the turning of the lamp arm on the standard, an electric lamp, and circuit-connections, substantially as set forth.

4. In a portable electric stand-lamp, the combination, with the portable base, of the standard rising from one side of the same, the center-piece upon the base, the vertically-adjustable and horizontally-projecting lamp-arm, means for preventing the turning of the lamp-arm on the standard, an electric lamp, and the flexible conducting-cord, substantially as set forth.

This specification signed and witnessed this 21st day of October, 1882.

JONATHAN H. VAIL.

In presence of—

H. W. SEELY,
A. HAASSLER.