(No Model.)

# S. H. SMITH.

## LAMP BRACKET.

No. 354,261. Patented Dec. 14, 1886.

*Fig. 1.*

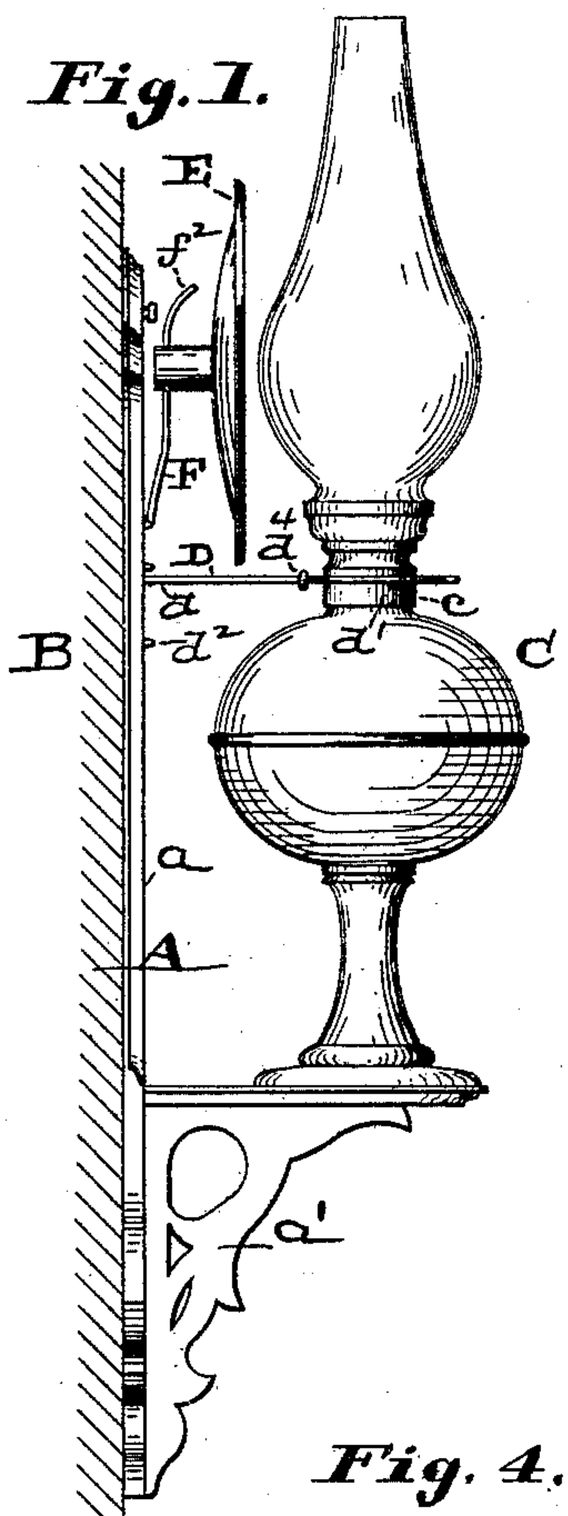



*Fig. 2.*

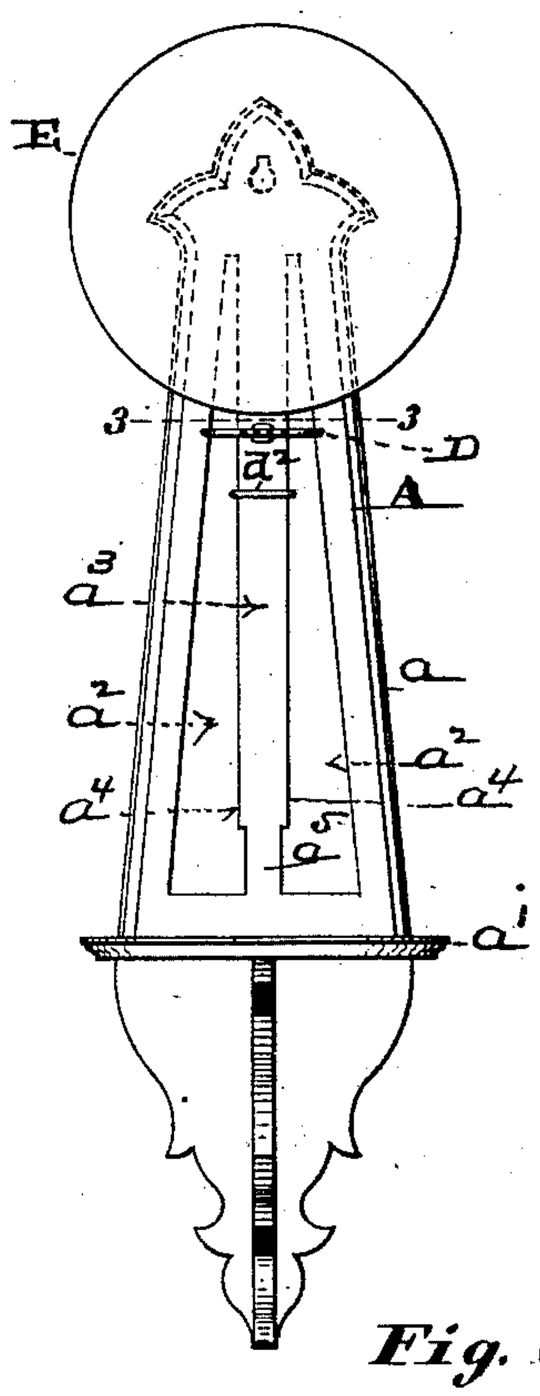



*Fig. 3.*

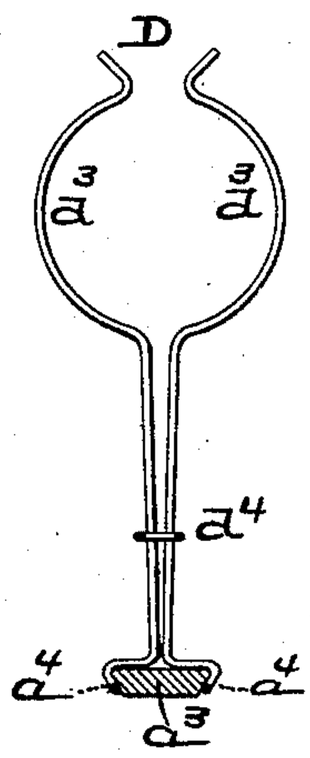



*Fig. 4.*

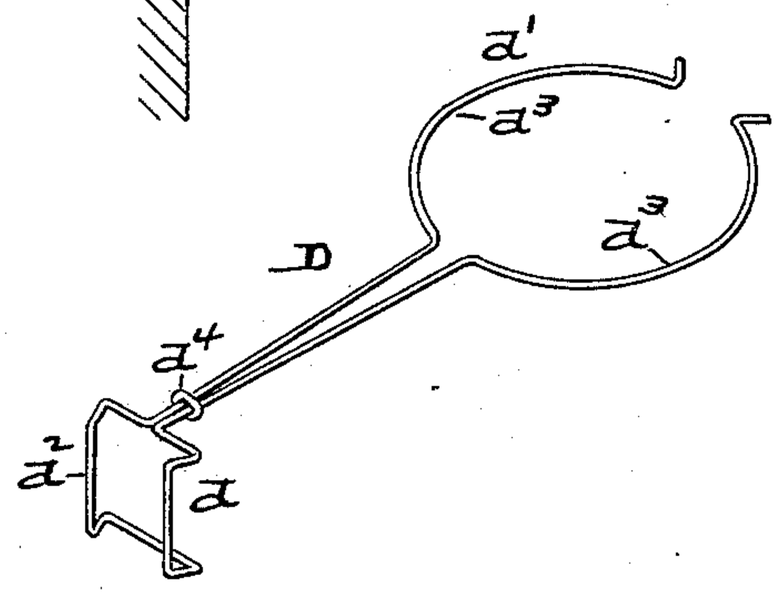



*Fig. 5.*

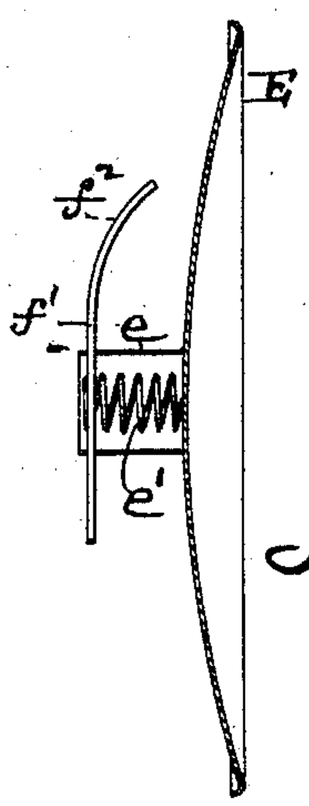
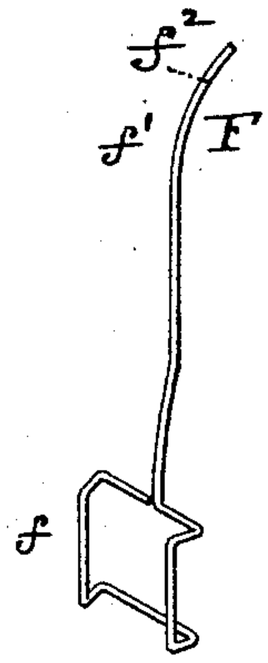



*Fig. 6.*




**Attest:**
J. W. Hoke.
T. S. Bowman

**Inventor:**
S. Henry Smith
by C. D. Moody
Atty

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

S. HENRY SMITH, OF BENTON, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO WILLIAM W. NORMAN, OF SAME PLACE.

## LAMP-BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 354,261, dated December 14, 1886.

Application filed February 25, 1886. Serial No. 193,221. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, S. HENRY SMITH, of Benton, Scott county, Missouri, have made a new and useful Improvement in Lamp-Brackets, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The improvement relates to means for securing the lamp and holding and adjusting the reflector, substantially as is hereinafter more specifically set forth and claimed, and exhibited in the annexed drawing, making part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the improved bracket with a lamp in position thereon. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the bracket and its appliances. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2, the bracket-shelf not being shown. Fig. 4 is a view in perspective of that portion of the device used to secure the lamp. Fig. 5 is a vertical section of the reflector, and Fig. 6 is a view in perspective of the reflector-holder.

The same letters of reference denote the same parts.

The frame-work of the bracket A is substantially the upright part *a*, which is attached to the wall B or other support for the bracket, and the shelf *a'*, upon which the lamp C rests. The part *a* of the bracket is slotted vertically at $a^2$ $a^2$, leaving between the slots a bar, $a^3$, whose edges $a^4$ $a^4$, Fig. 3, are beveled, and which is made smaller in cross section at $a^5$, Fig. 2.

D, Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, represents an arm adapted at one end, *d*, to be secured to the bracket and to be vertically adjustable thereon, and at its opposite end, *d'*, to be clamped around the neck *c* of the lamp. To this end the arm is made as represented more distinctly in Fig. 4, being made preferably of a wire rod, shaped at its end *d* to fit the bar $a^3$ of the bracket by bending the rod to fit the bar $a^3$ in a horizontal direction, and also being extended vertically, substantially as is shown at $d^2$, to bear upon the bar $a^3$ upward and downward thereon and at its end *d'*, and made in two curved parts, $d^3$ $d^3$, to be passed and fitted around the lamp-neck, and to be clamped thereto by means of the loop $d^4$, which is slipped upon the arm D toward its end *d* when it is desired to attach the arm to the lamp, and then slipped toward the end *d'*, as shown in Fig. 1, to fasten the end *d'* to the lamp-neck. The arm is attached to the bracket by slipping the end *d* onto the bar $a^3$ at its part $a^5$ in a sidewise direction, and then turning the arm around so as to point horizontally outward therefrom, and then slipping the arm upward upon the bar $a^3$ to the desired level for connecting the arm with the lamp-neck.

The lamp-reflector E is attached to the bar $a^3$ of the bracket by means of the arm F. This last-named arm is represented more clearly in Fig. 6. It is also a wire rod shaped at its lower end, *f*, similarly to the end *d* of the arm D, and so that the arm F can be similarly attached to and adjusted vertically upon the bar $a^3$. From its point of connection with the bracket the arm F extends upward, and the reflector is attached to it by passing the end *f'* of the arm through a boss or tubular projection, *e*, upon the back of the reflector, the projection being perforated to admit the end *f'*, and containing a spring, *e'*, which is adapted to press sufficiently against the end *f'* to hold the reflector at any desired point of adjustment thereon, at the same time permitting the reflector to be intentionally slipped upward and downward upon the arm F. The arm at its extreme end, $f^2$, is curved to enable the reflector, when the projection is slipped onto that part of the arm, to be turned so as to direct the light downward at various angles of adjustment.

The above-named parts, combined and operated in the manner described, form a convenient lamp-rest upon which many of the ordinary lamps now in use can be supported and safely held in an elevated position, and the light directed and concentrated as may be desired.

I claim—

1. The combination of the bracket A, having the shelf *a'* and the bar $a^3$, as described, with the arm D, having its end *d* shaped and extended at $d^2$, and provided with the loop $d^4$, and its end *d'* made in two curved parts, $d^3$ $d^3$, as described.

2. The combination of the bracket A, having the shelf *a'* and the bar $a^3$, with the ad-

justable arm F and the reflector E, having the tubular projection *e* and spring *e'*, as described.

3. The combination of the bracket A and the arm F, having the curved end $f^2$, with the reflector E, having the tubular projection *e* and the spring *e'*, as described.

4. The combination of the bracket A, having the shelf *a'* and the bar $a^3$, with the arm D, having the curved parts $d^3$ $d^3$ at one end, and at the other end having the parts $d^2$, and the loop $d^4$, adjustable on said arm, as described.

S. HENRY SMITH.

Witnesses:
C. D. MOODY,
JAS. MCPHEETERS.