

(No Model.)

W. PATZER.  
LAMP STANDARD.

No. 388,218.

Patented Aug. 21, 1888.

Fig. 1

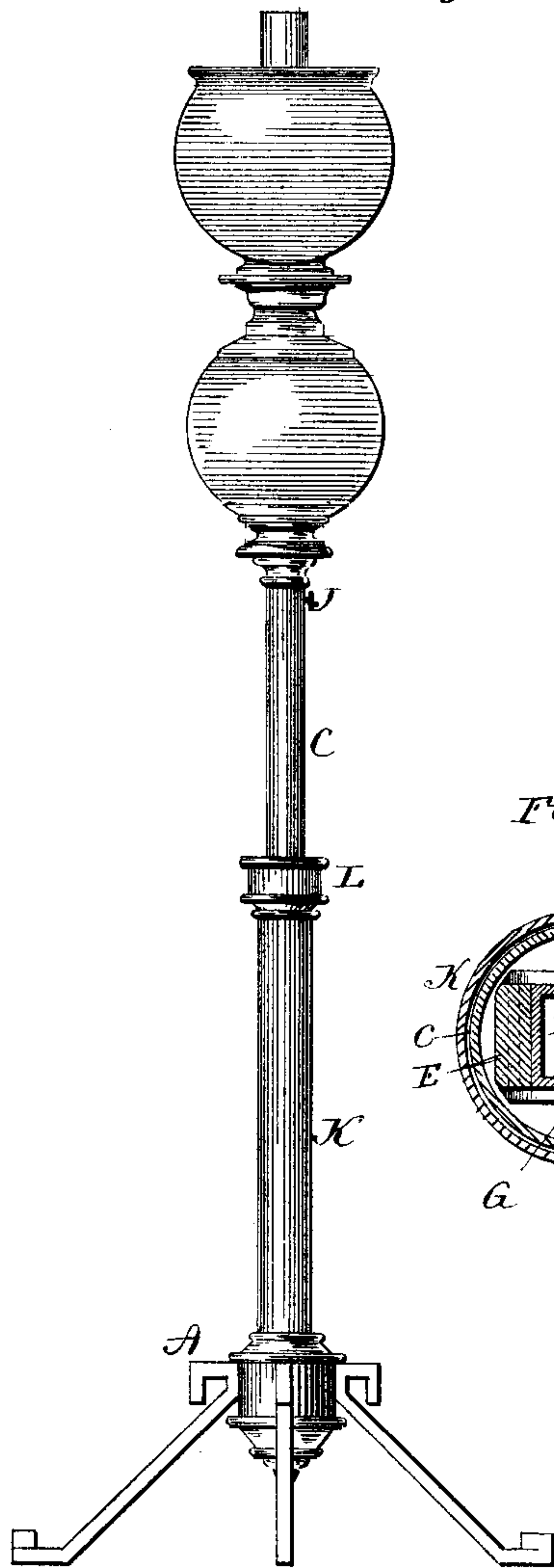


Fig. 2

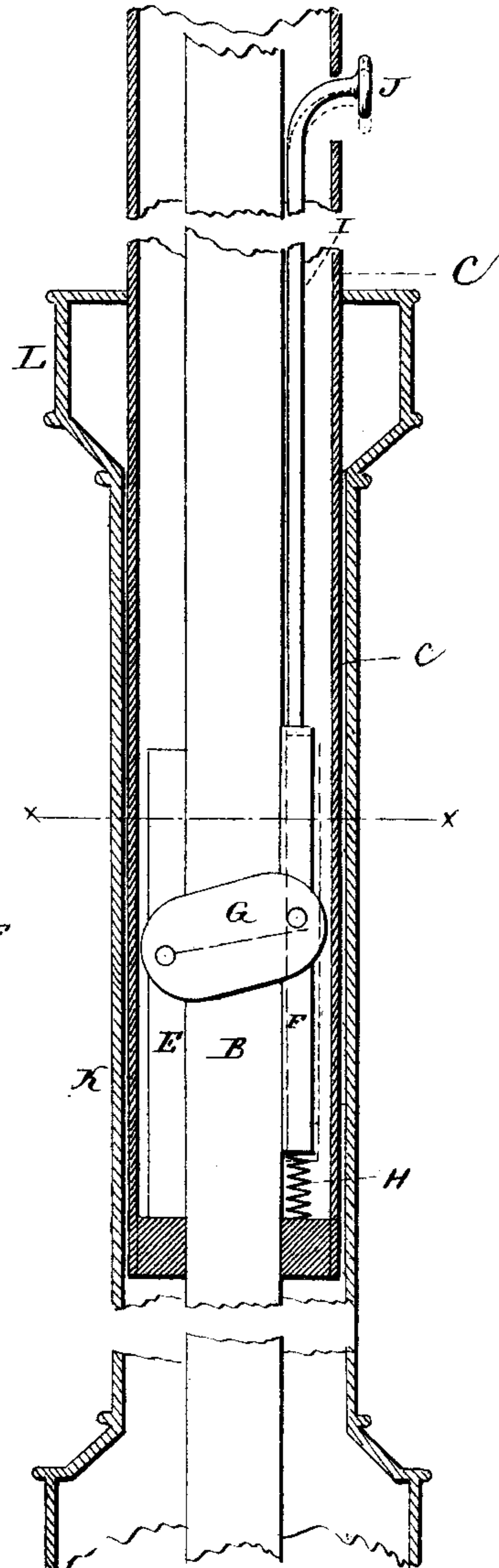


Fig. 3

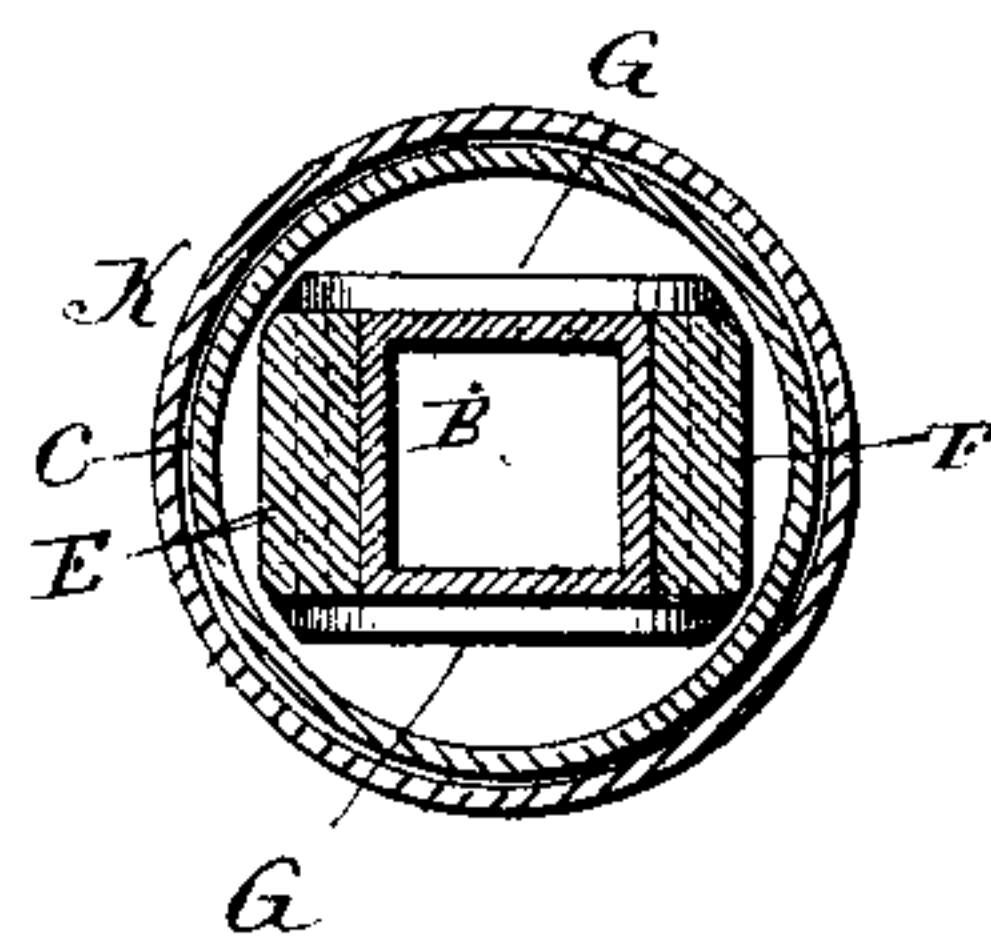
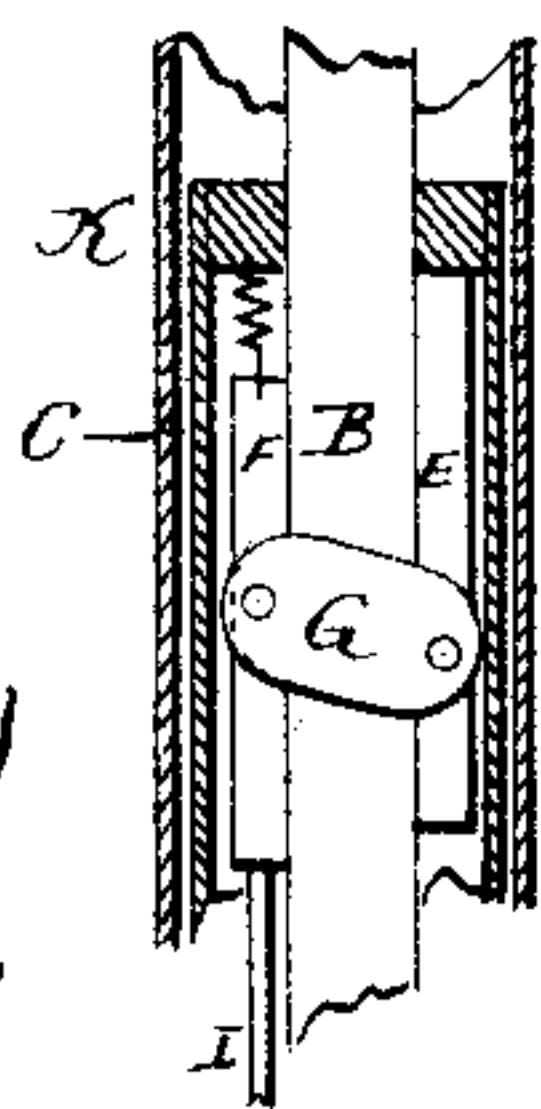


Fig. 4



Witnesses,  
J. H. Shumway  
Fred C. Earle.

Wm. Patzer.  
By atty. Inventor.  
Fred C. Earle.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM PATZER, OF MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE MERIDEN  
BRONZE COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

## LAMP-STANDARD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 388,218, dated August 21, 1888.

Application filed July 11, 1887. Serial No. 213,934. \* (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM PATZER, of Meriden, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented new Improve-  
5 ments in Lamp-Standards; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which  
10 said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a side view of the lamp and standard complete; Fig. 2, a vertical central section through the tubes, showing side view of the ad-  
15 justing devices enlarged; Fig. 3, a transverse section through the adjusting devices on line *x x*, looking downward; Fig. 4, a modification of the adjusting device for suspending lamps.

This invention relates to an improvement in  
20 standards for that class of lamps which are adapted to stand upon the floor and movable thereon to different positions, and what are now commonly called "piano-lamps," the standard being of a height from the floor so  
25 as to bring the lamp up to a convenient position for piano use. These standards are generally made adjustable, so that the lamp may be set at different elevations, and to make them so adjustable the standard is made of a telescopic  
30 character, the stationary portion of which rises from the base, and the adjustable portion in the form of a tube supports the lamp. It is desirable that when the lamp has been brought to a desired elevation it may remain firm in that po-  
35 sition and not liable to descend by its own weight or under downward force applied by a person taking hold of the upper part of the standard, and yet it is equally desirable that when the lamp is to be adjusted to different  
40 elevations it may be freely moved up or down, as the case may be. To permit such adjustment is the object of my invention.

A represents the base, which may be of any suitable style or design, and to it is firmly  
45 fixed a vertical upright, B, which is preferably square in transverse section.

C represents a tube, to the upper end of which the lamp is made fast in the usual manner. This tube C surrounds the upright B, and is of  
50 a diameter considerably larger than the up-

right B. At the lower end of the tube C a collar, D, is introduced, made fast to the tube to embrace the upright B, but so as to slide freely thereon. To this collar, or to the tube  
itself on one side of the upright, is a vertical  
55 shoe, E, adapted to bear vertically on one side of the upright. Upon the opposite side of the upright is a similar shoe, F; but this shoe F is free to move up or down, as the case may be. The two shoes E F are connected by one or  
60 more links, G, the links being hung by one end to the shoe E, and, extending diagonally across and upward, are hung by their other end to the shoe F.

Beneath the shoe F is a spring, H, the tend-  
65 ency of which is to force the shoe F upward, and in such upward movement the links bring the two shoes to a firm bearing upon the opposite sides of the upright. The shoe F clings to the surface of the upright by its friction, and  
70 so that as the weight of the lamp and the tube C tends to force the shoe E downward, such downward force draws the end of the links hung to the shoe E also downward; but the shoe F, clinging to the opposite side of the upright,  
75 prevents that end of the links from descending, so that the shoes are drawn tightly toward each other and clamp the opposite sides of the upright, and so as to firmly hold the adjust-  
80 able portion of the standard at any point where the standard is so grasped between the two shoes, and any extra force applied to the adjustable part of the standard tending to force the said adjustable part downward only tends  
85 to make the grasp between the two shoes upon the standard stronger. If the shoe F be forced downward, as indicated in broken lines, while the tube C is held stationary, then the grasp of the upright between the two shoes is relaxed,  
90 and while the shoes are in this condition the tube may be raised or lowered to any desirable extent. To produce this release of the grasp, an extension, I, is made from the shoe upward  
95 and outward through the tube C at a convenient point in the form of a knob or any suitable handle, J, so that by pressing the handle downward, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 2, the shoe F will be forced downward, and so  
as to release the grasp upon the upright, and  
100 while the grasp is so released the standard



may be raised or lowered, as the case may be; but when the shoe F is again left free its spring throws it forward into frictional bearing upon the upright and the grasp thereon is again  
5 made and the adjustable portion of the standard brought to a stop.

A jacket to inclose the upright and sliding tube is made in the form of a tube, K, fixed at its lower end to the base and, extending up-  
10 ward, terminates in an ornamental collar, L, through which the adjustable tube C works freely.

The adjusting device which I have described is extremely cheap and simple, but yet most  
15 effective.

While the adjustment is peculiarly adapted to standard lamps it may be applied to hanging lamps, as seen in Fig. 4, in which case the inclination of the links is reversed, so that as  
20 the adjustable part of the tube is pulled downward it will bring the shoes into grasping contact upon the fixed upright.

I claim—

1. In an adjustable lamp standard, the combination of a stationary upright, B, a tube, C,  
25 surrounding said upright, and carrying the lamp, and having a collar, D, at its inner end, the said surrounding tube movable longitudinally on said upright, a shoe, E, fixed to said  
30 collar and so as to bear upon one side of said upright, a shoe, F, upon the opposite side of said

upright, but free for limited vertical movement, diagonal links G, connecting the fixed shoe E on one side of the upright with the movable shoe F on the opposite side of said upright, and  
35 a spring supported by said collar and arranged to bear yieldingly in a vertical direction upon said movable shoe F, substantially as described.

2. In an adjustable lamp standard, the combination of a stationary upright, B, a tube, C,  
40 surrounding said upright and carrying the lamp and having the collar D on its inner end, the said surrounding tube movable longitudinally on said upright, a shoe, E, fixed to said collar and so as to bear upon one side of said  
45 upright, a shoe, F, upon the opposite side of said upright, but free for limited vertical movement, diagonal links G, connecting the fixed shoe E on one side of the upright with the movable shoe F on the opposite side of  
50 said upright, and a spring supported by said collar and arranged to bear yieldingly in a vertical direction upon said movable shoe F, with a jacket fixed to the base and surrounding the lower part of said tube with a connection from  
55 said movable shoe F to a point in the said tube above the said jacket, substantially as described.

WILLIAM PATZER.

Witnesses:

E. A. MERRIMAN,

H. B. ALLEN.