

(No Model.)

J. C. MILLER & A. H. JONES.

LAMP STANDARD.

No. 396,946.

Patented Jan. 29, 1889.

Fig. 1

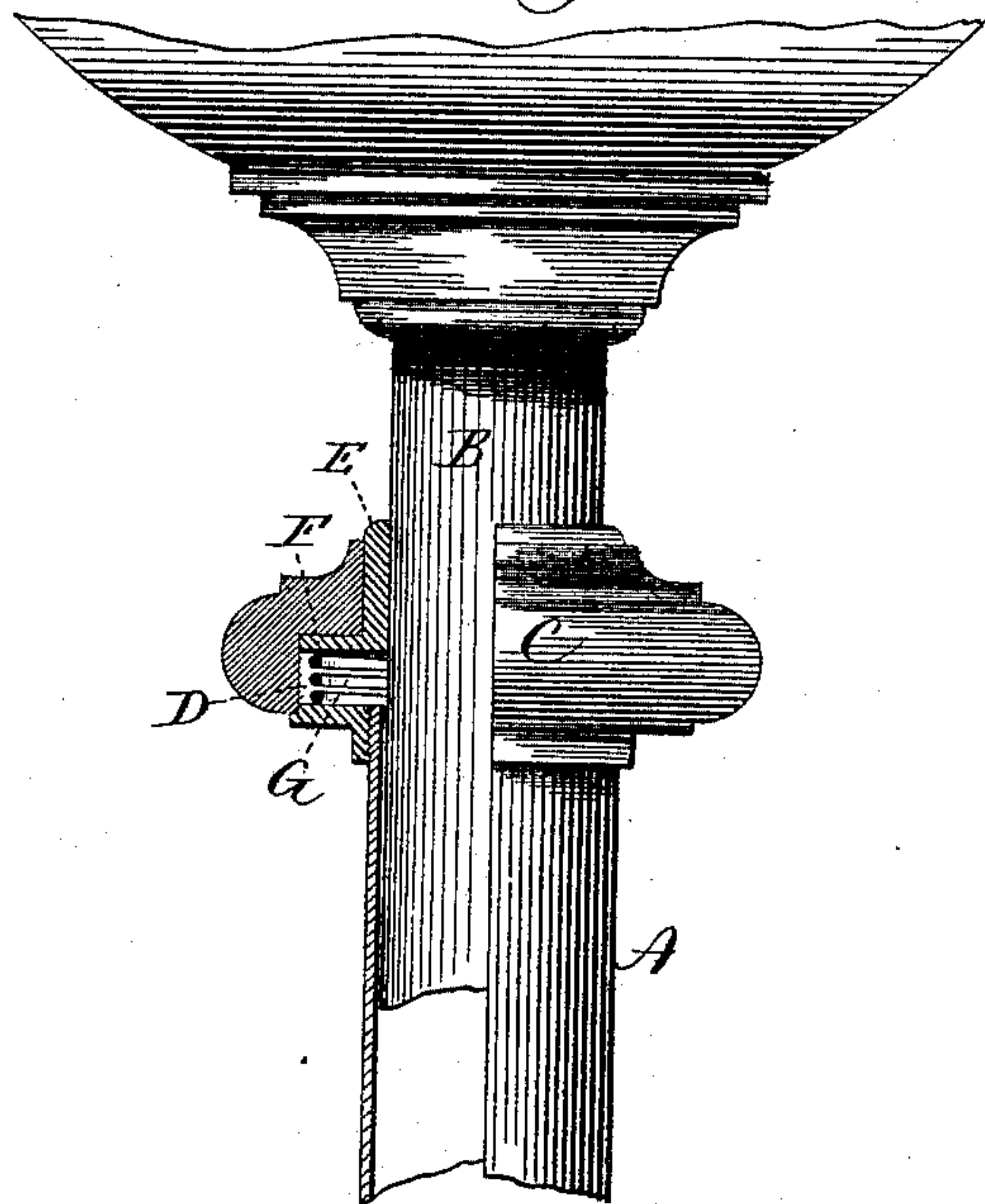
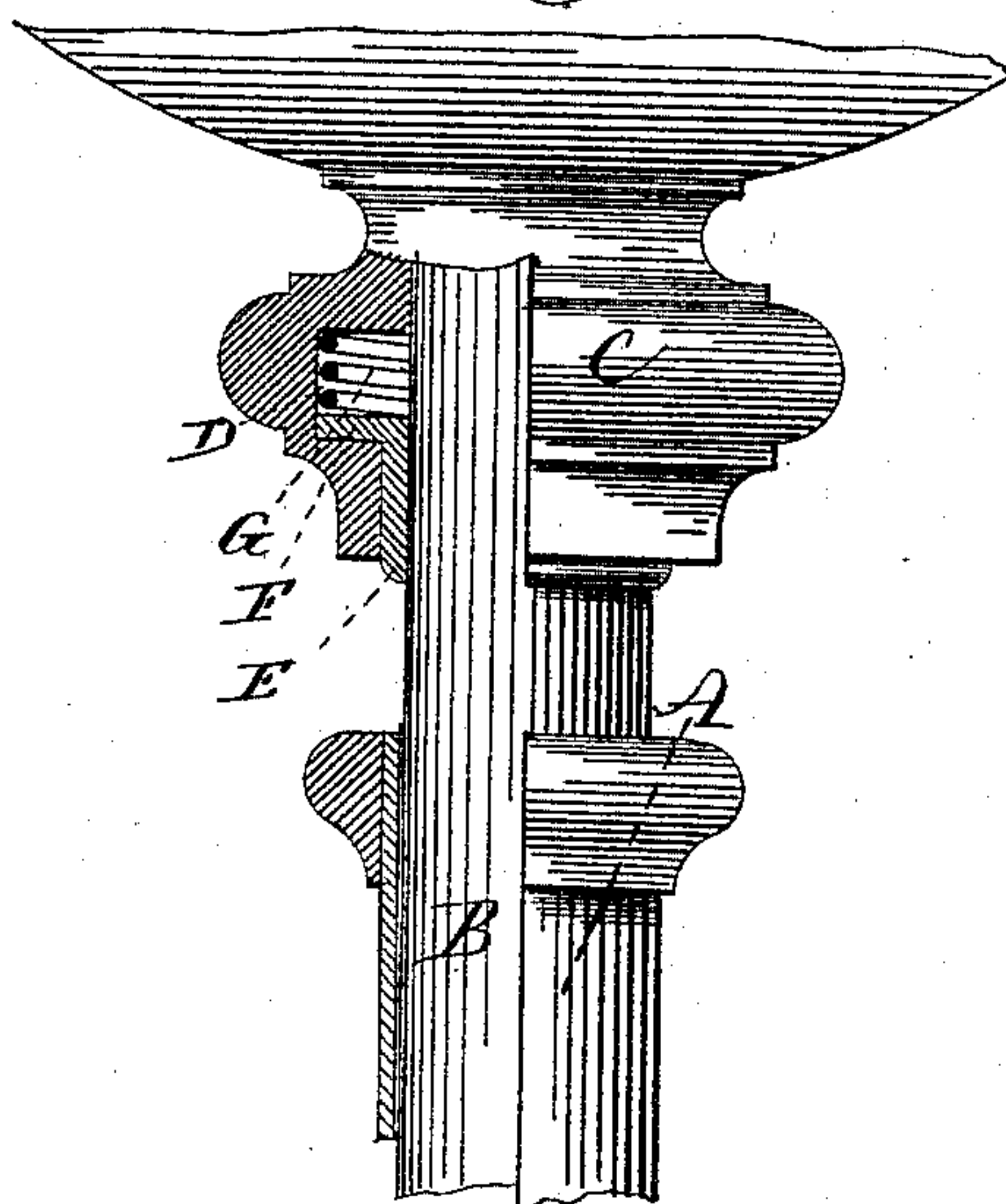


Fig. 2



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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LAMP-STANDARD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 396,946, dated January 29, 1889.

Application filed August 13, 1888. Serial No. 282,522. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN C. MILLER and AUGUSTUS H. JONES, of Meriden, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have
5 invented a new Improvement in Lamp-Standards; and we 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
10 of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a sectional side view of so much of the standard as necessary to illustrate the
15 invention, and showing the cushion as attached to the stationary tube; Fig. 2, a modification showing the cushion as applied to the adjustable tube.

This invention relates to an improvement
20 in that class of lamp-standards which are designed to rest upon the floor and support a lamp upon the upper end. These standards are usually composed of two tubes telescopically arranged, the outer tube supported upon
25 the base, while the inner tube carries the lamp and is adjustable in the outer tube, so as to permit the lamp to be adjusted to different elevations. These standards are usually provided with a device for interlocking the
30 two tubes, so that the lamp may be held at any desired elevation; but a difficulty is experienced in such device, owing to the fact that when disengagement is made between the two tubes—the inner tube being free to
35 slide downward unless held by hand—the lamp is liable to drop rapidly and with considerable force, until the collar on the top of the adjustable tube, or the lamp thereto attached, strikes a collar on the top of the outer
40 tube, which brings the lamp to a sudden stop, so sudden as often to throw the shade or chimney from the lamp or otherwise derange the lamp.

The object of our invention is to provide a
45 construction which will prevent such accidents; and it consists in providing an elastic cushion in the collar of the standard, upon which the descending tube and lamp will come to a bearing, and so that the cushion
50 will make such contact or bearing so easy as

to avoid the difficulties which we have mentioned.

In the best construction of the invention, A represents the outer tube, which is made fast to the base, and B the inner tube or rod
55 adjustable within the tube A, and so as to slide freely up and down, the said tube B carrying the lamp, as usual in this class of standards. We illustrate only a portion of
60 the two tubes, but sufficient for the full understanding of the invention. We also omit the engaging devices usually employed between the two tubes, as any of the many known devices for this purpose may be employed.

To the upper end of the stationary tube A
65 a collar, C, is firmly secured, so as to become substantially a part of that tube. This collar has an internal diameter above the tube A somewhat larger than the inner tube, B, and the collar is recessed upon its inner side to
70 form a spring-chamber, D. Within the collar a sleeve, E, is arranged, which extends to the spring-chamber, and is constructed with an annular flange, F, which projects into the
75 spring-chamber, and between the flange F and the bottom of the spring-chamber we arrange a spring, G, of any suitable character,
80 upon which the sleeve E will rest, and when so resting the upper end of the sleeve E projects above the collar D, as clearly seen in
85 Fig. 1. The spring permits the collar to be compressed should force be applied to its upper or projecting end. Under this construction if the inner tube, B, descend, the collar on
90 the upper end of the tube, or the lamp attached thereto, will strike upon the upper end of the sleeve E, and the force of the blow will be met by the spring G in the chamber below the sleeve, and so that the sleeve will yield
95 under such blow and thereby avoid the shock which occurs when there is no yielding cushion upon which the blow of descent may be taken.

In Fig. 1 the collar C is represented as made in two parts. This is for convenience of construction. The several parts are united after
95 the introduction of the sleeve and spring, so as to become practically one.

We have represented the cushion as formed upon the stationary part of the standard; but
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it will be evident that it may be reversed and made upon the adjustable portion of the standard, as seen in Fig. 2, so that the sleeve will meet the collar on the stationary tube as the inner tube descends.

We claim—

1. In a lamp-standard composed of a stationary tube, with an inner tube or rod working telescopically therein, the said inner tube carrying the lamp; the combination therewith of a sleeve surrounding the inner tube and vertically movable, with a spring arranged to yieldingly support said sleeve, substantially as described, and whereby said sleeve forms an elastic cushion upon which the force of the descending lamp will be met.

2. In a lamp-standard composed of an outer tube, A, and a rod or inner tube, B, telescopically adjustable therein, the said rod or tube B carrying the lamp, a collar, D, fixed to the upper end of the said stationary tube, said collar constructed with an annular spring-chamber upon its inner surface, and a sleeve, E, in said collar surrounding the adjustable rod or tube and projecting above said collar, with a spring in the chamber of the collar below said sleeve, substantially as and for the purpose described.

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Witnesses:

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