

No. 763,129.

PATENTED JUNE 21, 1904.

J. C. TUDOR.

COMBINED GUARD AND STAND FOR ELECTRIC LAMPS.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 16, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

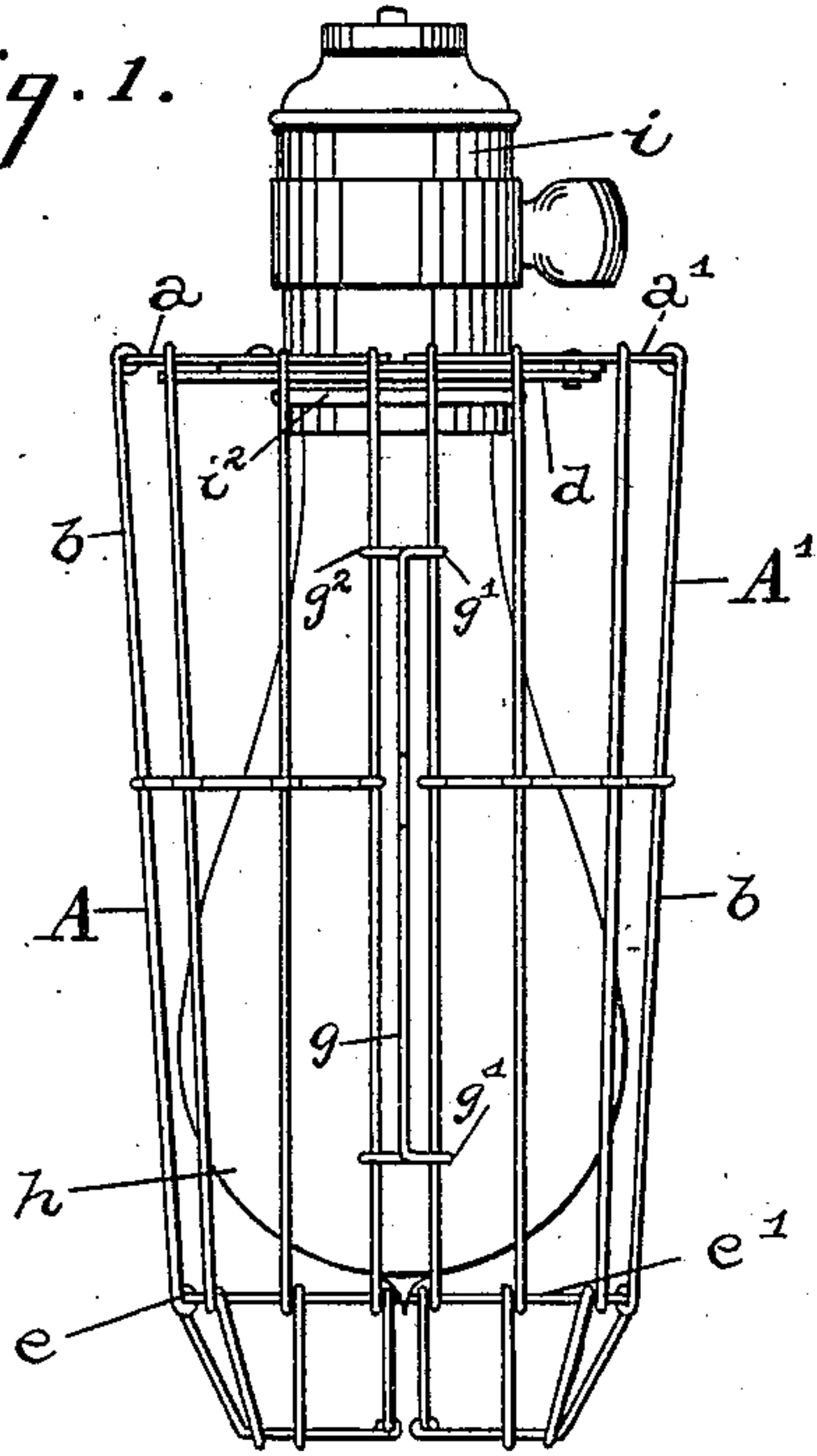


Fig. 2.

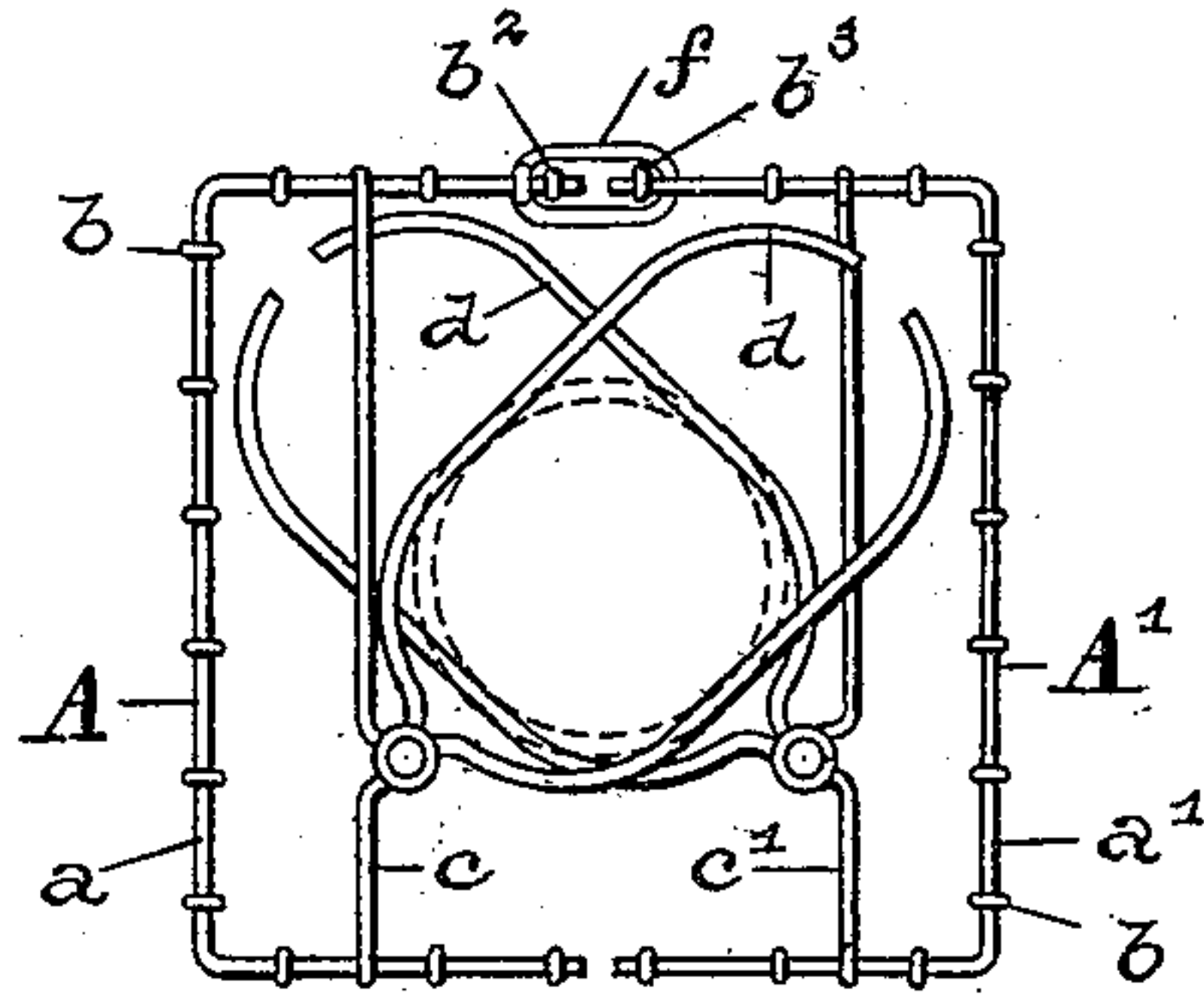


Fig. 3.

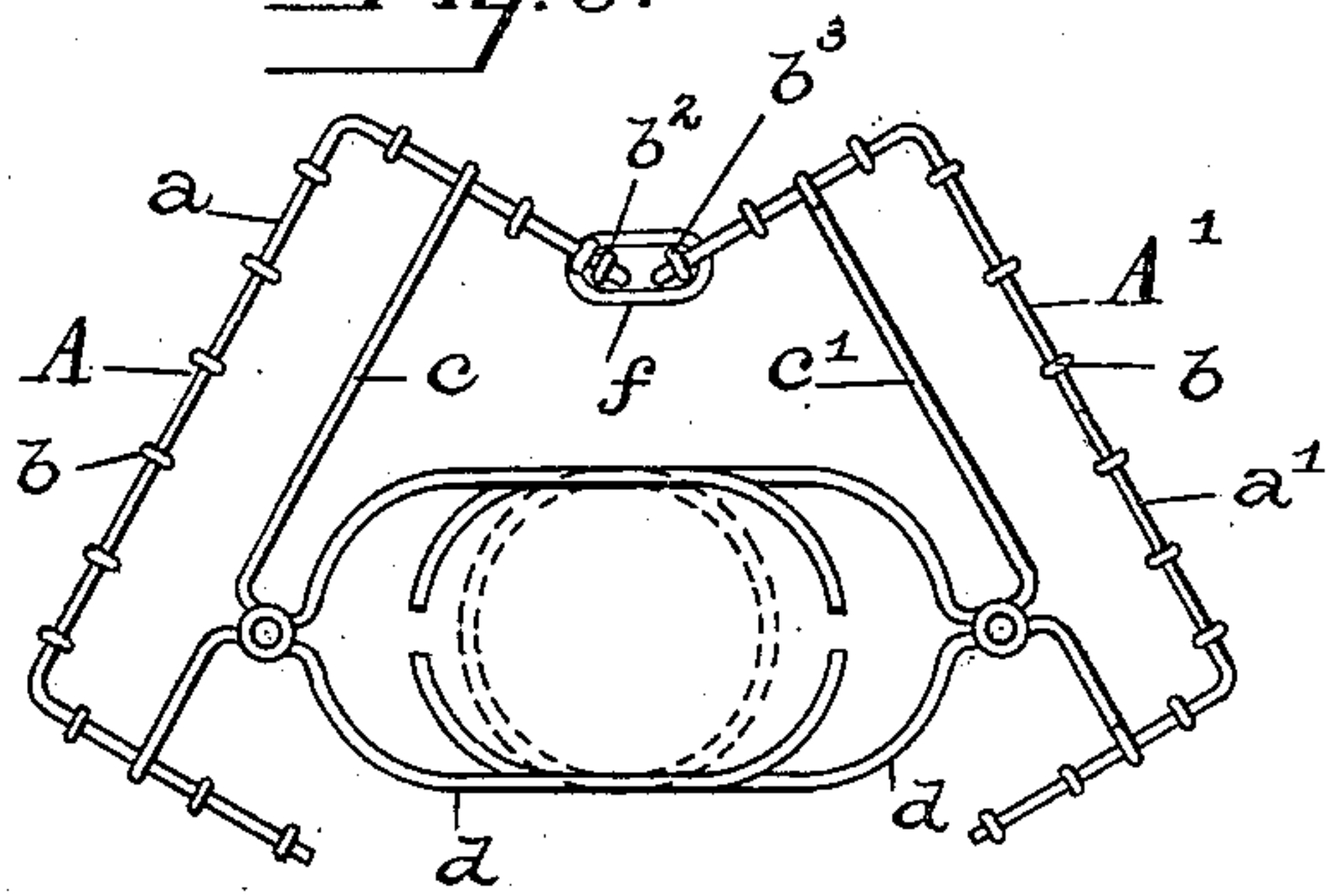


Fig. 4.

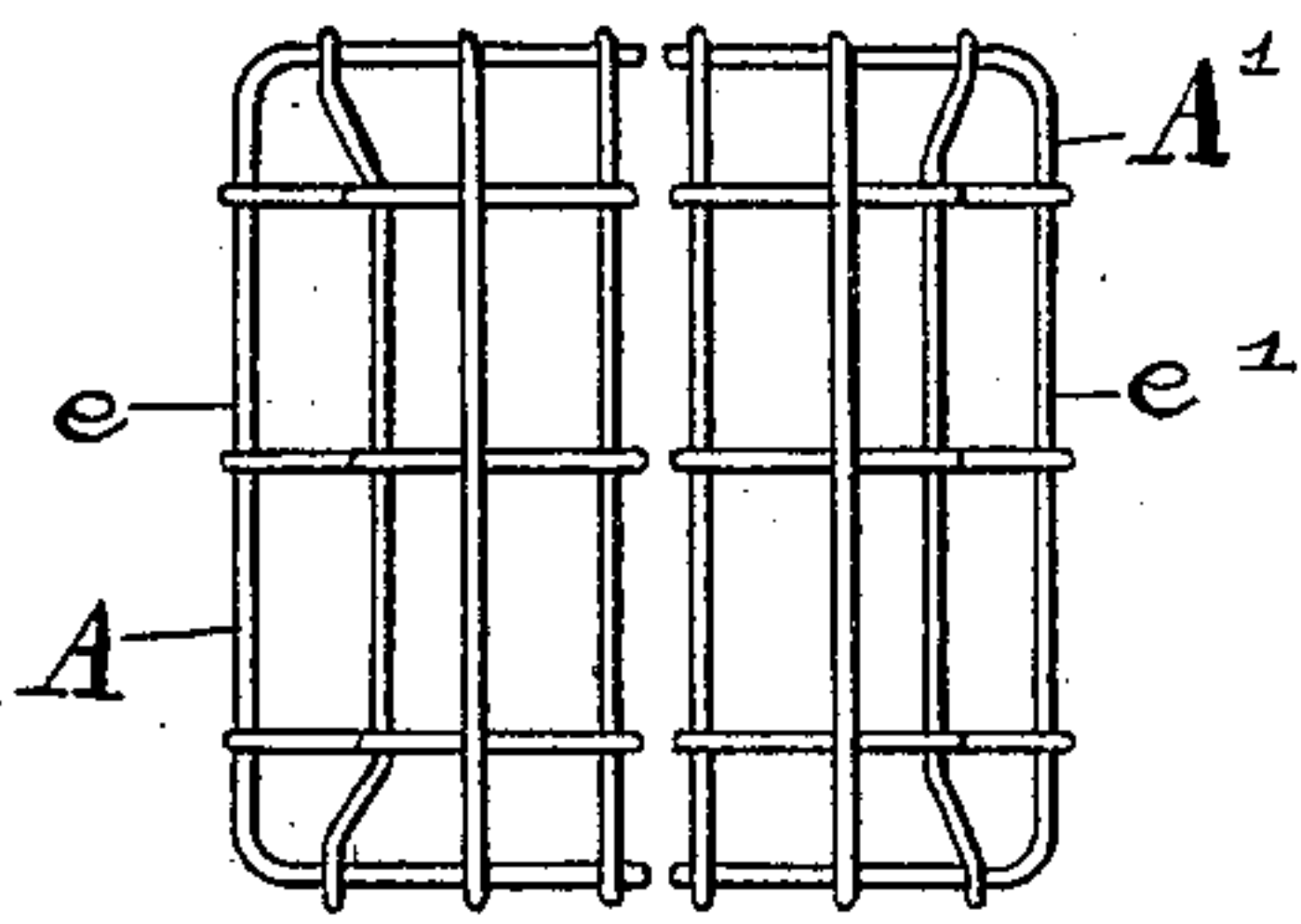


Fig. 5.

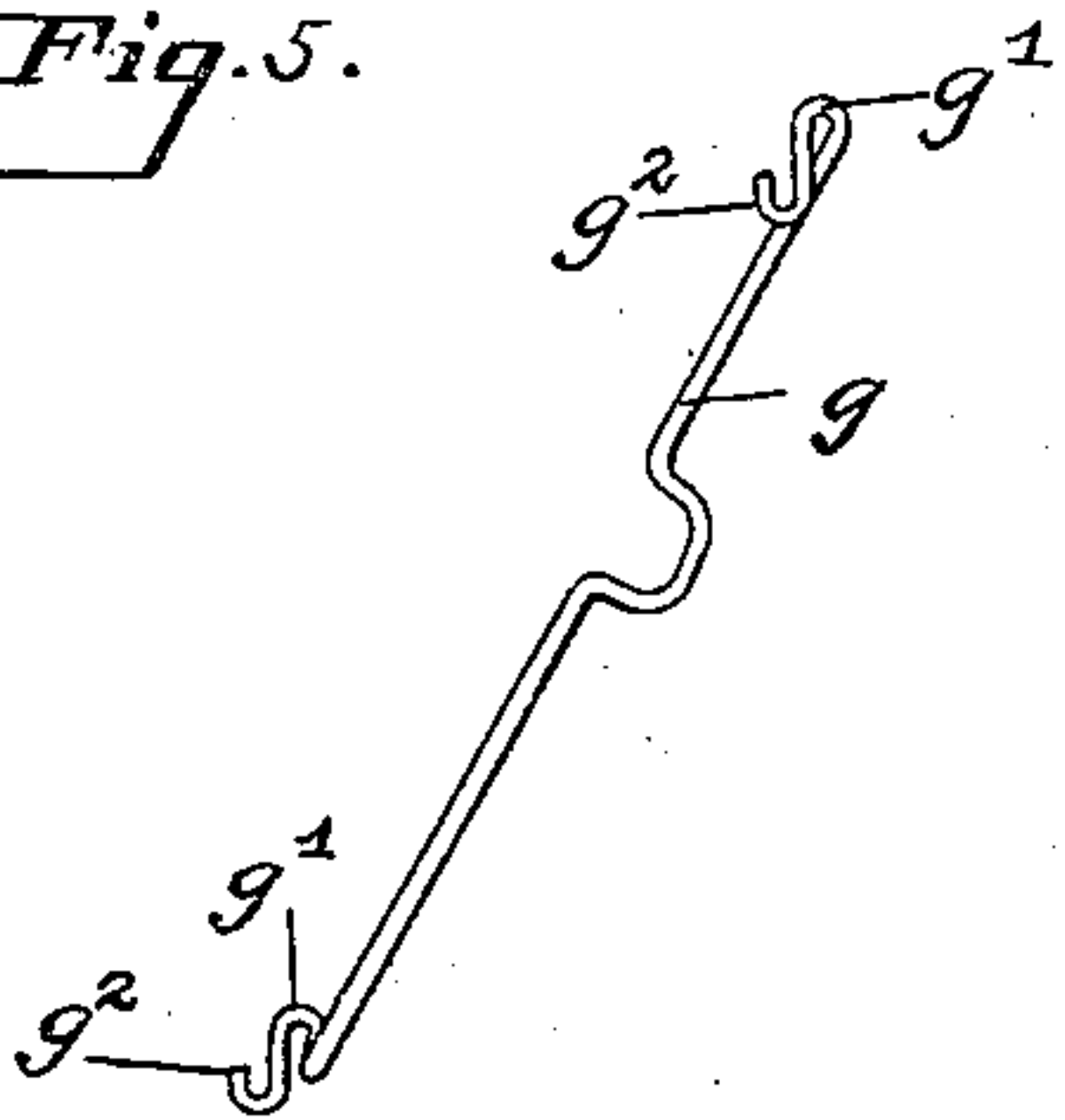
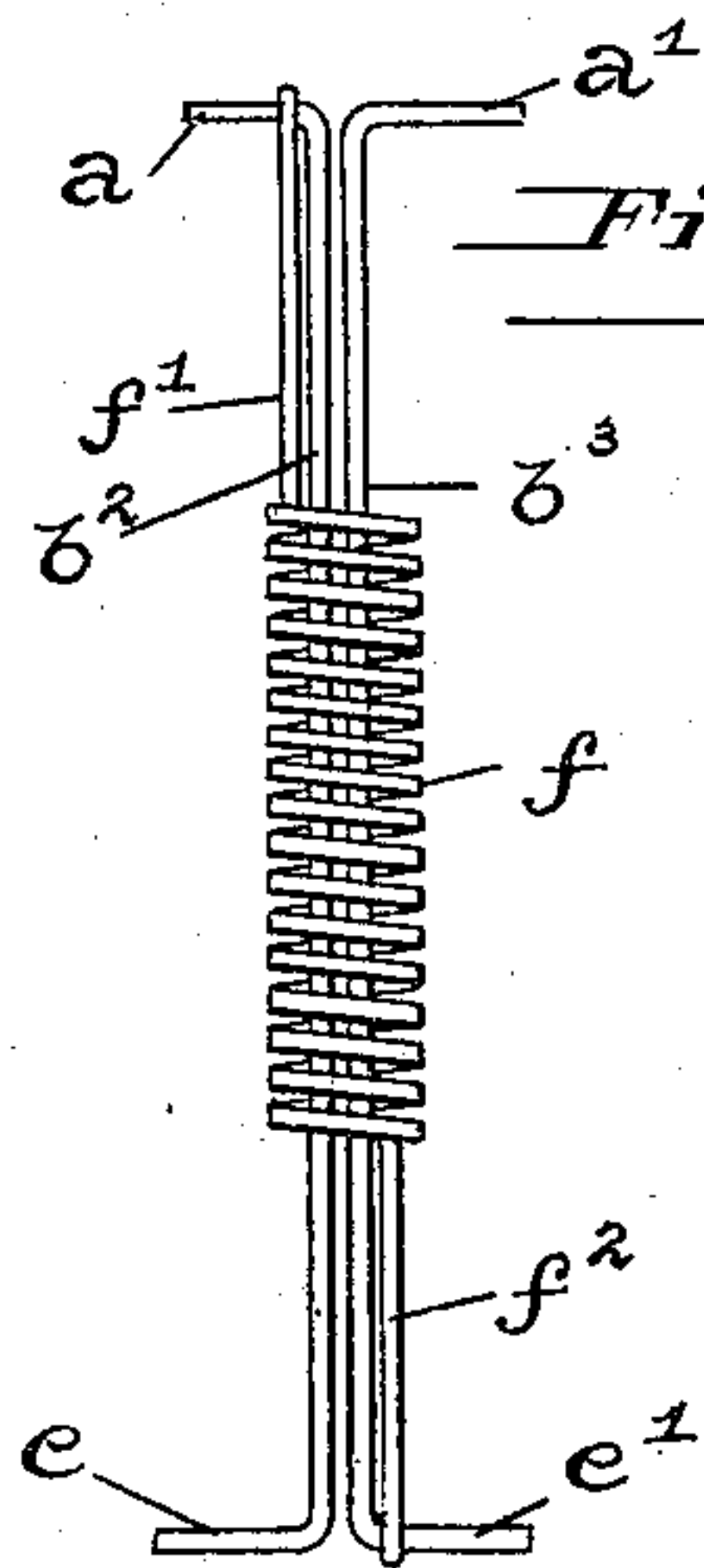


Fig. 6.



Witnesses.
Samuel J. Williamson
J. Ferdinand Vogt

Inventor.
John C. Tudor
By Maim & Co.,
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN C. TUDOR, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

COMBINED GUARD AND STAND FOR ELECTRIC LAMPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 763,129, dated June 21, 1904.

Application filed December 16, 1903. Serial No. 185,360. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN C. TUDOR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore, State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in a Combined Guard and Stand for Electric Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in a combined guard and stand for electric lamps.

One object of this invention is to provide a device of this character which may be quickly placed around the lamp and which may readily be opened without removal from the lamp, so that the latter can be cleaned.

Another object of the invention is to provide a device of such construction that all thumb-screws and other loose parts are dispensed with; and another object is to provide a construction whereby the guard will serve as a stand, so that the lamp may be stood in either a vertical or horizontal position.

While the invention is applicable for use in any case where guards are employed, it is particularly adapted for use in shops and other places where it is desirable to have a light close at hand so as to be lifted around. In machine-shops it is particularly desirable to have lights arranged so as to be shifted around in order that the work may be carefully inspected, and it is also desirable that the guards around such lamps be constructed so as to prevent the lamp from rolling when laid down and also that the lamp may be accessible for the purpose of cleaning.

With these and other objects in view the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 illustrates a side elevation of my improved guard attached to a lamp; Fig. 2, a top plan view of the guard when closed; Fig. 3, a top plan view of the guard when opened; Fig. 4, a bottom plan view of the guard when closed; Fig. 5, a perspective view of the catch device for holding the two guard-sections closed, and Fig. 6 a detail view of the hinge connection at one side of the guard.

Referring to the drawings, it will be seen that the guard comprises two wire sections A and A', which may be pivotally connected or hinged to each other in any desirable manner.

The method of forming these wire sections is also immaterial, as the various strands of wire may be interwoven in any practical manner. In the present instance each of the sections A and A' are provided at the top with a frame *a* and *a'*, to which the vertical strands or wires *b* are attached. The frame *a* is provided with a cross-wire *c*, which extends from one side to the other and has its ends turned downwardly beneath the said frame *a*. The frame *a'* is also provided with a cross-wire *c'*, which also extends from one side to the other; but its ends extend beneath the said frame and turn upwardly over the top of said frame. The object in attaching these cross-wires *c* and *c'* in the manner described is for the purpose of placing the wire of one section, in the present instance wire *c'*, in a plane lower than the wire of the other, while both wires extend in a parallel direction.

Each of the two wire sections are provided with a complete clamp device for gripping the lamp-socket, and each of said clamp devices is independent of the other. In the present instance each clamp device consists of an oblong spring-link *d* split at one end and at the other end pivotally secured to one of the said cross-wires *c* or *c'*, as shown in the drawings, and one of these clamps overlaps the other and both take about the lamp-socket *i*.

At the lower end each of the sections A and A' are provided with a frame *e* and *e'*, to which latter the lower ends of the strands or wires *b* are attached. When the two sections are closed together, they form a rectangular cage.

At one side the two sections are hinged or pivotally connected. In the present instance the device employed for making this connection comprises an elliptical spring-wire *f*, which coils around the two parallel strands or wires *b*² and *b*³, and one end, *f*¹, of said spring-wire extends upwardly and is attached to the frame *a* of one section, while the other end, *f*², of said spring-wire extends downwardly and is attached to the frame *e'* of the other section, as clearly seen in Fig. 6. This construction forms a spring connection between the sections.

A catch device *g* extends vertically along one side of the guard and is provided at each

end with a loop g' , which takes around one of the vertical strands or wires b of one section, and at one end is provided with a hook g^2 , which is adapted to engage a vertical wire of the other section.

It will be seen that in cross-section the two sections of the guard are angular, in the present instance the same being substantially square. It is also to be noted that the bottom of the sections are flat, so that the same may be stood on end. The angular construction or shape enables the guard to be laid down without danger of rolling and dropping on the floor.

In placing the guard in position the lamp h is first removed from the socket i , and the latter is then inserted between the two pivoted spring-links d , as indicated by broken circular lines in Figs. 2 and 3. In order to do this, the two sides of the split link are held sprung apart, so as to permit the insertion of the lower end of the socket, and then the two sides are released, so as to clamp around the socket above the bead i^2 , which latter retains the links in position.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A guard for electric lamps having two wire sections, means for pivotally connecting said two sections, and a separate clamp device carried by each of said sections and both devices arranged to clamp the lamp-socket independently of the other.
2. A guard for electric lamps having two wire sections; means for pivotally connecting said sections and permitting them to swing

horizontally; a link device carried by each of said wire sections for clamping a lamp-socket and arranged to slide thereon when the sections are swung open or closed.

3. A guard for electric lamps having in combination two hinged wire sections; a spring-link pivoted to each of said sections, said links overlapping each other and each link arranged to clamp a lamp-socket.

4. A guard for electric lamps having two wire separable sections; a wire extending crosswise at one end of each section; a socket-clamping link pivoted to each of said cross-wires and said links arranged to swing on the lamp-socket as the sections are opened or closed.

5. A guard for electric lamps comprising a device for attachment to the lamp-socket, and a wire cage having a plurality of flat sides extending from the said attachment device and also having a flat bottom whereby either of said flat sides or the bottom may serve as a stand to support the lamp.

6. A combined guard and stand for electric lamps having an upper frame extending at right angles to the lamp and a lower frame extending across the outer end of said lamp and forming a flat bottom, said stand also having a plurality of parallel wires connecting said upper and lower frames and forming the sides.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN C. TUDOR.

Witnesses:

CHARLES B. MANN, Jr.,
ROBERT C. RHODES.