J. F. PIERCE.

ELECTRIC LIGHT STAND.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 11, 1908.

903,499. **Patented Nov. 10, 1908.**

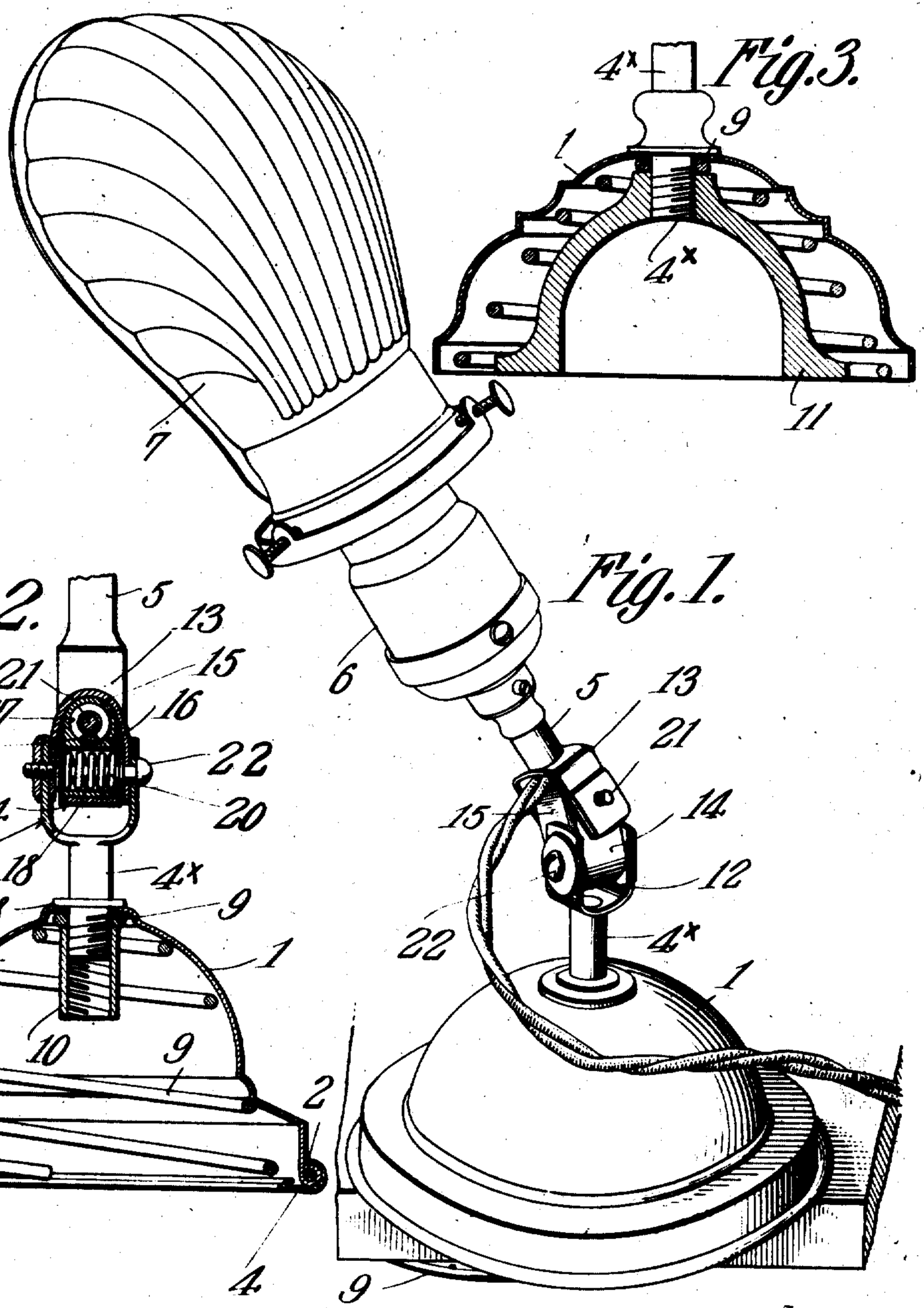

Fig. 3.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

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ELECTRIC-LIGHT STAND.

No. 903,499. Specification of Letters Patent, Patented Nov. 10, 1908.

Application filed May 11, 1908. Serial No. 432,139.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JEFFERSON F. PIERCE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Tampa, in the county of Hillsboro and State of Florida, have invented a new and useful Electric-Light Stand, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to electric light stands.

The object of the invention is to provide an article of this character that shall be adapted for ready attachment to or detachment from any convenient support, such as a bedstead, a stand, a dresser, the back or arm of a chair, a rolltop or a flat desk, a table, a bench, a book or any other object capable of sustaining it, and in which the lamp shall be adapted to be turned in any direction or to any angle that may be desired to secure the most advantageous utilization of the light.

With the above and other objects in view, as will appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists, generally stated, in an electric light stand, embodying a base, a lamp standard revolubly assembled therewith and including a universal joint, a clamping member normally housed by the base, and means for holding the clamping member assembled with the standard.

The base is a hollow structure, preferably of spun metal, and the clamping member is a cone-shaped coiled spring, the lower whirl of which will lie within the plane of the lower edge of the base, whereby to permit the latter to rest upon a table or other support without danger of scratching or otherwise marring the same. If desired, a weight may be assembled with the base to cause the latter to sustain the lamp when moved at different angles.

The standard is a two-part structure, one section of which, as before stated, is assembled with the base and the other section of which is connected in any suitable manner with the lamp socket. The two sections are connected by a universal joint, the members of which include springs, and means for placing the same under tension, whereby to cause the joint to be thoroughly effective in supporting the lamp at any desired angle of adjustment.

The invention consists further in the various novel details of construction of an electric light stand, as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, and in which like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts, Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a lamp stand constructed in accordance with the present invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view through the stand. Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view through a modified form of base that may be employed in lieu of that shown in Fig. 2.

Referring to the drawings, and to Figs. 1 and 2 thereof, 1 designates the base, which may be made of any suitable material, and is by preference constructed of spun metal on account of its lightness and artistic appearance; but if preferred the parts may be made of cast metal without departing from the spirit of the invention.

The lower portion of the base is provided with an outturned beaded edge 2, and the bead is engaged by the curved edge 3 of an annulus 4, the object of this latter element being to provide an extended bearing for the base to prevent marring any surface upon which it may rest.

The upper or dome portion of the base is provided at its center with an orifice through which projects the threaded end of the lower member 4^x of the lamp standard, the upper member 5 of which is connected with the lamp socket 6 in any preferred manner, and as this latter element as well as the lamp (not shown) and the shade 7 form no part of the present invention, detailed description thereof is omitted. In order to limit the insertion of the member 4^x of the standard within the base, the former is provided with a stop collar 8 which is preferably integral with the member and bears upon the outer surface of the base on the portions surrounding the orifice. The inner threaded end of the member 4^x is engaged by the inner whirl 9 of the clamping member, and is held in position by a tubular collar 10 that is threaded onto the inner end of the member 4^x. It is designed that the collar shall be so seated as to cause the whirl 9 to bear against the inner surface of the base with sufficient frictional force to cause it to hold the lamp at any desired adjustment in a horizontal plane.

The clamping member is herein shown as a cone-shaped coiled spring, the lower whirl of which will lie within the plane of the under face of the annulus 4, thus to protect the surface upon which the stand will rest. This clamping member is capable of such an extensive adjustment that it will adapt it to grasp any object from the thickness of a book cover to a bench two inches through, wherefore it will be seen that the device may readily be attached to any of the articles referred to at the beginning of the specification. Moreover, as shown in Fig. 1, the clamping member will hold the stand firmly secured upon the extreme edge of a table or other support, and this feature will be found of peculiar advantage where it is desired to assemble the clamp with a relatively narrow support.

The form of base shown in Fig. 1 will support the lamp in vertical or slightly inclined positions independently of the clamping member, but will not support it when the lamp is moved at right angles to the vertical axis of the base, and to adapt the base to this latter purpose, a weight 11 may be assembled with the inner threaded end of the standard member 4^x, as shown in Fig. 3, and will serve to hold the inner whirl 9 of the clamping member against disconnection from the said end.

As stated, the two sections 4^x and 5 of the standard are connected by a universal joint, and this joint comprises two yokes, one of which, 12, is carried by the section 4^x, and the other, 13, by the section 5. In addition to the yoke two clips 14 and 15 are provided, and housed by these clips is a block 16 provided with two orifices 17 and 18 extending at right angles to each other, and in these two orifices are housed two coiled springs 19 and 20. Passing through the yokes, clips, and springs, are two screws 21 and 22 that are designed to clamp the members of the joint together and also to compress the two springs 19 and 20, whereby to cause the frictional contact between the members of the joint to be such as positively to hold the lamp at any adjustment required.

As will be obvious by reference to Fig. 1, the lamp may be swung about the standard member 4^x as a fixed axis, and about the two screws 21 and 22 as shifting axes to permit any desired degree of angular adjustment that may be required to cause the light to be directed to the proper point.

It will be seen from the foregoing description that although the improvements herein defined are simple in character they will be thoroughly effective for the purposes designed and will result in the production of a highly efficient, durable and convenient form of lamp stand.

What is claimed is:—

1. An electric light stand having a base constructed to support a lamp, and a normally concealed clamping member housed by the base and arranged to engage a support.

2. An electric light stand having a base constructed to support a lamp, and a normally concealed clamping member housed by the base and arranged to be withdrawn therefrom to engage a support.

3. An electric light stand having a normally concealed coiled spring the lower portion of which constitutes a clamping member.

4. An electric light stand having a normally concealed, cone-shaped coiled spring the lower portion of which constitutes a clamping member.

5. An electric light stand having a base constructed to support a lamp, and a normally concealed clamping member housed by the base and having its lower portion arranged to be withdrawn therefrom to engage a support.

6. An electric light stand comprising a base, and a coiled spring housed thereby, the lower portion of which constitutes a clamping member.

7. An electric light stand comprising a base, and a coiled spring having one of its terminal whirls secured within the base, the other terminal whirl constituting a clamping member.

8. An electric light stand comprising a base, a coiled spring clamping member housed thereby, a standard carried by the base and projecting through the clamping member, and means for holding the inner terminal whirl of the member assembled with the standard.

9. An electric light stand comprising a base, a coiled spring clamping member housed thereby, a revoluble standard carried by the base and projecting through the clamping member, and means for holding the inner terminal whirl of the member assembled with the standard.

10. An electric light stand comprising a base, a revoluble standard, embodying a universal joint, carried by the base, a clamping member housed by the base and having a part engaging the standard, and means for holding the member and standard assembled.

11. An electric light stand comprising a base, a revoluble standard, embodying a universal joint, carried by the base, a coiled spring clamping member housed by the base and having its inner terminal whirl engaging the standard, and means for holding the whirl and standard assembled.

12. An electric light stand embodying a base, a lamp standard revolubly assembled therewith and including a universal joint, a clamping member normally housed by the base, and means for holding the clamping member assembled with the standard.

13. An electric light stand comprising a

base, a lamp standard supported for universal movements relatively to the base, a coiled spring clamping member housed by the base and having its innter terminal whirl engaging the standard, and means for holding the whirl and standard assembled.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JEFFERSON F. PIERCE.

Witnesses:
JAS. M. WALKER,
FRANK S. APPLEMAN.