

Feb. 9, 1926.

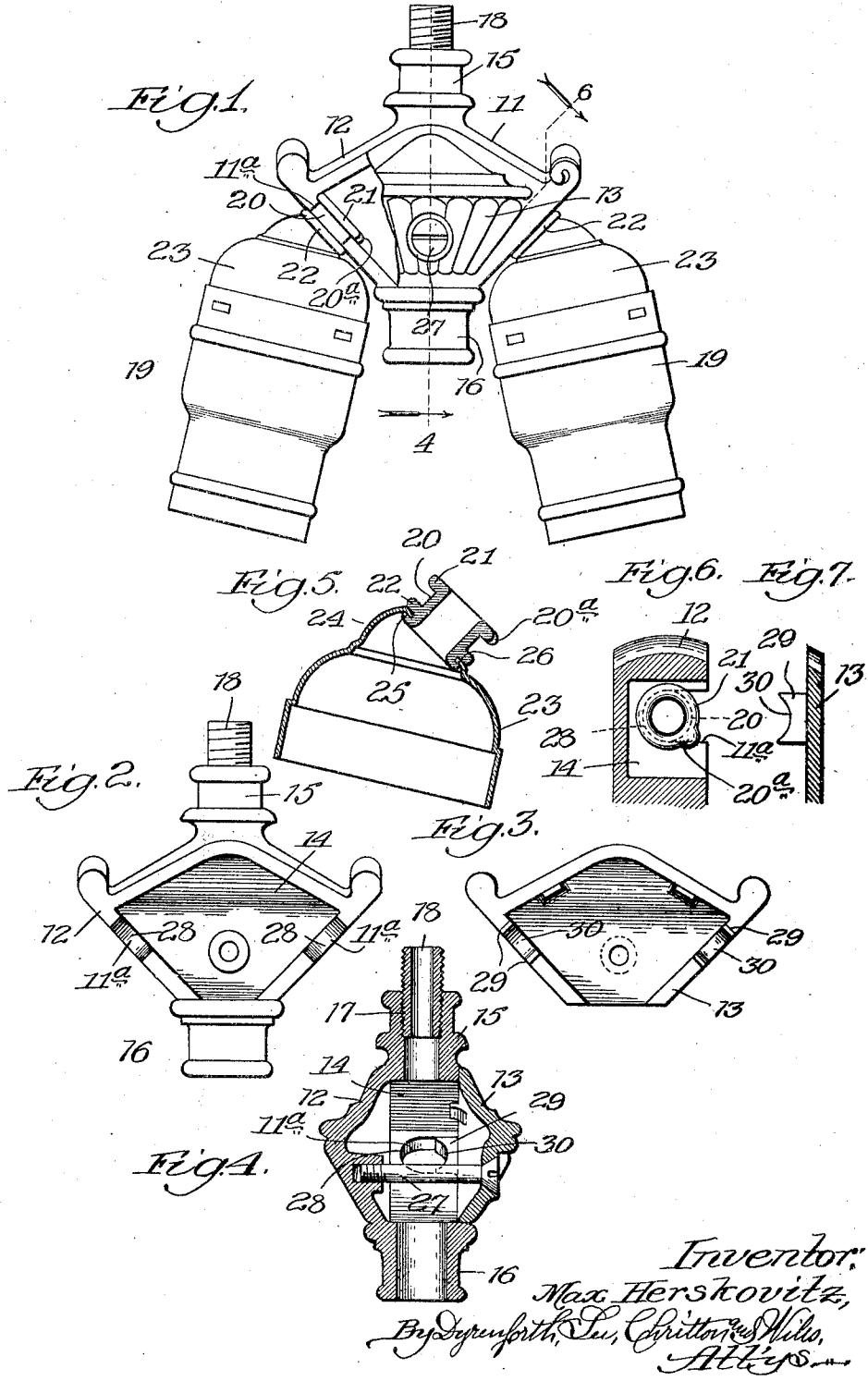
1,572,532

M. HERSKOVITZ

ELECTRIC LAMP SUPPORTING STRUCTURE

Filed Jan. 5, 1924

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



Inventor:
Max Herskovitz,
By *Ernst F. Smith, Esq.,* Attorney
Chittenden & Wills,

Feb. 9, 1926.

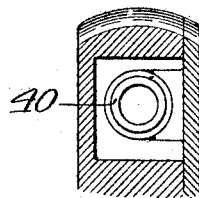
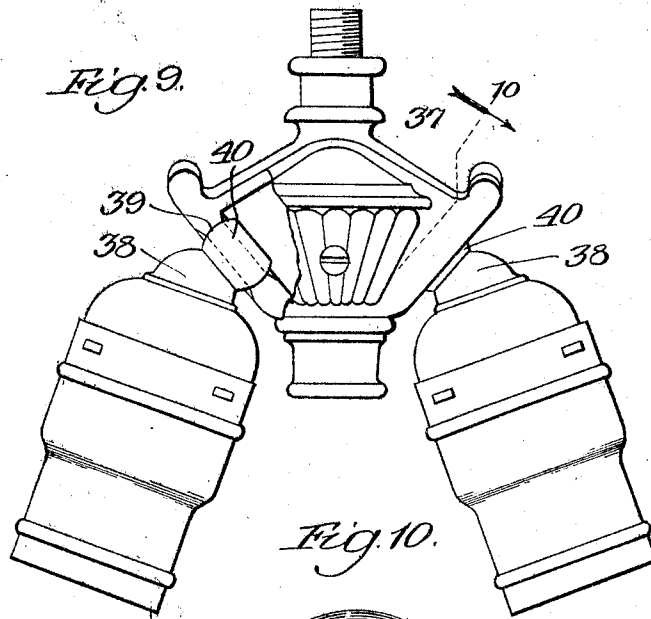
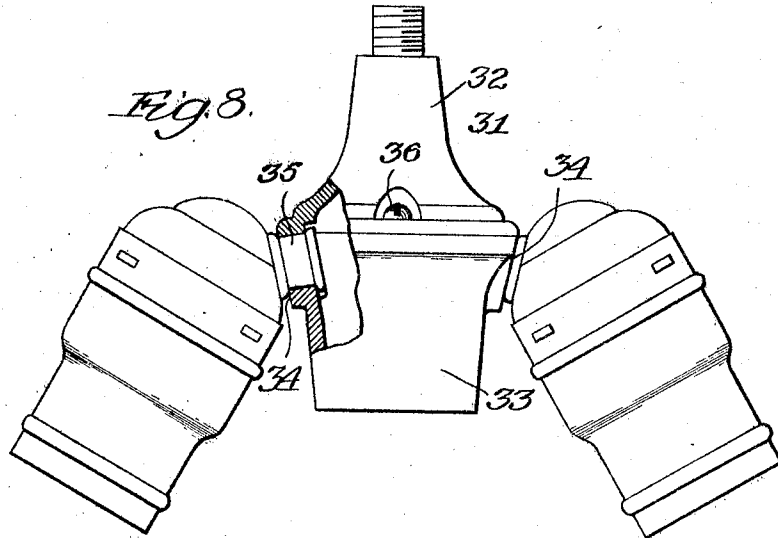
1,572,532

M. HERSKOVITZ

ELECTRIC LAMP SUPPORTING STRUCTURE

Filed Jan. 5, 1924

2 Sheets-Sheet 2



Inventor:
Max Herskovitz,
By J. J. Smith, Sec. Carleton & Miles,
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MAX HERSKOVITZ, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS; WILLIAM HERSKOVITZ AND CHARLES WEINFELD EXECUTORS OF SAID MAX HERSKOVITZ, DECEASED.

ELECTRIC-LAMP-SUPPORTING STRUCTURE.

Application filed January 5, 1924. Serial No. 684,648.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MAX HERSKOVITZ, a citizen of the United States, residing at 663 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Electric-Lamp-Supporting Structures, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates, generally stated, to a structure comprising a supporting member which may be supported either from a standard, as in the case of a lamp, or by an element depending from a ceiling or extending laterally from an upwardly extending support, and an electric lamp receiving socket, preferably provided of a plural number, mounted on said supporting member, and as to one phase of my invention, rotatably supported thereon.

My primary object, generally stated, is to provide a structure of the general character above referred to, which shall be simple of construction and economical to manufacture, requiring a relatively small amount of labor in the assembling of the parts and the making of the desired electrical connections. Another object is to provide a construction whereby the sockets may be wired to the main wires, before assembling the sockets with their support. Another object relates to a structure in which the socket is rotatably mounted on the supporting member, and in this connection it is one of my objects to provide such an arrangement of parts that the socket may be adjusted into different angular positions, and oblique to a vertical plane. Another object is to provide a structure wherein the socket may be adjusted from a position in which it extends oblique to a vertical plane into a substantially horizontal position in one of its positions of adjustment. Another, specific object, which applies to the structure, whether or not it possesses the feature of being rotatable, is to provide a novel, simple and inexpensive construction of attaching portion for attaching the socket to the supporting member; and other specific objects, as will be understood from the following description.

Referring to the accompanying drawings:—

Figure 1 is a view, in elevation, with a part of the supporting member broken away, of one of the forms in which my invention

may be embodied. Fig. 2 is a face view of one of the sections of the supporting member of the structure, this view showing the interior of this section. Fig. 3 is a similar view of the other section of the supporting member. Fig. 4 is a section taken thru the assembled sections of the supporting member, with the sockets omitted, this section being taken at the line 4 on Fig. 1 and viewed in the direction of the arrow. Fig. 5 is a view in longitudinal section thru one of the similar electric-lamp-sockets. Fig. 6 is a broken section taken at the line 6 on Fig. 1 and viewed in the direction of the arrow, this view showing only the section of the supported member represented in Fig. 2. Fig. 7 is a view like Fig. 6 of the other section of the supporting member and illustrated in Fig. 3. Fig. 8 is a view like Fig. 1, of another form in which the invention may be embodied. Fig. 9 is a view like Fig. 1 of still another form in which the invention may be embodied; and Fig. 10, a section taken at the line 10 on Fig. 9 and viewed in the direction of the arrow.

Referring to the construction shown in Figures 1 to 7 inclusive, the structure comprises a hollow supporting member 11 adapted, in the particular form shown, to be supported on the upper end of an upright (not shown) as in the case of the usual table, or floor, lamp, and thru which upright the electric-current-conducting wires would extend into the supporting member, or dependingly supported from a wall bracket or a ceiling fixture, and in the case of its use as a part of a table, or floor, lamp, supporting a shade to extend above the electric lamps. The member 11, which may be formed from cast metal, is of sectional form, one of these sections being represented at 12 and the other at 13. The section 12 as shown, and by preference, tho such is not essential to the carrying out of my invention, forms the body portion of the member 11 and the part 13 is in the nature of a cap plate which fits flatwise against the section 12 and with the latter completes the enclosure provided by the member 11; these sections, in assembled relation, presenting the compartment 14. The section 12 is shown as provided with hollow bosses 15 and 16 at its upper and lower ends, respectively, which open at their inner ends into the space 14, the boss

15 being shown as internally screw-threaded, as represented at 17, into which threaded portion a pipe section 18 is screwed. This pipe section may form a connection
 5 for a depending element by which to support the supporting member 11 or it may serve as a positioning member for a shade (not shown) seated upon the upper end of the boss 15 and held in position thereon by
 10 a nut (not shown) screwing upon the upper end of the part 18.

In the construction shown, two electric-lamp-receiving sockets are illustrated, these sockets represented at 19 and each provided
 15 with a portion 20 at which it is supported, and in the particular construction shown rotatably confined, on the supporting member 11. The portions 20 shown as each presenting annular flanges 21 and 22 spaced
 20 apart lengthwise of the portion 20, are angularly disposed relative to the median line of the socket, the cap 23 of which is provided with the portion 24 at its upper end
 25 to form an attachment for the portion 20, the latter being held to the portion 24 by means of the flange 22 and a flange 25 disposed at opposite sides of an inwardly projecting flange 26 on the portion 24.

It is designed that the electric sockets 19
 30 be assembled with the sections 12 and 13 and be held in position by the assembly of the parts 12 and 13, the means which hold the sections 12 and 13 together, and which may be the screw represented at 27, being
 35 the only securing means employed. In the particular construction now being described the wide walls of the member 11 and which are formed on the section 12 and at which
 40 walls the sockets 19 are to be supported, are upwardly diverging, and contain recesses 11^a, the inner walls of which are curved as shown at 28, the portions 20 of the sockets 19 in the operation of assembling the parts,
 45 being introduced, at the portions thereof between the flanges 21 and 22 into the recesses 11^a and engaging at the surfaces 30 with the reduced sections of the portions 20,, these various parts being preferably so constructed and arranged that by drawing the
 50 sections 12 and 13 together, a clamping action will be exerted against the portions 20, whereby any desired degree of friction may be exerted on the portions 20, against turning of the latter.

It will be understood from the foregoing
 55 that the assembly of the various parts may be very expeditiously accomplished and at relatively small cost and this regardless of whether or not the sockets are rotatably mounted, it being noted in this connection
 60 that the electrical connections between the wires leading into the supporting member 11 and the wires which would lead from the socket mechanism (not shown) which in
 65 practice would be located within the socket-

shells 19, may be readily effected when the cover 13 is removed. Furthermore it is not necessary to provide any separate fastening devices, as for example, screws and
 70 the like, for connecting sockets 19 with the member 11, the fastening means, the screw 27 shown in the drawings, for drawing the sections 12 and 13 together and holding them in assembled position, being the only
 75 fastening means required.

The provision of the portions 20 with their axes of rotation disposed relative to a vertical plane, and to the median lines of the sockets carrying them, as shown, is for the
 80 purpose of causing the sockets to extend into different angular planes upon rotatively adjusting them upon the member 11, and into a substantially horizontal plane when rotated
 85 upwardly thru approximately 180° from the position shown in Fig. 1, in clockwise direction in Fig. 6, it being desired in a structure of this character to provide for such positioning of the sockets.

The socket portions may each be provided
 90 with a stop as shown at 20^a cooperating with the supporting member 11, and limiting rotation of the sockets.

The structure shown in Fig 8 is of the same general construction as that shown in
 95 Figs 1 to 7 inclusive, except that the supporting member, represented at 31 and corresponding with the member 11 instead of being divided along a vertical plane are divided along a horizontal plane, the two
 100 sections of this member being represented at 32 and 33; the inclination of its upwardly diverging side surfaces and represented at 34, is slightly different from the corresponding surfaces of the other construction; the
 105 journaling portions of the sockets, and represented at 35, extend at a slightly different angle relative to the median lines of the sockets carrying them, than in the case of the other construction; and two diametrically
 110 opposed screws, one only of which is shown at 36, are used to hold the sections 32 and 33 together, instead of one screw.

In Figs. 9 and 10 I have illustrated still another embodiment of the means for rotatively
 115 confining the sockets on the supporting member. In this construction the supporting member, shown at 37, is of the same form and construction as the supporting member 11, except that the surfaces thereof against which the journaling
 120 portions 38 of the sockets, bear, are of spherical contour as represented at 39, to form segmental spherical sockets to rotatably confine the segmental ball portions 40 of the lamp sockets, the clamping action of the sections of the member 37 against the ball
 125 portions 40 serving to hold the lamp sockets in any position to which they may be rotatably adjusted.

It will be noted that as to all of the con-

structions shown the socket mechanisms in the sockets may be wired to the "leading in" wires before assembly of the sockets with the supporting member.

5 While I have illustrated and described certain embodiments of my invention, I do not wish to be understood as intending to limit the invention thereof, as the same may be variously modified and altered, and the
10 invention may be otherwise embodied, without departing from the spirit of my invention.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

15 1. A cluster-socket structure comprising a supporting member formed of sections, one of said sections containing openings at the joint between said sections, another of said

sections being provided with projections which extend into said openings, and electric sockets having grooved portions rotatably located, in said openings, and confined therein by the projections. 20

2. A cluster-socket structure formed of a section having recesses in its edge, a second section forming a cap and having complementary recesses in its edge, and electric sockets having circumferentially grooved stems seated in the openings formed by the recessed joint between said supporting-member sections and rotatably confined therein, and a screw passing through one of said sections and engaging the other thereof to hold the structure in assembly. 25 30

MAX HERSKOVITZ.