

DRAWINGS ATTACHED.

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COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Variable Geometry Lamp Stand.

I, EDWARD CRAVEN-WALKER, a British subject, of Woodspen, Forest Corner, Ringwood, Hampshire, do hereby declare the invention, for which I pray that a patent may be granted to me, and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement:—

The invention relates to variable geometry stands for electric lamps, i.e. stands for electric table, desk or floor lamps which are movable so that the shape of the lamp and the direction of the light from it can be varied.

Known such lamp stands are often expensive because of a large number of components comprising levers, pivots, compensating springs or counterweights. The invention aims to provide a lamp stand of simplified construction which is particularly pleasing to the eye by omitting those pivots, springs and counterweights that might otherwise detract from a smooth outline.

According to the invention, a variable geometry lamp stand comprises a stem carrying a lampholder at one end and forming an integral leg with its other end for resting on a supporting surface on which the lamp stand is placed, and support means adapted also to rest on the said supporting surface and to hold the stem at an inclination to the supporting surface, wherein the support means are slidable along the stem to permit adjustment of the said stem inclination but are self-locking on the stem when the lamp stand rests on the supporting surface.

An example of the invention is illustrated in the drawing accompanying the Provisional Specification, in which

Fig. 1 is a rear perspective view of a lamp stand, and

Fig. 2 is an underneath perspective view of the same lamp stand as in Fig. 1 but adjusted to have a different geometry.

[Price 5s. 0d.]

Another example of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which Fig. 3 is a side elevation of a modified lamp stand.

The illustrated lamp stands are intended for use as a table lamp but with suitably larger dimensions they could serve as a floor lamp. Each lamp stand comprises a tubular stem 1 which has a right-angle bend 3 at one end where it carries a lampholder 5 for an electric light bulb 9. The bulb is surrounded by a spun metal lamp shade 7 which is screwed directly onto the lampholder 5.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 2, means for supporting the stem at an inclination to a supporting surface on which the lamp stand is placed comprise a sleeve 11 which is slidably mounted on the stem 1 and a pair of legs 13, 15 secured to the sleeve. These legs are formed from a single length of rod or tube which is looped round the sleeve 11. The loop lies within a groove (not visible) in the sleeve and can be prevented from opening up by a transverse pin that extends between the legs adjacent the loop. The legs 13, 15 extend from the stem at right-angles thereto and preferably subtend an acute angle to one another. In the Fig. 3 construction, the equivalent of a sleeve 11a is formed by the rod or tube material of the legs 13, 15 being coiled in three closely juxtaposed convolutions. An electric cable 17 (shown only in Fig. 3) extends through the stem 1 and is connected to the lamp holder 5.

A third leg for the lamp stand is constituted by that length of the stem 1 which lies between the sleeve 11 or 11a and the end of the stem opposite the bend 3. It will be evident from a comparison of Figs. 1 and 2 that this third leg has a length depending on the position of the slidable sleeve along the stem and it is by adjusting the location of the sleeve that the geometry of the lamp stand, including the elevation of the lamp-

holder and the inclination of the stem to the supporting surface, can be varied. When the lamp stand is stood on a horizontal supporting surface, the adjusted sleeve position as shown in Fig. 1 would result in an almost upright stem and hence in a greater horizontal component of light to be emitted than in Fig. 2 where the third leg is longer than in Fig. 1. The weight of the components imparts to the sleeve 11, 11a a self-locking effect inasfar as the sleeve, although being freely slidable along the stem when the legs 13, 15 are lifted clear of the supporting surface, binds on the stem as soon as the legs rest on the supporting surface and thus the sleeve will remain in its adjusted position on the stem. Of course the proportions and weights of the components are also selected to ensure that the lamp stand is in stable equilibrium in every position of the sleeve along the stem.

The stem 1 and legs 13, 15 are advantageously formed of anodised aluminium and are preferably provided with anti-slip feet such as of rubber which also helps to protect the supporting surface. The foot 20 on the stem 1 is in the form of a ball having a hole (not visible) through which the cable 17 is passed from the stem (see Fig. 3).

It will be understood that certain modifications are possible. For example, it is envisaged that a single slidable strut for supporting the stem at an angle may replace the two legs 13, 15. Such a strut can be a stiff triangular plate with a vertex of the triangle secured to the sleeve and one side of the triangle forming the base for resting on a supporting surface.

WHAT I CLAIM IS:—

1. A variable geometry lamp stand comprising a stem carrying a lampholder at one end and forming an integral leg with its other end for resting on a supporting surface on which the lamp stand is placed, and support means adapted also to rest on the said supporting surface and to hold the

stem at an inclination to the supporting surface, wherein the support means are slidable along the stem to permit adjustment of the said stem inclination but are self-locking on the stem when the lamp stand rests on the supporting surface.

2. A lamp stand according to claim 1, wherein the support means comprise a sleeve engaging around the stem and a pair of legs which extend from the sleeve and subtend an angle to one another.

3. A lamp stand according to claim 2, wherein the legs of the support means subtend an acute angle to one another.

4. A lamp stand according to claim 2 or 3, wherein the pair of legs is made from a single bar or tube which is looped around the sleeve and is seated in a groove in said sleeve.

5. A lamp stand according to claim 2 or 3, wherein the sleeve and pair of legs are made from a single bar or tube, the sleeve being formed by a coil of closely juxtaposed convolutions in the bar or tube.

6. A lamp stand according to any one of claims 2 to 5, wherein the stem is tubular and accommodates an electric cable leading to the lamp holder.

7. A lamp stand according to any one of claims 2—6 including feet of anti-slip material on all three legs.

8. A lamp stand according to any preceding claim, wherein the said one end of the stem is bent at an angle.

9. A lamp stand substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings accompanying the Provisional Specification.

10. A lamp stand substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to Fig. 3 of the accompanying drawings.

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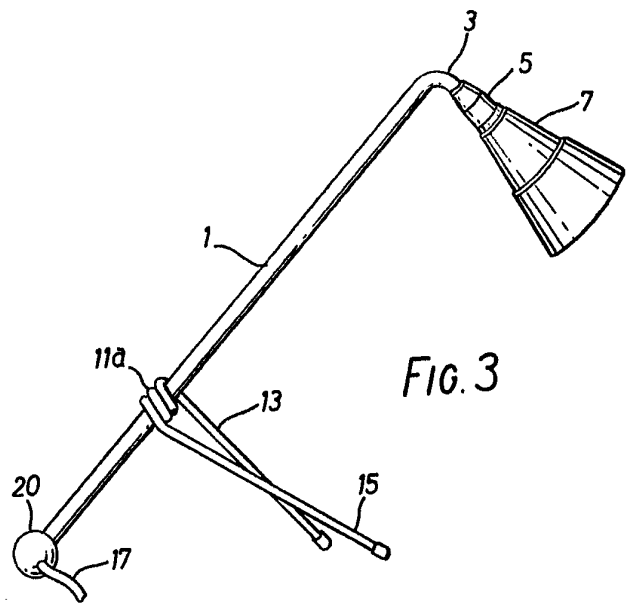


FIG. 3

