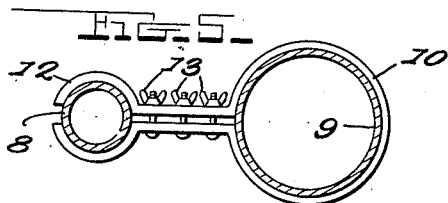
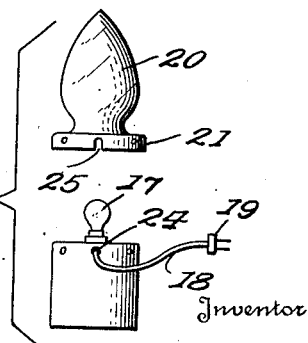
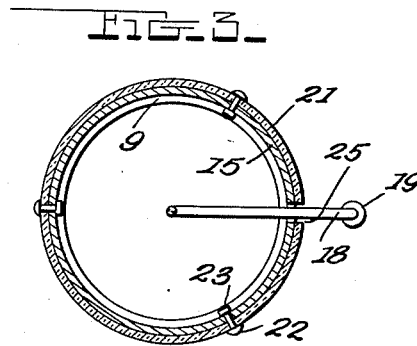
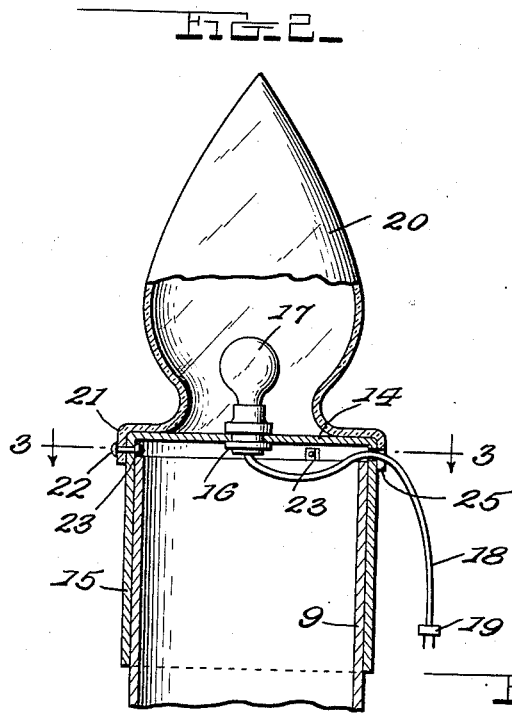
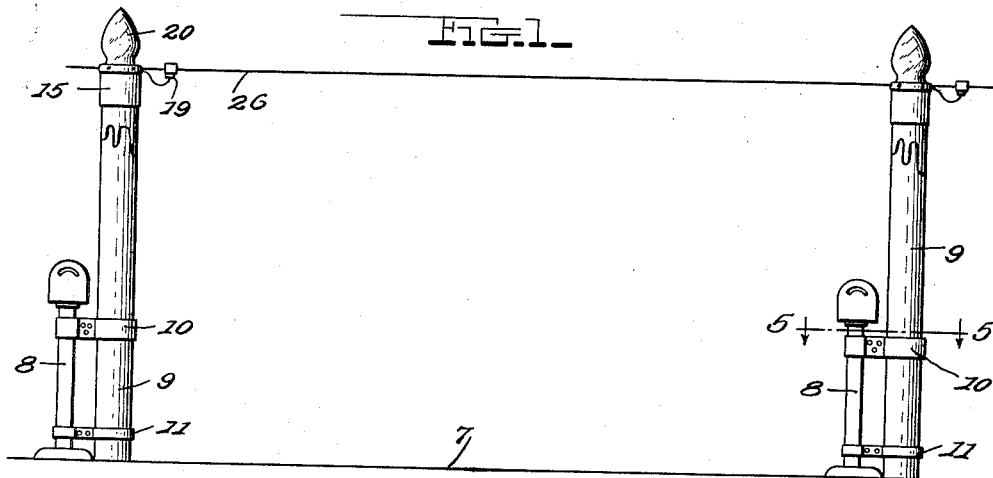


Sept. 28, 1954

C. W. EXLINE  
ORNAMENTAL STREET LAMP STANDARD

2,690,502

Filed Jan. 15, 1951



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,690,502

## ORNAMENTAL STREET LAMP STANDARD

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Application January 15, 1951, Serial No. 206,047

2 Claims. (Cl. 240-10)

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The specification which follows relates to improvements in ornamental lamp standards for street use.

It is the fashion to use extensive decorations along the sides of streets, as an incident to observing seasonal events such as Christmas, harvest carnivals, home-coming celebrations, and the like. Such special decorations ordinarily include supplemental illumination beyond what is ordinarily supplied by street lamps.

It is the purpose of my invention to provide ornamental street lighting for the celebration of seasonal events as a basis for artistic treatment, depending upon the occasion and the ability of the decorator.

It is a further object of my invention to provide such equipment of readily available materials capable of being used more than a single time.

In furtherance of this object, my improved device can be decorated to suit any particular occasion and later redecorated to modify the ornamental effect.

Finally, my improved ornamental standard for street lamps can be dismantled and packed for economic, compact transportation and storage.

Other objects and advantages of the novel improvements in ornamental lamp standards will be evident from the following description of the preferred form of the invention as illustrated on the accompanying drawings. In the drawings I have illustrated the invention as adapted for simulating gigantic lighted candles symbolical of Christmas, and in these drawings

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of two ornamental standards for street lamps;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged view in elevation, partly in section, of the top of the standard and of the lamp structure itself;

Fig. 3 is a transverse horizontal section of the same taken on the line 3-3 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the top of the standard with the lamp globe lifted and in the course of installation or removal, and

Fig. 5 is a transverse horizontal section showing the mode of attachment, taken on the line 5-5 of Fig. 1.

Briefly described, the invention consists in providing a tubular standard which may be mounted vertically on the edge of a sidewalk or street and attached to available posts, pedestals, or the like. Each standard carries a decorated cap surmounted by a light globe. Two or more such columns are then connected to overhead lighting circuits and thus may be used to provide spaced illumination along the street or wherever desired.

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Standards such as those provided lend themselves to decorations to suit the particular occasion and may be fitted with appropriately shaped lamp globes.

On the drawings, I have illustrated the line 7 of a sidewalk curbing or the like. A fixed pole or pedestal 8 is generally available, or may be provided for the occasion. As illustrated, advantage is taken of the uniformly spaced pedestals customarily used to support parking meters, traffic signs, or the like.

Each standard is built up from a tubular column which may be more than nine feet in height. I find that suitable rigidity may be provided by the use of tubes or drums of fibreboard, or other similar compositions. These may be integral or assembled in telescoping relationship. The columns thus formed are suitably protected against the weather by waterproof coatings and the like. The columns 9 are attached to the posts or pedestals 8 by means of upper and lower clamps 10, 11 respectively. The upper clamp 10, as shown in Fig. 5, consists of a strap formed to fit closely around the circular column and having jaws 12 for engaging a post 8. Bolts and removable winged nuts 13 are provided to compress the clamp around the column and the post.

The lower clamp 11 answers the same description as upper clamp 10 with the exception that it is narrower and may be held with fewer fasteners.

The top of each column is surmounted by a cap 14. This may also be formed of moulded fibre or the like, although use may be made of suitable sheet metal, plastic or the like.

The cap has a depending tubular flange 15. This is designed to fit closely around the column 9 over which it is slipped as shown in detail on Figs. 1, 2 and 4.

The top of the cap 14 at its center carries a lamp socket 16 of the customary insulating type. This socket 16 is adapted to receive an electric light bulb 17 in upstanding position. The socket 16 carries a two-wire electric conductor 18. The free end of the conductor 18 has a plug terminal 19.

A globe 20 is provided of translucent glass, plastic, or the like. It may be given any suitable shape depending upon the theme of decoration. The globe 20 has a depending flange 21 which rests over the cap 14, as shown in Figs. 2 and 4. A series of spaced bolts 22 are provided equally spaced around the flanges of the cap and globe. These bolts 22 pass inwardly through both flanges and are fastened on the inside by means of nuts 23.

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It will be seen from Fig. 2 that nuts 23 rest upon the upper edge of the standard or column 9 to provide clearance for the conductor 18.

A hole 24 is made in one side of the flange 15 of the cap. A corresponding slot 25 is provided in the flange 21 of the globe. Hole 24 and slot 25 are brought into registry. The conductor 18 passes through the hole 24 and is received in the slot 25, as indicated in Figs. 2, 3 and 4.

The terminals 19 of the conductors 18 are connected to outlets provided on the two-wire electric cable 26.

The assembly of the illuminated lamp standard is readily done by unskilled labor. The standards are held rigidly in place and provide suitable lamp outlets for the globes that may be selectively used.

Such an arrangement is admirably suited for providing any appropriate decorations on the columns. Thus, I have shown drippings of candle wax around the upper part of the columns, as though each column were a gigantic candle. For this purpose the lamp globe 20 has also been given the form of the flame from a candle.

The coloring of the lamp globe and the painting or decoration on the columns themselves, also contribute to the ornamental effect. Thus the columns may be given spirals or stripes to represent stick candy. The columns may also be painted to represent trees or vines climbing on pillars.

Like variation may be given to the lamp globes and they may take the form of ear-corn, pumpkins, apples and the like, suitable for harvest festivals. The globe may also be in the form of blossoms, such as tulips, for floral decorations.

While the device is suitable for fixed illumination over an extended period, it may also be readily dismantled into its component parts and thus compactly stored or economically transported.

Also, the globes may be interchanged with those of other forms without disturbing the re-

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mainder of the device. It is also suggested that the globes and caps may be assembled together as part of the same decoration, thus permitting the use of different cap and globe combinations for a single column.

While I have illustrated and described the preferred form of my invention, the scope thereof is limited only by the following claims.

What I claim is:

1. A detachable street lighting fixture comprising a tubular column, vertically spaced attaching clamps on the column, a cap having a depending tubular flange slidably fitted over the top of the column, a lamp socket held on the cap, a lamp globe having a flange fitted over the flange of the cap, spaced bolts for attaching the flange of the globe over the flange of the cap and nuts on the bolts and resting on the upper edge of the column.

2. A detachable street lighting fixture comprising a tubular column, vertically spaced attaching clamps on the column, a cap having a depending tubular flange slidably fitted over the top of the column, a lamp socket held on the cap, a lamp globe having a flange fitted over the flange of the cap and spaced bolts for attaching the flange of the globe over the flange of the cap and nuts on the bolts and resting on the upper edge of the column, the flanges of the globe and cap having registering openings receiving a conducting cable.

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