(19) Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets

(11) EP 1 762 784 A1

# (12) EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:
**14.03.2007 Bulletin 2007/11**

(51) Int Cl.:
***F21V 21/26*** *(2006.01)* ***F21S 6/00*** *(2006.01)*

(21) Application number: **06018942.0**

(22) Date of filing: **11.09.2006**

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC NL PL PT RO SE SI SK TR**
Designated Extension States:
**AL BA HR MK YU**

(30) Priority: **09.09.2005 NL 1029913**

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## (54) Lamp having a pivotable arm

(57) A lamp 1 has a standard 5, as well as a parallelogram construction 7, which is formed by bars 11-17, which can be turned around a vertical axis 27 and is hinged on the standard, and a lampshade 9 hinged on this. The parallelogram construction 7 is formed by two virtually parallel long bars 11 and 13 and two virtually parallel short bars 15 and 17, which are all hinged on each other.

The long bar 11 extends past the parallelogram construction and is connected via the protruding part 11a to a weight 21, which can be pushed along and turned around the standard. The short bar 15 also extends past the parallelogram construction and is hinged via the protruding part 15a to the lampshade 9 or another object.

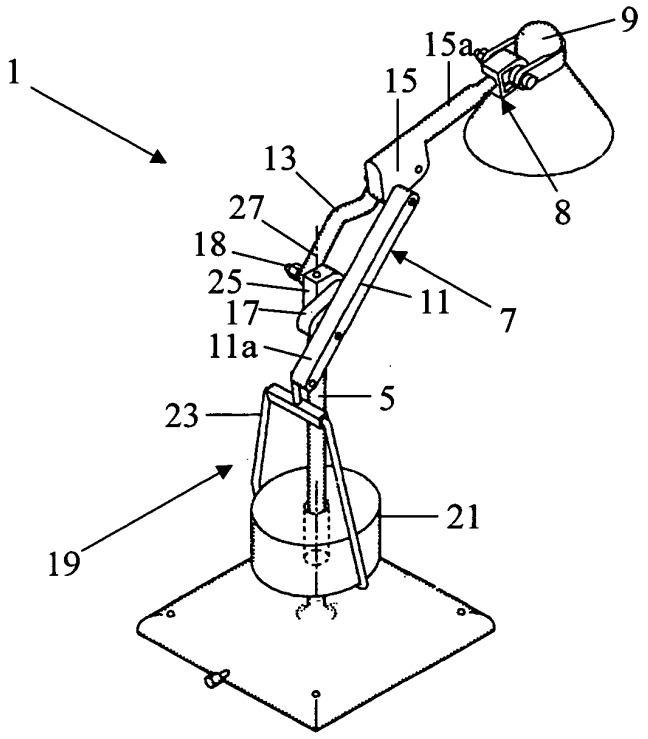


FIG. 1

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## Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION:

### Field of the invention

**[0001]** The invention relates to a lamp comprising a standard, a parallelogram construction formed by bars, which is hinged on the standard, and a lampshade or another object hinged on this, in which the parallelogram construction comprises two at any rate virtually parallel long and two at any rate virtually parallel short bars, in which a first long bar is hinged on the standard and the other second long bar extends past the parallelogram construction and is connected to the protruding part by a device for keeping the parallelogram construction in a virtually stable position, which device connects the protruding part of the second long bar to the standard, and in which one of the short bars also extends past the parallelogram construction and is connected to the lampshade by the protruding part via a hinge construction. This lamp construction has a folding arm formed by the parallelogram construction, so that the lampshade can be turned to a desired position.

### Prior art

**[0002]** Such a lamp is known from British patent application GB 1 290 891. However, in this known lamp the parallelogram construction has to be turned 180 degrees around the vertical axis to illuminate the other side and cannot fold from left to right in a vertical plane. This can be a disadvantage if the space for turning around a vertical axis is not available.

**[0003]** In this the device for keeping the parallelogram construction in a stable position is formed by a spring connected to the standard, which is connected by an end to the protruding part of the second long bar. The disadvantage of this known lamp is that the protruding part of the second long bar bumps against the spring housing when fully extended, so that if the parallelogram construction is turned further the lamp could fall over and the user's fingers could get trapped between this housing and the protruding part of the second bar.

### Summary of the invention

**[0004]** An objective of the invention is to provide a lamp of the sort described in the preamble, in which the chance of accidents is less than with the known lamp. For this purpose, the lamp according to the invention is characterised in that the device for keeping the parallelogram construction in a virtually stable position comprises a weight that can be pushed along and turned around the standard and which is connected via a rod or cord to the protruding part of the second long bar. A cord is here defined as any flexible, stretchable connecting element, such as for example a cable, string or chain, etc. The movement of the protruding part of the second bar is here not limited by a stop so that the above disadvantages of the known lamp cannot occur in the lamp according to the invention. This makes the lamp according to the invention safer to use than the known lamp.

**[0005]** Note that a lamp is known from GB-A-433.617 in which the movement of the protruding part of one of the long bars is also not limited. However, in this the long bar hinged on the standard is provided with a protruding part, which is connected to the device, so that the other long bar must also be connected to the device to keep the lamp in a stable position. In this known lamp this device is formed by helical springs, which can trap the user's skin or hair, so that this lamp is also less safe to use than the lamp according to the invention.

**[0006]** Preferably the device is connected to the standard at a distance from the hinge point of the parallelogram construction. Moreover the parallelogram construction is preferably hinged on the standard at the position of one of the hinge points. This hinge point is preferably subjected to friction and/or is preferably provided with a clamping device to make the adjustment of the parallelogram construction stiffer, otherwise the adjustment of the parallelogram construction would be too weak/easy, which is undesirable.

**[0007]** An embodiment of the lamp according to the invention is characterised in that the parallelogram construction can be turned around a vertical axis, in which the fulcrum is near the point where the parallelogram construction is hinged on the standard. This puts less strain on this turning axis than would be the case if it were lower down.

**[0008]** A further embodiment of the lamp according to the invention is characterised in that the standard comprises two parts connected to and above each other, in which the top part is connected to the parallelogram construction and can be turned around a vertical axis.

### Brief description of the drawings

**[0009]** The invention will be elucidated more fully below on the basis of drawings in which an embodiment of the lamp according to the invention is shown. In these drawings:

Figure 1 shows an embodiment of the lamp according to the invention in perspective; and
Figure 2 shows the lamp in another perspective.

### Detailed description of the drawings

**[0010]** Figures 1 and 2 show an embodiment of the lamp according to the invention in two different perspectives. The lamp 1 has a standard 5, as well as a parallelogram construction 7 formed by bars, which is hinged on the standard, and a lampshade 9 that is connected to this via a hinge construction 8. The parallelogram construction 7 is formed by a first and a second long bar 11

and 13 respectively, which are virtually parallel to each other, and two short bars 15 and 17, which are also virtually parallel to each other. All bars 11-17 are hinged together. The parallelogram construction 7 is connected to a top part 25 of the standard at the position of one of the hinge points 18. This top part 25 of the standard has a swivel connection around a vertical axis 27 to a bottom part of the standard 5. The hinge point 18 is subjected to friction so that the parallelogram construction 7 is stiffer to adjust and is kept more firmly in position.

**[0011]** The second long bar 11 extends beyond the parallelogram construction and is connected to the protruding part 11 a by a device 19 to keep the parallelogram construction 7 in a stable position. The short bar 15 also extends past the parallelogram construction and is hinged on the lampshade 9 via the protruding part 15a.

**[0012]** The device 19 for keeping the parallelogram construction 7 in a stable position is formed by a weight 21, which can be pushed along and turned freely around the standard, and which is connected via a rod or cord 23 to the protruding part 11 a of the second long bar 11.

**[0013]** Although in the above the invention is explained on the basis of the drawings, it should be noted that the invention is in no way limited to the embodiments shown in the drawings. The invention also extends to all embodiments deviating from the embodiments shown in the drawings within the context defined by the claims.

## Claims

1. Lamp comprising a standard, a parallelogram construction formed by bars, which is hinged on the standard, and a lampshade or another object hinged on this, in which the parallelogram construction comprises two at any rate virtually parallel long and two at any rate virtually parallel short bars, in which a first long bar is hinged on the standard and the other second long bar extends past the parallelogram construction and is connected to the protruding part by a device for keeping the parallelogram construction in a virtually stable position, which device connects the protruding part of the second long bar to the standard, and in which one of the short bars also extends past the parallelogram construction and is connected to the lampshade by the protruding part via a hinge construction, **characterised in that** the device for keeping the parallelogram construction in a virtually stable position comprises a weight that can be pushed along and around the standard, and which is connected via a rod or cord to the protruding part of the second long bar.

2. Lamp according to claim 1, **characterised in that** the device is connected to the standard at a distance from the hinge point of the parallelogram construction.

3. Lamp according to claim 1 or 2, **characterised in that** the parallelogram construction is hinged on the standard at the position of one of the hinge points.

4. Lamp according to claim 3, **characterised in that** this hinge point is subjected to friction and/or is provided with a clamping device.

5. Lamp according to one of the preceding claims, **characterised in that** the parallelogram construction can be turned around a vertical axis, in which the fulcrum is near the point where the parallelogram construction is hinged on the standard.

6. Lamp according to claim 5, **characterised in that** the standard comprises two parts connected to and above each other, in which the top part is connected to the parallelogram construction and can be turned around a vertical axis.

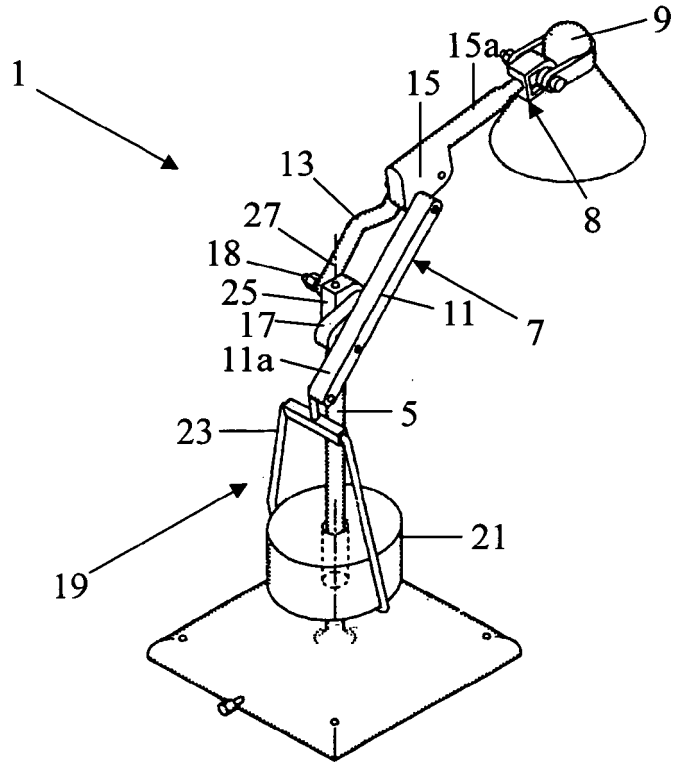
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FIG. 1

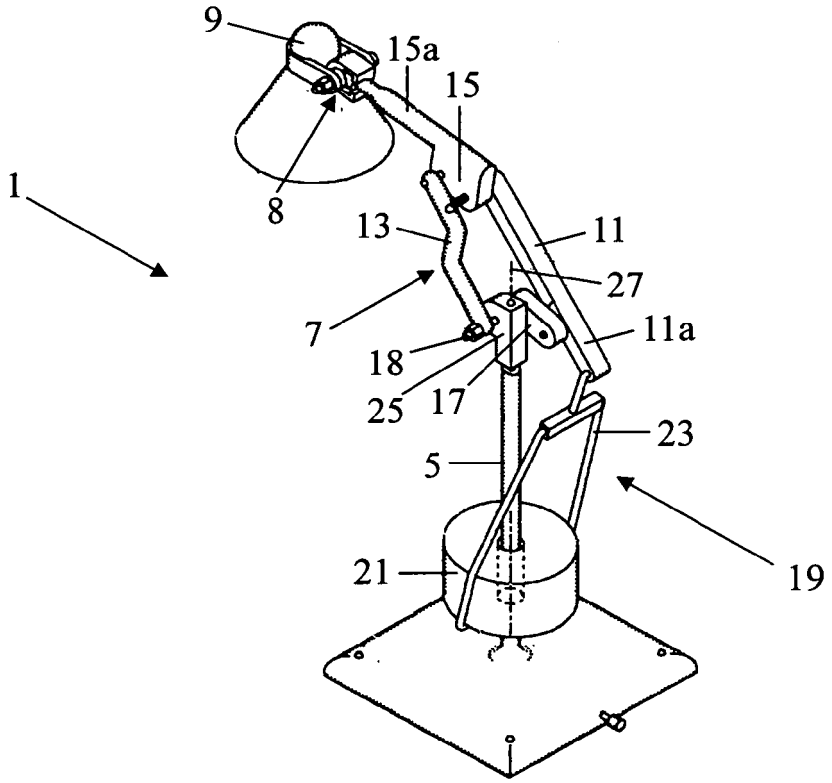
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FIG. 2

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# EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 06 01 8942

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The present search report has been drawn up for all claims

| Place of search | Date of completion of the search | Examiner |
|---|---|---|
| The Hague | 15 December 2006 | Prévot, Eric |

CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS

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15-12-2006

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For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82

## REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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