O. M. WHITE & E. E. FLOWERS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT HANGER.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 22, 1909.

956,245. **Patented Apr. 26, 1910.**

Fig. 1

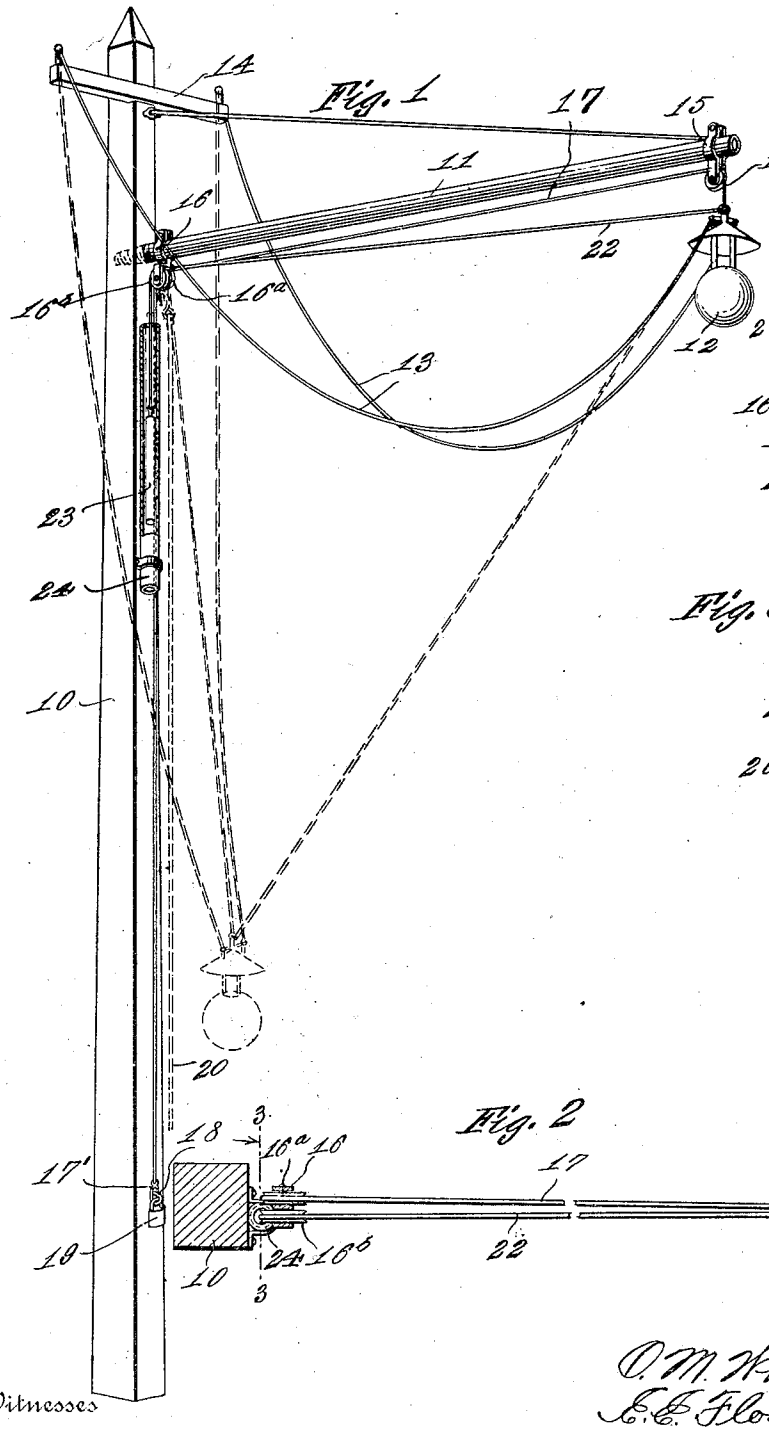

Fig. 3

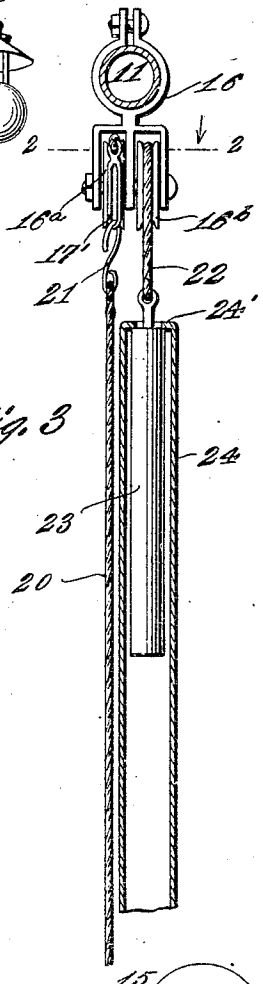

Fig. 2

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ORLANDO M. WHITE AND EMORY E. FLOWERS, OF ALEXANDER, WEST VIRGINIA.

ELECTRIC-LIGHT HANGER.

956,245. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 26, 1910.

Application filed July 22, 1909. Serial No. 508,899.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ORLANDO M. WHITE and EMORY E. FLOWERS, citizens of the United States, residing at Alexander, in the county of Upshur and State of West Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Electric-Light Hangers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to supporting devices or hangers for electric arc lamps, such as are commonly employed on city streets, and has particular reference to a device of this character which is simple in construction, easy of manipulation, and one whereby the lamp when lowered is permitted to swing laterally toward the side of the street or side-walk so as not to require the lamp tender to go into the street to refill or clean the lamp.

For a full understanding of the invention, reference is to be had to the following detail description and to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the hanger, slightly broken away, and showing in full lines the lamp in its elevated and normal position, and in dotted lines the lamp in its lowered position within reach of the operator; Fig. 2 is a transverse section substantially on the line 2—2 of Fig. 3 through the main post and certain other parts, showing other of the parts in plan, and Fig. 3 is a vertical section substantially on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Throughout the following detail description and on the several figures of the drawings similar parts are referred to by like reference characters.

The device is shown as comprising a main supporting post 10, which may be made of wood or any other suitable material of the desired height, and secured to the post near its top is an outwardly projecting arm 11, the same being shown as a metallic pipe construction having threaded connection to the post. The exact character of this arm and its securing means, however, may be varied to a considerable extent without departing from the invention.

At 12 is indicated in a conventional manner an electric lamp, normally suspended at or near the outer end of the arm 11, and a pair of electric wires 13 extend from the lamp to the cross arm 14 connected near the top of the post 10, said wires serving to carry the current to the lamp in the usual manner.

It is customary in devices of this character which permit the lamp to be lowered for refilling or cleaning, for the suspending means of the lamp to permit the lamp to descend directly downward toward the street, but we have provided a device and suspending means whereby the lamp tender may lower the lamp and at the same time permit it to approach the post when reaching its lower limit of travel so that it will not be necessary for the operator to leave the side-walk, and hence go into the street exposing himself to danger and otherwise obstructing the traffic thereon. Connected to the arm 11 are a pair of brackets 15 and 16, at the outer and inner ends, respectively, thereof. The bracket 15 carries a pulley 15^a, and the bracket 16 carries a pair of pulleys 16^a and 16^b. The main supporting rope 17 is connected to the lamp and thence extends upwardly and over the pulleys 15^a and 16^a and terminating in a ring or loop 17′, whereby by engagement with a staple 18 the lamp will be held in normal elevated position. A padlock 19 may be employed to prevent displacement of the loop 17′ from the staple if desired. When the operator desires to lower the lamp he will detach the loop 17′ from the staple and by use of an auxiliary rope 20 having a hook 21 to engage with said loop 17′, he will lower the lamp as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 1. Said rope 20 is carried by the operator and is used by him in all his operations along the line.

Auxiliary means are connected to the lamp whereby the same may be partially counterweighted to assist the operator in his handling thereof and also for the purpose of causing the lamp to swing inwardly toward the post at the bottom. Such auxiliary means comprises a rope 22 connected at one end to the lamp and extending thence directly over the pulley 16^b, and thence downwardly where it is connected at its other end to a counterweight 23. The counterweight is preferably incased in a tubular casing 24, having at its upper end a flange 24′ which serves to limit the upward movement of the counterweight and hence provide a positive means to limit the downward movement of the lamp. The length of the tube in which the counter-

weight operates will depend upon the extent of movement required for the counterweight, and the weight of the counterweight will of course be determined by the work to be performed thereby. The length of the rope 22 and the extent of movement thereof over the pulley 16^b will be determined according to the relative lengths of the arm 11 and post 10. When the lamp is being lowered its weight will be supported by both of the ropes 17 and 22, and after it has been lowered its weight will be supported principally by the rope 22 and weight 23 as in the position indicated in Fig. 3.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. The combination with a main supporting post, an arm extended horizontally from the upper end thereof, and an electric lamp, of supporting means for the lamp comprising a pair of brackets connected to the inner and outer ends of said arm, a single pulley mounted in one of said brackets, a pair of pulleys mounted in the other of said brackets, a rope connected to the lamp and extended thence over the single pulley and one of the pair of pulleys, a second rope connected to the lamp and extended thence directly over the other pulley of said pair, a tubular casing extending vertically along the said post and having a flange at its upper end, a counterweight slidable within said casing and adapted to contact said flange, and means connecting the second rope to said counterweight, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination with a main supporting post, an arm threaded in said post and extending horizontally from the upper end thereof, and an electric lamp, of brackets clamped at each extremity of said arm, the outer bracket carrying a single pulley and the inner bracket carrying a pair of pulleys, a rope secured to said lamp passing over the pulley in the outer bracket and one of the pulleys on the inner bracket, a second rope connected to said lamp and extending directly over the other pulley of said pair of pulleys, a tubular casing secured to the supporting post adjacent the arm, said tubular casing being partially closed at its upper extremity, a weight adapted to reciprocate in said casing connected at its upper extremity to said second rope, a hasp secured to said post and adapted to have detachably secured thereon the terminal of the first rope, and means whereby the lamp may be raised when lowered comprising an auxiliary rope adapted to engage the terminal of the first rope previous to its rising when the lamp is lowered.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

ORLANDO M. WHITE.
EMORY E. FLOWERS.

Witnesses:
FRANK L. BYER,
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