

E. E. SCHELLENGER.
HANGER FOR ELECTRIC LAMPS.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 25, 1910. RENEWED JULY 12, 1911.

1,024,030.

Patented Apr. 23, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

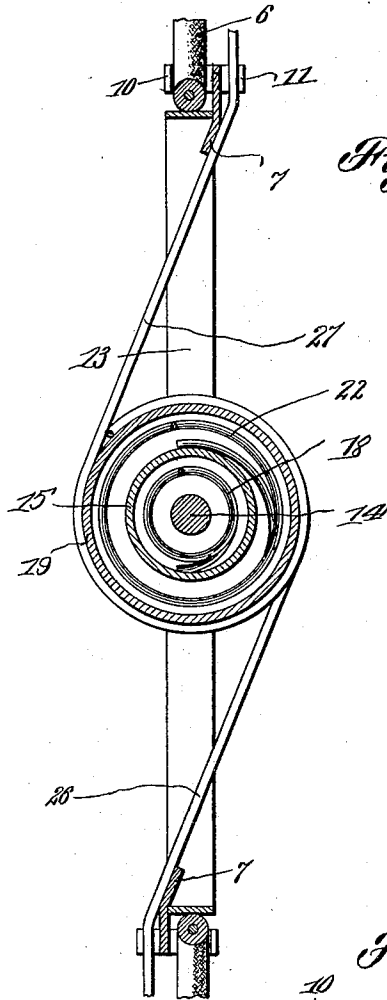


Fig. 3.

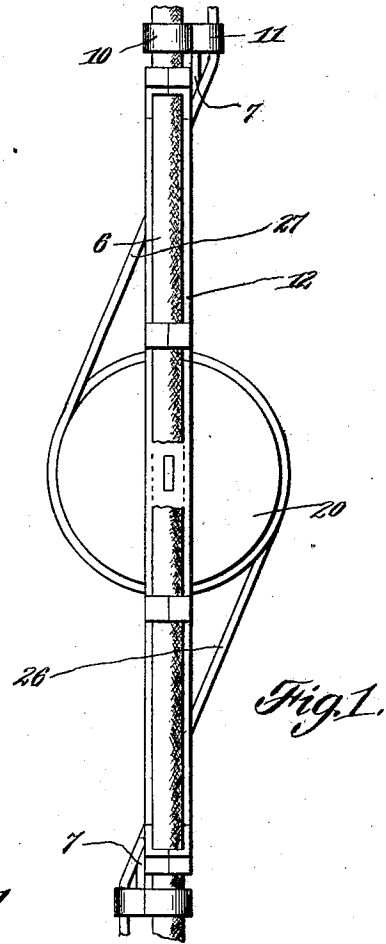


Fig. 1.

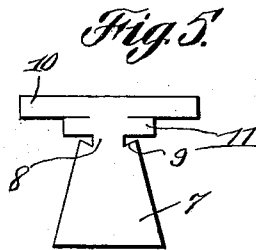


Fig. 5.

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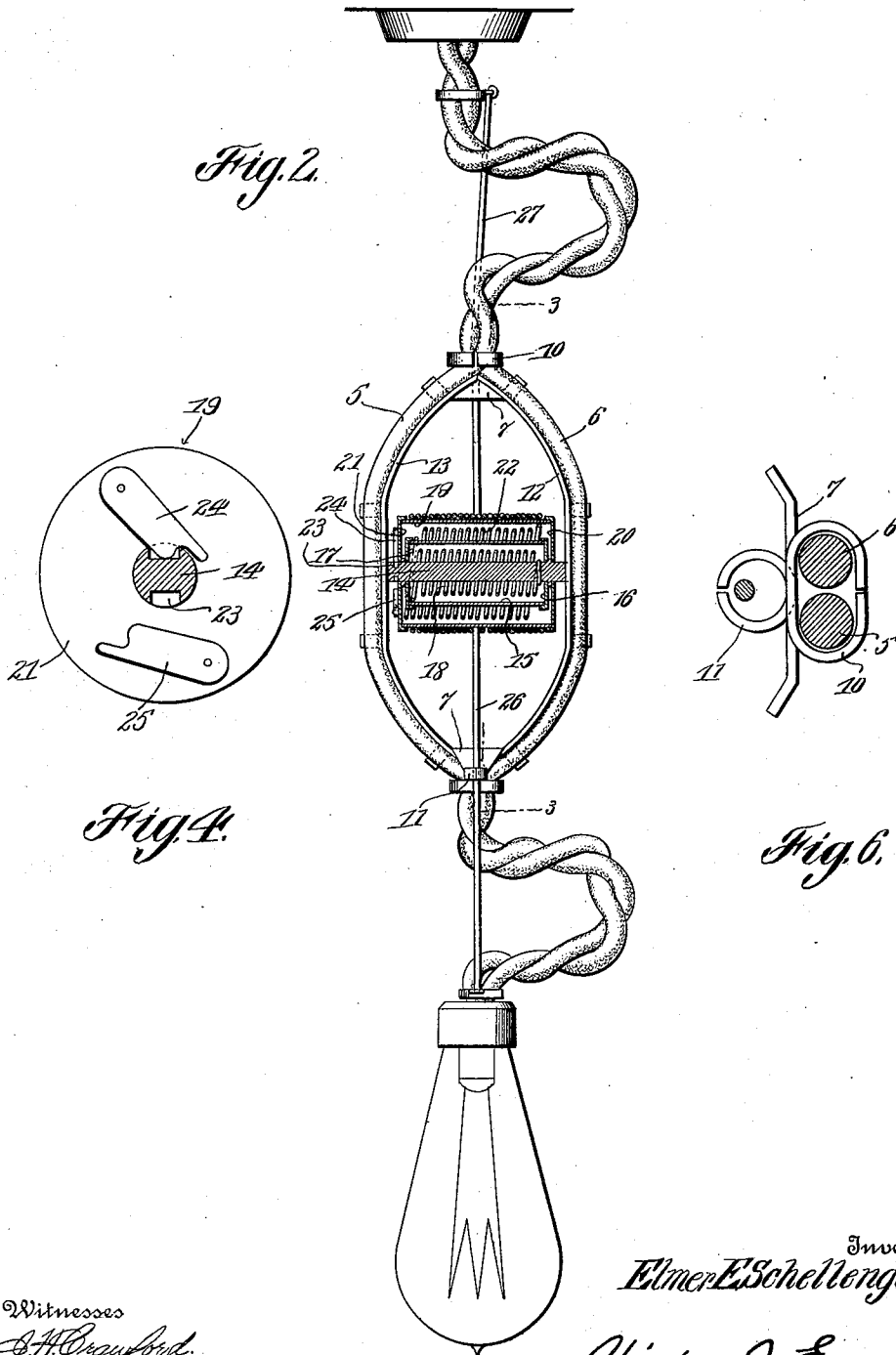
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELMER E. SCHELLENGER, OF RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELMER E. SCHELLENGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Riverside, in the county of Riverside and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Hangers for Electric Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in hangers for electric lamps and analogous devices and has for its object the provision of a hanger adapted to be secured to the lamp cords or conducting wires and provided with means to engage spaced portions of the lamp cords or conducting wires so that when these engaged portions are brought nearer together, as in the act of bending the cord, the distance between the lamp and the surface beneath the same will be increased.

With these and other objects in view, which will more fully hereinafter appear, the present invention consists in certain novel details of construction and arrangement of parts, hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and more particularly pointed out in the appended claims; it being understood that various changes in the form, proportion, size, and minor details of the device may be made, within the scope of the appended claims, without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of the specification:—Figure 1 is a side elevation of the device in operative position. Fig. 2 is a detail front elevation of the device with the lamp cords secured thereto, and showing the drums in longitudinal section. Fig. 3 is a vertical section taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2 and looking in the direction of the arrow. Fig. 4 is a detail end view of the outer drum also showing the supporting shaft therefor in transverse section. Fig. 5 is a detail front elevation of one of the clips for holding the lamp cords against spreading movement and forming a guide for the adjusting cord. Fig. 6 is a plan view of the same.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to designate corresponding parts throughout.

The conducting wires or as they are commonly termed the lamp cords are designated by the numerals 5 and 6. As usual these

members are twisted one around the other. By reference now to the drawings it will be seen that the members 5 and 6 are, adjacent to one end spread apart so as to provide a substantially oval-shaped opening. Further untwisting or spreading of the members 5 and 6 is prevented by means of a pair of clips arranged at the opposite ends of the said oval-shaped opening. Since these clips are identical in structure a detailed description of one will be sufficient:—By reference now to the drawings it will be seen that each clip is formed of a single piece of sheet metal and comprises a substantially triangular-shaped shank or body portion designated by the numeral 7. Extending from the narrower end of the body 7 is a relatively narrow tongue 8, and the upper end portion of the body lying on either side of the base of the tongue slants toward the center of the body as shown at 9. By slanting this upper end portion as just described the sharpened corners at the juncture of the slant portions 9 and slant sides of the body 7 will form barbs to embed into the insulations of the lamp cords 5 and 6, when the said body is forced between the cords 5 and 6 at either end of the oval-shaped opening. The tongue 8 terminates in a laterally curved oblong eye 10, and arranged at the base portion of the tongue and at the side thereof opposite to the side over which the eye 10 overhangs is an annulus 11, the function of which will presently appear. The eyes 10 receive the wires or cords 5 and 6 at the opposite ends of the opening, it being understood that each eye is split so that the metal may be curved around the wires 5 and 6. As viewed in the drawings it will be seen that the clips are so positioned that the clip at the lower end of the opening will be positioned oppositely to the clip at the upper end of the opening. It will be further observed that after the clips engage with the wires as just described, the body portions 7 are bent inwardly.

By reference now to the drawings it will be seen that positioned in the oval-shaped opening is a correspondingly shaped frame, the opposite sides of which are designated by the numerals 12 and 13. A supporting shaft is designated by the numeral 14, the major portion of this shaft being circular in cross section, the opposite end portions thereof being non-cylindrical in contour and arranged in correspondingly shaped open-

ings at the medial portions of the sides 12 and 13.

What will subsequently be termed an inner drum is shown to include a hollow cylindrical-shaped body designated by the numeral 15, the opposite ends of which are provided with circular heads 16 and 17. The heads 16 and 17 have alining openings for the loose reception of the cylindrical portion of the shaft 14, upon which the drum rotates. The inner drum is somewhat less in length than the length of the shaft, and connection between the latter and drum is established by means of a helical spring 18, one terminal of which is anchored to the shaft, and the opposite end to the body portion 15 of the drum.

What will subsequently be termed an outer drum is shown to include a cylindrical body portion designated by the numeral 19, the said body portion being provided at its opposite ends with circular heads 20 and 21, the said heads having central openings for the loose reception of the opposite end portions of the shaft 14, upon which they are rotatably mounted. Surrounding the body portion 15 of the inner drum is a helical spring 22, one terminal of which is anchored or otherwise fixedly secured to one end portion of the body of the drum, while the opposite end portion 19 is correspondingly secured to the body portion 19 of the outer drum. The springs are so positioned that when the drum is rotated in one direction both springs will be tensioned.

By reference now to the drawings it will be seen that the outer drum is somewhat less in length than the shaft 14, and the latter at a point between the head 20 and side 12 of the frame is provided with oppositely disposed notches 23. Pivoted at diametrically opposite points on the outer surface of the head 20 are dogs 24 and 25, the free end portions of which are receivable by the members 23, the structure conforming to that at the one end portion of an ordinary shade roller.

Adjusting cords are designated by the numerals 26 and 27. These members are directed through the annulus 11, the cord 26 being coiled in one direction around the body portion 19 of the outer drum, and from the middle to one end portion of the said body, while the opposite cord 27 is coiled in the same direction around the body 19 of the drum and extends from the middle portion to the opposite end of the latter. With this construction it will be manifest when the outer drum rotates in one direction the cords 26 and 27 will uncoil from the said drum. The free end portions of the adjusting cords are fixedly secured in any preferred manner to the upper and lower end portions of the lamp cords, it be-

ing understood when the lamp cords are in normal position the major portions of the adjusting cords 26 and 27 will be uncoiled from the outer drum. Assuming the parts to be in the last-named positions and it is desired to raise the lamp, the latter is pulled downwardly for a short distance to effect disengagement between one of the dogs and the shaft 14, this done the downward pressure on the lamp is reduced sufficiently to permit the springs 18 and 22 to rotate the outer and inner drums. When the drums are permitted to rotate at a relatively high speed the free ends of the dogs 24 and 25 will move outwardly by centrifugal force. As the lamp approaches the required height the pressure is increased to overcome the action of the springs, whereupon the drums will rotate slower in order that one of the dogs may be moved into engagement with one of the notches 23, whereupon further movement of the drums will be prevented and the lamp supported in its adjusted position. It will be observed that the sides 12 and 13 of the frame are provided with a plurality of flexible clips 26, which are bent around the wires 5 and 6 to prevent disengagement of the frame therefrom.

From the foregoing, it is evident that I have provided a device which is comparatively simple in structure and inexpensive to manufacture, embodying few parts and these so arranged that the danger of derangement will be reduced to a minimum.

I claim:—

1. A suspending device for electric lamp cords comprising a frame adapted to be positioned between the wires forming the cord, and provided with securing means to engage said wires, a shaft having its opposite ends secured to the opposite sides of said frame, a spring-actuated drum rotatably mounted on said shaft, cooperating clutch devices associated with the shaft and drum, and flexible adjusting elements adapted to be secured at one end to spaced portions of the lamp cord and having their opposite end portions wound in same directions around said drum.

2. In a device of the class described, a frame, a shaft having its opposite ends secured to the opposite sides of said frame, an inner drum rotatably mounted on said shaft, a helical spring having one end secured to the shaft and its opposite end secured to the said inner drum, an outer drum rotatably mounted on the shaft and surrounding the inner drum, a helical spring having one end secured to the inner drum and its opposite end to the outer drum, flexible elements wound in same directions around said outer drum, and cooperating clutch devices associated with the said outer drum and one end portion of said shaft.

3. In a suspending device for electric

lamp cords, the combination with a frame positioned between the wires comprising said cord, a spring-actuated drum carried by said frame and flexible elements wound in same directions around said drum; of clips arranged at the opposite ends of said frame and provided with means to engage said cords, and further provided with guides for the reception of said flexible elements.

4. In a suspending device for electric lamp cords, the combination with a frame positioned between the wires comprising said cord, a spring-actuated drum carried by said frame and flexible elements wound in same directions around said drum; of clips arranged at either end of said frame and including a body portion to be positioned between said wires, and further having bendable portions to embrace said wires, and still further having guides for the reception of said flexible elements.

5. A device of the class described, comprising a frame, conductor cables extending over said frame, clips for holding the conductor cables in position relative to each other and to the frame, a shaft non-rotatably mounted in said frame, a plurality of drums loosely mounted upon the shaft, spring mechanism within the drums for actuating the latter, and suspending cords wound around the drums in like direction.

6. A device of the class described comprising a frame, conductor cables extending over said frame, clips for holding the conductor cables in position relative to each other and to the frame, a shaft non-rotatably mounted in said frame, a plurality of

drums loosely mounted upon the shaft, spring mechanism within the drums for actuating the latter, and suspending cords independent of the conductor cables and wound around the drums in like direction, and extending one upwardly and the other downwardly from the frame.

7. A device of the class described comprising a frame adapted to be positioned between the conductors and comprising a pair of cheek pieces having means to engage the conductors, clips at the upper and lower ends of the frame, connected to the ends of the cheek pieces and provided with means to engage the conductors and secure the frame thereto and also provided with guides, suspending cords independent of the conductors and engaging the said guides and a take-up and let-out device carried by the frame and including a drum on which the said suspending cords are wound.

8. The combination of an electric translating device, intertwined suspending conductor cables therefor, a frame between, separating and connected to intermediate localized portions of said cables, suspending cords, independent of the cables, one secured at a point above the frame and the other secured to the translating device, and securing means for said cords, carried by the frame and including take-up and let-out means for the suspending cords.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ELMER E. SCHELLENGER.

Witnesses:

B. F. ROCKHOLD,
W. N. CHAMBLIN.