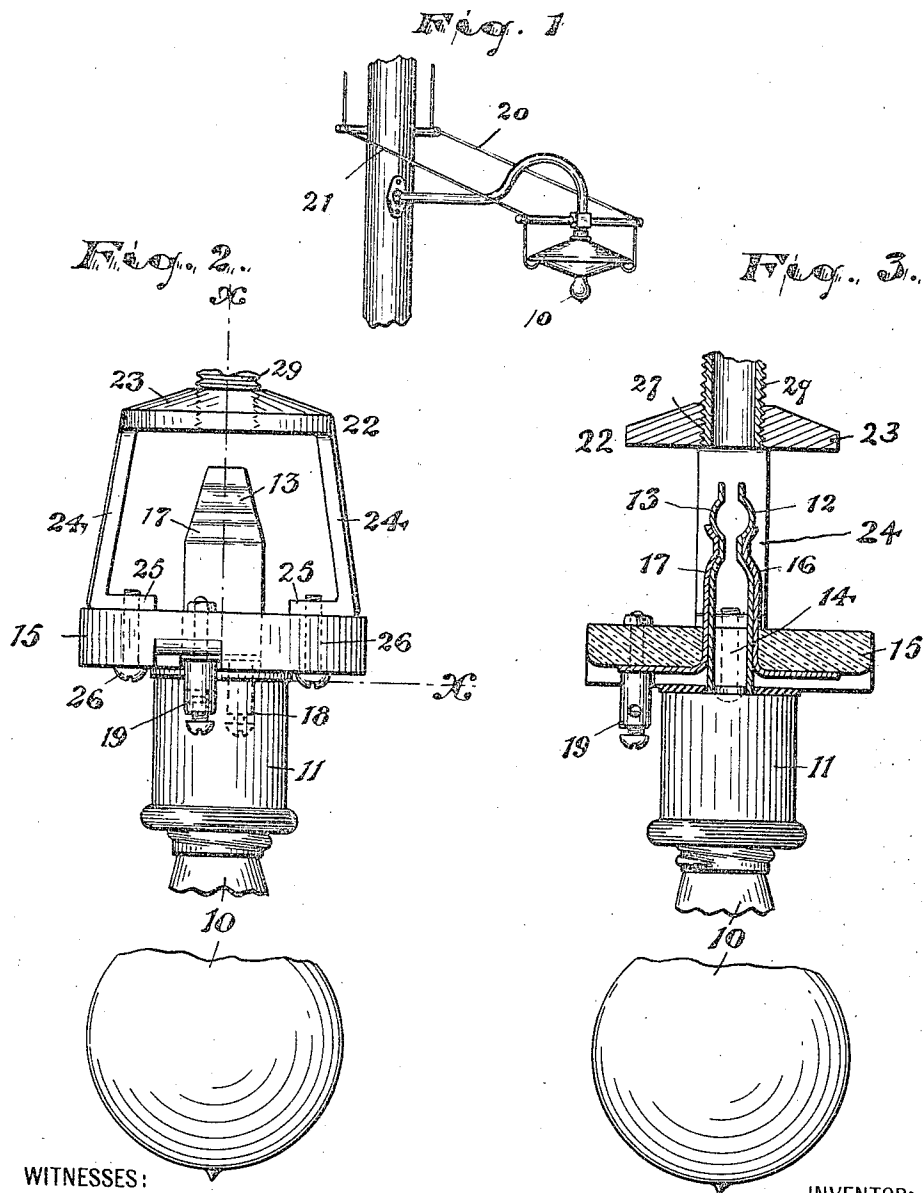


No. 856,275.

PATENTED JUNE 11, 1907.

A. S. MARTEN.
HIGH TENSION ELECTRIC FIXTURE.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 27, 1903.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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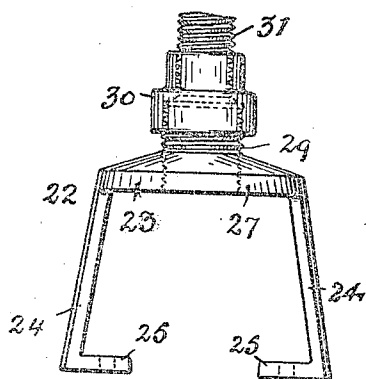


Fig. 4.

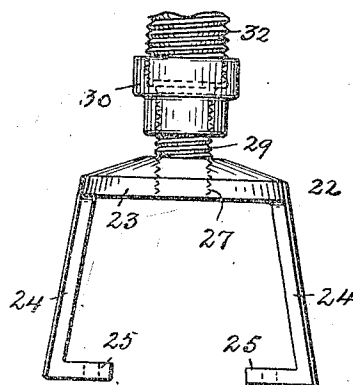


Fig. 5.

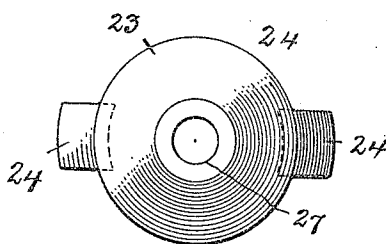


Fig. 6.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT S. MARTEN, OF EAST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO THE TEA TRAY COMPANY OF NEWARK, N. J., A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

HIGH-TENSION ELECTRIC FIXTURE.

No. 856,275.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 11, 1907.

Application filed November 27, 1903. Serial No. 182,763.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT S. MARTEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at East Orange, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented and produced a new and original Improvement in High-Tension Electric Fixtures; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to electric light fixtures and more particularly to the supporting portion of fixtures employed for high tension electric lights, the objects of the invention being to secure convenience in installing or repairing the lights; to avoid the expense and inconvenience of a large number of alternate parts; to enable different connections to be easily and readily made; to save labor, time and expense, and to obtain other advantages and results, some of which may be referred to in connection with the description of the working parts.

The invention consists in the improved connection for high tension electric light fixtures, and in the arrangements and combinations of parts of the same, all substantially as will be hereinafter set forth and finally embraced in the clauses of the claim.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, in which like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each of the several figures, Figure 1 shows in perspective a street lamp mounted in fixtures of my improved construction; Fig. 2 is a detail view of the immediate lamp connection, and Fig. 3 is a vertical central section of the same upon line *x*, Fig. 2; Figs. 4 and 5 illustrate different forms of my improved yoke, and Fig. 6 is a plan of the same.

In said drawings, 10 indicates an electric light of the incandescent type adapted to be operated upon a circuit of high tension, the bulb being screwed into a neck-piece 11, having at its top resilient tongues 12, 13, adapted to be forced up through a passage 14, in an insulating plate 15, into holding and conductive relation with other springs 16, 17, thereon, as is common. The said tongues 12, 13, are each in insulated connection with

an end of the lamp filament, and the springs 16, 17, each terminate in a binding post 18, 19, respectively, to which the circuit wires 20, 21, may be connected. The said insulating plate 15, is supported in horizontal position by a yoke 22, comprising a disk-like top 23, and the arms 24, depending therefrom, at diametrically opposite points. Said arms have their lower ends turned or bent inwardly toward each other to form feet 25, adapted to stand upon the top of the plate 15, at opposite sides of the central opening thereof, and be secured in place by bolts 26, through said plate. Said yoke thus affords means for supporting the plate 15, and the lamp mounted thereon, and to facilitate attachment of the yoke to a support, the said disk-like top 23, is centrally perforated as at 27, and preferably tapped or interiorly threaded to receive a correspondingly threaded connection of standard size. Obviously, however, the perforation of the top of the yoke may under some conditions be left to be tapped, as used, to any desired thread. But as above indicated, I prefer to tap the perforation to a standard size and thread, as shown, whereby the yoke is ready to receive a standard connection. While this connection may be the threaded end of a supporting rod, direct, either solid or tubular, I prefer to employ a nipple 29, and which is tubular to permit of leading wires there-through if ever desired. Said nipple screws into the yoke as shown, and at its outer end is adapted to receive a coupling connecting it to the end of a supporting rod. This coupling may obviously be of uniform diameter, connecting to a rod of the same size as the nipple, or it may be a reducing coupling 30, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, and serving to connect either to a smaller rod 31, than the nipple, as in Fig. 4, or to a larger rod, 32, as in Fig. 5, all as is common in pipe fitting.

The nipple 29, it will be understood, forms a part of the lamp fixture as distinguished from the supporting bracket, and it has another function than that of enabling the lamp either by its presence to be coupled to supporting brackets or rods of different sizes by means of a coupling or sleeve, or, by the removal of said nipple, to receive the end of the rod or bracket direct. Said nipple extends through the top half of the shade or reflector shown in Fig. 1, and the coupling screwed on

the nipple clamps the said shade between
itself and the top disk 23, of the yoke. The
shade or reflector, with yoke and socket in-
side and ready at its top to exteriorly receive
5 the supporting rod or bracket, can thus be
supplied and handled as a single piece or en-
tity. The upper surface of the disk-like top
23 of the yoke, it will be noted, is conical or
tapered to fit into the top of the shade or re-
10 flector from its inside and present a large
frictional surface or seat, and the shade is
thus clamped tightly and firmly in place.

Great convenience, and a large saving of
time and labor in mounting lamps, is effected
15 by my construction, and furthermore the in-
creased adaptability of the device to different
conditions obviates the necessity of the work-
man carrying with him so many parts, and
enables him to meet a wider range of condi-
20 tions than heretofore.

Having thus described the invention, what
I claim as new is:—

1. In an electric lamp fixture, the combi-
nation with exteriorly threaded supporting
25 means, of a yoke comprising a centrally
thickened disk-like body part with a central
opening clear through itself interiorly thread-
ed from top to bottom and adapted to receive
into itself said exteriorly threaded support-
30 ing means, arms depending from said body
part outside said central opening, and a lamp
socket supported between said arms at their
lower ends.

2. In an electric lamp fixture, the combi-

nation with exteriorly threaded supporting 35
means and a conically beveled shade or re-
flector apertured at its top, of a yoke com-
prising a disk-like body part with a central
opening interiorly threaded and adapted to
receive into itself said exteriorly threaded 40
supporting means, said body part having an
outwardly beveled or conical top to fit inside
the said top of the shade and arms depending
from its periphery, and a lamp socket sup-
ported between said arms at their lower ends. 45

3. In an electric lamp fixture, the combi-
nation with a conically beveled shade or re-
flector apertured at its top, of a yoke com-
prising a disk-like body part with an inter-
iorly threaded central opening, said body 50
part having an outwardly beveled or conical
top to fit inside the said top of the shade and
arms depending from its periphery, a lamp
socket supported between said arms at their
lower ends, an exteriorly threaded nipple 55
passing through said aperture of the top of
the shade and screwed into the said central
interiorly threaded opening of the yoke, and
a sleeve screwed onto the top of said nipple
and holding said shade against said yoke. 60

In testimony, that I claim the foregoing, I
have hereunto set my hand this 25th day of
November, 1903.

ALBERT S. MARTEN.

Witnesses:

RUSSELL M. EVERETT,
M. V. DOYLE.