

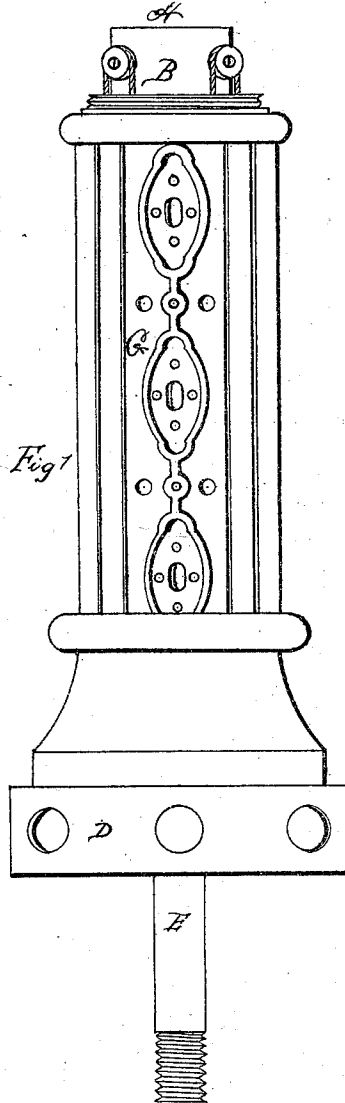
2 Sheets--Sheet 1.

G. F. BLAISSE & W. F. CRITES.

Drop-Lights and Hangers.

No. 144,309.

Patented Nov. 4, 1873.



WITNESSES.

Eugene P. Addison
J. B. Connolly

INVENTORS

George F. Blaisse
William F. Crites

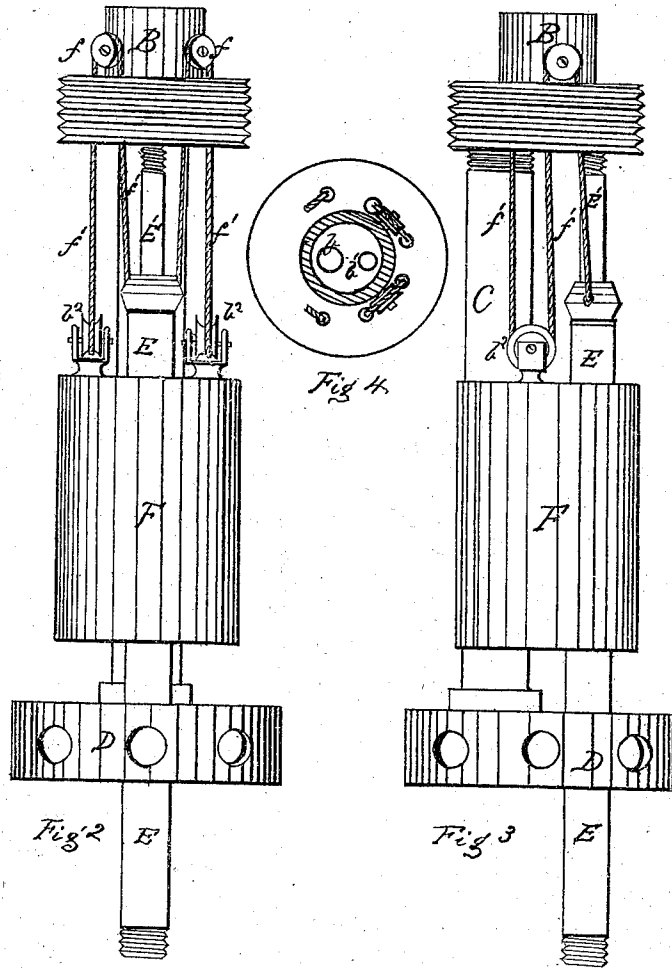
By Connolly Prof
Attorneys.

G. F. BLAISSE & W. F. CRITES.

Drop-Lights and Hangers.

No. 144,309.

Patented Nov. 4, 1873.



WITNESSES.

Eugene P. Hudson
J. P. Connolly

INVENTORS

George F. Blaisse
William F. Crites

By

Connolly Prof

Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE F. BLAISSE AND WILLIAM F. CRITES, OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

IMPROVEMENT IN DROP-LIGHTS AND HANGERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **144,309**, dated November 4, 1873; application filed September 5, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE F. BLAISSE and WILLIAM F. CRITES, both of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Drop-Light Gasaliers; and we 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 pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation, showing the casing. Figs. 2 and 3 are elevations of the gasalier with the casing removed. Fig. 4 is a plan of the head or upper body.

The object of our invention is to produce a sliding chandelier in which the harp or drop-light may be readily and easily lowered and kept in any desired position without the employment of springs or binding devices. A further object of our invention is to provide an arrangement of the main pipe and sliding pipe whereby each of said pipes shall be wholly independent of the other, instead of the latter's sliding within the former, as heretofore.

Referring to the accompanying drawing, A shows the stiff joint proceeding from the ceiling, to which is secured a head, B, having the ways b and b' for supplying gas to the main pipe and sliding pipe, respectively. C is the main pipe, which is screwed into the head B and body D, the latter being supplied with suitable ways for communicating with the branches. E is the sliding pipe, which moves vertically through an opening in the body D, and upon its supply-pipe E', which is screwed into the head B. F is a weight, arranged to counterbalance the sliding pipe and harp, being connected, by means of the pulleys b^2 b^2 and f f and the cords f' f' , with said pipe, so that on pushing up the drop-light the weight will descend, and vice versa, retaining said light at any altitude desired. G represents the covering-tube, which surrounds and completely conceals from view the several parts above described, permitting the indispensable ornamentation of the chandelier to be effected.

By the above-described construction, the use of springs or binding devices is wholly dispensed with, and a cheap, simple, and effective arrangement provided by which the drop-light may be easily drawn up and down with one hand. Economy in construction is also ob-

tained, as by this arrangement of the pipes the main pipe may be made of iron, it having been found necessary heretofore, when the sliding pipe was located within it, to make said main pipe of brass in order to obtain the required thinness of metal, so as to preserve the proper proportions of parts and make the casing-pipe of not too great diameter. While the complete separation of the main and sliding pipes is thus achieved, and the obstacles to the employment of a weight—which is *per se* the simplest and best retainer for the drop-light—overcome, the entire operating devices are completely hid from view, being all contained within the covering-tube, which is thus made susceptible of that ornamentation in the direction of massiveness which the popular taste demands.

Were the sliding pipe outside the covering-tube, it would require to be duplicated in order to preserve symmetry, thus increasing the expense, and giving an objectionable skeleton-like appearance to the chandelier, the main stem and body of which would also necessarily be diminished in its lateral proportions or roundness.

What we claim as our invention is—

1. The combination of the supply-pipe E', main pipe C, and sliding pipe E, said main and sliding pipes being apart from each other and not concentric, and located within the covering-tube G, as specified.

2. The covering-tube G, located above the body D of an extension-gasalier, and inclosing the counterbalancing-weight, said weight being connected to the sliding pipe by cords and pulleys, and moving vertically within the confines of said covering-tube, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. The combination of the main pipe C and sliding pipe E, said pipes being apart from each other and non-concentric, with the counterbalancing-weight F connected with said sliding pipe by cords and pulleys, as shown, all of said parts being located within the covering-tube G, as specified.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing we have hereunto set our hands this 29th day of August, 1873.

GEORGE F. BLAISSE.
WILLIAM F. CRITES.

Witnesses:

GEO. C. SHELMERDINE,
M. DANL. CONNOLLY.