No. 807,336.

PATENTED DEC. 12, 1905.

J. H. THOMPSON.

ADJUSTABLE LAMP HANGER.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 8, 1905.

Fig. 1.

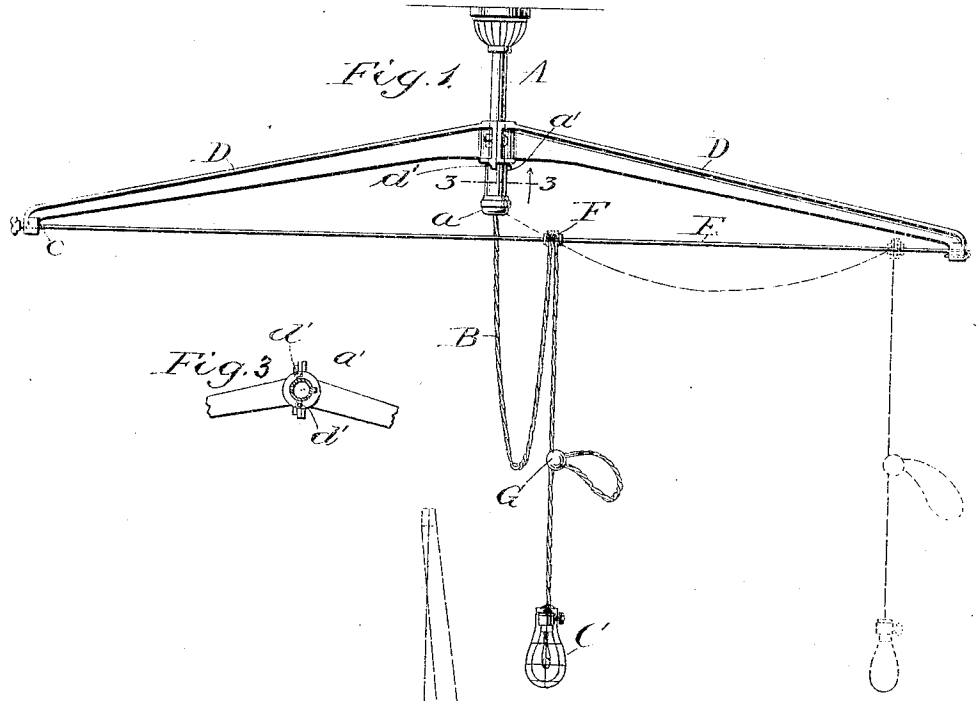
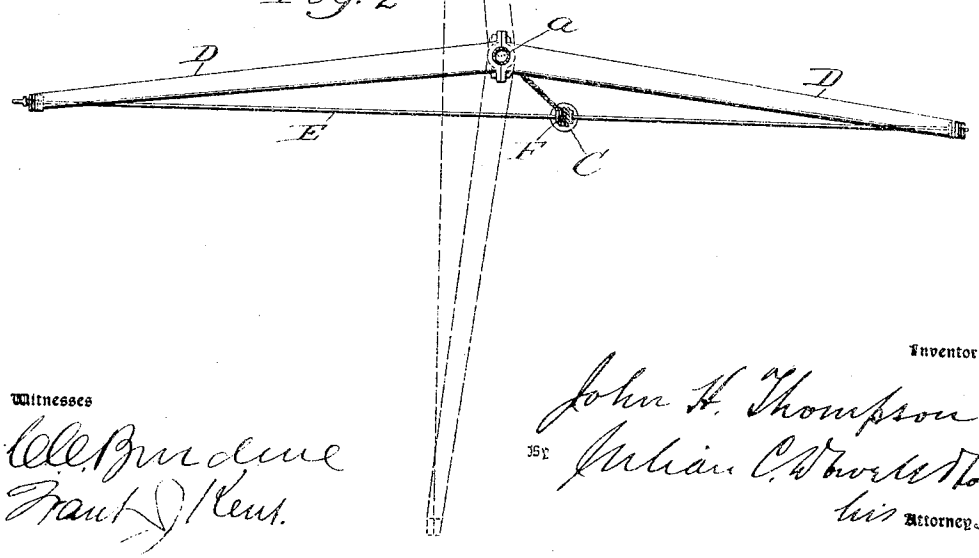


Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ADJUSTABLE LAMP-HANGER.

No. 807,336. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 12, 1905.

Application filed March 8, 1905. Serial No. 249,022.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN H. THOMPSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Charleston, in the county of Kanawha and State of West Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Adjustable Lamp-Hangers; 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.

This invention consists of an improved device for holding a suspended electric lamp and allowing adjustment thereof to any desired location, which may be accomplished simply by moving the lamp itself or its suspending-cord in such manner as to change the point of suspension.

Without restricting myself to the specific construction illustrated, since obviously the same is susceptible of modifications in details of structure, form, and arrangement, the invention will hereinafter be first fully described with reference to the accompanying drawings, which are to be taken as a part of the specification, and then particularly pointed out and defined in the annexed claims.

In said drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of a device embodying my invention, the dotted lines indicating the lamp suspended from a different point from that shown in full lines. Fig. 2 is a top plan view, wherein the dotted lines indicate an altered position of the supporting-frame from which the lamp is suspended. Fig. 3 is a detail cross-section on line 3 3 of Fig. 1 looking upward.

Letter A denotes a tubular chandelier post, hanger, or standard depending from the ceiling of a room and containing the cord B, of twisted insulated circuit-wires, for the suspended electric lamp C. Said post or standard may be as ornamental as conditions may demand, or in a factory, mill, or workshop it may consist simply of a piece of ordinary gas-pipe. Its lower end is preferably closed by a rosette *a*, of insulation, for keeping the electric wires out of contact with the post and avoiding danger from that source. Swiveled or pivotally attached to said post or hanger so as to turn or swing about the same as an axis is a frame comprising in this instance oppositely-projecting inclined arms D D, the outer ends of which are connected by a taut wire or rod E. These arms D D may be either integral with each other or separate and rigidly secured together, as shown, and their central hub *d* may be supported on an annular shoulder on the post or otherwise journaled thereon. The wire E is shown hooked at one end to one arm and connected at its other end to an adjusting-screw *e*, tapped through the end of the other arm, whereby the wire can be easily drawn taut if its tension should diminish. Slidable on this horizontally-disposed wire E is a carrier, slide, or spool F, preferably a spool of porcelain, lava, or other suitable insulating material, from which the lamp C is suspended by the cord B attached to said spool. This carrier or spool can be moved to any position on the wire, a sufficient length or slack in the cord B being provided between the post A and the carrier for that purpose. The supporting-frame D D can also be turned or swung around to any desired angle, and hence the lamp can be suspended from any point within the circle described by the outer ends of said frame. Both of these adjustments—the turning of the frame and the sliding of the spool or carrier—can easily be accomplished simply by moving the suspended lamp or its cord with one hand in such manner as to pull around the frame or slide the spool on the wire, as may be desired, to support the lamp at the preferred location. Hence the supporting device may be mounted near the ceiling or at any elevated position out of the way, since the adjustments may be performed entirely by manipulation of the lamp or its suspending-cord in the manner stated. In the illustrated construction the arms D D are not diametrically opposite, but are arranged at a slight angle to each other, whereby the horizontal wire E is offset to one side of the central post or hanger A instead of directly under the same. This desirable arrangement keeps the wire E and metal frame out of danger of contact with the cord B of electric wires and also free from interference by said cord or by the post itself should the latter depend below the wire E as the frame is swung around. The spool or carrier F is also free to move along the length of the wire

E without interference by said cord or post. The same arrangement or offset position of the horizontal wire may be obtained by bending laterally the outer ends of the arms or providing said arms with lateral extensions for attachment of the ends of said wire.

It is preferable to limit the turning of the supporting-frame D D so as to prevent successive rotations thereof, which is to avoid twisting of the cord B. For this purpose the hub *d* is shown having opposite pendent lugs *d' d'*, respectively, adapted to abut a stop or lug *a'* on the post A when the frame is swung around in one direction or the other. Said stop and lugs permit a complete half-turn of the frame or a quarter-turn in either direction from the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2. This allows the frame to turn so as to support the horizontal wire E at any position around the central post equally as well as if the frame could turn repeatedly around in the same direction, while it avoids twisting of the cord B of electric wires.

The arms D D may be of any appropriate length, according to requirements. For use over a single desk, work-table, or small machine a comparatively short frame would be ample; but when the lamp is intended for use at markedly-different locations in a room, as for lighting up different desks or tables or for lighting up different parts of a large machine in a mill or factory, a correspondingly longer frame would be necessary.

Instead of the two oppositely-projecting arms the frame may consist of a single lateral arm, the wire E being connected at one end thereto and attached at its other end to a short arm or bracket depending either from the hub or from an approximately central part of the frame. In this case it would be desirable to allow a complete turn of the frame, so as to suspend the lamp from any radial line around the post; but the construction shown is preferred, not only for the counterbalancing effect of the arms, but also because of the greater ease and convenience afforded in manipulation of the lamp. For example, if the lamp should be suspended from a point at one side of the central post and it is desired to hang it from the other side the frame need not be turned; but the spool or carrier can simply be slid over on the wire. The length of the cord B, which suspends the lamp from the spool, is shown provided with a take-up or adjusting ball G for vertical adjustment of the lamp. Any suitable adjuster may be employed—for example, a Morse or Dow adjuster, operating on the principle of a Hartshorn shade-roller, permitting raising and lowering of the lamp by one hand.

It will be observed that the invention enables one to obtain a universal adjustment of the light within a comparatively large range by swinging the frame around in a horizontal arc and moving the cord-carrier on the supporting-wire or to and from the center of rotation, while also permitting the lamp to be raised and lowered by any of the ordinary take-ups or adjusters for that purpose.

This improved device, which is simple, inexpensive, and exceedingly convenient to manipulate, is serviceable for offices, stores, drafting-rooms, and any place else where it is desired to suspend the lamp at various points in the room, as for lighting up different desks, tables, or counters. It is especially useful in factories, mills, and machine-shops, where much difficulty and annoyance have always been experienced in properly adjusting the light to shine upon different parts of a machine or work upon which an operator may be engaged. The hanger may be mounted in a substantially central or other appropriate location above the machine or work, and the lamp can be easily swung around, moved laterally, and adjusted vertically so as to light up any desired portion of the machine or work, or, if preferred, the hanger may be located so as to adapt the lamp for use at two or more machines, or a number of lamps may for convenience be suspended from the same supporting device for use at different points during the same time.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. An adjustable supporting device for suspended electric lamps, the same comprising an elevated frame pivotally mounted to turn or swing about a medial vertical axis, an elevated horizontal way supported by said frame and offset to one side of said axis, a slide or carrier movable on said way, and an electric lamp suspended from said carrier and connected to the electric wires.

2. An adjustable supporting device for suspended electric lamps, the same comprising a vertically-disposed tubular post or hanger containing the electric wires for the lamp, a laterally-extending frame pivotally attached to said post to turn or swing about the same as an axis and comprising oppositely-extending inclined arms, a wire or rod connecting the ends of said arms and held thereby offset to one side of said post and constituting an elevated horizontal way, a carrier movable on said way to which the said electric wires are attached, sufficient slack being provided in the wire between the post and carrier to allow movement of the latter from end to end of the way, and an electric lamp suspended by said electric wires from said carrier.

3. An adjustable supporting device for suspended electric lamps, the same comprising a vertically-disposed post or hanger, a frame pivotally mounted thereon to turn or swing about the same as an axis, said frame consist-

ing of oppositely-extending arms, a horizontally-disposed wire or rod connecting the outer ends of said arms, a spool or other suitable carrier movable on said wire, and an electric lamp suspended from said carrier.

4. An adjustable supporting device for suspended electric lamps, the same comprising a vertically-disposed tubular post or hanger containing the electric wires for the lamp, a frame pivotally mounted on said post to turn or swing horizontally and consisting of oppositely-extending arms connected by a horizontally-disposed taut wire or rod, said wire or rod being offset to one side of said post, a spool or carrier movable on said wire and attached to the said electric wires in which sufficient slack is provided between the carrier and the post to allow the carrier to be moved back and forth upon said wire, and an electric lamp suspended by said electric wires from said carrier.

5. An adjustable supporting device for suspended electric lamps, the same comprising a vertically-disposed post or hanger, a frame pivotally mounted thereon to turn or swing horizontally and comprising oppositely-projecting arms arranged at an angle, a wire or rod connecting the ends of said arms and held offset to one side of said post, and a spool or other suitable carrier movable on said wire and adapted to hold a suspended electric lamp.

6. An adjustable supporting device for suspended electric lamps, the same comprising a vertically-disposed tubular post or hanger adapted for containing the electric wires for the lamp, a frame pivotally mounted on said post to turn or swing horizontally and comprising oppositely-extending arms connected by a horizontally-disposed taut wire or rod, a spool or carrier movable on said wire and adapted for attachment to said electric wires, and means limiting the rotation of said frame to a half-turn.

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

JOHN H. THOMPSON.

Witnesses:

HAZEL NORDEMAN,

OSGOOD H. DOWELL.