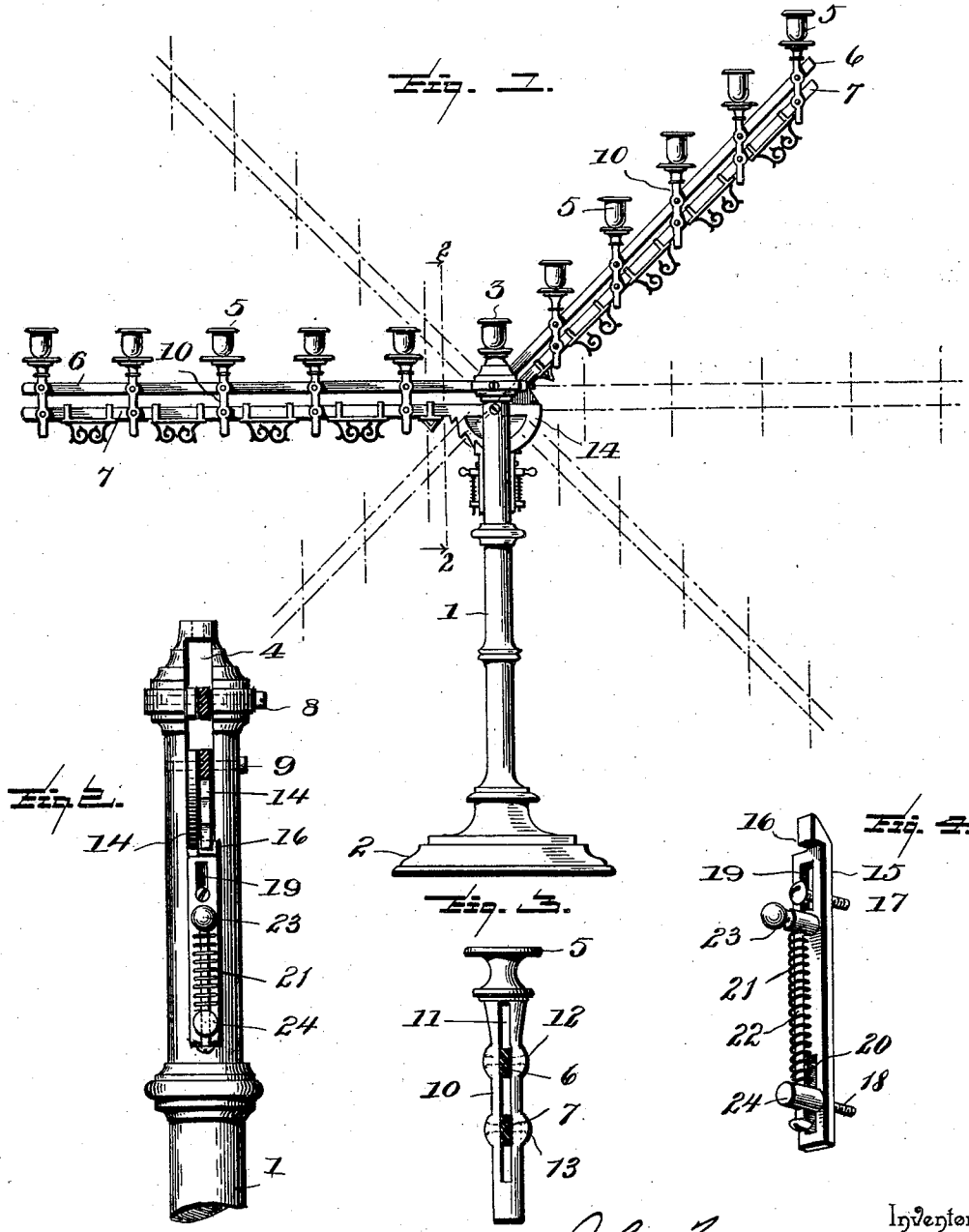
(No Model.)

J. MARKOWSKY.

CANDELABRUM.

No. 591,557. Patented Oct. 12, 1897.



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CANDELABRUM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 591,557, dated October 12, 1897.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN MARKOWSKY, a subject of the Czar of Russia, residing at Philadelphia, (Frankford,) in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Candelabra; and I do 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 the figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to candelabra in which provision is made for adjusting the arms in different positions so as to produce different effects, the candle holders or sockets being always maintained in a vertical position, whatever be the angle to which the arms are adjusted.

The object of the invention is to provide a simple and efficient construction by which the arms can be readily adjusted to the positions desired and be securely held in such adjustment.

To the accomplishment of the foregoing and such other objects as may hereinafter appear, the invention consists in the construction and combination of parts hereinafter particularly described, and then sought to be specifically defined by the claims, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a candelabrum, showing in full lines one of the arms in a horizontal position and the other arm in an upright inclined position, the dotted lines indicating other positions to which the arms may be adjusted. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of a portion of the standard of the candelabrum, showing parts in section and illustrating the manner of supporting the bars in the standard, the section being taken on the lines 2 2 of Fig. 1 and looking in the direction of the arrows. Fig. 3 is a detail view of one of the candle holders or sockets, showing in sectional lines the position of the two bars of the arm therein; and Fig. 4 is a perspective of one of the spring-actuated locking-pawls.

In the drawings the numeral 1 designates a suitable standard which is supported by an appropriate base 2. This standard may be provided with a candle holder or socket 3 at its upper end, and the standard is formed with a vertical slot 4, in which is pivoted the adjustable arms which carry a series of candle holders or sockets 5. These arms are each composed of two parallel bars 6 and 7, said bars at one end entering the slot 4 of the standard and being pivotally secured therein, the bars 6 by a pivot-bolt 8 and the lower bars by a pivot-bolt 9. The parallel bars of each arm are pivotally connected by the stems 10 of the sockets or candle-holders 5, which stems are formed with vertical slots 11, through which the bars 6 and 7 will pass and to which stems said bars are secured by pivot-pins 12 and 13. Under this construction the bars of each arm can be adjusted to different angles and the candle holders or sockets will be maintained in their vertical position, whatever the angle of the bars may be, as the pivot-pins 12 and 13 will permit of such adjustment without taking the holders or sockets out of their vertical position.

The lower bar 7 of each arm, at the point where the bars enter the slot 4 of the standard 1, is formed with a segmental ratchet 14, with which will engage a pawl 15, so as to hold each arm to the angle to which it may be adjusted. One of these pawls is provided for the segmental ratchet of each lower bar, the pawl for one ratchet being located on one side of the standard 1 and the pawl for the ratchet of the other arm on the opposite side of the standard, as indicated in Fig. 1 of the drawings. Each pawl has a recess or cut-away portion 16 on one side of the tooth of the pawl, as indicated clearly in Fig. 3 of the drawings, so that the segmental ratchet of the other arm can move in that recess without being engaged by that pawl, as indicated in Fig. 2 of the drawings. Each pawl is secured to the standard by screws 17 and 18, which screws pass through slots 19 and 20 in the shank of the pawl, so as to permit the pawl to be moved up and down to engage with and be disengaged from its ratchet when necessary. Each pawl is also under the influence of a spring 21, which is shown as encircling a rod 22, which is connected at one end to a post 23, which moves with the pawl, and at

the other end moves in the head or post 24 of the screw 18. Under this construction each pawl is held in engagement with its ratchet by the pressure of this spring, and as the arm is moved in one direction its ratchet will depress the pawl and the spring will instantly throw the pawl into engagement with the next tooth of the ratchet. When the arm is to be moved in the opposite direction, pressure is applied to the post 23 by the hand, so as to withdraw the pawl from the ratchet, and when the pressure is released the pressure will throw the pawl in engagement with the ratchet, and in this way the adjustment of the arms can be readily effected, so as to bring either one or both into the position desired.

Under the construction described the two arms can be quickly and easily adjusted, so as to produce different effects, and will be held in their adjustment by the engagement of the spring-actuated pawl with the segmental ratchet.

The several parts are simple in construction and operation and few in number and are not liable to get out of order.

The parts can be readily taken apart by simply removing the pivot-bolts 8 and 9, which secure the arms to the standard, and thus they can be packed in a small space for transportation.

I have described with particularity what I consider to be the best construction of the several parts; but it is obvious that changes can be made in the details without departing from the essential features of the invention.

I have shown only two arms in the standard; but it is obvious that the number can be increased under the same construction specified.

Having described my invention and set forth its merits, what I claim is—

1. In a candelabrum, the combination with the upright standard and adjustable arms pivoted thereto and consisting each of two parallel bars, the parallel bars of each arm being pivotally connected together by the stems of candle-holders, of a segmental ratchet at the inner end of one bar of each arm, and a sliding spring-actuated pawl to engage each segmental ratchet to hold the arms in various adjustments, said pawls being attached to the upright standard beneath the ratchets in position to engage their respective ratchets, substantially as and for the purposes described.

2. In a candelabrum, the combination with the vertical standard and adjustable arms pivoted thereto, of the segmental ratchets, one to each arm, and the pawls arranged on opposite sides of the standard to engage the ratchets of the arms to hold the arms at various adjustments, said pawls having a recessed portion adjacent to the ratchet of the adjoining arm to permit said ratchet to move therein without engagement with it, substantially as and for the purposes described.

3. In a candelabrum, the combination with the upright standard and the adjustable candle-socket-carrying arms pivoted thereto and having ratchets at their inner ends, of the slotted pawls secured to the standard by screws passing through the slots, and springs for holding the pawls in engagement with the ratchets, substantially as and for the purposes described.

4. In a candelabrum, the combination with the upright standard and the adjustable candle-socket-carrying arms pivoted thereto and having ratchets at their inner ends, of the sliding pawls arranged on opposite sides of the upright standard to engage said ratchets, a spring to act on each pawl, and a sustaining-rod for said spring passed through the spring, substantially as and for the purposes described.

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

JOHN MARKOWSKY.

Witnesses:
JOHN WEISS,
R. L. BOCH.