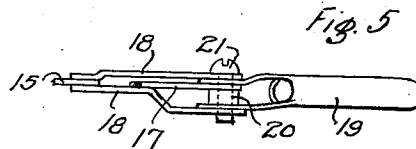
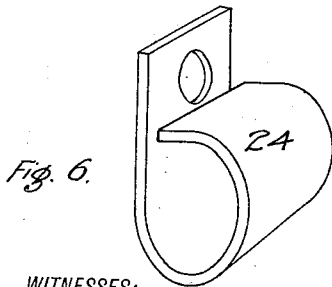
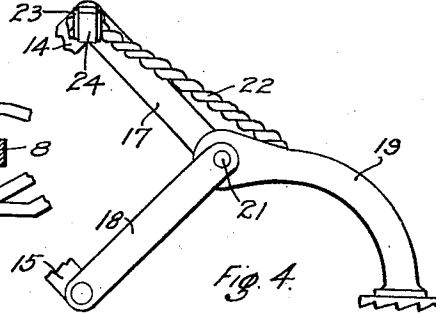
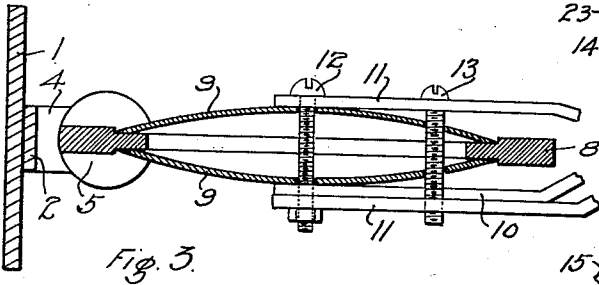
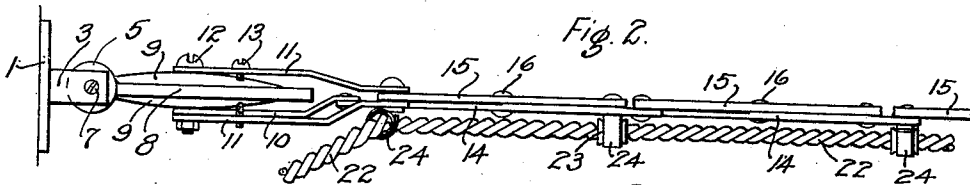
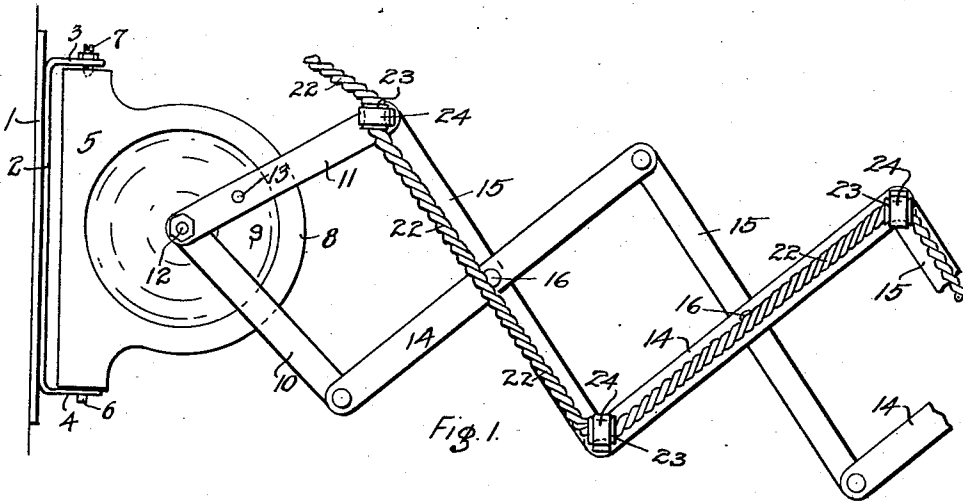


E. & A. E. SCHWARZ.
ELECTRIC LIGHT BRACKET.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 20, 1912.

1,060,950.

Patented May 6, 1913.



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EMIL SCHWARZ AND AUGUST E. SCHWARZ, OF TACOMA, WASHINGTON.

ELECTRIC-LIGHT BRACKET.

1,060,950.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 6, 1913.

Application filed November 20, 1912. Serial No. 732,576.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EMIL SCHWARZ and AUGUST E. SCHWARZ, citizens of the United States, residing at Tacoma, in the county of Pierce and State of Washington, have invented a new and useful Electric-Light Bracket, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in brackets adapted to support an electric light from a wall in any adjusted position and is especially an improvement in the bracket described in Patent No. 1,025,442, dated May 7th, 1912.

This invention has for its objects to improve the means for connecting the bracket to the wall fixture; to improve the means for controlling the friction whereby the bracket is held in any desired position; to prevent the continued use of the device from loosening the joints thereof, especially at the connection between the bracket and the wall fixture and between the light holder and the outer end of the bracket proper; and to provide improved means for mounting the electric cord on the bracket. We attain these and other objects by the devices, mechanisms, and arrangements illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the wall end of the bracket, showing the bracket extended and slightly inclined downward; Fig. 2 is a plan thereof; Fig. 3 is a horizontal section through the wall fixture showing the connection between it and the bracket; Figs. 4 and 5 are a side elevation and plan, respectively, showing the connection between the end of the bracket and the lamp holder; and Fig. 6 is a perspective view, enlarged, showing the device for holding the electric cord in place on the bracket at the joints thereof.

Similar numerals of reference refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The plate 1 is secured in any desired position to a wall or post, and has a vertical bar 2 secured on its outer surface. The bar 2 has its upper and lower ends, 3 and 4 respectively, bent outward at right angles to the plate 1. The upper arm 3 has a screw-

threaded hole through it while the arm 4 has a plain hole vertically below the said hole in the arm 3. The swinging frame 5, forming a part of the wall fixture, has a pin 6 in its lower surface adapted to pass through the hole in the arm 4 to form the lower pivot on which the frame 5 may turn. A screw 7 is passed through the hole in the upper arm 3 and enters into a suitable recess in the upper surface of the frame 5, and forms the upper pivot for the frame 5. A nut may be screwed down over the screw 7 to secure it in adjusted position. It is evident that by screwing down on the screw 7 the frame 5 will not be able to swing on its pivots as readily as when the pressure of the screw is reduced. The frame 5 has a circular extension 8 in front of the line of the pivots 6 and 7 and lying in a vertical plane. A circular recess or depression is formed on each side of the extension 8 and the central portion thereof is cut entirely out forming a circular hole through the extension 8 with shouldered circular recesses on each side thereof.

Two circular plates 9, oppositely dished, are mounted in the recesses formed in the sides of the extension 8 so that their convex surfaces are outward from the frame. These plates 9 fit loosely in the recesses and are free to move therein, turning around the axis thereof and being supported by the shoulders thereof. A single short arm 10 passes downward from the central axis of the recesses, outside of one of the plates 9, and two similar arms 11 pass upward therefrom, all said parts being pivotally fastened together by means of a screw bolt 12 passing through the plates 9 and the arms 10 and 11 on the axis of the recesses. The friction between the plates 9 and the part 8 of the frame is regulated by the bolt 12 and may be tightened to such an extent that the edges of the plates are forced against the shoulders of the recess so that it is very difficult to turn the plates in the recesses. The two arms 11, one on each side of the above joint, are connected together and to the plates 9 by a bolt 13 which passes through them and

through the said plates, said bolt 13 being to one side of the center of the plates 9, and passing through the central hole through the part 8 without touching it, so that if the arms 11 are turned about the center of the bolt 12 the plates 9 turn with them. Since the arms 11 and the plates 9 turn together there is no tendency for the bolt 12 to become loosened on continued motion of the arms 11 about the center. The cross arms 14 and 15 of the bracket are pivoted from the extremities of the two arms 10 and 11, said bracket arms 14 and 15 being themselves pivoted together at their center 16 and having their extremities pivoted to the extremities of similar arms, thus forming an extensible bracket in the well known manner. The bracket is supported by the extremities of the arms 10 and 11 which are themselves supported from the center of the extension 8 and are pivoted as above described. The bracket can therefore be swung about a horizontal pivot, a vertical pivot, and can be adjusted radially as desired.

The arm 14, at the outer extremity of the bracket, is pivoted to a half-link 17 while the lower arm 15 is pivoted to a pair of such half-links 18. A goose-neck 19, which carries the light socket, has its inner end forked, the tines thereof passing just inside of the said links 18 while the upper link 17 passes inside of one of the tines of the fork. A suitable fiber washer 20 is placed between the parts to properly separate them and protect the joint from electric current from the wires which pass on each side of the washer. A screw pin 21 passes through the joint formed by the extremities of the links 17 and 18 and the tines of the goose-neck 19, pivoting all the parts together. This screw 21 passes loosely through all the parts except the outer link 18 into which it is screwed, the other parts simply turning about the screw. The friction between the parts forming the joint may be adjusted by means of the screw 21 and this friction will not become lessened by the continued use of the device because the screw will turn with the links 18 and the other parts are simply loose thereon.

In order to mount the cord 22, by which the electric current is conveyed to the lamp on the bracket, with the greatest ease and least expense, we have devised the clamp illustrated in Fig. 6. It will be observed from Fig. 1 that the cord passes from the top of the first link 15 to the bottom thereof and then follows the second link 14 to the top thereof, thus zig-zagging with the least number of turns from end to end of the bracket. At the points where the cord makes the turns it is secured in place by passing through a fiber ring 23. This ring 23 is held in place by means of the clip 24, through

which the pivot of the joint passes, the said clip 24 extending to one side of the pivot and then being bent away from the joint and around the fiber ring 23, holding the said ring in place and thus supporting the wire. The clip is preferably made of some ductile metal.

Having described our invention, we claim:

1. In an electric light bracket, the combination with a wall plate; a frame pivoted thereto on a vertical axis; a circular recess in said frame; a circular plate held within said recess; adjustable means for regulating the friction between the plate and the frame; an arm secured to said plate and adapted to turn the plate in the recess; a complementary arm pivoted to the center of said plate; an extensible bracket pivoted to the extremities of said arms and comprising pairs of cross links, each pair pivoted together at their centers and to the adjacent pairs at their extremities; and a lamp holder secured to the extremity of said bracket.

2. In an electric light bracket, the combination with a wall plate; a frame pivoted thereto on a vertical axis; a pair of concentric circular recesses on the two sides of said frame; a pair of circular plates held within said recesses; adjustable means for regulating the friction between the plates and the frame; an arm secured to the plates and adapted to turn them in the recesses; a complementary arm pivoted to the center of the plate; an extensible bracket pivoted to the extremities of said arms and comprising pairs of links, each pair pivoted together at their centers and to the adjacent pairs at their extremities; and a lamp holder secured to the end of said bracket.

3. In an electric light bracket, the combination with a wall plate; a frame pivoted thereto on a vertical axis; a pair of concentric circular recesses on the two sides of said frame; a pair of circular plates held within said recesses; an arm secured to the plates and adapted to turn them in the recesses; a screw pin passing through the centers of said plates and adapted to draw them together to regulate the friction between the plates and the frame; a complementary arm pivoted on said pin; an extensible bracket pivoted to the extremities of said arms and comprising pairs of links, each pair pivoted together at their centers and to the adjacent pairs at their extremities; and a lamp holder secured to the end of said bracket.

4. In an electric light bracket, the combination with a wall plate; a frame pivoted thereto on a vertical axis; a pair of concentric circular recesses on the two sides of said frame; a pair of dished circular plates fitting in said recesses and having their convex sides outermost; an arm secured to the plates and adapted to turn them in the recesses;

a screw pin passing through the centers of said plates and adapted to draw them together to regulate the friction between the plates and the frame; a complementary arm
5 pivoted on said pin; an extensible bracket pivoted to the extremities of said arms and comprising pairs of links, each pair pivoted together at their centers and to the adjacent pairs at their extremities; and a lamp holder secured to the end of said bracket.

EMIL SCHWARZ.
AUGUST E. SCHWARZ.

Witnesses:

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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents,
Washington, D. C."