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G. C. WRIGHT.

ELECTRIC LAMP BRACKET.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 30, 1904.

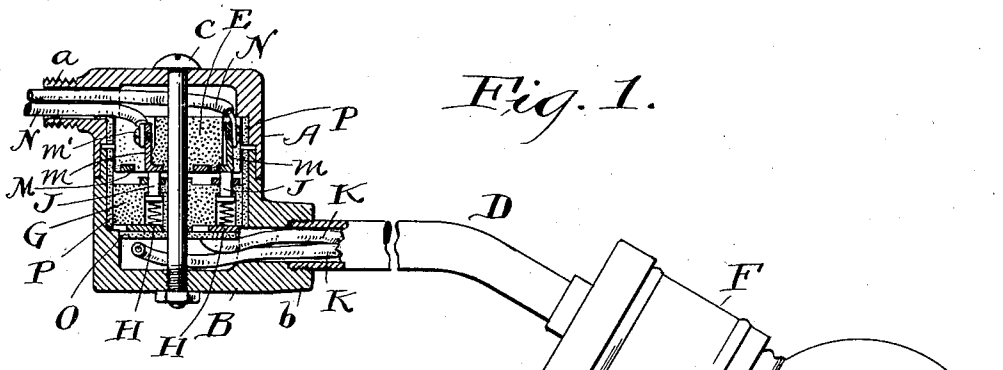


Fig. 1.

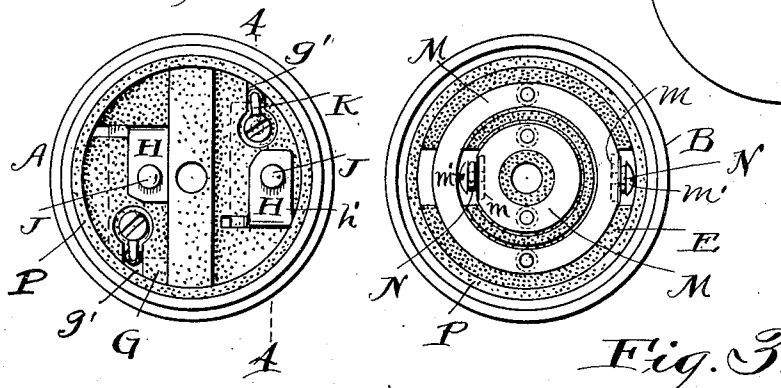


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

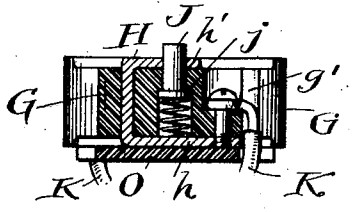


Fig. 4.

Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE C. WRIGHT, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

ELECTRIC-LAMP BRACKET.

No. 810,244. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 16, 1906.

Application filed March 30, 1904. Serial No. 200,686.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE C. WRIGHT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Electric-Lamp Brackets, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

The object of this invention is to so construct a swinging electric-lamp bracket that a safe, efficient, and durable electrical connection will be maintained between the feed-wires and the lamp, irrespective of the position occupied by the swinging member of said bracket or the frequency with which it is moved.

The invention may be here summarized as the construction and combination of parts shown in the drawings and hereinafter described in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation, partly in central vertical section, of a lamp-bracket embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view looking into the open upper end of the bracket member B. Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view looking into the open lower end of the bracket member A, and Fig. 4 is a sectional view in the plane indicated by the line 4 4 of Fig. 2.

The embodiment of the invention which the drawings show includes two cylindrical hollow cup-shaped members A and B, whose open ends are respectively telescoped a short distance the one into the other, in which position they are held by the axially-disposed bolt C, which obviously permits said members to rotate relatively about the axis of said bolt. The member A has a tubular projection *a*, which is preferably externally threaded, by means of which the bracket may be attached to a suitable support. The tubular lamp-supporting arm D is screwed into a tubular projection *b* on the member B, the lamp-socket F being suitably secured to the outer end of this arm.

The insulating-blocks E and G are fitted into the two members A and B, respectively. Two metal pieces H H are secured to the block G. Preferably the central part of each metal piece lies in a vertical notch in the edge of said block, while the two ends *h* *h'* of the metal plate are turned over against the upper and lower sides of said block, respectively. The lamp-wires K K—*i. e.*, the conductor-wires, which go to the lamp-socket—are in the tubular arm D and enter the member B beneath the block G. They extend upward in notches *g'* in the edges of said block G and are connected with the metal binding-screw which passes through the block G and screws down into the lower members *h* of the metal piece H.

Two concentric-segmental plates M M of different diameters are let into the lower face of the block E. Each of these metal plates has an upwardly-turned arm *m*, which lies in a slot in the edge of said block, and the feed-wires N N, which enter the member A through the tubular projection *a*, are fastened to these arms by binding-screws *m' m'*.

Spring-actuated contact-pins J, which serve as electrical brushes, are movable in vertical holes in the block G. They project up through holes in the upper arms *h'* of the metal plates H and their ends respectively contact with the two metal plates M M. The metal springs lie between the heads *j* of these pins and the lower arms *h* of said metal plates and act to force said pins upward, and thereby to hold them in contact with the segments M.

Obviously, this bracket may be turned into any position and may be turned as often as desired without imposing any strain upon the wires and without in any wise affecting the electrical connection. Fiber rings P may surround the two blocks E and G, lying between them and the outer walls of the members A and B, and a fiber disk O may lie below the block G and below the metal pieces H, carried thereby. These are precautionary devices intended to absolutely prevent any possible electrical contact between the members A and B and the wires or any metallic pieces connected with them.

Having described my invention, I claim—

1. In an electric-lamp bracket, the combination of two hollow members each comprising a cup-like body with a tubular extension, such cups being adapted to fit together, a pivot-bolt by which said members are pivotally connected, solid insulating-blocks secured in said members and having faces close to each other, a pair of arcual contact-plates carried by such face of one of the members, a pair of metal strips set into slots in the other member and extending over onto the face of that member and adapted to be electrically connected with said arcual plates.

2. In an electric-lamp bracket, the combination of a hollow member having a tubular

projection by which it may be fixed to a suitable support, a second hollow member which is pivotally connected to such fixed member and has a tubular projection, an insulating-block in one of said members, metallic contact-plates carried thereby, contact-wires entering the hollow member through said tubular projection and fastened to said contact-plates, an insulating-block in the other hollow member having slots in its sides, two metallic pieces which enter said slots and have their ends turned over onto the distant face of said block and are connected with two wires leading in from the corresponding tubular projection, said metallic pieces being electrically connected with members which contact with the metallic contact-plates first mentioned.

3. In an electric-lamp bracket, the combination of a hollow member, an insulating-block therein, metallic contact-plates carried thereby, contact-wires entering the hollow member and fastened to said contact-plates, a second hollow member which is pivotally connected to the member first mentioned, an insulating-block in said second hollow member having openings through it, two metallic pieces which occupy such openings and have their ends turned over upon the two faces of said last-mentioned block, the ends on the face nearest the other block being at different distance from the axis to enable individual connection between each of said metallic pieces and the corresponding contact-plate, and two wires whose ends occupy recesses in the block in said second hollow member and are connected with said metallic pieces by screws passing through said last-mentioned block.

4. In an electric-lamp bracket, the combination of a hollow member having a tubular projection by which it may be connected to a suitable support, a hollow member which is pivotally connected to said fixed member, an insulating contact-block in the fixed member, metallic contact-plates secured thereto, conductor-wires entering the hollow member through said tubular projection, and screws for fastening said wires to said contact-plates, an insulating-block in the other hollow bracket member having vertical slots in its sides, two metallic pieces having vertical members which enter said slots and have their ends turned over against the upper and lower faces of said contact-block, there being holes passing down through those metallic plates which lie against the upper surface of said insulating-block and down into said block, pins movable in said holes, spring-seated in said holes and forcing said springs outward, and lamp-wires, and screws for electrically connecting them to said metallic pieces, a hollow lamp-supporting arm secured to the movable bracket member, and lamp-socket secured to said arm.

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

GEORGE C. WRIGHT.

Witnesses:
E. B. GILCHRIST,
E. L. THURSTON.