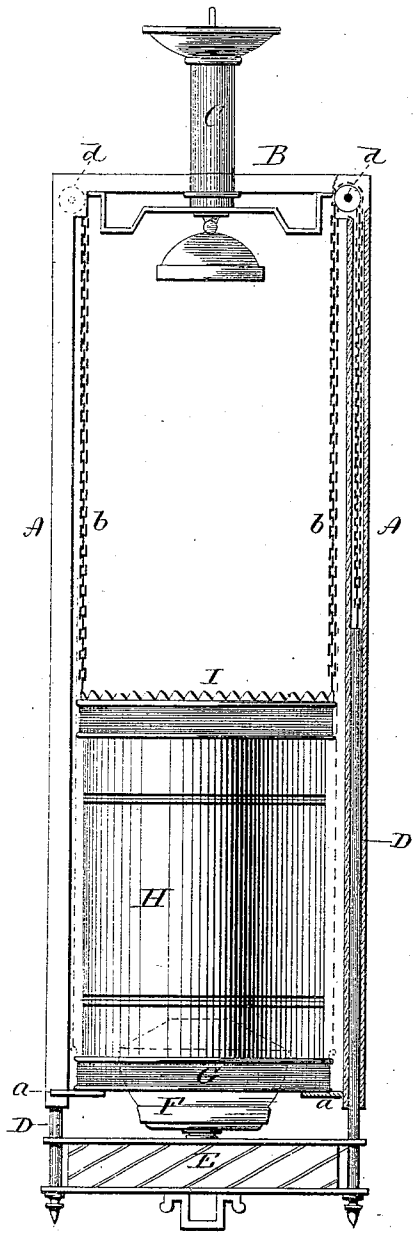
(No Model.)

L. F. GRISWOLD.

EXTENSION LAMP FIXTURE.

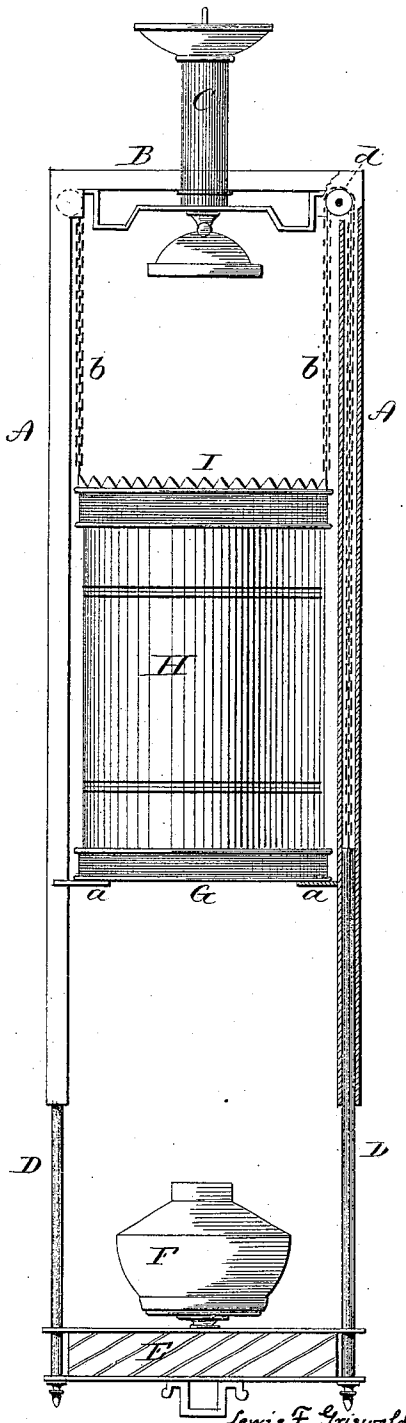
No. 310,050. Patented Dec. 30, 1884.

Fig. 1



Witnesses.
J. F. Chumway
Wm. C. Earle

Fig. 2



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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EXTENSION-LAMP FIXTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 310,050, dated December 30, 1884.

Application filed June 30, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEWIS F. GRISWOLD, of Meriden, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Extension-Lamps; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a sectional side view showing the parts in their normal condition; Fig. 2, the same showing the lamp drawn down and the shade raised.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of lamp-fixtures designed to support a single lamp, commonly called "hall-lamp," and particularly to that class in which the construction is such that the lamp may be drawn down for the purpose of lighting or extinguishing, the object of the invention being to construct a fixture which may be substantially rectangular in shape—that is, composed of vertical parallel bars, with a connection across the top, by which the bars are suspended to the ceiling, and a bar across the bottom, upon which the lamp rests. In this class of lamps a shade is necessary to protect the lamp from the drafts or blasts which will come upon it in the opening of outside doors near by, and the lamp must be removed from the shade before it can be lighted or extinguished; and my invention consists in the construction of the fixture, as more fully hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claims.

A A represent two vertical parallel tubular rods connected by a cross-bar, B, at the top to a suspending device, C, by which the fixture may be attached to the ceiling.

Within each of the vertical parallel tubular rods A a rod, D, is arranged to slide freely up and down, connected by a cross-bar, E, at the bottom, which maintains the parallelism of the two rods D D with relation to the two tubular rods A A. The bar E carries the lamp F.

G is a metal ring less in diameter than the space between the tubular rods A A, and constructed with a projection, *a*, at each side, forked at its outer end, so as to embrace the vertical tubular rods A A, and so as to be moved freely up and down, the said rods A A serving as guides for such vertical movement of the shade-ring.

H is the shade, which may be of any desirable pattern or design, its lower end fixed in the shade-ring G. The shade H is surmounted by a crown, I, the crown, shade, and ring secured so as to be moved together up or down, as the case may be.

From the crown I, at each side, a cord or chain, *b*, extends up just inside the parallel rods A to the top or cross bar, B, where they pass over pulleys *d* at the respective sides, the pulley conducting the cord or chain down into the tubular rods A, that end of the cords or chains attached to the upper ends of the rods D, as shown at the right in Fig. 1.

The shade, with its rings, should substantially counterbalance the cross-bar E, the rods D D, and the lamp supported thereby. This completes the construction.

The normal position of the parts, as seen in Fig. 1, is, with the lamp, substantially inclosed by the globe. When it is desired to trim, light, or extinguish the lamp, the cross-bar E is pulled down, which operation brings down the lamp, and, because of the connection of the rods D with the globe, the globe and the shade-ring G are correspondingly raised, the forked extensions *a* serving as guides for the upward movement of the shade, to prevent its swinging out of its proper relative position to the lamp, and when such trimming, lighting, or extinguishing has been performed the cross-bar E is returned, carrying with it the lamp, at the same time permitting the shade, with the ring G, to descend, guided by the forked extension *a*, to its down position, the said forked extensions still holding the shade in its proper relation to the rods A A, as well as to the lamp which it incloses.

While I prefer to attach the chains to the crown I, and that to the shade, and the ring G to the shade, the chains may extend down and be attached to the ring G below, as indicated in broken lines, it only being essential to this part of the invention that the chains

shall be in some way connected to the shade through either of its rings.

I do not wish to be understood as broadly claiming an extension-lamp fixture consisting of the fixed tubular vertical rods and corresponding vertical rods arranged to slide within said tubular rods and carrying the lamp, with a counterbalancing-weight, as such, I am aware, is not new; but

What I do claim is—

1. The combination of the vertical parallel tubular rods A A, connected at their upper ends to the suspending device, the parallel rods D D, movable within said tubular rods A A, connected by a cross-bar at the bottom, the lamp resting on said cross-bar, the shade-ring G, constructed with projections *a*, to rest upon the tubular rods A as guides, the shade supported in said ring, and the cords or chains *b*, one end of each of which is connected to one of the said rods D through its corresponding tubular rod, A, over corresponding pulleys above, the other end connected to the shade, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. The combination of the vertical parallel tubular rods A A, connected by a cross-bar, B, at the top, a pulley, *d*, arranged at the upper end of each of said tubular rods, a rod, D, in each of said tubular rods A, and arranged to move up and down therein, and connected by a cross-bar, E, at the bottom, the lamp resting on the said cross-bar, shade-ring G, shade H, and crown I, with cords or chains *b*, one end of each attached to said crown, extending up over pulleys above, down within the tubular rods A, the other end attached to the upper end of the rods D, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:
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