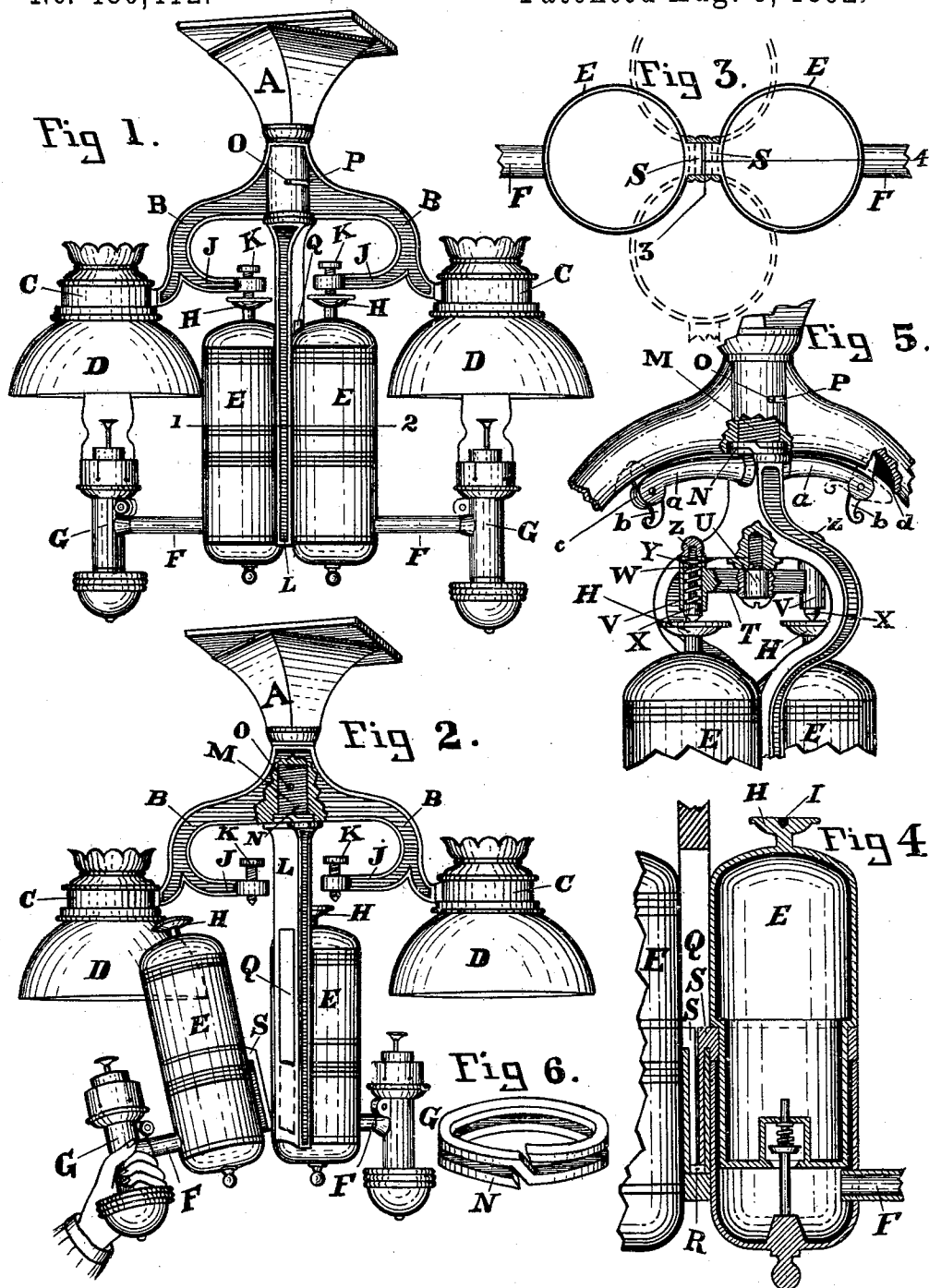


(No Model.)

J. C. PATTERSON & J. KIRBY, Jr.
LAMP.

No. 480,412.

Patented Aug. 9, 1892.



Attest:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN C. PATTERSON AND JOHN KIRBY, JR., OF DAYTON, OHIO, ASSIGNORS,
BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO OLIVER KINSEY, TRUSTEE.

LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 480,412, dated August 9, 1892.

Application filed July 6, 1891. Serial No. 398,468. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN C. PATTERSON and JOHN KIRBY, Jr., citizens of the United States, residing at Dayton, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamps; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention.

Our invention relates to lamps such as are suspended from the roofs of railroad-cars, steamboats, and similar places, said lamps being comprised in part of a central supporting hanger or frame adapted to carry a number of reservoirs provided with burners and shades centrally located above the burners.

The object of our invention is to provide a rotatable support for the reservoirs, whereby the latter may be removed without liability of breaking the glass shades, means for preventing undue rotation of the said support, and to provide suitable fastenings for the reservoirs, whereby they will be held to their support in such manner as to prevent rattling and accidental displacement, together with means for imparting a steady movement to the reservoir-support, as will be hereinafter fully described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective side view of the lamp as it appears when ready for use. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the upper or rigid portion of the hanger or frame, showing the reservoir-support rotated one-quarter turn to permit the removal of the reservoirs, one of which is shown removed from its support. Fig. 3 is an enlarged cross-section through line 1 2 of Fig. 1, the dotted lines representing the position of the reservoirs when swung around, as in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a broken vertical section through line 3 4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a broken perspective view of another form of fastening device for the reservoir-holder and means for steadying the reservoirs in place, which may be substituted for the arrangement shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 6 is an enlarged perspective view of a compensating spring-collar.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

A represents the main hanger, preferably

made in the form of a hollow tapering frame with an enlarged base for rigid attachment to a car-ceiling or other support and carrying shade-holder arms B, to the outer ends of which are attached shade-holders C, to which shades D are attached by the usual means.

E are reservoirs, preferably of the well-known student-lamp type, to which are attached arms or branches F, carrying burners G. The tops of said reservoirs are provided with knobs H, having recesses I, Fig. 4. J represents arms branching inwardly from shade-holder arms B and provided with thumb-screws K, the ends of which when the reservoirs are in position for use, as seen in Fig. 1, can be made to enter the said recesses I, and thus form a lock for the reservoir-support L to prevent undue rotation thereof and for holding the reservoirs securely to place, thereby preventing rattling of the parts while a car in which the lamps are in use is in motion. The said reservoir-support depends from the central lower portion of the main hanger A, and is pivotally connected therewith, preferably by means of a screw-threaded shank M, Fig. 2, upon which it may be rotated one-quarter of a revolution for convenience in manipulating the reservoirs. A spring-collar N is placed between hanger A and reservoir-support L to compensate for any looseness of the threads and impart a steady movement to the reservoir-support while the latter is turned to the position shown in Fig. 2. Screw-shank M is provided with a pin O, which moves in an inclined slot P in hanger A and serves as a stop to prevent the reservoir-support being rotated more than a quarter-turn. A slot or opening Q is made in the reservoir-support and a pocket R formed in the latter below the said slot to receive hooks S, attached to the reservoirs, by which means the latter are detachably connected with their support. These hooks are preferably made flat and fit snugly into the pocket, by which means the reservoirs are held in their proper relation to the shades when the support L is in its normal position and are also prevented from swinging about on the support while the latter is being rotated, so as to bring the reservoirs to the position shown in Fig. 2.

In Fig. 5 the reservoir-support is spread open just below its connection with the main hanger of the lamp and a horizontal bar T is pivoted to the said support at U. The ends of this bar are provided with vertically-arranged heads V, having chambers W, within which movable bolts X operate, backed by springs Y, coiled around the shank of said bolts, with their ends bearing, respectively, against the heads of said bolts and bottom of chambers W, the latter being pierced for the passage of the bolt-shanks, to which are attached knobs Z, which retain the bolts within the chambers and by which their heads can be drawn back into the latter for engagement or disengagement with recesses I of the reservoirs, and when thus drawn back bar T can be swung to one side and the reservoirs removed from and attached to their support.

While we have illustrated and described a horizontal bar carried by the hanger or frame and provided with spring-actuated bolts adapted to engage with recesses in the reservoirs, we make no claim herein to that specific construction, as it forms the subject-matter of claim in an application Serial No. 397,678 filed by John Kirby, Jr., June 27, 1891.

Arms *a* extend from the reservoir-support, carrying levers *b*, pivoted in slots *c* at their outer ends, which levers engage with corresponding slots *d* in the shade-holder arms, and thus serve to lock the reservoir-holder securely in place.

Other means than those shown herein may be employed for accomplishing the same results, and we do not limit ourselves to such particular means.

We claim as our invention—

1. In a lamp, a main hanger or frame adapted to be rigidly suspended from a car-ceiling or other overhead support, said hanger or frame being provided with outwardly-extending arms rigidly secured thereto and carrying shade-holders at their outer ends, which sustain shades over the burners, in combination with a dependent rotatable reservoir-support centrally pivoted to said hanger or frame and adapted to carry a plurality of reservoirs detachably connected therewith, and a fastening device for preventing undue rotation of said reservoir-support.

2. In a lamp, a main hanger or frame adapted to be rigidly suspended from a car-ceiling or other overhead support, said hanger or frame being provided with outwardly-extending arms rigidly secured thereto and carrying shade-holders at their outer ends, which sustain shades over the burners, in combination with a dependent rotatable reservoir-support centrally pivoted to said hanger or frame and adapted to carry a plurality of reservoirs detachably connected therewith, a fastening device for preventing undue rotation of said reservoir-support, and a stop for controlling the latter.

3. In a lamp, a main hanger or frame adapt-

ed to be rigidly suspended from a car-ceiling or other overhead support, said hanger or frame being provided with outwardly-extending arms rigidly secured thereto and carrying shade-holders at their outer ends, which sustain shades over the burners, in combination with a dependent rotatable reservoir-support centrally pivoted to said hanger or frame and adapted to carry a plurality of reservoirs detachably connected therewith, a fastening device for preventing undue rotation of said reservoir-support, a stop for controlling the latter, and means intermediate said hanger or frame and the reservoir-support, whereby a steady movement is imparted to the latter.

4. In a lamp, a main hanger or frame adapted to be rigidly suspended from a car-ceiling or other overhead support, said hanger or frame carrying shade-holder arms, to the ends of which are attached shade-holders sustaining shades over the burners, in combination with a dependent rotatable reservoir-support, a plurality of reservoirs detachably connected therewith, and a fastening device for locking said rotatable reservoir-support to said shade-holder arms.

5. In a lamp, a main hanger or frame adapted to be rigidly suspended from a car-ceiling or other overhead support, said hanger or frame carrying shade-holder arms, to the ends of which are attached shade-holders sustaining shades over the burners, in combination with a dependent rotatable reservoir-support, a plurality of reservoirs detachably connected therewith, a fastening device for locking said rotatable reservoir-support to said shade-holder arms, and a stop for controlling the movement of said reservoir-support.

6. In a lamp, a main hanger or frame adapted to be rigidly suspended from a car-ceiling or other overhead support, said hanger carrying shade-holder arms, to the ends of which are attached shade-holders sustaining shades over the burners, in combination with a dependent rotatable reservoir-support, a plurality of reservoirs detachably connected therewith, a fastening device for locking said rotatable reservoir-support to said shade-holder arms, a stop for controlling the movement of the latter, and means intermediate said hanger or frame and said reservoir-support, whereby a steady movement is imparted to the latter.

7. In a lamp, a main hanger or frame adapted to be rigidly suspended from a car-ceiling or other overhead support, said hanger or frame carrying shade-holder arms, to the ends of which are attached shade-holders sustaining shades over the burners, in combination with a dependent rotatable reservoir-support, a plurality of reservoirs detachably connected therewith, and means for preventing undue rotation of said reservoir-support and for steadying said reservoirs in place, substantially as described.

8. In a lamp, a main hanger or frame adapted to be rigidly suspended from a car-ceiling

or other overhead support, said hanger or frame carrying shade-holder arms, to the ends of which are attached shade-holders sustaining shades over the burners, in combination
5 with a dependent rotatable reservoir-support, a plurality of reservoirs detachably connected therewith, means for steadying said reservoirs in place, a stop for controlling the movement of said reservoir-support, and means in-
10 termediate said hanger or frame and said reservoir-support, whereby a steady movement is imparted to the latter, substantially as described. 20

9. In a lamp, a main hanger or frame adapted to be rigidly suspended from a car-ceiling or other overhead support, said hanger or frame carrying shade-holder arms, to the ends
15 of which are attached shade-holders sustain-

ing shades over the burners, in combination with a dependent rotatable reservoir-support, a plurality of reservoirs detachably connected therewith, means for steadying said reservoirs in place, a stop for controlling the movement of said reservoir-support, and means intermediate said hanger or frame and said reservoir-support, whereby a steady movement is imparted to the latter, substantially as described.

JOHN C. PATTERSON.
JOHN KIRBY, JR.

Witnesses:

GUY FULTON,
GEO. M. WEAVER.