Aug. 20, 1929. O. P. CANADAY 1,725,565

HANGER AND ILLUMINATING MEANS FOR MAIL SACKS

Filed Jan. 14, 1929

Fig. 1.

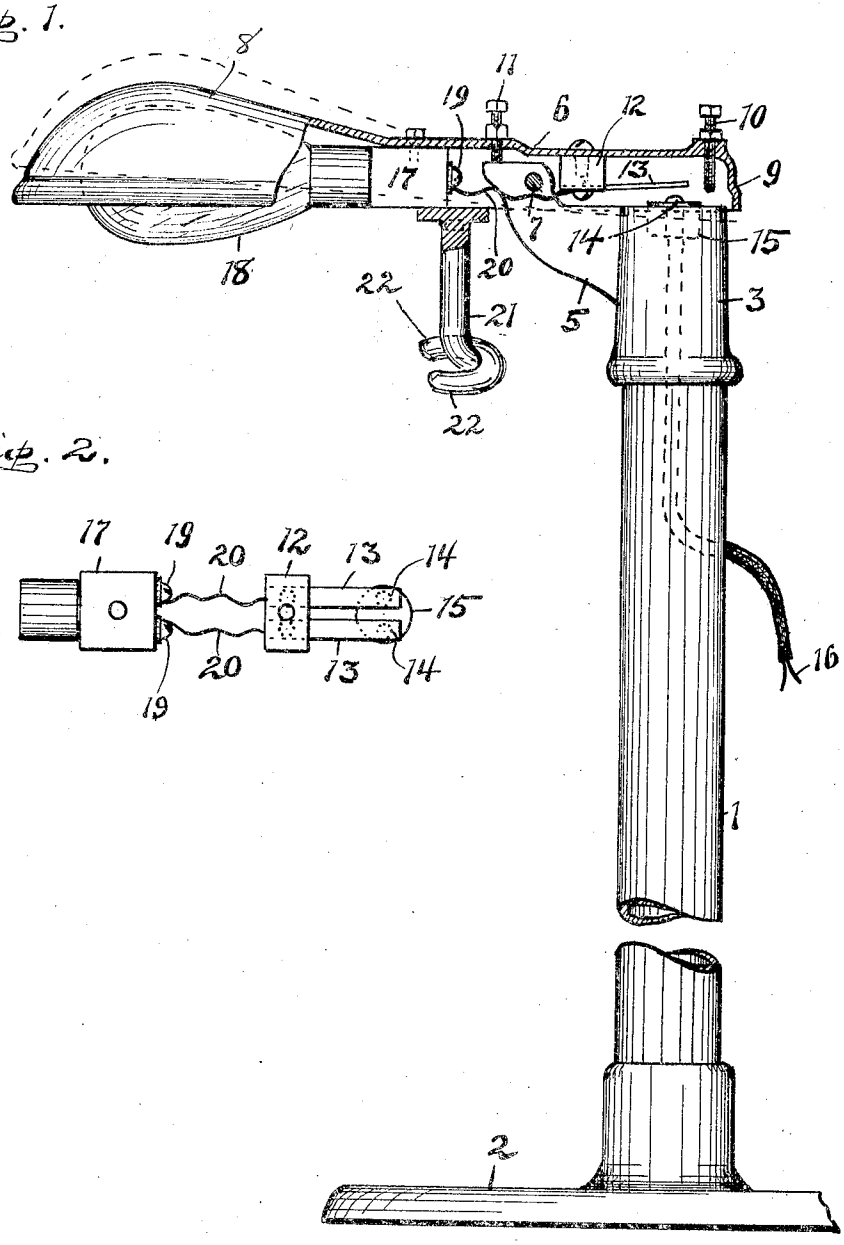


Fig. 2.

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Patented Aug. 20, 1929. 1,725,565

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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HANGER AND ILLUMINATING MEANS FOR MAIL SACKS.

Application filed January 14, 1929. Serial No. 332,457.

This invention relates to improvements in hanger and illuminating means for mail sacks, and the object thereof is to provide a fixture for suspending a mail sack with its top open and means whereby the interior of the sack is momentarily illuminated upon grasping the top of the sack and drawing it forwardly, for the purpose of ascertaining the contents thereof. Another object of the invention is to provide automatic means for illuminating the interior of a mail sack without manually handling its support or the switch that controls the illuminating means.

These objects are accomplished by the construction illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a structure embodying the invention viewed from one side thereof, portions being broken away; and

Fig. 2 is a detail plan view of a switch and lamp socket including the connection therefor.

The invention consists of a tubular standard 1 provided with a base 2 and a head 3, the latter having a forwardly extending arm 5. Upon the bracket is secured a hollow arm 6 by means of a laterally disposed pivot 7, the bottom of the casting being open and the forward end thereof being enlarged to form a hood 8. The rear end 9 of the arm 6 extends over the head 3 on the standard and has a screw 10 adjustably displayed therein, which screw constitutes a stop for limiting tilting movement in one direction of the arm 6 by having contact with said head 3. Also, another screw 11 is adjustably disposed in said arm 6 at a point thereon opposite the former screw with respect to the pivot 7, which latter screw limits downward tilting movement of the hooded end of the arm 6 by having contact with the top of the arm 5.

Within the rear portion of the arm 6 is fixed a block 12 of insulating material at a point back of the pivot 7 and clear of the arm 5, and has fixed thereon a pair of rearwardly extending electrical contact members 13 that have engaging relation with a corresponding pair of contactors 14 that are disposed in a plug 15 of insulating material located in the top of the head 3, which contactors have connections respectively with corresponding conductors 16, the latter being extended through the rear of the tubular stand 1 from the interior thereof and connected with a suitable source of electrical energy (not shown).

In the forward part of the arm 6 is secured a lamp fixture 17 that forms a mount for an electric lamp 18 that is thereby held in position beneath the hood 8 on said arm, the terminals 19 of said mount being electrically related with said contact members 13 by means of connections 20 whereby current is supplied to the lamp when said contact members are in closed relation with the contactors 14.

To the underside of the arm 6 at a point ahead of the pivot 7 is rigidly secured a pendant hanger 21 having a pair of oppositely disposed forwardly curved prongs 22 upon which hanger a mail sack (not shown) may be suspended by placing the marginal edge of its open top around said prongs.

In the operation of the invention the hooded end of the arm 6, being heavier than the opposite end thereof, normally rests in its lowermost position, while the opposite end thereof is correspondingly held in its uppermost position so that the contact members 13 are held apart from the contactors 14 and the light is therefore not lighted. When a mail sack is applied to the hanger with its open top hooked over the prongs thereof, the sack is held suspended therefrom in position for the reception of mail matter, without disturbing the normal position of the arm 6. By grasping the sack at its top and pulling it outwardly in a direction away from the standard, force is thereby applied to the hanger in the corresponding direction, causing the arm 6 to turn upon its pivotal support 7 so that the contacting members 13 are brought into closed relation with the contactors 14, thus closing the electrical circuit and causing the lamp to be lighted. In this manner the interior of the sack is illuminated by the light which is projected from the lamp through its open top. When the sack is released from the grasp of the operator, it resumes its normal suspended position, and the arm 6 consequently is tilted upon its pivotal support and the arm is thereupon tilted to its former position and the contact members are parted from the contactors so that the lamp is extinguished. In this manner is facilitated such inspection of the sack as is necessary to ascertain if the sack is empty or to what stage it is filled and the nature of the contents. As such inspections are usually

momentary and more or less infrequent, the lighting and extinguishing of the lamp automatically so that the sack is illuminated only during inspection periods affords economy in the consumption of electrical current and effort upon the part of the operator.

What I claim is:—

1. An appliance of the class described, consisting of a standard; a tilting arm provided with a hood, pivoted on said standard; means in connection with said arm for adjustably limiting movement thereof; an electric lamp supported in said arm beneath said hood; electrical contacting members supported in said arm; contactors on said standard related with said contacting members so as to have electrical connection therewith when said arm is tilted from its normal position; an electrical circuit for said lamp controlled by said contact members; and a pendant sack hanger in fixed connection with said arm between said hood and the pivotal support for said arm.

2. In an appliance of the class described, a stationary support; a member on said support having limited movement relative thereto disposed so as to be normally sustained in one of its extreme positions; a sack hanger operatively related with said member; an electric lamp disposed adjacent to said hanger so as to illuminate the interior of a sack through the top thereof while said sack is held open upon said hanger; an electric switch related with said member so as to be closed thereby when said member is moved to its other extreme position; and a circuit for said lamp controlled by said switch.

3. In an appliance of the class described, a stationary support; a sack hanging means pivotally related with said support; an electric lamp disposed so as to illuminate the interior of a sack through the top thereof while said sack is held open upon said means; an electric switch related with said means so as to be closed upon movement of said means from its normal position; and a circuit for said lamp controlled by said switch.

4. In an appliance of the class described, a stationary support; a sack hanging means on said support and movably related therewith; a switch controlled electric lamp having a circuit therefor, disposed so as to illuminate the interior of a sack, while said sack is held open upon said means upon movement of said means from the normal position thereof.

5. In an appliance of the class described, a stationary standard; a sack-hanging means supported by said standard and movably related therewith; and a switch-controlled electric lamp having a circuit therefor, and related with said means and the standard so that said lamp is extinguished when said means is in normal position, and lighted when said means is moved from the normal position thereof, whereby the interior of a sack suspended from said means is illuminated when the top of said sack is held open by the operator.

6. In an appliance of the class described, a supporting member; a sack-hanging member movably related with said supporting member; and an illuminating member consisting of an electric lamp having a switch controlled circuit therefor, said members being related with each other in such manner that said lamp is lighted when said sack-hanging member is moved from the normal position thereof, whereby the interior of a sack suspended upon said sack-hanging member is illuminated when the top of said sack is manually drawn open while thus suspended.

7. In an appliance of the class described, a sack-supporting means having a stationary member and a movable member; and an illuminating means consisting of an electric lamp having a switch controlled circuit therefor, and being disposed and related with said members so that said lamp is inactive when said movable member is in normal position, and is lighted when said movable member is out of its normal position, whereby the interior of a sack is illuminated when suspended on said supporting means and its top is manually drawn open while so suspended.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

ORPHA P. CANADAY.