

(No Model.)

P. J. CHASSAGNE.
HANGER FOR INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

No. 459,266.

Patented Sept. 8, 1891.

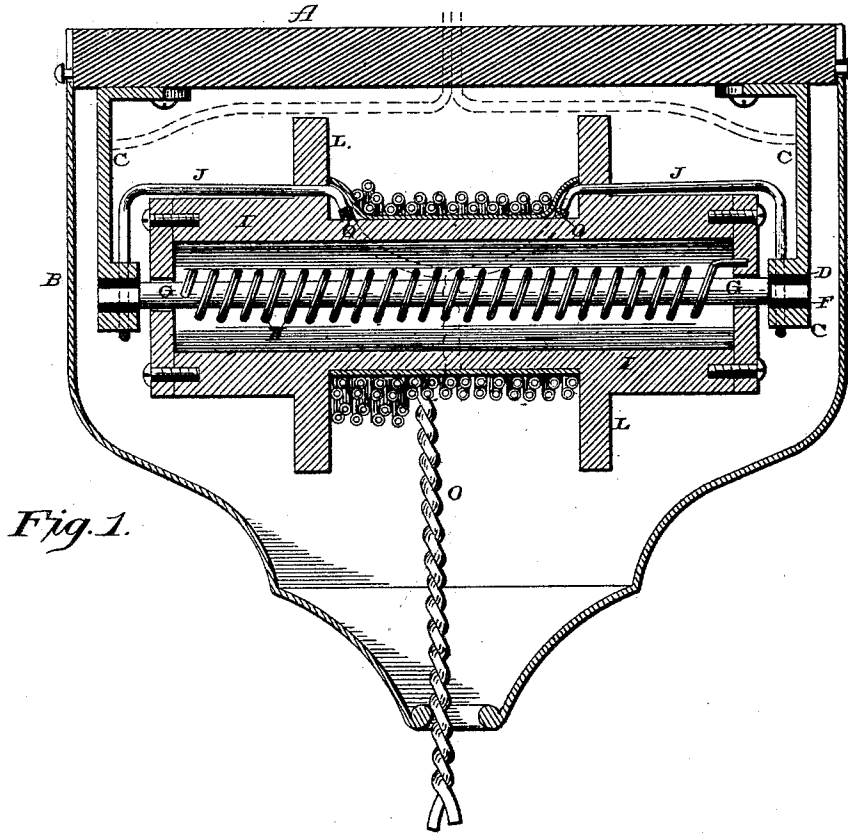


Fig. 1.

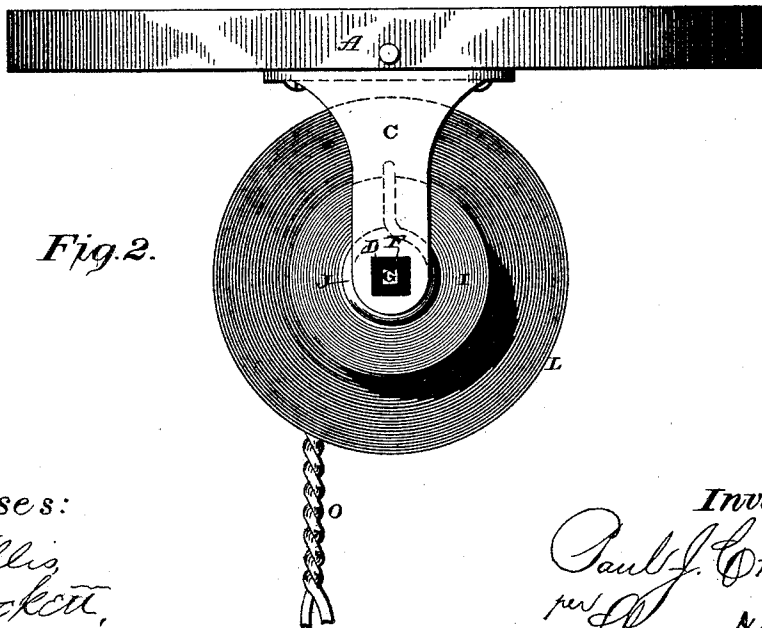


Fig. 2.

Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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HANGER FOR INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 459,266, dated September 8, 1891.

Application filed January 16, 1891. Serial No. 378,016. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PAUL J. CHASSAGNE, of Akron, in the county of Summit and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful
5 Improvements in Hangers for Incandescent Lamps; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make
10 and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in hangers for incandescent lamps; and it consists in the combination and arrangement of
15 parts, which will be fully described hereinafter.

The object of my invention is to provide a spring-actuated roller, around which the conducting-wires to which the lamp is attached
20 will be automatically wound whenever the wires are left free to move, and to which spring-actuated roller the conducting-wires are attached in such a manner that the revolution of the roller does not affect the electric
25 circuit.

Figure 1 is a vertical section of a hanger which embodies my invention. Fig. 2 is an end view of the same, the outer casing being
30 removed.

A represents a non-conducting top, and B an inclosing frame, which may be given any ornamental appearance, and which is attached to the top by a bayonet-joint, or in any other
35 way that may be preferred. To this top A, which is to be fastened directly to the wall, the roller for the lamp-wires is connected, and the inclosing case B hides the roller and all of its attachments from sight, thus giving a
40 very ornamental appearance at the same time that it protects the parts from dust and dirt.

Secured to the under side of the part A are the two journals C, which have square openings D through their lower ends, and in these
45 openings are placed insulating material F, and through this insulating material in the two hangers A are passed the ends of the rod G, around which the spring H and the roller I are placed. One end of the spring is secured
50 to the stationary rod and the other is secured to the roller I, so that after the roller has been caused to revolve for the purpose of drawing

off the conducting-wires, the spring will cause the roller to revolve in the opposite direction and wrap the wires around the roller again
55 for the purpose of drawing up the lamp and again returning it to position. The shaft is insulated from the journals C, so that no part of the current can pass from the journals through the shaft to the roller, and thus interfere with the proper working of the lamp. To
60 one of these journals the positive wire is connected and to the other the negative wire. In order to convey the currents from these hangers C, two wires J are used, and these wires
65 have their outer ends formed into loops or circles, which extend around the circular lower portions of the ends of the bearings, while the inner ends of the wires are passed through the flanges L upon the roller, so as
70 to make connection with the upper ends of the two conducting-wires O, to which the lamp is secured. The flanges upon the roller are used for the purpose of regulating the space upon the roller upon which the conducting-
75 wires are to be wound; and in order to perfectly insulate the upper ends of the conducting-wires and to have them both meet at and start from the center of the roller a suitable
80 wrapping or any suitable insulating material is wrapped around the center of the roller, so as to cover over the ends of the wires from the point where they make connection with the wires J to where the two conducting-
85 wires are twisted together, so as to form, as it were, but a single wire. Each one of the conducting-wires is of course insulated from end to end; but the wrapping or material which is applied around the center of the
90 roller covers over the end of each single wire until these two wires meet at the center of the roller, where they are twisted together. As the stationary wires have their ends to extend loosely around the lower ends of the bearings or journals, they revolve freely
95 with the roller while the conducting-wires are either being unwrapped or wrapped around the roller, and the looped ends, being in direct contact with the journals, convey the currents directly to the conducting-wires to
100 which the lamp is connected. This construction allows the lamp to be raised and lowered or carried any suitable distance from its hanger, as may be desired.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. The combination of the journals, a spring-actuated roller which is insulated from the journals, stationary wires secured to the roller and which have their outer ends loosely connected with the journals, and the conducting-wires secured to their inner ends, substantially as described.

2. The combination of a suitable inclosing case, journals, a revolving spring-actuated roller suspended in position and insulated from the journals, stationary wires secured

to the roller, but making electrical contact at their outer ends with the journals to which the main wires are connected, and the conducting-wires to which the lamp is attached fastened to the center of the roller and the inner ends of the stationary wires, substantially as described.

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

PAUL J. CHASSAGNE.

Witnesses:

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T. E. WELLS.