

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. R. KONETSHNY.
ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURE.

No. 529,654.

Patented Nov. 20, 1894.

Fig. 1.

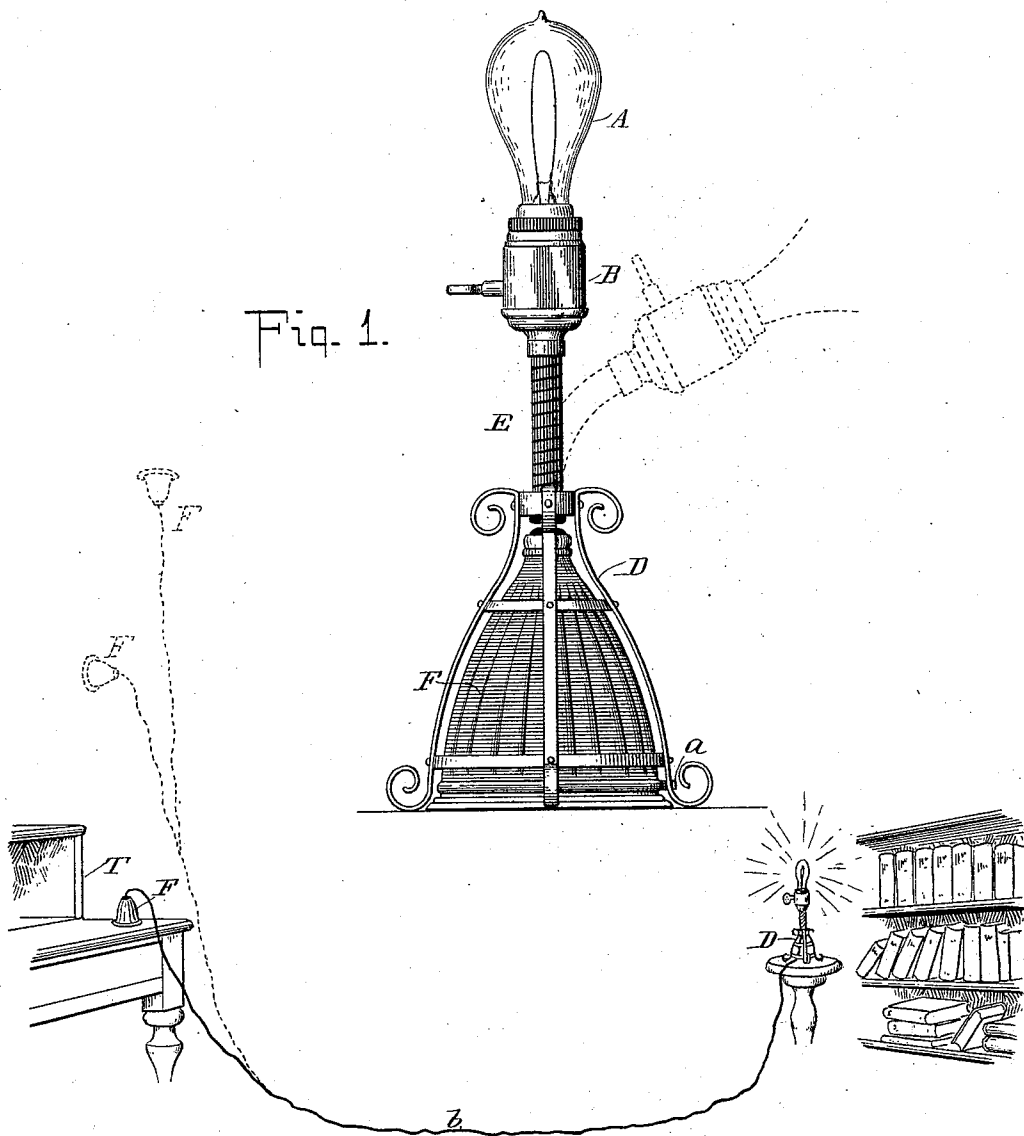


Fig. 2.

WITNESSES:

Robt. B. Shephard.

Edw. C. Morse

INVENTOR

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(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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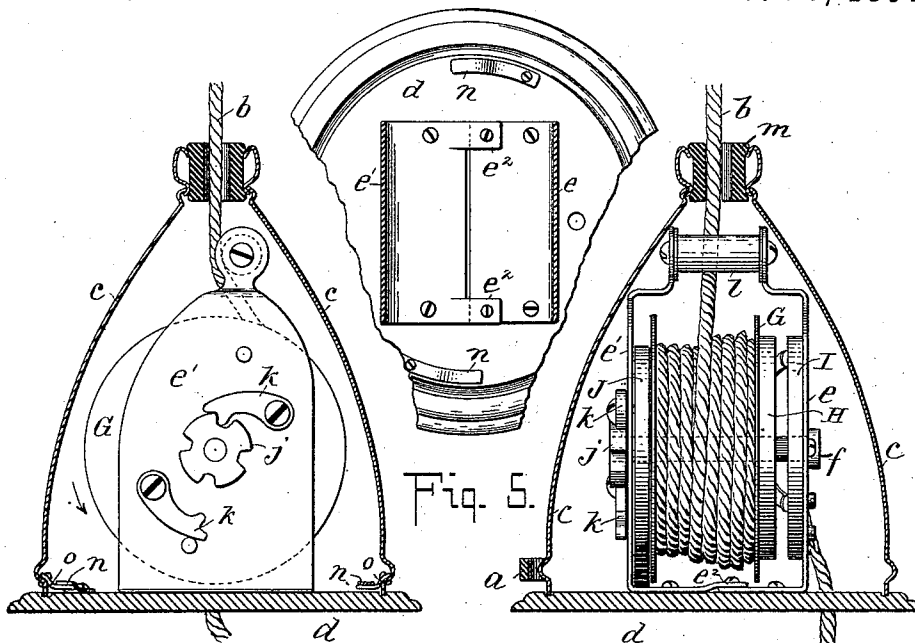


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

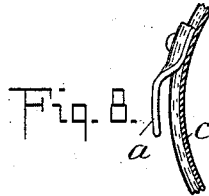
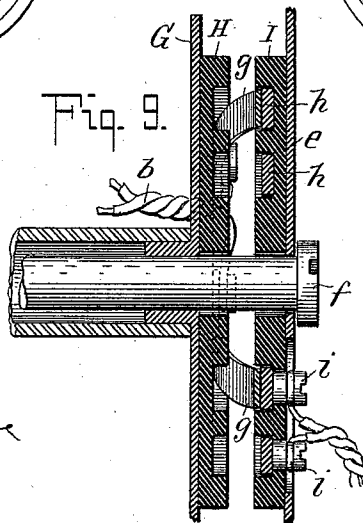
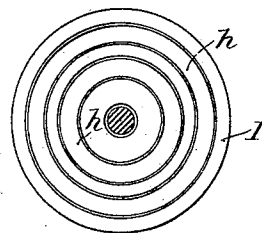
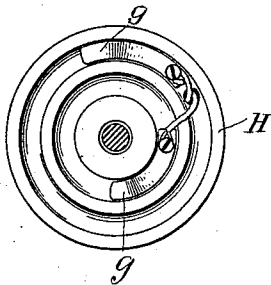


Fig. 6.

Fig. 7



WITNESSES:

Wm. B. Shepard.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN R. KONETSHNY, OF BROOKLYN, ASSIGNOR TO THE E. P. GLEASON
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ELECTRIC-LIGHT FIXTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 529,651, dated November 20, 1894.

Application filed February 21, 1894. Serial No. 500,945. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN R. KONETSHNY, a resident of Brooklyn, Kings county, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Electric-Light Fixtures, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to electric light fixtures, and has for its object to produce an electric light fixture which can be readily moved about the room, at the same time remaining connected to a fixed point by means of flexible conducting wires; and also to produce a device which will take up the slack in the cord or flexible wire when the light has been returned to its original position.

To this end my invention consists in the combination of a lamp-holder proper and a co-operating base upon which the lamp-holder is adapted to be secured, said base containing suitable mechanism for taking up the slack in the flexible conducting wires attached to the lamp.

My invention further consists in the details of construction hereinafter set forth, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and more particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings forming part hereof—Figure 1 is an elevation of my improved electric light fixture taken as a whole, showing also by dotted lines a portion of the fixture in a different position. Fig. 2 is a view showing in full and in dotted lines my fixture applied to its designed use, and showing the base thereof mounted in various positions. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the mechanism contained within the base showing the walls of the base in section. Fig. 4 is a similar view taken at right angles to Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a plan view of the floor of the base showing the exterior casing and the operating mechanism removed, said figure being broken away and partly in section. Figs. 6 and 7 are detail views of the traveling contacts and their co-operating contact rings constituting the connection between the circuit wires leading from the mains and the circuit wires of the fixture. Fig. 8 is a detail view of a catch for holding the lamp-holder proper on to its base, as will be more fully described hereinafter. Fig. 9 is an enlarged sectional detail view of

the traveling contacts and the co-operating ring contacts.

In the drawings, A indicates a suitable incandescent lamp seated in a suitable socket B and mounted upon a holder D, being preferably connected thereto by flexible tubing E, so that the lamp may be turned into various positions, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1. This holder D is adapted to be secured to a suitable base F, preferably of substantially conical form as will be more fully hereinafter set forth, and conforms in shape thereto in order to fit over the same. This holder is removably secured to the base in any suitable manner, such as by means of clip *a*, as clearly appears in Figs. 1, 4, and 8. Communicating with the lamp are flexible insulated conductors *b*, preferably twisted together to form what is known as lamp-cord.

Within the casing *c* of the base F is mounted a reel G upon which is reeled any desired or suitable length of the lamp-cord, which leads through a suitable aperture in the casing to the lamp. This reel is of the automatic or shade roller type, and may be of any suitable construction.

My preferred form is that shown in the drawings, which is constructed as follows: From the floor *d* of the base F rise two standards or brackets *e e'*, one of these brackets, as *e'*, having ears *e²* overlapping the bracket *e*, as clearly appears from Fig. 5. Journaled in these brackets or standards is a suitable shaft *f*, and mounted upon this shaft *f* is the reel G which also carries a disk H of insulating material having mounted thereon brushes *g g*, to each of which one of the wires forming the lamp-cord connection to the lamp is attached. Mounted also upon the bracket is a disk I of insulating material having on the face thereof or sunk in grooves formed in the face suitable conducting rings *h h* having suitable binding-posts or connectors *i*, each of which is connected to one of the leads of the source of supply. One of the brushes *g* co-operates with one of the rings *h*, and the other brush *g* co-operates with the other ring *h*, thus forming a traveling contact when the shaft is revolved, the disk H being fast on the reel G, or else suitably secured to the shaft *f*, so as to turn therewith. This serves to keep up

the connection between the circuit wires and the lamp.

Upon one end of the shaft *f* is secured a ratchet *j* with which co-operate suitably mounted gravity or spring actuated pawls *k*. Connected also to the shaft *f* and to some fixed part of the base, preferably the floor *d*, is a convolute spring *J* so arranged, that when the cord is pulled out of the base and serves to rotate the reel *G*, it will wind the spring, the gravity pawls dropping into place and serving to hold the spring under tension. Mounted also in the base, preferably on prolongations of the standards *e*, is a roller *l* to facilitate the withdrawal of the cord from the base.

The casing *c* is preferably bushed at the aperture for the cord, as by the bushing *m*, and is preferably removable from the floor *d* of the base so that access may be readily had to the interior thereof. For this purpose spring-fingers *nn* are secured upon the floor and are adapted to co-operate with lugs *o o* made integral with or secured to the casing.

The operation of the device is as follows: We will suppose the parts to be in the position shown in Fig. 1, and that the entire device is situated on a desk or table, as at *T*. If, now, it is desired to carry the lamp to some distant part of the room, the lamp-holder is detached from the base and the lamp and holder are carried to the desired part of the room, the cord being withdrawn from the base and reeled out by the reel, the spring *J* being thereby wound to a degree corresponding to the amount of cord withdrawn. Upon slackening the cord slightly the pawls *k* will drop into place and hold the shaft from backward revolution, and the lamp and its holder may be set down. When it is desired to return the lamp to the table, the cord is given a slight jerk, which will suffice to rotate the drum slightly in the direction of the arrow, as shown in Fig. 3, lifting the pawls from the ratchet. If, now, the lamp be immediately returned to its initial position, the spring will operate to cause the drum to wind up the cord as the lamp is returned, and will take up all the slack in the cord. If, however, it is desired to use the lamp at a place nearer the base without returning the same to the base, the lamp is simply stopped in its return to the base, and the pawls will fall into place and check the motion of the reel.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In an electric light fixture, the combination with a lamp, of a base, an automatic reel secured within said base, flexible conductors passing around the reel and through an aper-

ture in the base, and connected at their free ends with the lamp, together with a lamp-holder attached to the lamp, said lamp-holder being separable from the base and arranged to fit over and embrace the base carrying the reel, substantially as described.

2. In an electric light fixture, the combination of a suitable base, a reel contained therein, flexible conductors wound upon the reel, a removable lamp-holder arranged to fit over and embrace the base, a fastening device for removably securing the lamp-holder to the base, and a lamp carried by the lamp-holder and connected directly with the free ends of the flexible conductors wound upon the reel, substantially as described.

3. In an electric light fixture, the combination of a base *F*, an automatic reel contained therein, a lamp-holder *D* fitting over and embracing the base and removable therefrom, a lamp carried by the lamp-holder, and flexible conductors connected directly to the lamp and passing around the reel in the base, and a source of electrical supply connected to the conductors, substantially as described.

4. In an electric light fixture, the combination of suitable standards, a reel carried thereby, a disk of insulating material carried by one of the standards, and conducting rings in electrical connection with a source of electrical supply, brushes carried by the reel, and in electrical connection with a lamp-cord wound upon the reel, said brushes bearing upon the conducting rings, a convolute spring for propelling the reel, and pawl and ratchet devices for stopping the movement of the reel, substantially as described.

5. In an electric light fixture, the combination of standards *e e*, a shaft *f* journaled in said standards, a reel *G* mounted upon the said shaft, a disk *H* of insulating material mounted upon the reel provided with brushes *g g* severally connected with the wires of the lamp-cord wound upon the reel, a disk *I* of insulating material secured to the standard *e*, conducting rings *h h* carried thereby and severally connected with the wires of the source of supply, the said brushes bearing upon the conducting rings and taking current therefrom, a convolute spring connected to the shaft *f* and to a fixed part of the standards, a ratchet *j* carried by the shaft and pawls *k* carried by one of the standards for engaging therewith, together with a roller *l* mounted in the free ends of the standards, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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GEO. E. MORSE.