

(No Model.)

P. R. WAGOR.
WIRE GUARD FOR LAMPS.

No. 575,794.

Patented Jan. 26, 1897.

Fig. 1.

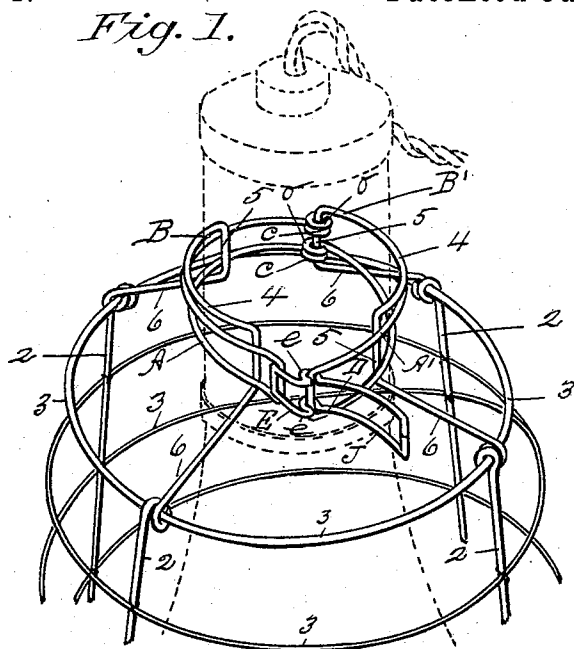
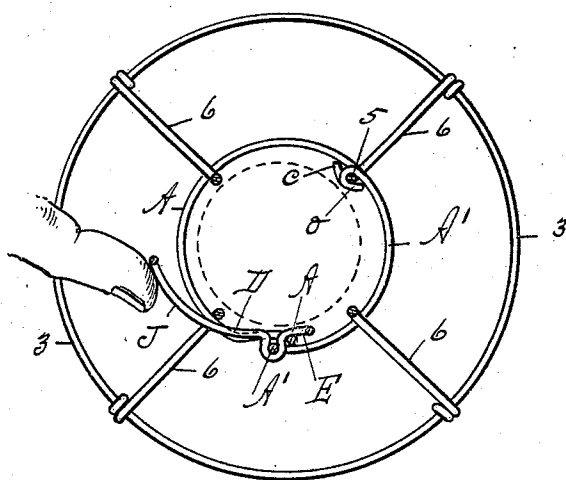


Fig. 2.



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WIRE GUARD FOR LAMPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 575,794, dated January 26, 1897.

Application filed March 6, 1896. Serial No. 582,133. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PHILO R. WAGOR, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Springfield, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Wire Guards for Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to wire guards for incandescent, electric, and other lamps, the object being to provide improved clamping devices on said guards for attaching them to said lamps; and the invention consists in the peculiar construction and arrangement of said clamping devices, all as hereinafter fully described, and more particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of one end of a wire lamp-guard having lamp-clamping devices thereon constructed according to my invention, the neck of an electric lamp being indicated in dotted lines in this figure, the clamp-locking lever in this figure being shown partially connecting the clamp elements and said lamp-neck. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the top of said guard, showing portions of the latter and said clamping devices in section.

In the drawings, 2 indicates portions of the vertical wire braces of the lamp-guard, and 3 certain of the circular ribs at and near the top of the guard. Two clamp-yokes B B', each consisting of a curved portion, (indicated by 4,) two vertical portions 5 5, and two laterally-extending arms 6 6, each consisting of a single piece of wire, are pivoted on opposite sides of the upper end of the guard, as shown in Fig. 1. Said yokes are pivotally attached to the upper rib 3 by bending the ends of said arms 6 rather loosely around said rib, to the end that each of said yokes may swing upwardly and outwardly from the positions shown in Fig. 1, so that the body of the lamp may pass downwardly between said yokes into the guard, after which said yokes are closed against the neck of the lamp, as shown in said last-named figure.

The lamp-neck-clamping devices of the guard, in addition to said two yokes B B', consist of two semicircular open wire links A A', both of which links are pivotally hung to said

yoke B', on said part 5 thereof, by coiling the ends *cc* and *oo* of the wire forming each link loosely around said part 5 of yoke B'. Thus the free ends of said links may swing apart or be brought together, as shown in Fig. 1. When said links occupy the positions shown in said last-named figure, link A is brought beneath the top part 4 of the yoke B, against which it bears, and the link A' occupies a like position on the opposite yoke B', both in position to be secured around the neck of a lamp, as indicated in Fig. 1. The device for locking the free ends of said links A A' and the borders of said yokes together around said lamp-neck consists of a lever D, made, preferably, of a single piece of wire and hung to swing on the free end of said link A'. Said lever D is hung nearest one end thereof in order that it may have a short arm E and a long arm J, the latter being the arm which is grasped for operating said lever, and the short arm E the one which engages with the free end of said link A, as shown in Fig. 1. Said lever D is connected to the said end of the link A' by means of two eyes *ee*, formed in the same, which close sufficiently around said end of the link A' to cause it to be retained thereon, and at the same time permit said lever to swing freely.

The operation of the above-described improvements is as follows: To put the guard onto the lamp, the yokes B B', with the links A A' thereon, are swung outwardly, thus opening the top of said guard. The lamp is then placed therein, as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 1, and said yokes (one, B', carrying said two links A A') are swung back to a position against the opposite sides of said lamp-neck. The free ends of said links are then brought near enough to each other to permit of the engagement of the short arm E of lever D with the end of link A, when by swinging the long arm J of said lever around to the position shown in Fig. 2 the two lever-engaged extremities of said links will be brought closely together and a little past each other, as shown in Fig. 2, whereby said yokes and links are caused to closely clamp said lamp-neck and firmly hold the guard thereon.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A guard for lamps consisting of an open-work wire body, combined with two yokes pivotally connected to the open end of said body on opposite sides thereof, two curved open
5 links A, A', hinged by one end to one of said yokes, and inclosing the upper portion of said yokes simultaneously, and a link-uniting lever pivoted on the free end of one of said
10 links, and having, by its short arm, an engagement with the free end of the opposite link, substantially as set forth.

2. A guard for lamps consisting of an open-work wire body, combined with two wire yokes, each consisting of two arms 6, 6, an
15 upper curved part 4, and two parts 5, 5, con-

necting said arms and said part 4, the extremities of the arms 6, of each of said yokes having pivotal connections with the upper open end of said guards, two curved open
links A, A', hinged to said part 5, of one of
20 said yokes, and inclosing the upper portions of both thereof, and a link-uniting lever pivoted on the free end of one of said links and having by its short arm an engagement with
25 the free end of the opposite link, substantially as set forth.

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