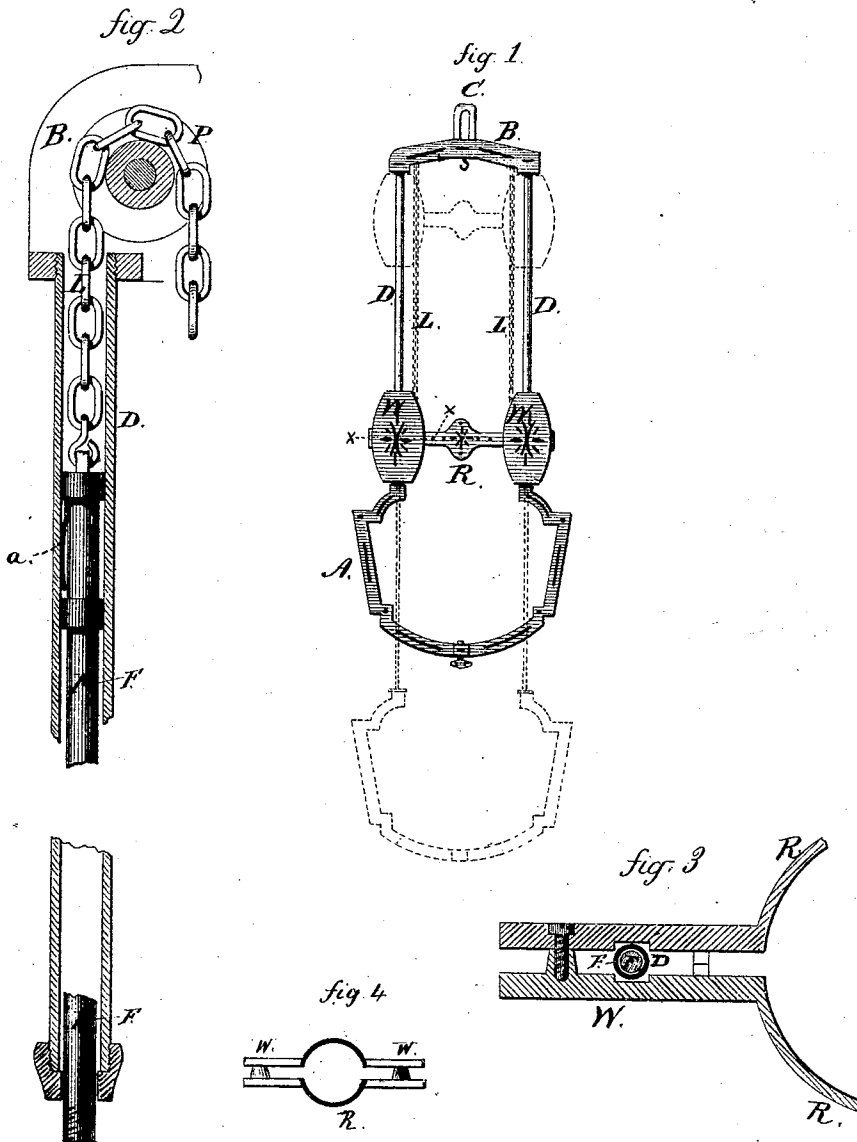


J. A. EVARTS.

Slide Pendants for Hanging Lamps.

No. 145,637.

Patented Dec. 16, 1873.



Witnesses,

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN A. EVARTS, OF WEST MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO
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IMPROVEMENT IN SLIDE-PENDANTS FOR HANGING LAMPS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **145,637**, dated December 16, 1873; application filed
October 26, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN A. EVARTS, of West Meriden, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Slide-Pendant for Hall-Lamps; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a front view, showing the extension in broken lines; Fig. 2, a vertical central section of one side, full size; Fig. 3, a partial transverse section on line *xx*; and in Fig. 4, a top view of the weights.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of supporters for kerosene and similar lamps designed for use in the halls of dwellings, and chiefly in that class called extension, or such as may be drawn down for the purpose of lighting. In this class a counterbalancing-weight is necessary to support the pendant and lamp. This has usually been done by two weights, one upon each side, a chain running from the weight up over a pulley at the top, and down through the weight to the lower part or pendant, each weight independent of the other. Hence they are liable to swing or turn to the right or left out of their proper position. The object of this invention is to overcome this difficulty, as also to improve the adjustment of the pendant; and it consists, first, in connecting the two weights by a bar running across from one to the other, the said bar formed with an opening in the center, into which the chimney of the lamp may pass.

A is the pendant or yoke, within which the lamp is set in the usual manner; B, a yoke at the top, provided with a suitable loop, C, by which the whole may be suspended. From this yoke two tubes, D D, one on each side, extend downward, and from the yoke A two corresponding rods, F, (denoted in broken lines, Fig. 1,) extend up and into the tubes D. To the upper end of the rods F chains L are attached, which pass up over a pulley, P, within the yoke, and down each to a weight, W, as seen in Fig. 1. These weights are ar-

anged upon the tube D, as seen in Figs. 1 and 3, so as to slide freely up and down thereon. Therefore, when the yoke A is drawn down, as denoted by the broken lines in Fig. 1, the weight will run up accordingly, as also seen in broken lines, Fig. 1. These weights are proportioned to the weight of the lamp and lower portion as a counter-balance, so that at any position between the two extremes the lamp will remain stationary, if desired. To prevent the weights from turning to the right or left, a bar, R, extends from one to the other, but open, as seen in Fig. 4, so that the chimney of the lamp may come within the said bar.

In addition to retaining the weights in their proper position, this arrangement has another advantage—that is, that, should one of the chains, by accident or otherwise, become detached from its weight, the weight could not fall, but the power of both would be thrown upon the other chain to still support the lamp.

As the weight of the lamp is variable, according to the quantity of oil which it contains, it is desirable that some provision be made to overcome this variableness, or, when the oil has been reduced, the weight will draw up the lamp, or, when the lamp is full, it will descend, overcoming the power of the weights. To avoid this, I arrange a flat or other spring, *a*, at or near the end of both of the rods F, to bear against the inner surface of the tube, and thus create a friction which will, in itself, be sufficient to overcome the difference occasioned by the necessarily variable quantity of oil.

I do not wish to be understood as broadly claiming a drop-light and hanger in which the lamp is counterbalanced as by a shade, as such, I am aware, is not new.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a pendent burner, the two weights W W, united by a bar, R, the said bar formed with an opening in the center to allow it to pass down over the chimney, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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