N. L. BRADLEY.

Chandeliers.

No. 134,585. Patented Jan. 7, 1873.

fig. 1

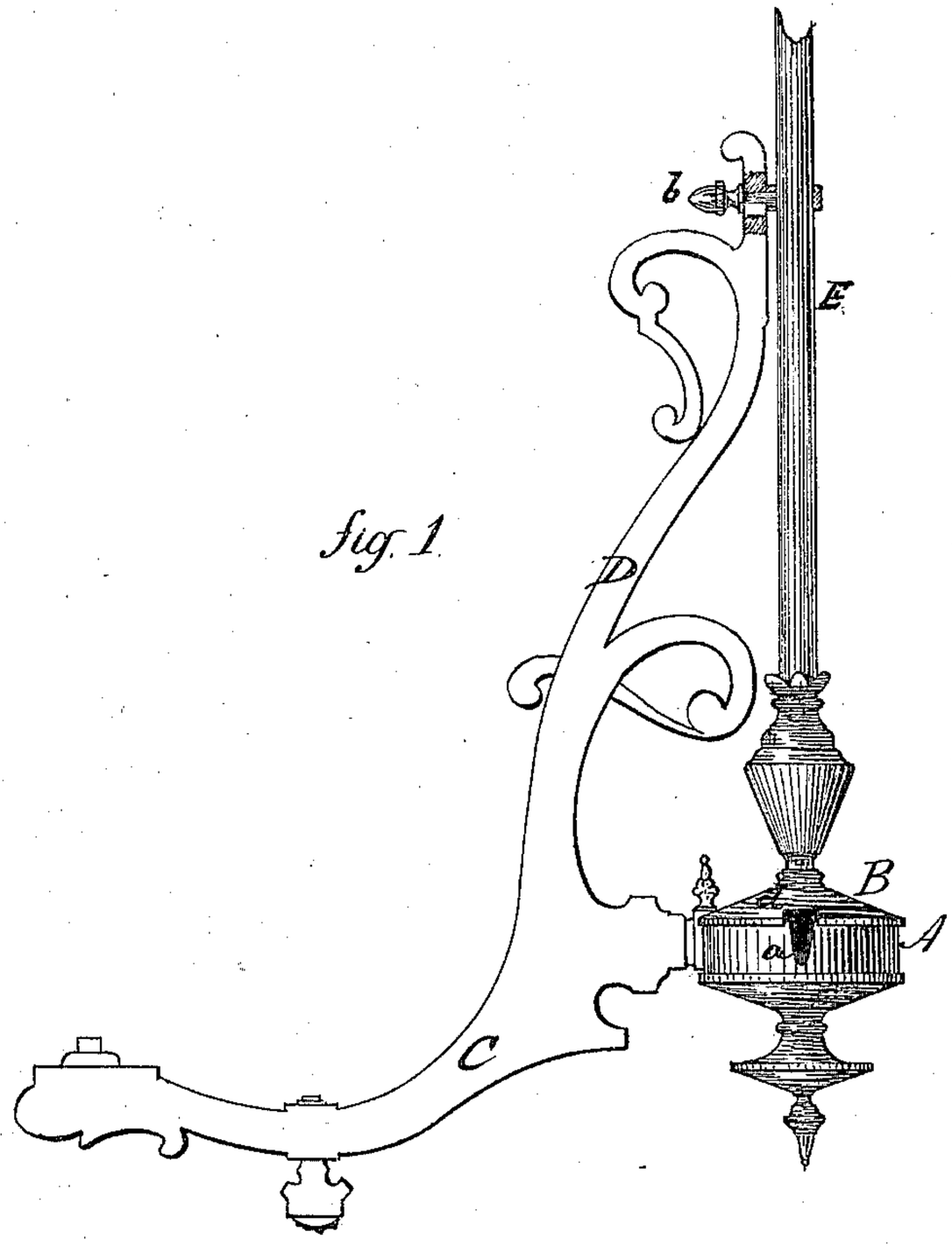
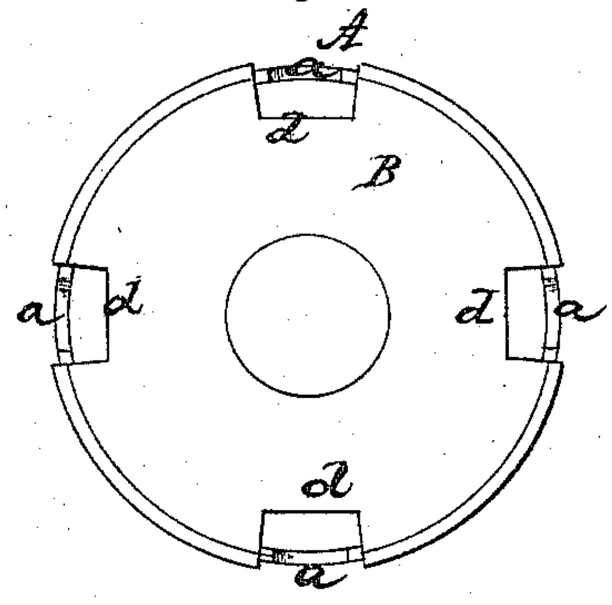


fig. 2

fig. 3



Witnesses
J. H. Shumway
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NATHANIEL L. BRADLEY, OF WEST MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO BRADLEY & HUBBARD, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN CHANDELIERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **134,585**, dated January 7, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NATHANIEL L. BRADLEY, of West Meriden, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Chandeliers; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawing and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawing constitutes part of this specification, and represents, in—

Figure 1, a side view of the central portion of the chandelier with one bracket attached; in Fig. 2, a portion of the arm at the point of connection with the center of the chandelier; and in Fig. 3, a top view of the central portion, enlarged.

This invention relates to an improvement in chandeliers, especially to that class which are designed for suspending kerosene or similar lamps. In the manufacture of this class of chandeliers it is desirable to construct them so that they can be readily taken apart for the purpose of transportation and be easily readjusted; and this invention is an improvement on the construction patented to John A. Evarts, May 26, 1868, of which patent the assignees in this application are the sole owners.

In the patent of Evarts it is necessary to take the central portion of the chandelier apart in order to remove the arms, occasioning objections and difficulties which are fully overcome by this invention.

This invention consists in constructing the arm with a hooked or dovetailed end for attachment to the central base, which said central base is constructed with a corresponding slot, into which the said end is set, and the brace or continuation of the arm extends up and is secured to the spindle by a screw or otherwise.

A is the base proper of the chandelier, which consists of a cylindrical flange covered by a cap, B, which is secured to the flange by a bolt passing through the two, or otherwise, as in the usual construction. In the said flange are made recesses or notches *a* corresponding to the number of arms required, and in the cap B corresponding notches *d*, as seen in Fig. 3. The inner end of the chandelier-arms C is constructed with a hook-shaped termination, *f*, as seen in Fig. 2, fitted to set through the notch *d* in the cap B and into the notch *a* in the flange projecting into the inside so as to lock onto the flange and there be held.

In order to secure the arm from accidental removal I form an ornamental extension, D, running up onto the spindle E, and through this extension I place a screw, *b*, running into the said spindle, which prevents the arm from being raised from its seat in the base.

By this construction the necessity of separating the parts which form the base, as in the Evarts patent before referred to, is entirely avoided, and, consequently, the difficulties of a proper readjustment; and possessing an additional advantage over that construction in that, should occasion require, either of the arms may be readily removed without disturbing the others or taking down the chandelier if suspended.

For convenience I make the opening through the extension of the arm for the insertion of the screw *b* elongated, so that this may be cast and allow for slight differences in the length of the extensions.

I claim as my invention—

The flange A provided with notches *a* and the cap B provided with notches *d*, the arm C constructed with its hooked end *f* to pass through the notch *d* and lock onto the flange A, in combination with the extension D of the bracket when connected to the spindle above, substantially as set forth.

N. L. BRADLEY.

Witnesses:

JOHN H. SHUMWAY,

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