

No Model.)

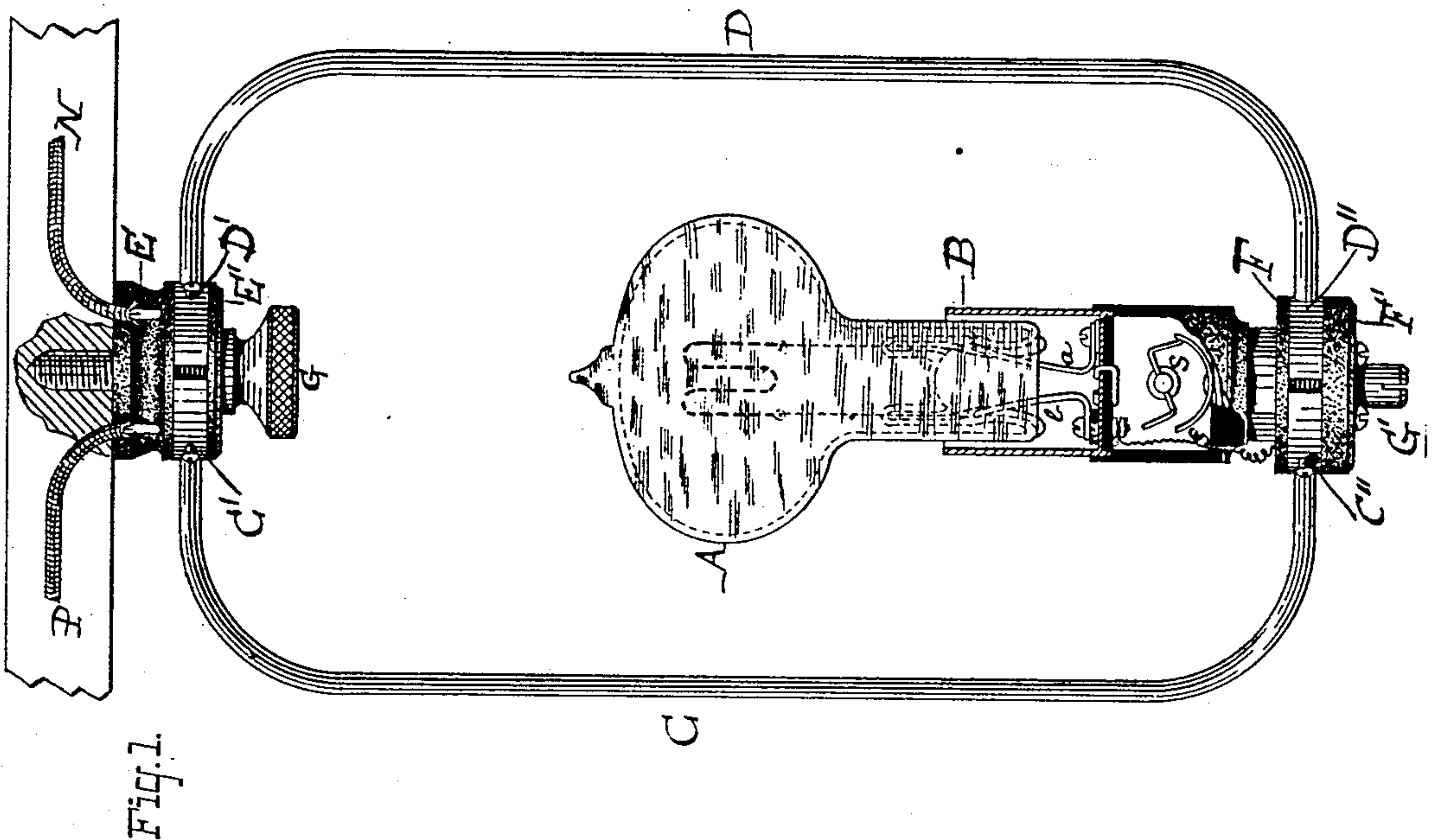
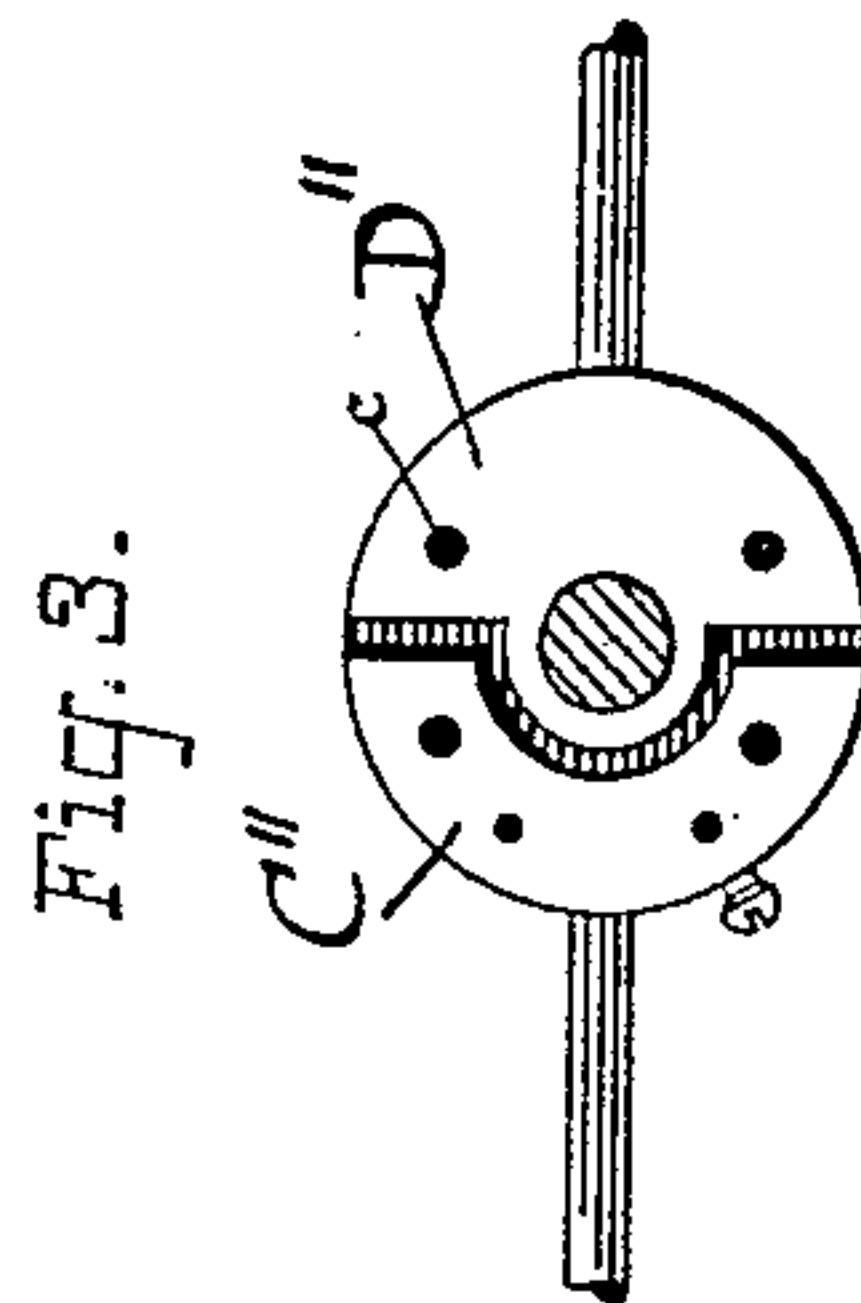
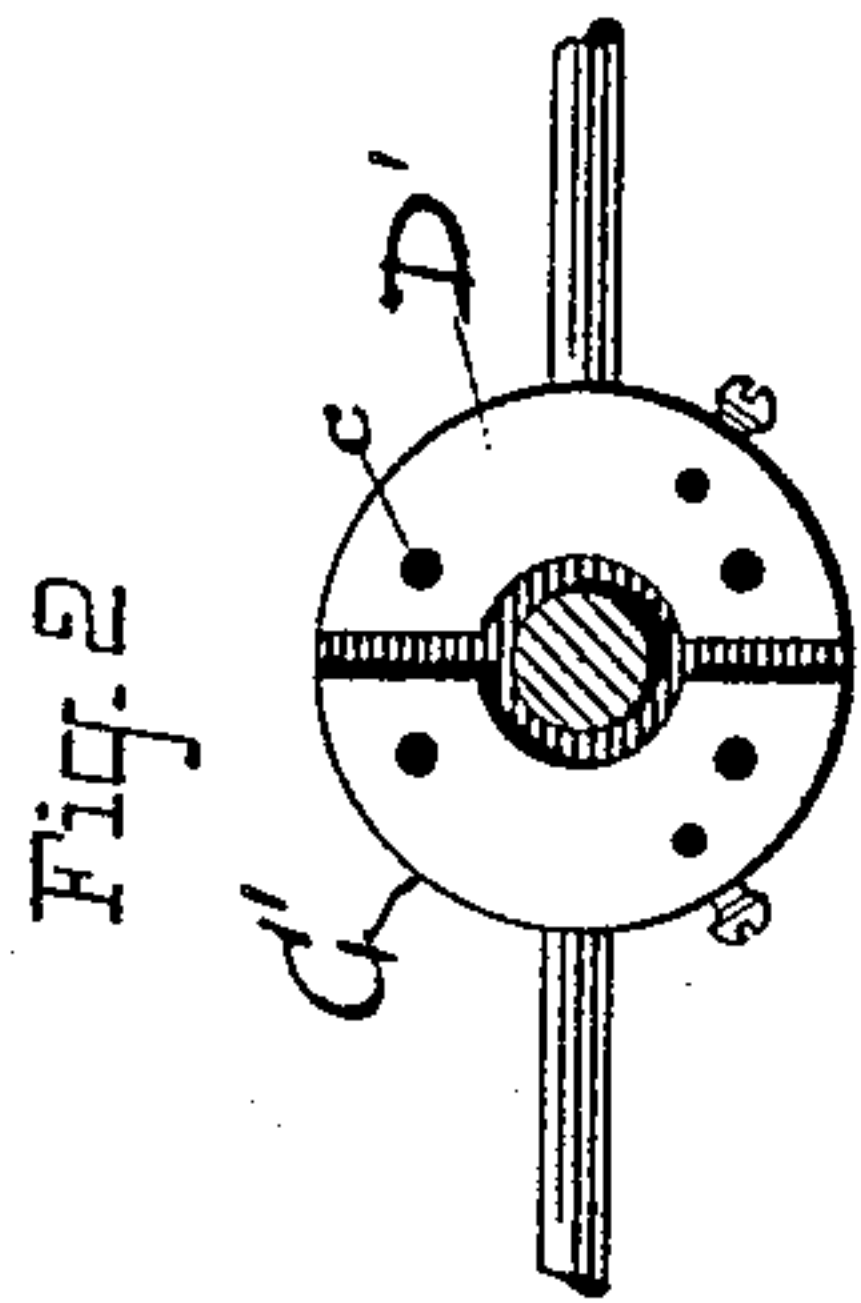
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H. S. MAXIM.

CHANDELIER FOR ELECTRIC LAMPS.

No. 247,086.

Patented Sept. 13, 1881.



ATTEST:

Henry Hill
E. G. Hebbard

INVENTOR:

Henry S. Maxim

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HIRAM S. MAXIM, OF BROOKLYN, ASSIGNOR TO THE UNITED STATES
ELECTRIC LIGHTING COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CHANDELIER FOR ELECTRIC LAMPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 247,086, dated September 13, 1881.

Application filed January 15, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern :

Be it known that I, HIRAM S. MAXIM, of the city of Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented certain new and
5 useful Improvements in Chandeliers for Electric Lamps, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part thereof.

My invention relates to that class of electric
10 lamps in which the light is produced by the incandescence of a strip of conducting material inclosed in a hermetically-sealed glass globe; and it consists in improvements, hereinafter specified and claimed, in the devices employed
15 for suspending the said globes in position to give the best luminous effects.

It has been usual heretofore to employ for the support of this kind of lamps a bracket or arm projecting at right angles from the wall,
20 or from whatever vertical support it may have been necessary to attach them to. It often becomes necessary to suspend a lamp or group of lamps from a ceiling or other horizontal surface; and the design of my present invention
25 is to provide a chandelier for this purpose which shall be simple in construction, and shall at the same time obviate the necessity of any wires except those conducting the current to the insulated sides of the frame.

30 In the drawings accompanying and forming a part of this application, Figure 1 represents, partly in section, the chandelier and lamp arranged in operative relation and suspended from a support. Figs. 2 and 3 are plan views
35 of the upper and lower terminal plates of the rods forming the frame of the chandelier.

As the lamp shown in the drawings forms subject-matter of another application, it will be unnecessary to describe it here only so far as
40 an explanation of its several parts is requisite to a better understanding of the present invention.

The rods C D, forming the main portion of the chandelier, are bent to a suitable form, as
45 shown, and terminate in plates C' C'' and D' D'', which are of a shape to be conveniently secured between insulating-washers E E' and F F' by means of clamping-screws or equivalent devices. The conducting-plates are insulated from each other by a space, which may

be filled with insulating material, if so desired, and are held in place between the washers by pins *c c*. The screw G, which passes through an enlarged space between the plates C' and D', binds the washers E and E' and the plates
55 C' and D' tightly together, and may also be utilized in suspending the bracket by binding it to a suitable support. The plates C'' and D'' and washers F and F' are held together by a screw-rod and nut, G'. This screw-rod passes
60 through and in contact with one of the plates, as D'', and serves both to complete the circuit therefrom to the switch S, and also to clamp the base B of the lamp A to the bracket or
65 chandelier. One of the contact-strips, *b*, in the base or socket of the lamp is in permanent electrical connection with the plate C''. The other contact-strip, *a*, is extended by a metallic strip to make contact, when desired, with a spring
70 switch or key, *s*, through which, when closed, the circuit is completed to plate D'' and rod D. The two ends of the line-wires P and N are brought down through the washer E and soldered, respectively, to plates C' and D'.

It will thus be seen that the path of the current entering from P will lie through plate C',
75 bar C, plate C'', wire or other permanent connection *f*, strip *b*, and through the lamp to strip *a*. Returning, the current passes by way of the switch *s*, screw G', plate D'' in contact
80 therewith, bar D, plate D', and from thence to line.

In practice the form of the plates and connecting-rods may be greatly varied without departing from the spirit of my invention. For
85 instance, it is obvious that instead of being suspended from a ceiling or beam the frame may form an upright support for one or a number of lamps. The device illustrated, however, shows a convenient and useful arrangement, in
90 which all the usual conducting-wires may be dispensed with, and which, by its construction, is cheap and durable.

I am aware that in the brackets hitherto used parts of the same have been utilized to complete the circuit. This, therefore, I do not
95 claim, broadly.

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

1. A chandelier or bracket for incandescent
100

lamps the two sides of which are insulated from each other and each connected, respectively, with one terminal of a line-wire and the contact-strip of an incandescent lamp, whereby
5 the circuit may be completed through the lamp and the sides of the bracket-frame, substantially as set forth.

2. The chandelier or bracket for electric lamps, consisting of the conducting-bars C and

D, insulated from each other and having terminal plates C' D' C'' D'', insulated and secured in proper position by means of clamping-screws and washers, substantially as shown and described.

HIRAM S. MAXIM.

Witnesses:

HENRY HINE,
W. J. VAN PELT, Jr.