

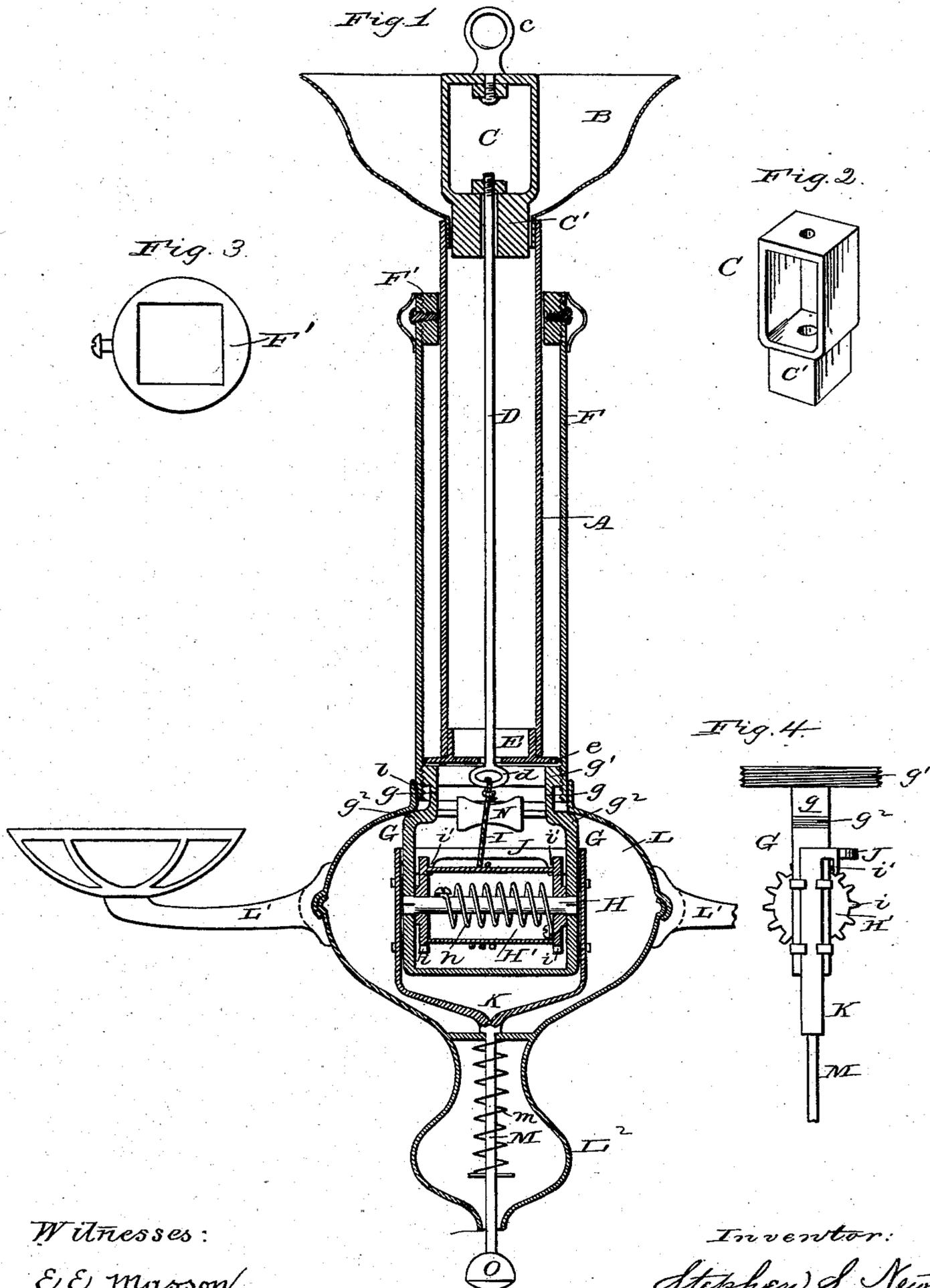
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

S. S. NEWTON. CHANDELIER.

No. 258,106.

Patented May 16, 1882.



Witnesses:
 E. E. Masson
 J. S. Barker

Inventor:
 Stephen S. Newton
 by Doubleday & Bliss
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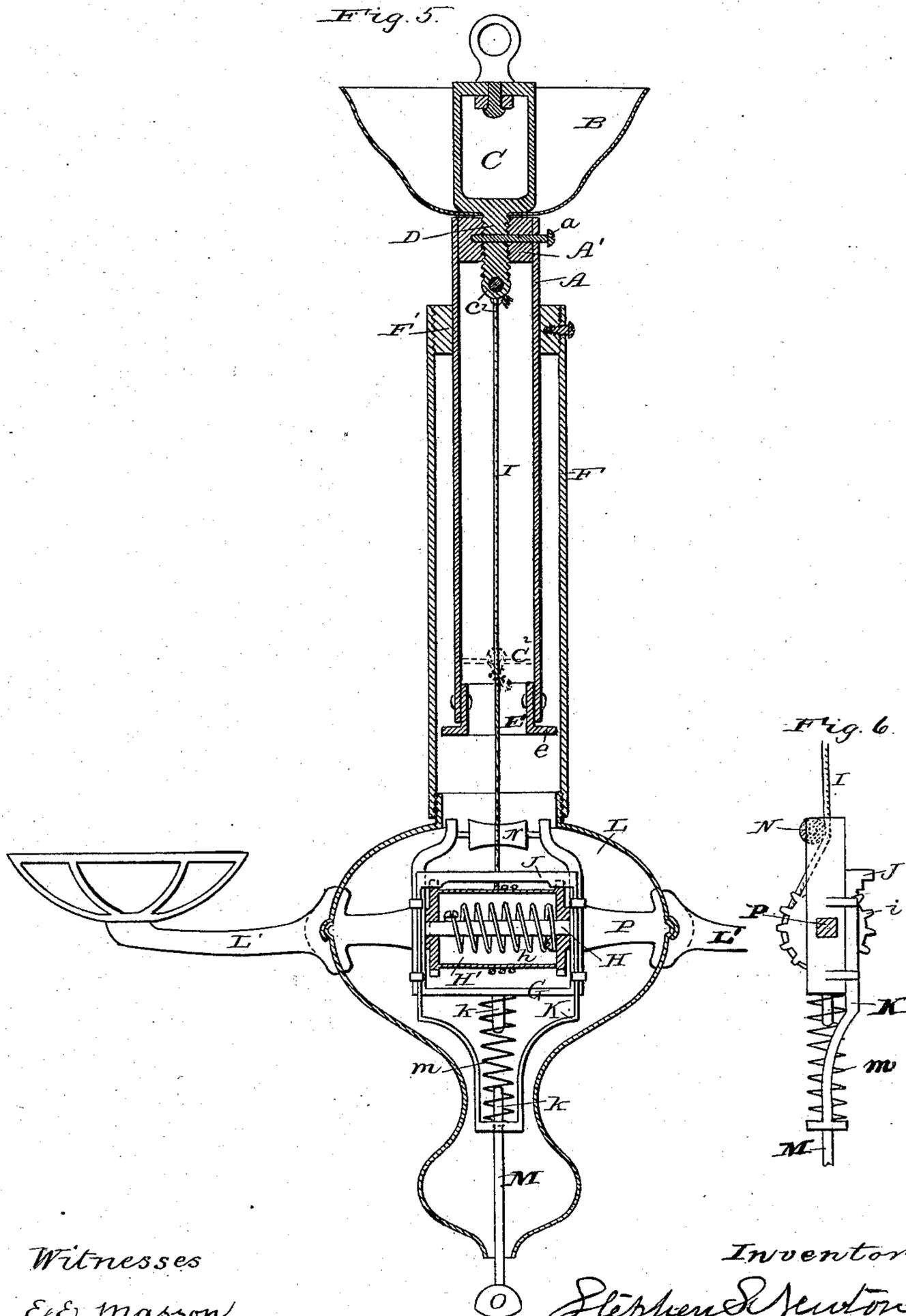
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STEPHEN S. NEWTON, OF BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK.

CHANDELIER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 258,106, dated May 16, 1882.

Application filed December 27, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, STEPHEN S. NEWTON, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Binghamton, in the county of Broome and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Chandeliers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a vertical section of a chandelier embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a perspective of the piece which supports the chandelier upon the swivel. Fig. 3 is a view of the guiding-plate at the top of the sliding tube detached. Fig. 4 is an edge view of the spring-drum frame and the sliding plate which operates the detent. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section of a somewhat modified construction of chandelier. Fig. 6 is an edge view of the frame for the spring-drum shown in Fig. 5.

In the drawings, A represents an upper tube-section, and B a shell or bulb above the tube. These parts are held in contact with a supporting-piece, C, by means of a rod, D, and a bottom cap-piece, E. The rod D has an eye, *d*, below the cap-piece E, and is provided above the part C' of the supporting-piece C with a nut. By means of this nut the cap can be drawn up tightly, so as to clamp the tube A and bulb or shell B against the part C.

e is a swiveling-eye for supporting the chandelier upon a ceiling-hook.

F represents the outer sliding tube-section. It is held in proper position relatively to the inner section by means of a guiding-plate, F', at the upper end, having a square aperture, through which passes the upper tube-section, A, the latter being square in cross-section to fit said aperture. The cap at the bottom of tube-section A has an annulus, *e*, for properly spacing the tubes at the bottom. The sliding tube-section F supports a frame, G, for carrying a cord or chain winding mechanism. The frame has arms *g g* at the upper end, carrying a screw-threaded collar, *g'*, engaging with a thread in the lower part of tube F. In the

frame G is mounted a shaft, H, and drum H', with a coiled spring, *h*, arranged to rotate the drum.

I is a cord, having one end attached to the drum and the other to the eye *d* on rod D. The drum is provided with flanged ends having teeth *i*. With these teeth engage one or more detents at *i'*. These detents are carried by a cross-bar, J, which is connected to a yoke or U-shaped frame, K.

L is the shell or bulb, which conceals the cord-winding mechanism, and also supports the bracketed arms L' for the lamps. This shell is held in position by the frame G, the shoulders *g²* of which crowd the part *l* of the shell upward around the sliding tube F.

M is a thumb-piece attached to the yoke or U-frame K, and projecting downwardly through the bottom of the bulb L, said bulb having preferably a lower supplemental part, L², through which also the thumb-piece M passes.

m is a spring connected to the thumb-piece M in such manner that it tends to force said thumb-piece downward. This downward forcing of the part M and the yoke K holds the detents *i'* in engagement with the toothed flanges *i* of the drum H'.

N is a guiding-pulley for guiding the cord properly from the drum to the eye *d*.

When it is desired to unlock the chandelier the thumb is pressed upward against the thumb-piece M, (it being provided preferably with a ball, O, to receive the pressure of the finger,) which upward pressure disengages the detents *i'* from the toothed or ratcheted flanges *i*. After this the chandelier and the sliding tube F can be carried down to any desired position, and there locked by withdrawing the thumb from the part M and allowing the detents *i'* to again engage with the teeth *i*.

It will be seen that all the weight of the chandelier is supported in such manner as to relieve the tubes A and F entirely of strain, the cord or chain I, rod D, and part C transferring all of said strain to the hook or other fixed object in the ceiling.

Instead of supporting the drum-frame in the manner shown in Fig. 1, it may be attached to a cross-bar, P, fastened rigidly across the interior of the shell L, as shown in Fig. 5. Instead of having the yoke or U-frame K arranged

to run up by the sides or edges of the drum-frame, it may be placed against the face of it, as shown in said figure.

The spring *m* may be placed between the 5 bottom of the drum-frame *G* and the bottom of the yoke *K*, so as to tend to thrust the latter downward, as shown in the last said figure. When the spring is thus arranged there should be pins *k k* to hold it in proper position. This 10 figure shows also another method of supporting the chandelier upon the upper part, *C*. The cord *I* from the drum *H'* extends up through the stationary tube *A*, and is fastened by an eye at *c*² to the part *D*, which in this case is a 15 short extension of the part *C*, as is shown in full lines, though it may be fastened to a cross-pin at *C*² in the tube *A*, as shown in dotted lines. This latter means of support—that is, at *C*²—is not so desirable as the other, as it 20 imparts to the upper tube, *A*, the strain incident to supporting the weight of the chandelier and the other tube, *F*.

The part *C* may be fastened to the other tube-section, *A*, by screw-threading the part *D* 25 and engaging it with a disk or plate, *A'*, in the upper end of the tube *A*, the plate and shank being secured to the tube by a set-screw, *a*.

Instead of the devices above described for preventing the rotation of the tubes relative

to each other, use may be made of a slot or 30 groove in one and a set-screw or feather in the other corresponding to the slot or groove.

What I claim is—

1. The combination of the stationary tube-section, the sliding tube-section, the ratcheted 35 spring-drum in the sliding tube-section, the frame *G* for supporting the drum, the thumb-piece projecting through the bottom of the sliding section, the cross-bar *J*, having detents to engage with the ratcheted drum, the *U*- 40 shaped or forked yoke *K*, carrying said cross-bar *J*, and guides secured to the drum-frame to support the *U*-shaped yoke, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination of the upper stationary 45 tube-section, the lower sliding-tube-section, the cord connected at one end to the upper tube-section, the cord-winding mechanism supported in the lower tube-section, the frame *G*, the yoke *K*, carrying detent *i'*, and the 50 ratchet-teeth carried by the drum, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

STEPHEN S. NEWTON.

Witnesses:

A. W. CUMMING,
JOHN H. GRANT.