

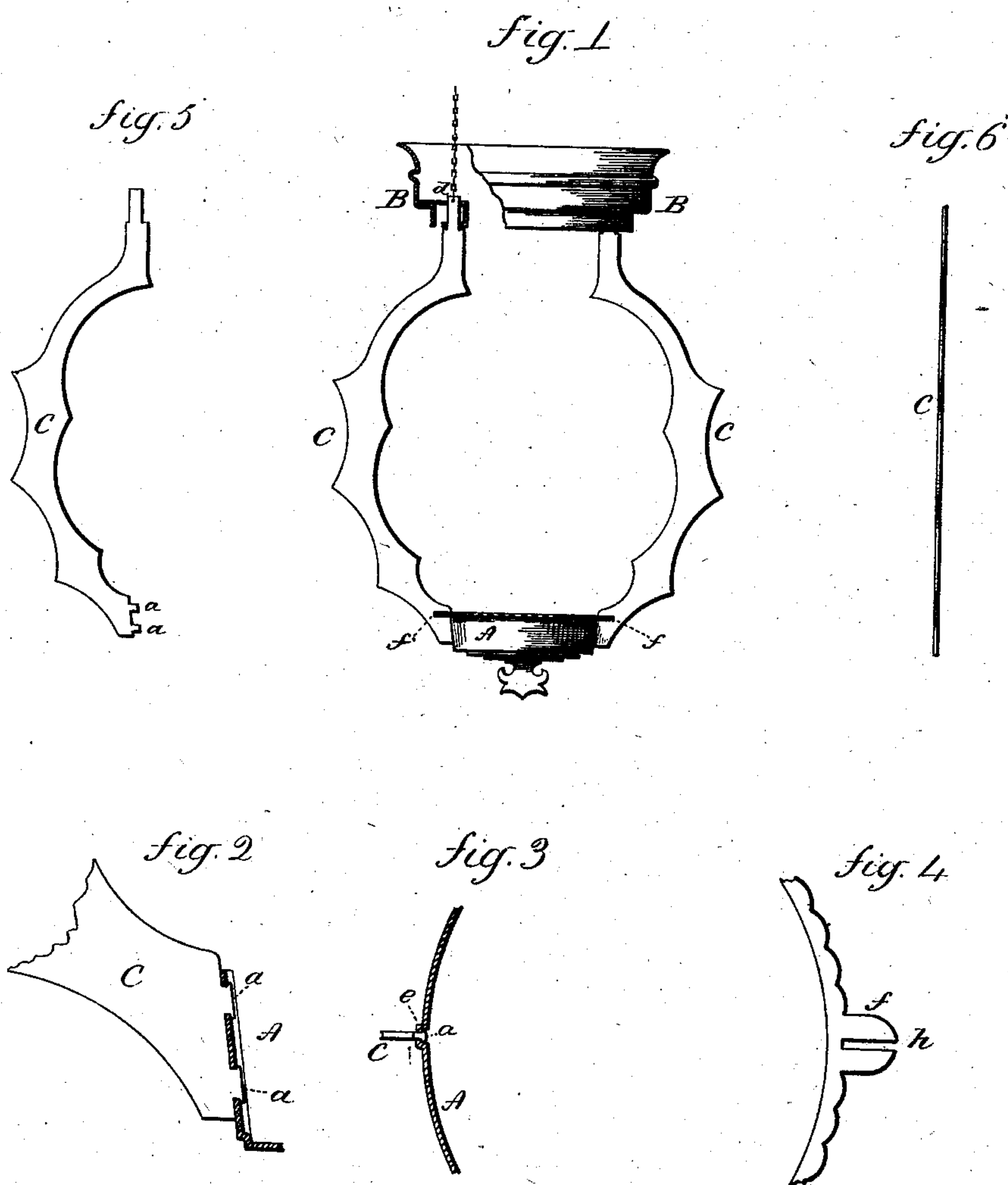
(No Model.)

E. L. BRYANT.

HANGING LAMP.

No. 259,087.

Patented June 6, 1882.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDSON L. BRYANT, OF ANSONIA, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF
TO WALLACE & SONS, OF SAME PLACE.

HANGING LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 259,087, dated June 6, 1882.

Application filed March 25, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDSON L. BRYANT, of Ansonia, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Hanging Lamps; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which
10 said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a sectional face view; Figs. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, detached views enlarged.

This invention relates to an improvement in
15 that class of lamp-holders designed to suspend the lamp from the ceiling, commonly called "harp burners," because of their peculiar shape, and such as are usually suspended by weight or otherwise, so as to be adjusted to different
20 elevations. Heretofore these fixtures have been made from cast metal, usually cast-iron, because they are of the cheaper class of fixtures. In such construction the surfaces are necessarily rough and the ornamentation must be
25 of a coarse character. To obviate these unsightly qualities of the fixture they have been made with wire connections from the lamp-holder to the shade-ring above; but such wire connections are necessarily plain, without orna-
30 mentation, and too light to give the appearance of stability desirable in such fixtures.

The object of my invention is to produce the fixture from sheet metal in such manner that the extra cost of sheet metal over common
35 cast-iron is more than counterbalanced by the saving of labor in the construction of the device; and it consists in the construction of a fixture from sheet metal, as more fully herein-after described, and particularly recited in the
40 claims.

A represents the lamp-support, which is of usual cup shape, struck from sheet metal; B, the shade-ring; C C, the side connections between the lamp-holder and shade-ring. These
45 connections are cut from sheet metal by dies, and may be of any desirable ornamental shape, one shown detached in face view, Fig. 5, and in edge view, Fig. 6.

The surface may be ornamented by swag-

ing-dies to any desired extent, the sheet- 50
metal surface forming all the finish that is required, which may be plated or otherwise ornamented. The surface will be always smooth and finished, easily cleaned, and stronger than
55 cast metal.

At the lower end of the connections C, and at their junction with the lamp-holder, studs or projections *a* are formed as a part of the connections—that is to say, they are cut on
60 the lower end of the connections, like tenons—and in the edge of the holder A corresponding apertures or mortises are cut, through which the studs *a* extend, and are riveted upon the
65 inside, which makes a firm union between the connections C and the holder A. The upper ends of the connections have a similar stud, *d*, cut therein, which extends through the flanges in the ring B, and perforated for the attachment of the chains or cords by which
70 the fixture is to be suspended.

In order that the riveting of the studs *a* upon the inside shall not make a projection upon the inner surface which will interfere with the proper introduction of the lamp-fount, I strike a vertical recess, *e*, in the side of the
75 cup and in line with the lower end of the connections C, and make the openings for the studs into that recess, as seen in Fig. 3.

As a further strengthening between the lamp-holder A and the connections C, I turn a flange, 80
f, from the upper edge of the holder A outward, and cut a radial slot, *h*, therein, as seen in Fig. 4, corresponding to the thickness of the connection C, and into which the connections pass to bring the studs *a* into the
85 perforations in the side of the holder. This extension from the holder out onto the arms insures the bringing of the connections into the same plane and prevents the possibility of their being bent out of that plane. 90

The holder A is struck from sheet metal, as is also the ring B, thus making the entire fixture from sheet metal, the surface of which may be ornamented by striking them in ornamenting-dies. The fixture is very much stronger
95 than the common cast-iron construction, lighter and neater in its appearance, and costs little, if any, more.

I claim—

1. A hanging-lamp fixture consisting of the lamp-holder A and the connections C, the said connections constructed from sheet metal cut
5 with studs or projections *a* to pass through corresponding holes in the lamp-holder and serve as rivets for securing the two parts together, the said connections also secured to the shade-ring above, substantially as described.
- 10 2. The lamp-holder A, constructed with the vertical recesses *e* upon its inside, and the connections C, constructed with studs *a*, extend-
ing through corresponding perforations in the holder and into the recesses *e* and there riv-
eted, substantially as described. 15
3. The lamp-holder A, constructed with the flanges *f* and radial slots *h* therein, and the sheet-metal connections C, set into the slots *h* and secured to the holder, substantially as de-
scribed.

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