(No Model.)

E. WESTON.

BRACKET FOR ELECTRIC INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

No. 277,641. Patented May 15, 1883.

Fig. 1.

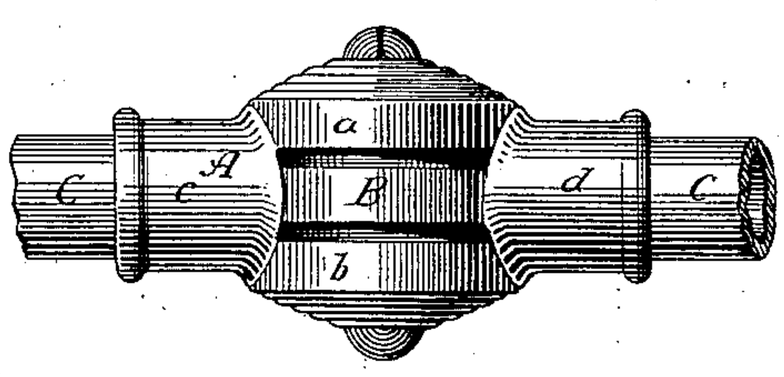

Fig. 2.

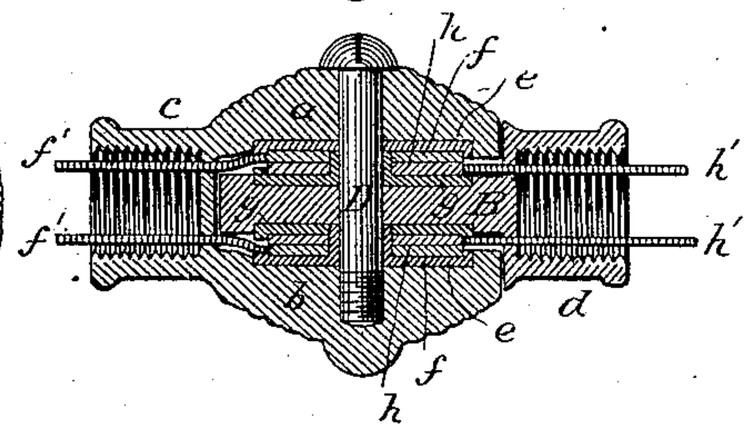

Fig. 3.

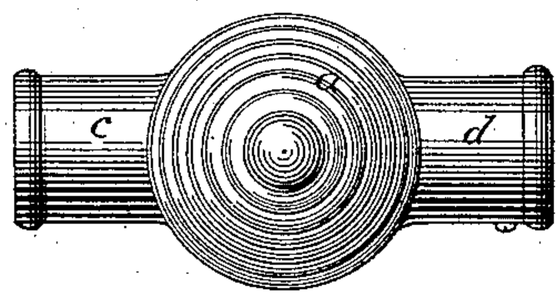

Fig. 4.

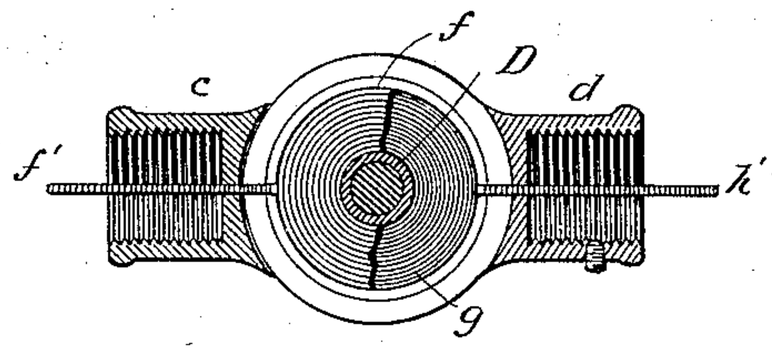

Fig. 5.

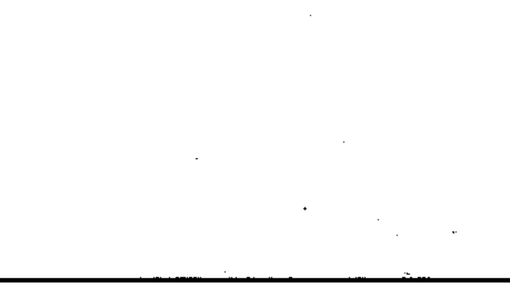

Fig. 6.

Attest:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BRACKET FOR ELECTRIC INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 277,641, dated May 15, 1883.

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

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD WESTON, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, and a resident of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Brackets for Electric Incandescent Lamps, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the drawings accompanying and forming a part of the same.

My invention relates to jointed brackets or supports for incandescent lamps, in which electric conductors are inclosed and provision made for maintaining the circuit from one portion of the bracket to another without injury to the conductors or interference with the free action of the joints.

The invention consists in an improved form of joint by which these objects are readily and cheaply accomplished, the specific character of which is illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is a side view of my improved joint; Fig. 2, a central vertical section of the same; Fig. 3, a plan view of the under side of the joint; Fig. 4, a central horizontal section of the same; Fig. 5, a side view of a part of the joint somewhat modified, and Fig. 6 a side and part sectional view of another modification.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The joint here illustrated is designed for use with bracket-arms similar in appearance and purpose to the common gas-bracket, but constructed for supporting one or more incandescent-lamp sockets or holders. One or more of the joints may be used in each bracket, no special adaptation being required in applying them.

The joints or couplings are made up mainly of two parts, the part A consisting of two circular plates, *a b*, attached to a stem, *c*, the other part consisting of a circular plate, B, attached to a stem, *d*. The stems *c* and *d* may or may not be tubular. If tubular, as shown, for example, in Fig. 2, they are screw-threaded on their interior, and the sections C of the bracket are screwed into them. On the other hand, they may be threaded on their outer surface, as in Fig. 6, or in other ways arranged for connection with the sections C. The inner or opposing faces of the plates *a b* are milled out, circular recesses being formed therein, in which are secured plates of fiber or other insulating substance, *e e*. On these plates *e e*, or in shallow recesses therein, are secured rings *f f*, of copper or brass, and the conductors *f' f'*, that are contained in the sections C on one side of the joint, are brought through the stem *c* and connected, the one with the upper and the other with the lower ring. The upper plate, B, is slightly recessed on its opposite faces and plates of insulating material, *g g*, set in the recesses. On or in these plates rings *h h*, the counterparts of rings *f*, are secured, and conducting-wires *h' h'* are connected to them and carried through the stem *d*. The two parts of the joint are brought together, so that the rings *f* and *h* exactly coincide. A pin, D, is then passed through them, securing them firmly together, but allowing the sections to be turned and set at different angles.

By this plan of construction a smoothly operating joint which permits of a wide range of adjustment is attained, the conductors are subjected to no strain or friction, and a perfect electrical contact is assured. This even though the joint should become loose, since the weight of the outer arm or end section of the bracket in such event brings portions of the rings *h* into firmer contact with opposing portions of the rings *f*. This I regard as an important feature in the construction of the bracket, and it may be attained by many other forms of contact-plate, provided that one pair of the plates or portions of the same be so disposed between or below the other, according to the position of the pivotal point of the two sections of bracket, that the weight of the outer section may act to maintain contact between the plates.

It is desirable to form the part A of the joint in two sections, as shown in Fig. 5, as by this means the inner faces of plates *a b* may be more readily milled. When this is done the two sections may be clamped together and to the end of a bracket-section by screws *l* passing through lugs *m;* or the stem *c* may be

made of smaller size, threaded, as shown in Fig. 6, and screwed into the end of the section C. In other respects the construction of the joint would be the same as that described.

The special design or configuration of the joints is evidently a matter of taste and may be varied to a great extent.

The essential features of the joint forming the subject of my invention will be enumerated in the following claims:

1. A joint or coupling for electric-lamp brackets, composed of two parts or sections with contact-plates on each, the contact-plates of one section being fixed between or below those of the other, substantially as described, whereby a more intimate contact between the same is maintained by the weight of the bracket.

2. A joint or coupling for electric-lamp brackets, composed of two parts connected by a pivot-pin, in combination with contact-plates concentric with the pivotal center and secured to the two parts of the joint, respectively, in substantially the manner set forth.

3. In a joint or coupling for electric-lamp brackets, the combination of a part or section composed of a stem or tube and two plates, a section consisting of a stem and single plate pivoted between the others, and insulated contact plates or rings secured to the faces of the plates, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination, in a joint or coupling for electric-lamp brackets, of the section composed of the parts *a* and *b*, attached to or forming part of a stem for connection with a bracket-section, the section composed of plate B and stem *d*, pivoted between the plates *a* and *b*, with two pairs of circular contact-rings set in the faces of the plates, as described.

5. The combination, in a joint or coupling for electric-lamp brackets, with a plate adapted for attachment to a bracket-section, of two separable inclosing-plates, means for connecting the same together and to a bracket-section, a pivoting-pin, and contact-rings secured to the faces of the plates, these parts being constructed and arranged in substantially the manner described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 18th day of November, 1882.

EDWARD WESTON.

Witnesses:

W. FRISBY,

PARKER W. PAGE.