

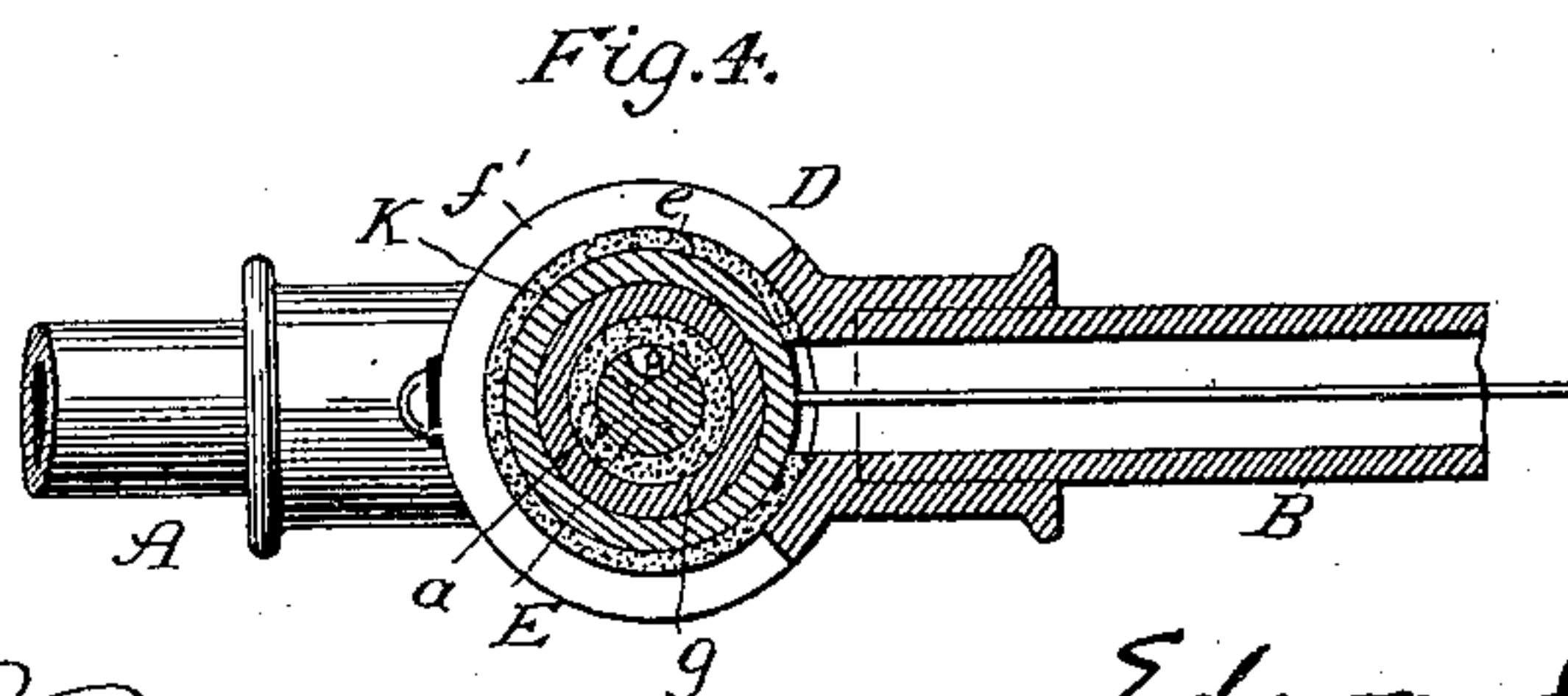
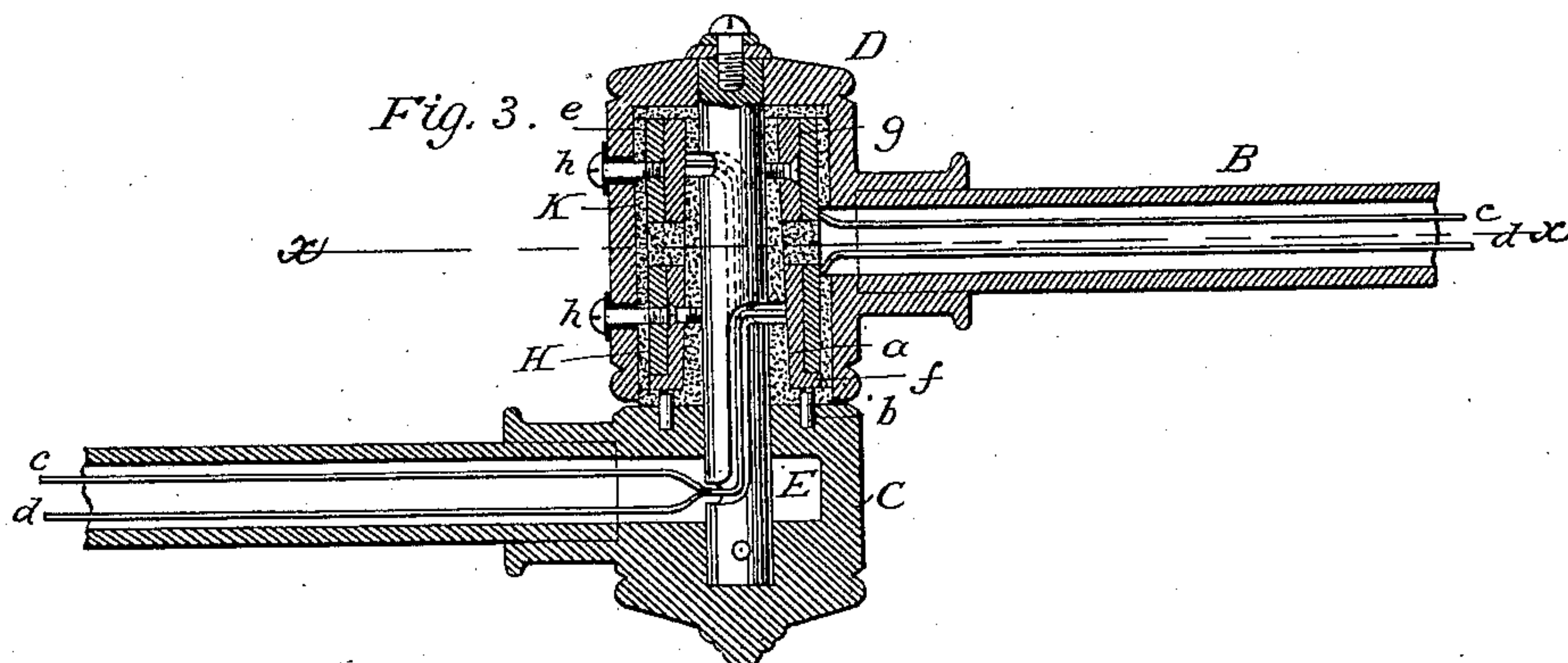
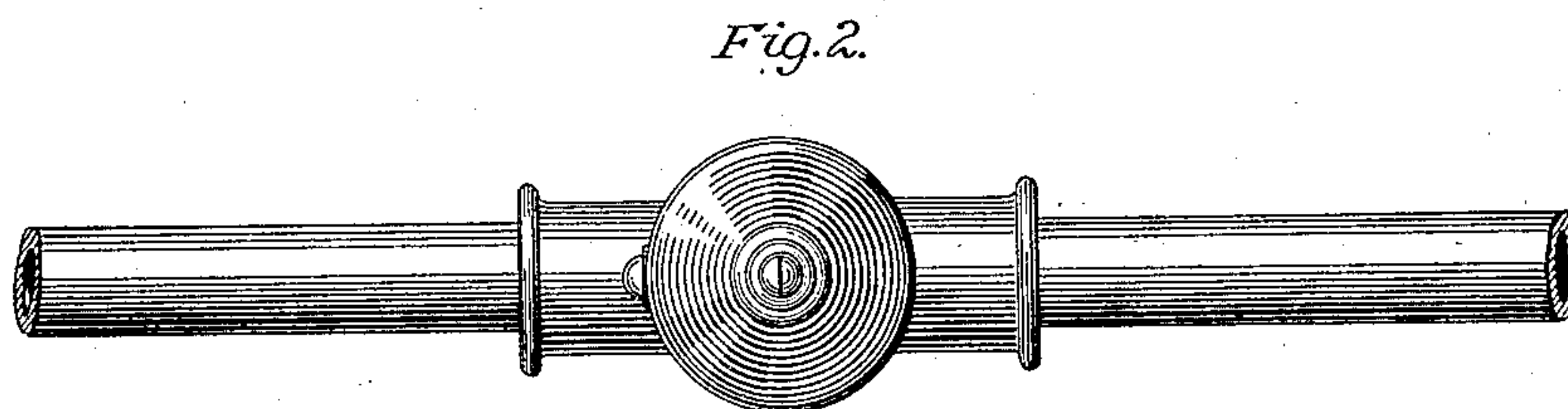
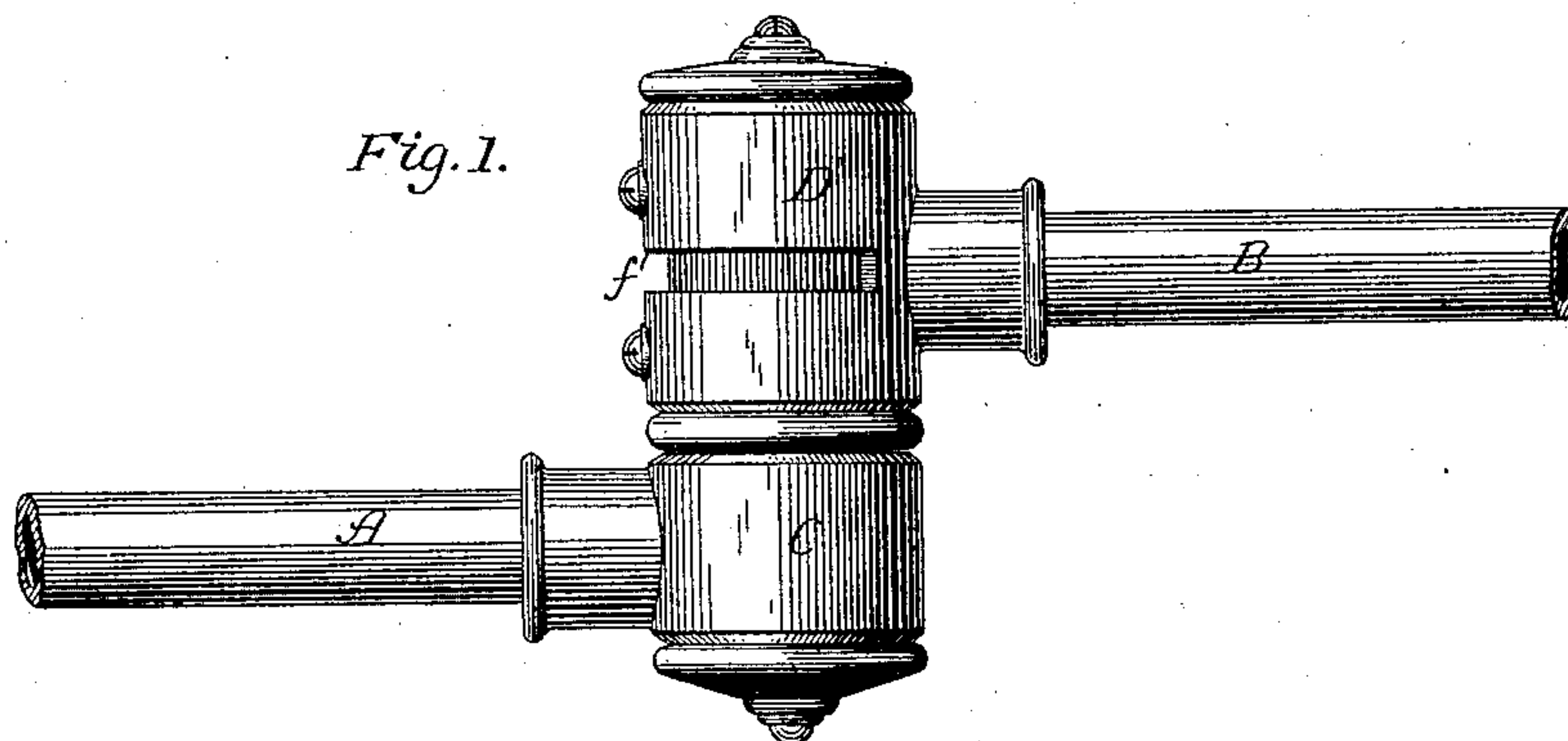
(No Model.)

E. WESTON.

BRACKET FOR ELECTRIC INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

No. 277,642.

Patented May 15, 1883.



Attest:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD WESTON, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO THE UNITED STATES ELECTRIC LIGHTING COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

BRACKET FOR ELECTRIC INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 277,642, 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 Lamps, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the drawings accompanying and forming a part of the same.

My present invention, which relates to improvements in the construction of the joints of brackets for supporting incandescent lamps or similar devices, is illustrated in the accompanying sheet of drawings, where—

Figure 1 is a view in elevation of a coupling or joint constructed in accordance with my invention; Fig. 2, a plan view of the same; Fig. 3, a central vertical section, and Fig. 4 a horizontal section on line *xx* of Fig. 3.

In another application I have shown and described a bracket-joint in which two sets or pairs of conducting-rings concentric with the pivotal axis of the joint were the means of completing the circuit between the two parts of the joint or coupling. My present invention, while embracing this and other features elsewhere described by me, constitutes an improvement upon the forms of joint alluded to, the construction of the joint in the present case being such that one arm of the bracket or section of the coupling to which the same is joined is not limited in its movement, but may be turned in the same plane at any angle to the other section.

Referring to the drawings for an understanding of the details of construction, the letters A B designate the ends of the sections of an ordinary electric bracket or support. C D are the sections of a coupling or joint, with which the ends of the sections A and B are properly connected. Section C forms a base, in which is fixed a spindle or pivot-pin, E. A slightly-conical sleeve, *a*, of insulating substance, is slipped over the pin E and secured to the base C by pins *b*, passing through a flange at its lower end. Two metal rings, *f g*, the lower one by preference having a narrow flange around

its lower edge, are passed over the sleeve *a* and secured to its opposite ends. To these rings insulated conducting-wires *c d*, passing from the section A through the base C and up through the pin E, are joined, so that the rings form terminal contacts. The part or section D is a cylindrical cup provided with means for readily attaching to it the end of a bracket-section, as B. It is open at one end, and contains an insulating shell or casing, *e*. Metal rings H K are secured to this shell by insulated screws *h*, and the ends of two conductors contained in the section B are joined to the rings H K, making good electrical contact therewith. The cup-shaped section D, with its lining of insulating material and rings, should fit snugly over the inner or lower part of the coupling, the rings H K registering with the rings *f g*. Spaces that are left when the two parts of the joint are thus put together may be filled in with a ring of insulating substance or not, as desired, and, in lieu of being made continuous, the cup D may have one or more openings or slots, *f'*, as shown in Fig. 1.

The operation or action of a joint thus formed is very simple and efficient. Intimate contact between the two sets of rings is always maintained, even if the joints should by long usage become loose, as the weight of the outer arm, as B, tends to tilt the cup D and press the diagonally-opposite portions of the two pairs of rings closer together.

Further advantages of this device are that the conductors are entirely inclosed and not liable to derangement or injury, and that one section of the bracket may be turned completely around the pivotal axis.

What I claim is—

1. In a joint or coupling for electric lamp-brackets, the combination, with a section having an insulating pivotal support rising above the plane occupied by said section, of a section arranged to rotate on the pivotal support, and two sets of contact-rings secured to the pivotal support and to the rotating section, respectively, and substantially as herein set forth.

2. In a joint or coupling for electric-lamp brackets, the combination, with a base, an in-

insulating pivotal support having metal contact-plates secured thereon, of a cylindrical section containing insulated contact-plates that register with those on the pivotal support when the cup is in place, as set forth.

5 3. The combination, with the base or lower section, C, pivot-pin E, insulating-sleeve *a*, and metal rings or terminals *f g*, of the cylindrical section D, having an insulating-lining, the

metal rings H. K, and electrical connections, 10 substantially as set forth.

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

EDWARD WESTON.

Witnesses:

W. FRISBY,
PARKER W. PAGE.