

(No Model.)

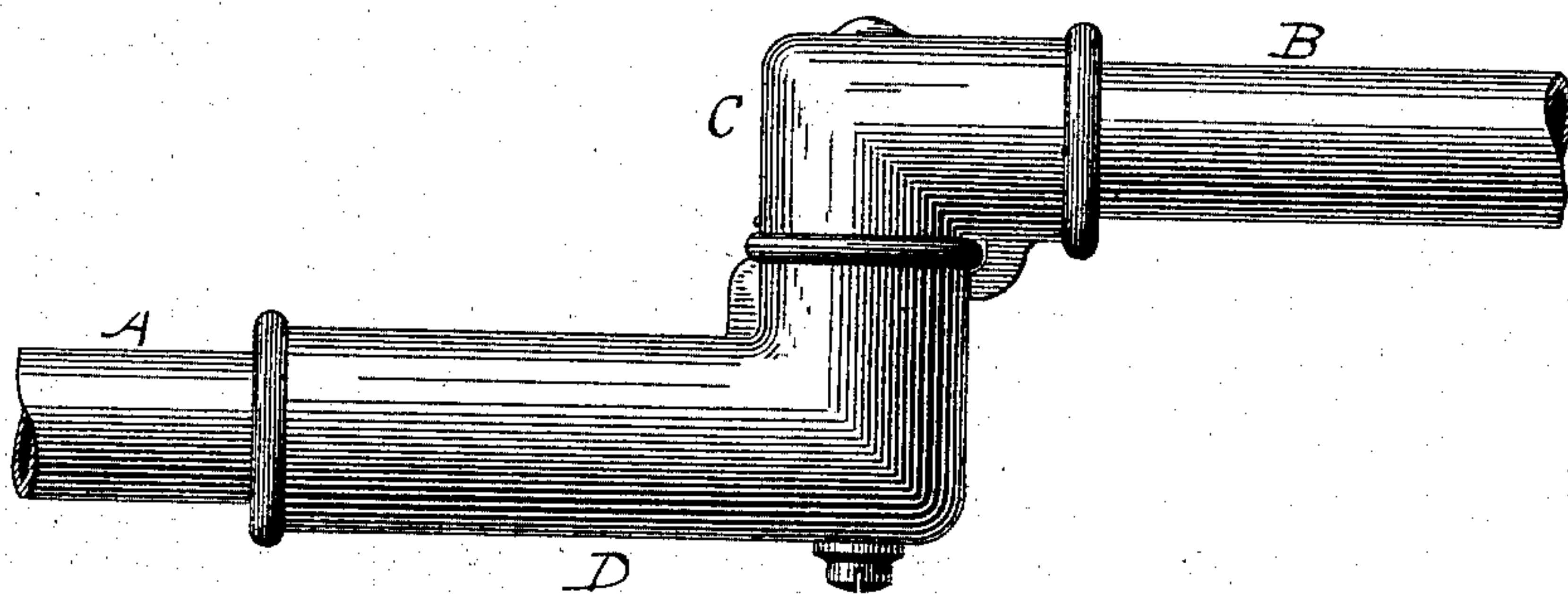
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BRACKET OR FIXTURE FOR INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

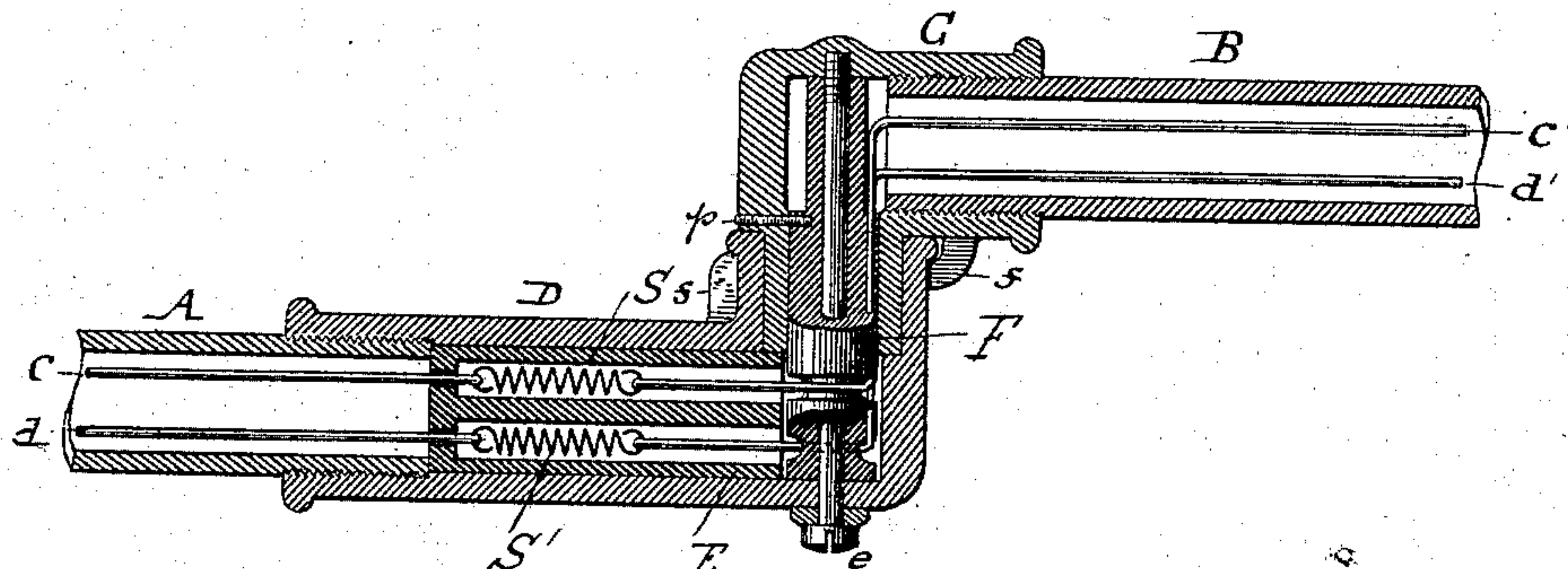
No. 278,642.

Patented May 29, 1883.

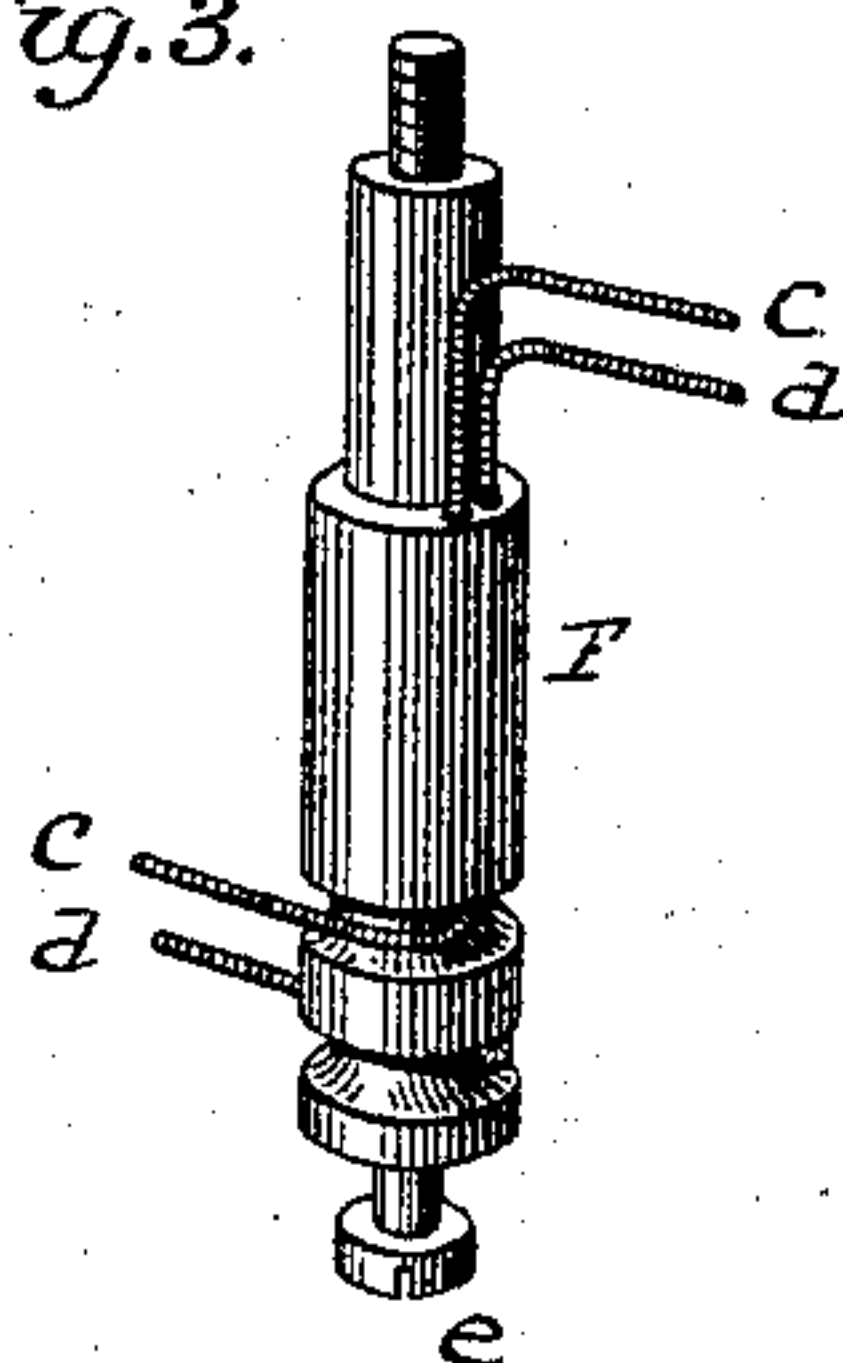
*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Attest:*

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att'y.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## BRACKET OR FIXTURE FOR INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 278,642, dated May 29, 1883.

Application filed March 12, 1883. (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 or Fixtures for 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 fixtures or brackets for electric lamps or similar devices, the object of the invention being chiefly to produce a jointed or swinging bracket similar in appearance and purposes to the ordinary gas-fixtures now in use, and within which the conductors are contained and arranged in such manner as to permit a movement of one portion of the fixture with respect to another without danger of injury to the conductors, short-circuiting, or similar accidents. In a patent granted to me September 5, 1882, I have shown and described the construction of a bracket in which this object is attained by making the conductors flexible at the joints, using for this purpose spiral sections or connections. The device forming the subject of my present application is, however, an improvement on this plan, in that the construction of the same is more simple and the number of parts required is less than in the case referred to.

My invention consists, in the main, in the combination, with a bracket or fixture composed of any required number of arms or sections, of conductors contained within the same and arranged in such manner that the conductors or portions of conductor in one arm or section may be wound upon or unwound from a portion of the next section when the said sections are moved one upon another.

The invention further includes features of novelty in the construction of a fixture containing the parts and operated in the manner described, the nature of which features will be hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings I have illustrated a simple and practicable means of carrying out my invention, Figure 1 being a view in side elevation of the connected or jointed portions of a fixture; Fig. 2, a vertical central

section of the same parts; and Fig. 3, a perspective view of a post used in connection with the bracket-sections and conductors.

The letters A and B designate sections or arms of a bracket of any ordinary kind. The ends of parts A and B are preferably screw-threaded and joined to the connecting-sections D C, which are short tubes with portions turned at right angles. One tube, as C, fits into the other tube, D, the latter serving in the manner indicated in Fig. 2 as a socket in which the former may turn. Registering ears *ff*, or any other similar stops, project from two connecting sections, D C, and limit the movement of one section with respect to another.

In the space or chamber formed by the connecting sections C and D is a post, F, of insulating material, secured in position by a pin, *e*, that passes through the section D and the center of the post F, and is screwed to the section C. Post F is held to section C by any means, as by a pin, *p*, so that when the section B is turned the post F moves with it.

In the lower or horizontal portion of section D is an insulating-casing, E, divided into two compartments. Into these compartments the conductors *c d*, which are the line or branch wires of an electric circuit, are introduced and connected to spiral springs S S', which are joined to other conductors, *c' d'*. The last-named conductors are carried through perforations in the post F, entering the post from the section C and leaving it at points in line with the compartments in casing E. From the points at which the wires *c' d'* issue from the post F they are carried on opposite sides of the post through grooves into the compartments of the casing E.

From the construction described it is apparent that a movement of the arm B and joining section C in or upon the other arm winds up one of the conductors *c' d'* on post F and unwinds the other. The springs S S' keep the conductors taut, and, as they are opposed, they but slightly, if at all, interfere with the free movement of the sections. By using springs in the manner described, the conductors are prevented from coming into contact.

For the conductors I prefer to use flexible and insulated cord similar to that employed



with telephones, though they may be composed of a resilient metal—such as brass or steel—and formed in spirals at the portions which are contained within the compartments of the insulated casing. The special character and arrangement of these conductors are, however, matters that may obviously be greatly varied.

I have now described the most practicable embodiment of the invention of which I am at present aware. It is evident from the nature of the invention stated, however, that many variations in mechanical construction and design are admissible, and in fact I regard as within my invention any form of bracket or fixture in which the conductor or conductors of the sections are taken up and released, as by winding and unwinding, when one section is moved with respect to another; and this I claim whether the conductors be wound or unwound in the manner shown or simultaneously, as would be the case were both conductors *c'* *d'* brought from the same side of post *F* into the casing *E*.

What I claim is—

1. The combination, with a jointed or swinging bracket or fixture for electric lamps, of conductors contained within the same, one section or part of the bracket or fixture being constructed or combined with means for taking up and releasing the conductors in the next section when the said sections are turned, as set forth.

2. In a bracket or fixture for electric lamps, the combination, with sections capable of turning one in or upon another, of conductors passing through the sections, and devices contained in or at the joints for winding up or unwinding the conductors when the sections are turned, substantially as herein set forth.

3. The combination, with the jointed sec-

tions of an electric lamp-bracket, of a post, as *F*, connected to one section, and conductors contained within the bracket and passing through the post in substantially the manner described, whereby they are wound upon or unwound from the said post when the sections are turned. 45

4. The combination, with the jointed sections of an electric lamp-bracket, of a winding-post, as *F*, connected to one section, conductors arranged to be wound upon or unwound from the same, and springs for keeping the conductors taut, as set forth. 50

5. The combination of a section, *A*, of an electric-lamp fixture, a winding-post, as *F*, a section, *B*, and conductors contained within said sections, the conductors being carried from one section to the next through the post *F*, in the manner described. 55

6. The combination, with the sections of an electric-lamp bracket or fixture, of a winding-post adapted to be turned by one section, conductors passing through the sections and the post, and stops for limiting the movement of one section in or upon another. 60

7. The combination of the connecting-section *C*, post *F*, section *D*, and the conductors contained within the sections and post and carried around opposite sides of the said post, as and for the purpose set forth. 65

8. The combination of the connecting-section *C*, post *F*, section *D*, insulating-casing *E*, and conductors passing through the casing and post, and arranged in substantially the manner set forth. 70

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 9th day of March, 1883. 75

EDWARD WESTON.

Witnesses:

HENRY A. BECKMEYER,  
L. V. E. INNES.