(No Model.)

R. T. STANARD.

ARCH FOR STREET LIGHTS.

No. 288,132. Patented Nov. 6, 1883.

Fig. 1.

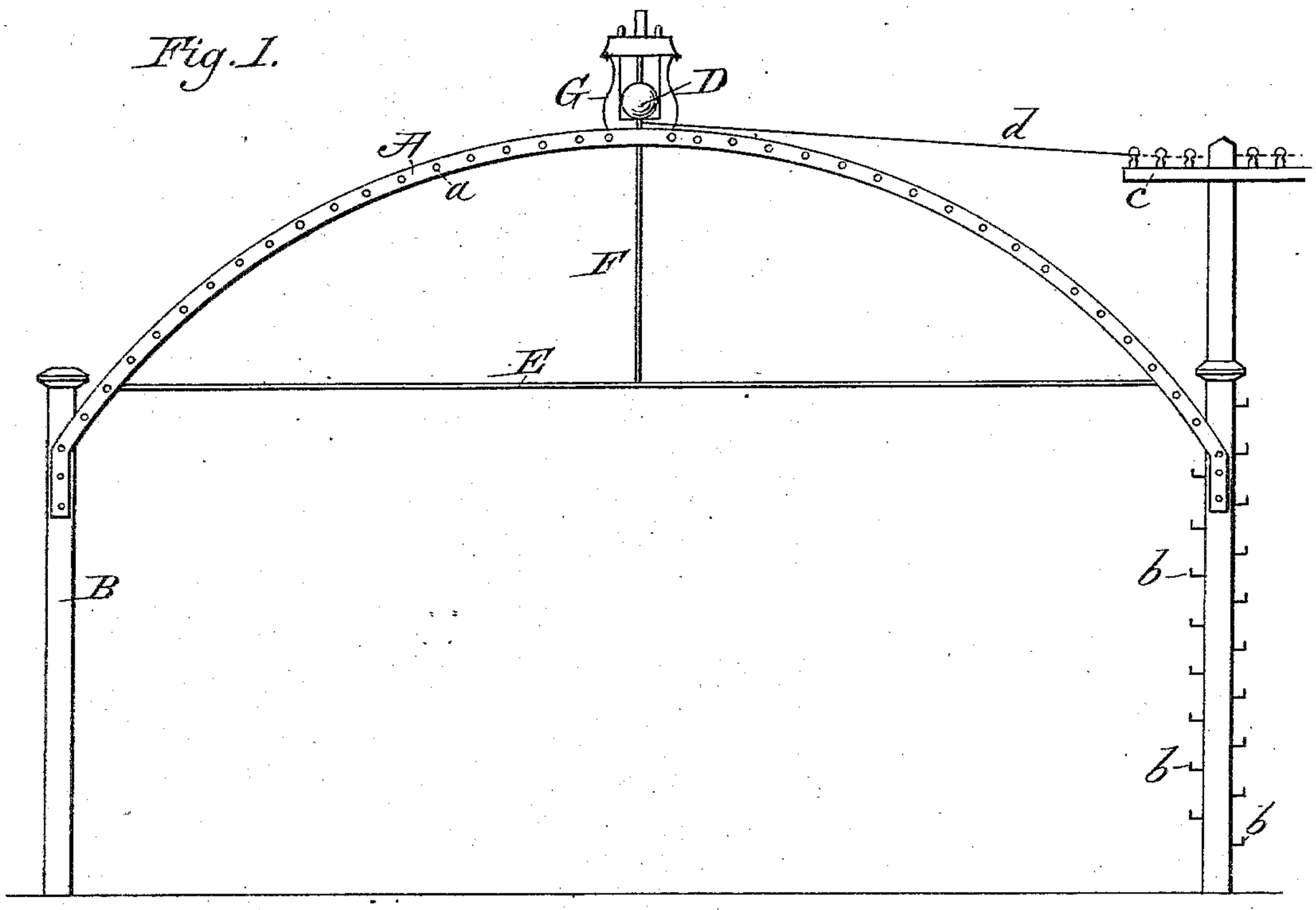
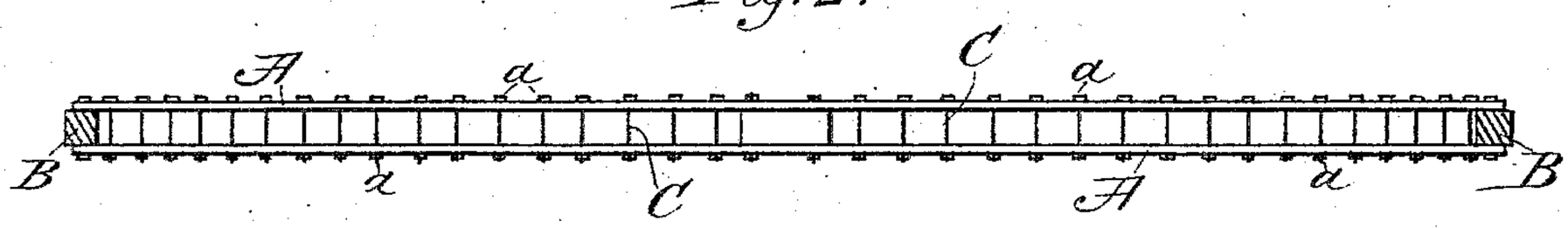
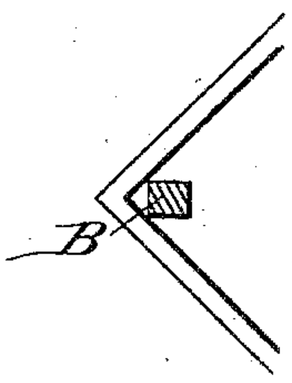


Fig. 2.





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ARCH FOR STREET-LIGHTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 288,132, dated November 6, 1883.

Application filed February 17, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT T. STANARD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Nashville, in the county of Davidson and State of Tennessee, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Arches for Street-Lights; 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.

The object of my invention is to provide a simple, cheap, and durable means of suspending or supporting an electric light or other light in an elevated and advantageous position when used as a street-light, whereby the obstruction of posts or poles in a street is avoided and a means provided for arranging a light at the intersection of two or more streets, so as to illumine such intersecting streets. This object I accomplish by means of an arch of iron or other suitable material, so constructed as to extend from one side of a street to the other, or from one corner to another corner, either directly or diagonally opposite, the arch being so constructed as to provide a ladder or similar means of ascending to the lamp or light, in order to give it the necessary attention.

In the annexed drawings, illustrating my invention, Figure 1 is an elevation of my improved arch for suspending or supporting the street-lights, and Fig. 2 represents a plan and sections of the same.

Like letters indicate like parts.

A A represent metallic bars, that are bent edgewise into the form of an arch or the arc of a circle. These metallic bars are supported by posts or standards B B, of a suitable height, that are set firmly into the ground on the opposite sides or corners of a street or streets. The bars A A are firmly bolted or otherwise secured to the upper ends of the standards B B, on opposite sides thereof, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and these curved bars are connected by transverse bars or bolts C C, which firmly secure and brace the bars A A, and at the same time serve as rounds or rungs of a ladder.

It will be observed that the parallel arched bars A A are perforated for the reception of the transverse bars or bolts C C, which are shouldered and screw-threaded on their projecting ends, to which are fitted nuts *a a*, that may be screwed up to hold the parts securely. The transverse rods or bolts C C are of uniform length and thickness, thus serving to hold the curved bars A A in parallel lines and separated a sufficient distance to form an arched ladder, by which access may be had to a lamp, light, or lantern, D, one or more supported upon the arch or suspended therefrom.

If desired, the arch may be braced by one or more horizontal stays or rods, E, and vertical stays or rods F, the latter extending from the horizontal rod or rods E to the center of the arch. It is obvious that the arrangement of these stays or guys E F may be varied, and that they may be dispensed with or be placed in diagonal or other suitable directions, as required. It is also apparent that the form of the bars A A may be varied, and that they may be bent into an angular form, instead of a curve; or straight bars arranged horizontally may be used.

The lamp or lantern D is preferably inclosed in a metallic frame, G, of any suitable form, attached to the highest part of the arch, and being thus placed in an elevated position the rays of light will be equally diffused and made to extend up the centers of the intersecting streets when the arch is placed diagonally from one corner to another. It is obvious that the light, if so desired, can be suspended from the arch, instead of being placed upon its top.

It will be observed that the transverse bars, rods, or bolts C C, holding the bars A A in position, will form therewith a ladder, so that a person can ascend to the lamp to give it the necessary attention, and should the standards B B be so high that one could not readily reach this ladder from the ground, one or both of the standards B may be provided with pegs or projections *b b*, of a length sufficient to give a foothold in ascending to or descending from the arch.

When the arch is designed to support an electric light, one or both of the standards B can be extended above the arch and provided with a support, *c*, for the electric-light wire *d* or said wire may be conducted to the lamp in any other suitable manner.

Having thus described my invention, what I

claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In an arch for supporting an electric or other light, the combination of standards, parallel bars connecting the tops of said standards, and transverse rods, bars, or bolts connecting said parallel bars, the latter being placed at such distance apart as to form with the transverse connecting-rods a ladder, by which access may be had to a lamp or lantern attached to the arch, substantially as described.

2. A street-lighting arch composed of standards B B, parallel curved bars A A, connecting the tops of said standards, transverse bars or rods C C, connecting said parallel bars, and a lamp or lantern, D, substantially as described.

3. In a street-lighting arch, the combination of the parallel bars A A, standards B B, transverse rods C C, stays E F, lamp or lantern D, and lantern-frame G, substantially as described.

4. In an arch for electric lights, the combination of the arch A, standards B B, having their ends extended above the arch and provided with supports *c*, lamp D, and wire *d*, substantially as described.

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

ROBERT T. STANARD.

Witnesses:
J. W. BRAID,
J. A. BISHOP.