

(No Model.)

E. WESTON.

ELECTRIC INCANDESCENT LAMP BRACKET.

No. 316,095.

Patented Apr. 21, 1885.

Fig. 1.

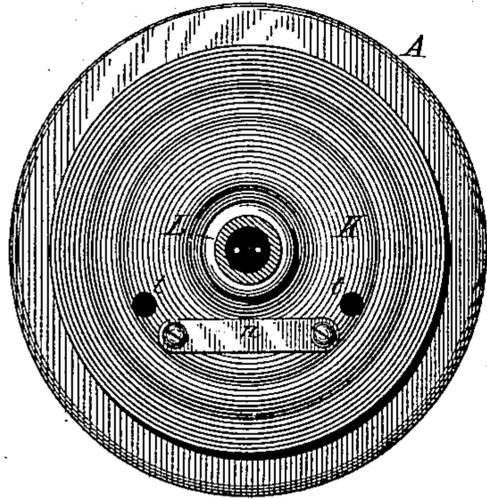


Fig. 2.

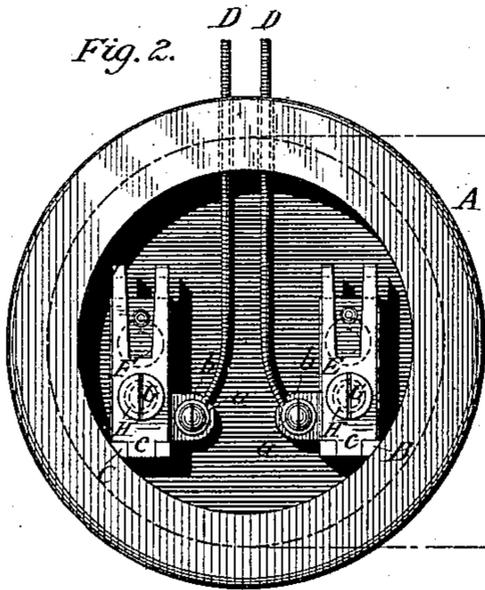


Fig. 3.

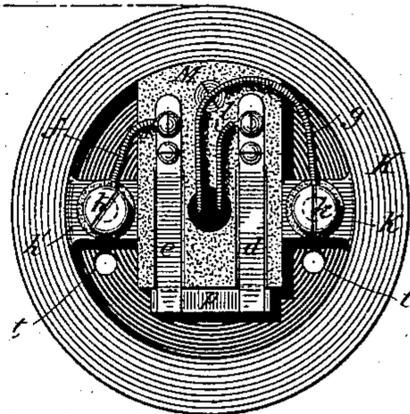
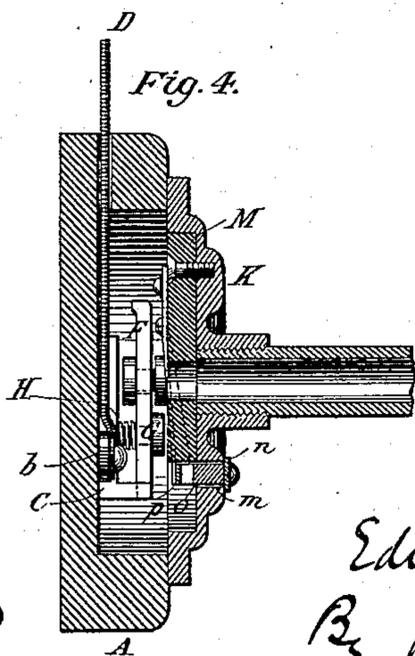


Fig. 4.



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.

ELECTRIC INCANDESCENT-LAMP BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 316,095, dated April 21, 1885.

Application filed July 18, 1884. (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 Electric Incandescent-Lamp Brackets, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the drawings accompanying and forming a part of the same.

In a patent granted to the United States Electric Lighting Company, as my assignee, September 5, 1882, No. 263,827, I have shown and described a bracket for incandescent electric lamps and means for attaching the same to a fixed support, which latter consists of a plate to which a bracket-arm is pivoted, and provided with contact pins or plugs that bear against terminal springs in a stationary socket when the plate is secured in position.

In the device referred to separate means are employed to hold the plate in position and for completing the electric circuit.

The object of my present invention is to improve and simplify the construction of these brackets, and I do this by substituting hinged contact-plates for the springs, by dispensing with the clamping-screws for retaining the plate, and in other respects simplifying the construction of and manner of connecting the bracket and support, as will be more fully hereinafter set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of the supporting socket or base and bracket-plate, the bracket-arm being shown in section. Fig. 2 is a front view of the base with the bracket-plate removed. Fig. 3 is a rear view of the bracket-plate. Fig. 4 is a central vertical section of both base and plate in line with the bracket-arm.

A is a wooden block or base-plate adapted for attachment to the wall or other proper support. In the outer face of the block is a chamber or recess in which are secured two metal plates, B C. To these plates are connected the line-wires D, by screws *a*, passing through ears *b*. The lower ends of plates B C project at right angles, and are mortised.

E F are slotted plates, formed with tenons *c*, that fit in the mortised ends of plates B C. Screws G pass through the plates E F, and

spiral springs H are placed around the screws to force the plates E F outward against the heads of the screws G.

It may be stated that any form of hinge other than that described may be employed for connecting plates E F with plates B C.

K is a circular metal plate, to which is secured, in any proper manner, the end of a bracket-arm, L. To the rear face of this plate, which is recessed, as shown, is secured a block, M, of insulating material. To said plate are secured the parallel spring-strips *d e*, the ends of which project slightly below the edge of the plate.

Insulated conductors *f g* are connected to flat-headed screws *h k*, set in two lugs, *h' k'*, cast on the plate K. The screws *h k* are, however, insulated from the plate K. The conductor *f* is carried to and connected with the spring-strip *e*, the conductor *g* is carried out through the bracket to the lamp or switch terminals, and the circuit through the bracket is completed by a conductor, *l*, connected with the strip *d*. A slot, *m*, is formed in the plate K and covered by a pivoted plate or bar, *n*. Through this slot a wooden block, *o*, carrying a fusible metal safety-strip, *p*, on its face, is inserted and the cover *n* fastened over it. This completes the circuit between the strips *d e* through the safety-strip.

To secure the bracket in position, the plate K is placed over the recessed base and moved so as to bring the screws *h k* down into the slots in the plates E F. The screws G are then turned by a tool inserted through small openings *t* over them in plate K, and the plates E F are thus drawn up against the heads of screws *h k*, as shown in Fig. 4. By this means perfect contact is attained between the line-wires and those in the bracket, and the bracket is securely held in place by the same means.

I do not limit myself to the precise construction here shown and described, though I believe this to be the best manner of carrying out the invention.

I do not claim any special form of bracket, and since it is in great measure immaterial what form is used, I have illustrated only a portion of the same.

The main feature of novelty involved in this invention, as will now be seen from the above

description, is the hinged plates, in combination with the engaging-screws and the means for binding them together, and this without reference to the character or location of the screws or plates or of the clamping devices.

The other features of novelty will be summarized in the subjoined claims.

What I claim is—

1. The combination, with a base or supporting block and hinged levers forming electric-circuit terminals secured thereto, of a bracket-arm and connecting-plate having pins adapted for engagement with the hinged levers, and screws for binding the pins and levers in contact, substantially as herein set forth.

2. The combination, with a base or supporting block and bifurcated terminal levers hinged thereto, of a bracket-arm and connecting-plate, terminal pins projecting from the plate and formed for engaging with the levers, and screws for binding the pins and levers in contact, as set forth.

3. The combination, with a base or supporting block and circuit-terminal levers hinged thereto, of a bracket-arm and connecting-plate, terminal pins projecting therefrom and formed for engaging with the levers, and screws accessible through perforations in the bracket-plate, and arranged for binding the pins and levers in contact, as set forth.

4. The combination, with a recessed base or

supporting block, hinged bifurcated terminal levers secured within the recess, and screws passing through the levers, of a bracket-arm and connecting-plate having pins adapted for engagement with the levers, and perforations in position to permit access to the screws for securing the plate when the same is in position, as set forth.

5. The combination, with a recessed base or supporting block, metal terminal plates secured therein, levers hinged to the plates, and screws passing through the levers, of a bracket-arm and connecting-plate having pins adapted for engagement with the levers, and perforations in position to permit access to the screws for securing the plate when the same is in position, as set forth.

6. The combination, with a recessed base or supporting block, hinged terminal levers within the same, springs for forcing one end of the levers away from the base, and screws for drawing them up, of a bracket-arm and connecting-plate having pins with heads that enter slots in the levers, as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 8th day of July, 1884.

EDWARD WESTON.

Witnesses:

W. FRISBY,
RAYMOND F. BARNES.