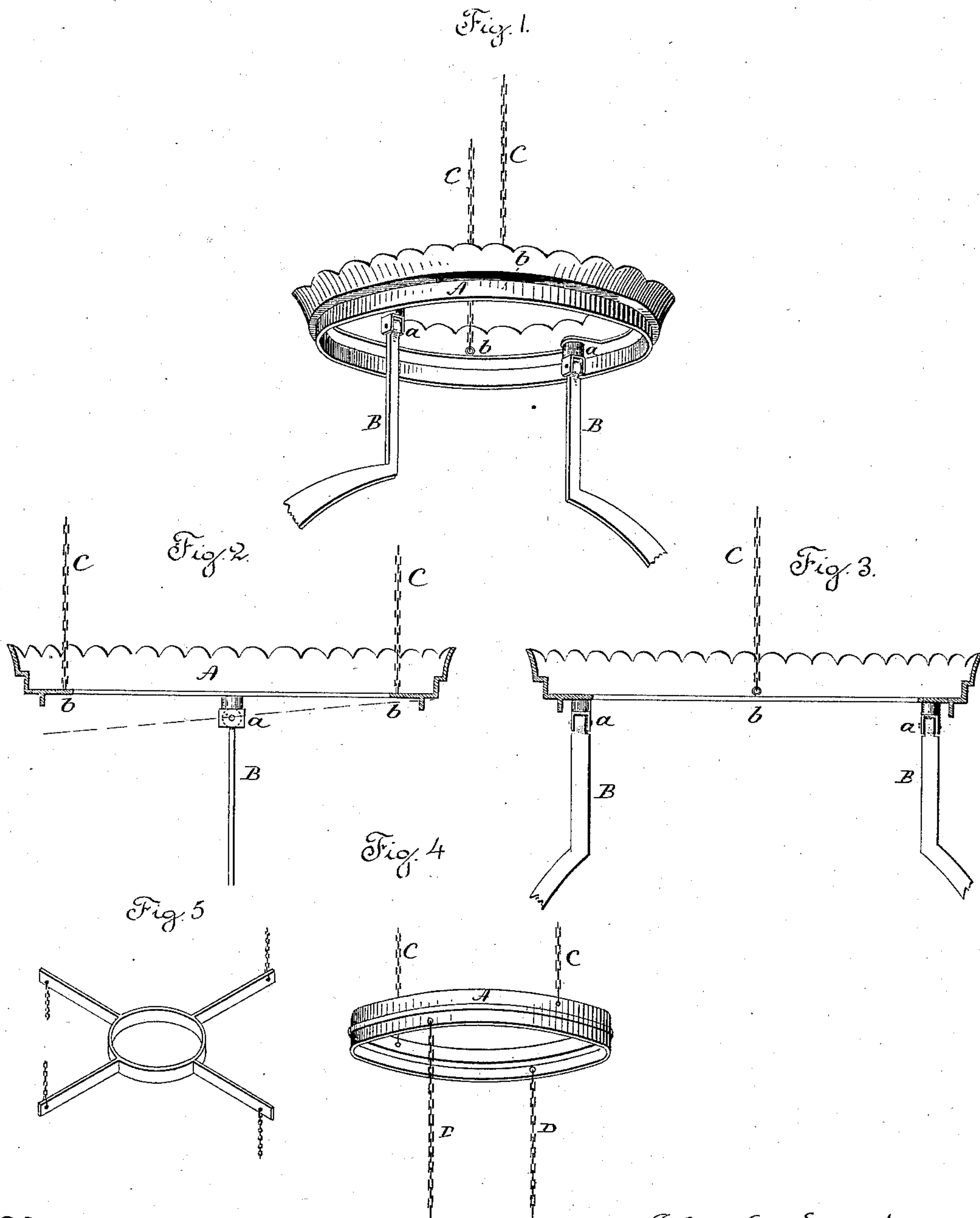


(No Model.)

J. A. EVARTS.
EXTENSION LAMP FIXTURE.

No. 335,997.

Patented Feb. 9, 1886.



Witnesses.
J. H. Shumway
Fred C. Earte

John A. Everts,
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By Atty.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN A. EVARTS, OF MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE BRADLEY & HUBBARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

EXTENSION LAMP-FIXTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 335,997, dated February 9, 1886.

Application filed October 5, 1885. Serial No. 178,968. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN A. EVARTS, of Meriden, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Extension Lamp-Fixtures; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a perspective view showing the shade-ring as the evener between the suspending device and the lamp-holder; Fig. 2, a vertical section of the same in the plane of the suspending-chains; Fig. 3, a vertical section of the same in the plane of the lamp-holder hinges, or at right angles to Fig. 2; Figs. 4 and 5, modifications.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of lamp-fixtures which are suspended by two chains from above, the chains having a counterbalancing weight or spring to aid in the lifting of the fixture. As the suspending-chains work over the drum above, there is great liability to irregularity of draft, as, if upon spring-drums, one run of the chain is liable to overlap, and thereby take up one side faster than the other, or in a counterbalancing-weight there is liability of the weight tilting, so that one chain will run slightly in advance of the other. Such irregular draft of the chains tends to throw the lamp-holding device out of level—that is, if one side is drawn up to a greater extent than the other, the lamp-holder must be tilted accordingly.

The object of my invention is to provide an evening device between the suspending-chains and lamp-holder, whereby the lamp-holder will retain its level irrespective of the position of the supporting-chains; and it consists of a ring or equivalent device interposed between the suspending-chains and the lamp-holder, the two suspending-chains being attached to the interposed device at points diametrically opposite each other, and the lamp-holder hung to the interposed device at two points diametrically opposite each other, but at right angles to the plane of the suspending-chains, and as more fully hereinafter described.

In the best construction of my invention I

provide a ring, A, to which at diametrically opposite points the two arms B B of the lamp-holder are hinged, as at *a*.

C C represent the suspending-chains, attached to the ring at diametrically-opposite points, but at right angles to the line of connection between the lamp-holder and the ring, and as at *b*, Figs. 1, 2, and 3. The arms B B are hung with their pivots in the same axial line, so that the holder is free to swing in a plane at right angles to the plane of the two suspending-chains. If, then, the suspending-chains work differently the one from the other, so as to give an incline to the ring A, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 2, the ring will turn upon the pivots *a*, by which the lamp-holder is connected, the inclination corresponding to the difference in the run of the chains, yet will leave the lamp-holder free to hang in its vertical position, irrespective of the position of the ring. The ring, as here represented, is the usual shade-ring, but the inclination which will be given to the shade under the irregular running of the chains will not materially affect the operation of the fixture as a whole. The interposed ring A may be at some point above the shade-ring, as seen in Fig. 4, C C representing the same suspending-chains; but instead of hinging the lamp-holder to the ring it is connected by suspending-chains D, these suspending-chains D being in the same relation to the suspending-chains above as described for the hinge connections, the chains extending down to the shade-ring or to the lamp-holder.

While I prefer to make the interposed device in the form of a ring, it may be in the form of a cross, say as seen in Fig. 5—that is, four arms, two in the same plane, and the other two in a plane at right angles to the first two, the suspension-chains C attached to the ends of one pair of arms, and the lamp-holder to the other pair.

I do not claim, broadly, the interposition of a device between the lamp-holder and the lifting device for the fixture, whereby the lamp-holder may retain its perpendicular position, irrespective of the run of the suspending-chains, as such, I am aware, broadly considered, is not new; but

What I do claim is—

1. In an extension lamp-fixture, the combination therewith of an evener interposed between the suspending device and the lamp-holder, the said evener constructed with four
5 points of connection, two diametrically opposite each other, to which the suspending-chains are attached, and two others diametrically opposite each other, but in a plane at right angles to the plane of the first two-mentioned
10 suspending-points, and to which last two suspending points the lamp-holder is hung, the said four points of connection being substantially an integral part of the evener and rigidly fixed with relation to each other, substantially
15 as described.

2. In an extension lamp-fixture, a ring having the lamp-holder hinged thereto at diametrically opposite points, the pintles of the hinge being in an axial line the one with the other, the two suspending-chains attached to said
20 ring at points diametrically opposite each other and in a plane at right angles to the plane of the axial line of the said hinges, substantially as described.

JOHN A. EVARTS.

Witnesses:

F. B. FAIRBANKS,
H. S. SAVAGE.