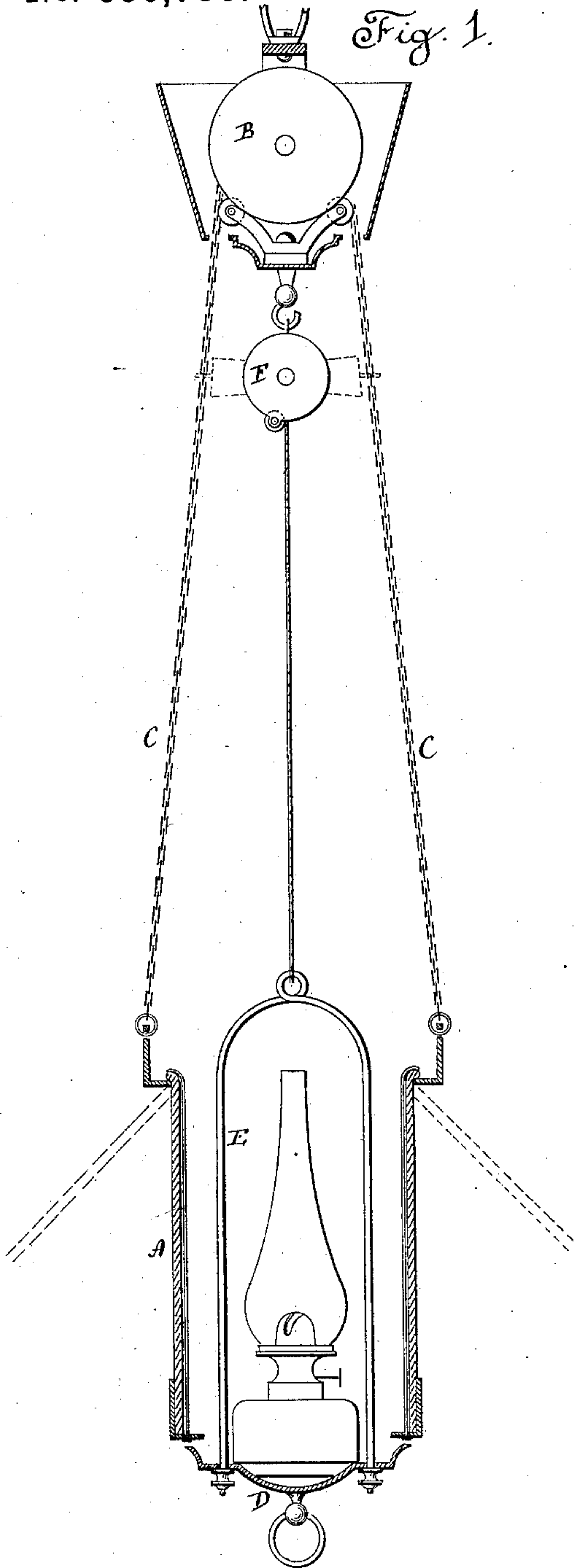


(No Model.)

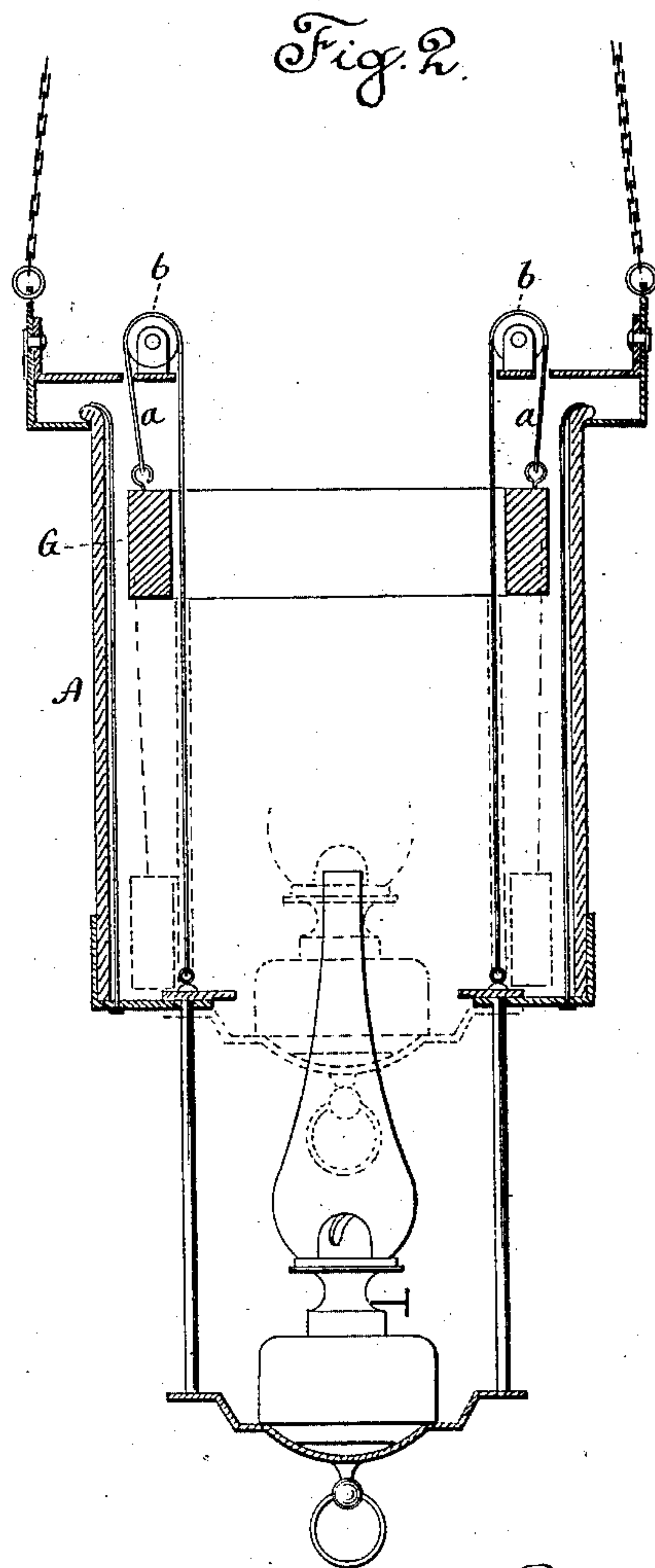
D. W. PARKER.
EXTENSION LAMP.

No. 336,738.

Patented Feb. 23, 1886.



Witnesses.
J. H. Thumway
Fred C. Carter



Dexter W. Parker,
Inventor.

By Atty.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DEXTER W. PARKER, OF MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE CHAS. PARKER COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

EXTENSION-LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 336,738, dated February 23, 1886.

Application filed November 23, 1885. Serial No. 183,590. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DEXTER W. PARKER, of Meriden, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Extension-Lamps; 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 vertical central section showing a side view of the lamp-frame and of the counterbalancing devices; Fig. 2, a modification in the lamp-counterbalancing arrangement.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of lamp-fixtures which consist of a single lamp with shade around it suspended from the ceiling, and such as commonly called "hall-lamps," from their peculiar adaptation to entrance-halls in dwellings, and is an improvement upon the invention for which Letters Patent of the United States No. 285,063 were granted. In said patent a suspension-spring device is secured at the ceiling, from which the entire fixture is supported. The lamp-holding device is attached directly to the chain which extends from the suspending device. The shade is adjustably hung upon pulleys applied to the fixture directly, and so that the shade may be raised or lowered independent of the lamp for the purpose of lighting; but as the lamp itself is pulled down the shade follows it, so that, as the lamp is suspended at a considerable height, if it be desired to light or trim the lamp, the lamp, with the shade, is pulled downward to the desired position, then the shade raised, supported by its own independent counter-balance, and when trimmed the shade is returned, and then the fixture may be again raised to its place.

The object of this present invention is to enable the lamp to be drawn down, as for the purpose of lighting or trimming, without necessarily moving the shade, but yet so that the shade may be drawn down or raised with the lamp when it is desired to adjust the light to different elevations; and it consists in the shade supported from a counterbalancing suspending device, combined with a lamp support or frame hung by a suspension device independent

ent of the suspension device which supports the shade, and whereby either may be moved independent of the other, and as more fully hereinafter described.

A represents the shade or casing within which the lamp is arranged. This shade is suspended by a counterbalancing device, B above, attached to the ceiling. This counterbalancing device, as here represented, is a spring-barrel, the construction of which is too well known to require particular description. From it two chains, C C, extend into connection with the shade below, and so that as the shade is drawn down the barrel will be revolved and wind the spring, or, when raised, the reaction of the spring will aid in lifting the shade and support it at any elevation to which it may be placed.

D is the lamp-support below the shade, and from which, as here represented in Fig. 1, a loop or frame, E, extends up within the shade and above the chimney. The lamp-support is suspended, as represented in Fig. 1, by a spring-drum, F, hung to the canopy which incloses the main counter-balance B, and so that the lamp may be drawn downward independent of the shade, such downward movement imparting revolution to the drum F, which winds the spring, and on the return of the lamp the reaction of the spring aids in that movement and supports the lamp in the position to which it may be set.

By making the lamp holder and shade independent of each other and suspended upon independent devices the lamp may be drawn down without movement of the shade for lighting or trimming, and then returned to its place, or the shade and lamp together may be drawn up or down and adjusted to any desired elevation, and when so adjusted the lamp may be drawn from the shade without disturbing that position.

The construction of the shade and its holding device is immaterial to the invention, that shown in Fig. 1 being common and well known, and requires no detailed description.

While I prefer to attach the suspending device for the lamp in a fixed position, it may be hung upon supports in the chains which extend to the shade, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 1, the broken lines representing a bar connecting the two chains, and the drum as

supported in said bar. In this case there is the same independence of the shade and lamp, but with this difference, that the suspending device for the lamp will always remain in the same relation to it—that is to say, if the shade be drawn down or raised, the suspending device for the lamp will move with the shade; but when any desired position of the shade is attained then the suspending device for the lamp becomes fixed, and the operation of the lamp is the same as if suspended from a permanent position above.

Instead of employing a spring-barrel as the suspension device for the lamp, the counter-balancing device may be in the form of a weight, as represented in Fig. 2, G showing a weight within the shade A, from which chains or cords *a* extend over pulleys *b* on the shade portion of the fixture down to the lamp-frame, and so that the lamp may be drawn down from the shade, and without moving the shade, the weight rising as the lamp is drawn down, and as seen in Fig. 2, or raised, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 2. The weight descends and stands at any point as a counter-balance for the lamp.

It will be understood that any of the known suspension devices may be employed as the principal suspending device.

While specially designed for hall lights, in which case the shade entirely incloses the lamp, a flaring shade may be employed, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 2, and form what is commonly called a "library-lamp." I therefore do not wish to be understood as limiting my invention to any particular style of shade; it only being essential that there shall be a shade-supporting frame in connection with the suspending device.

To further illustrate the advantages of this invention over the previous arrangements of extension lamp-fixtures a single illustration only will be required. Supposing the fixture, as a whole, to stand in a desirable position, as in the hall of a dwelling, the shade is usually heavy, ornamental, and expensive. In the usual construction, where the shade and the lamp are dependent one upon the other—that is, where they are hung together—so that when the lamp is drawn down the shade will

rise, in such movement the shade is liable to many accidents, the concussion of the parts coming together—that is, when the shade falls as the lamp rises—is double what it would be were the shade stationary and the lamp only movable. Again, in constructions where the lamp and shade are so hung as to be necessarily drawn down together and then the lamp removed, the shade is exposed to many accidents which could not occur were it left in its elevated and normal position.

By making a shade and lamp independent of each other—that is, an independent counter-balance for the lamp, whereby it may be moved down or up without movement of the shade—the lamp-support may be made very light, and therefore require but a very light counter-balance, and very much lighter than can be done where the shade forms the counter-balance for the lamp, and generally in extension lamp-fixtures made in accordance with this invention the capacity of the lamp-holder to be drawn down, as for the purpose of lighting and trimming, leaving the shade in its normal position, will avoid many of the accidents to which the shade and fixture are liable when the shade performs the office of the counter-balance for the lamp-holder, or when the lamp holder and shade are fixed with relation to each other and supported by a counter-balance common to both.

From the foregoing it will be understood that I make no claim to anything shown or described in said Patent No. 285,063; but

What I do claim is—

In an extension lamp-fixture, a shade-holding frame, a counter-balance above with connection therefrom to said shade-holding frame, a lamp-support, and a second counter-balance independent of the counter-balance of the shade, the said second counter-balance in connection with the said lamp-frame, substantially as described, and whereby the down-and-up movement of the lamp may be made independent of the shade-holding frame, substantially as described.

DEXTER W. PARKER.

Witnesses:

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