

(No Model.)

F. THOMSON.
HANGER FOR ELECTRIC LAMPS.

No. 365,414.

Patented June 28, 1887.

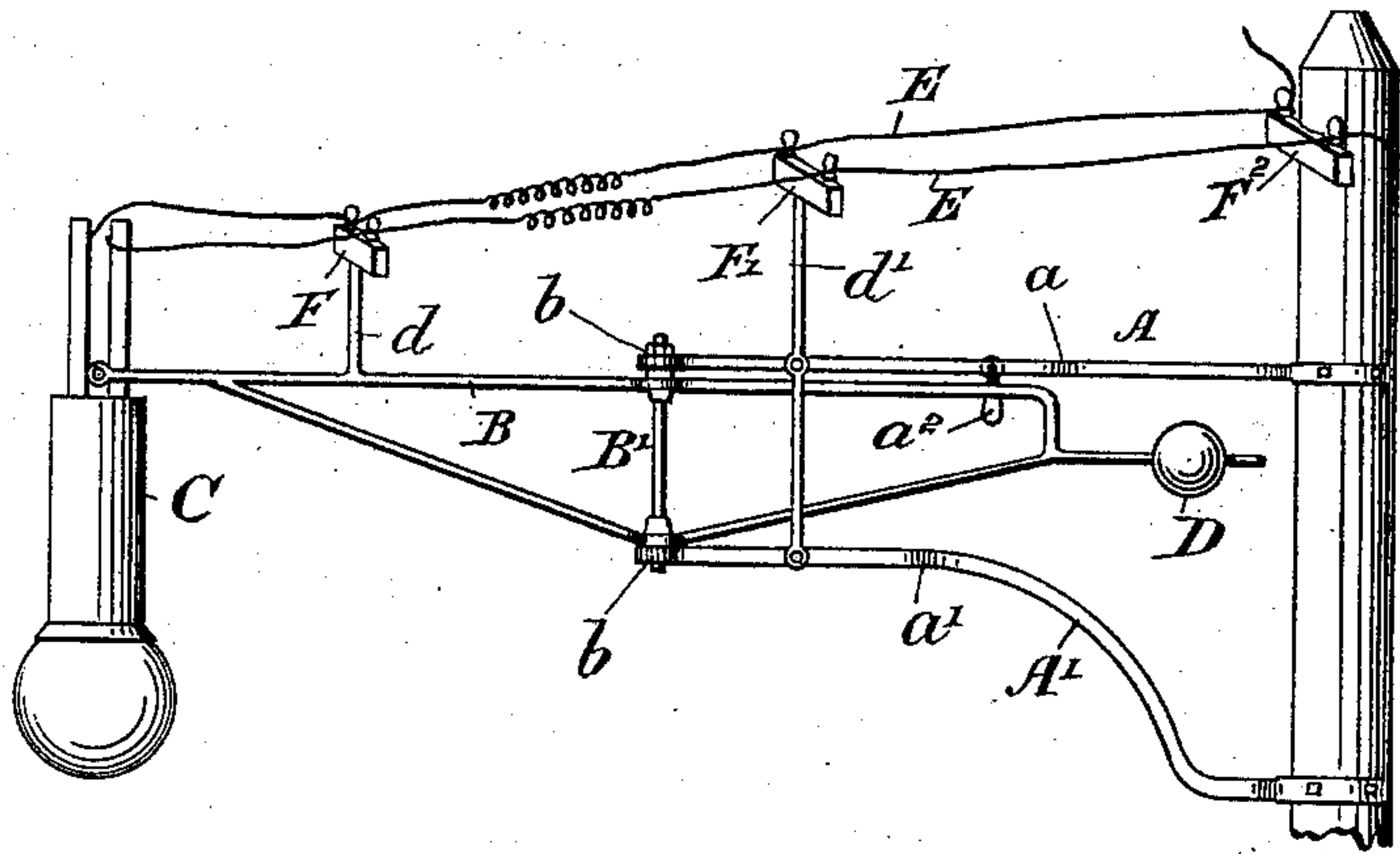


FIG. 1

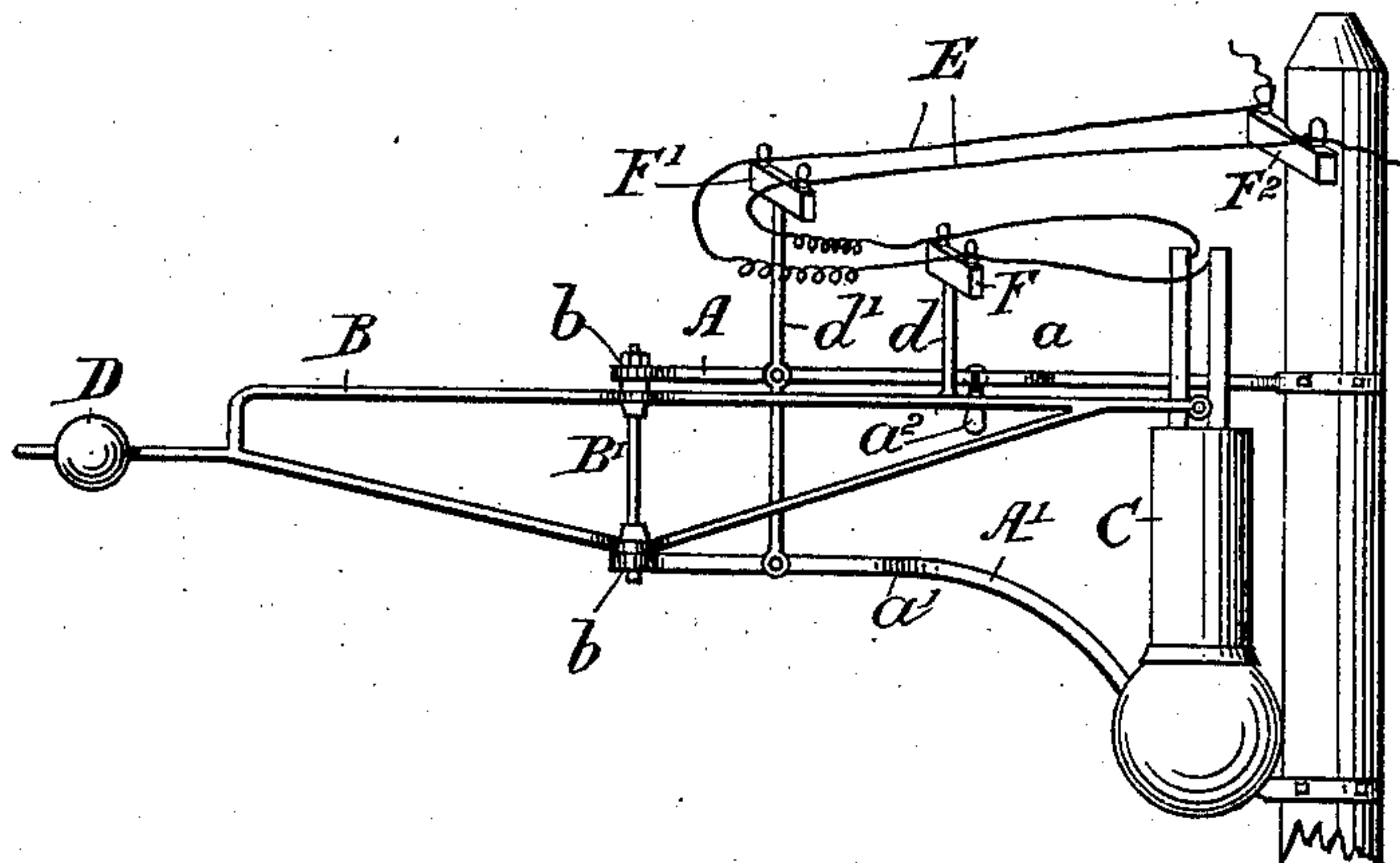


FIG. 2

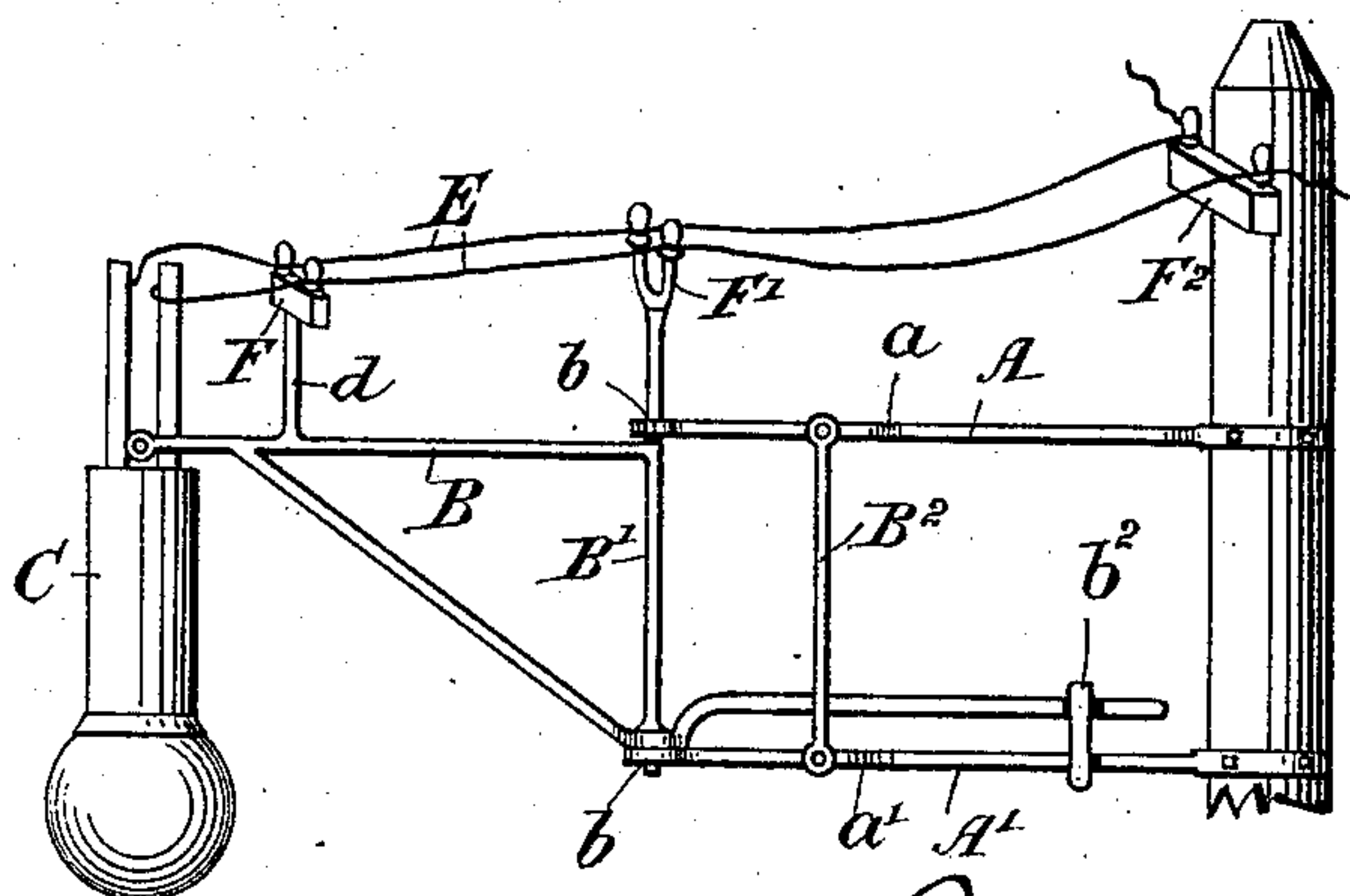


FIG. 3

Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK THOMSON, OF MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA.

HANGER FOR ELECTRIC LAMPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 365,414, dated June 28, 1887.

Application filed February 19, 1887. Serial No. 228,161. (No model.) Patented in Canada March 9, 1887, No. 26,180.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK THOMSON, at present of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal and Province of Quebec, Canada, have invented a certain new and useful Improved Hanger for Electric Lamps, (a patent for which has been granted in Canada, No. 26,180, March 9, 1887;) and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention has reference to the supports of electric-arc lamps in which the carbons must be renewed and readjusted, and is intended to do away with the necessity of lowering such lamps for the above purposes.

I propose to secure to the post or other vertical support a double bracket, the upper arm of which is horizontal and the lower curved or bent, so as to form a seat or resting-place for the trimmer. In the ends of this double bracket are formed eyes, through which passes the pivot-pin of a swinging bracket, carrying on one end the lamp and on the other a counterpoise. This arrangement allows the lamp to be easily swung in within reach of the trimmer. The connecting-wires to the lamp are carried on horizontal cross-arms supported one on the fixed and the other on the swinging bracket, there being an extra length of line between these two, so as to avoid any strain on the connections in swinging the extension-bracket out or in. To either the fixed or swinging bracket is secured a link, hook, or stop to prevent the extension-bracket from swinging round.

In a short hanger, or one with little projection, the counterpoise may be omitted, the depth of the bracket being slightly increased. For full comprehension, however, of the invention, reference must be had to the annexed drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of my hanger attached to an electric-light pole with extension swung out; Fig. 2, a similar view with extension swung in, and Fig. 3 a view of modification of hanger.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

A A' are the arms forming the fixed bracket, projecting any distance required and being

usually forked from about the points marked, respectively, aa' , and having their ends shaped so as to fit the post, to which they are secured by bolts or by any suitable means.

B is the swinging bracket, preferably trussed and turning upon a center pin, B', passing through eyes $b b$, formed in the ends of arms A A'.

C is the electric lamp secured on one end of B, and D a counterpoise mounted on an extension of the opposite end.

Connection is made from the main wires of the circuit to the poles of the lamp by the wires E E, carried on the cross-arms F, F', and F², the first of these being carried on an upright, d , forming part of B, the second, F', on an upright, d' , passing down through and secured to the fixed bracket, and the third, F², being secured in the usual way to the pole. The upright d' acts as a brace for connecting the brackets A A', and will also serve as a stop to prevent the bracket B from being swung too far round.

In the modification shown in Fig. 3, and which is applicable where the hanger is required to project but a small distance, comparatively, the bracket B is somewhat differently framed and the counterpoise dispensed with, the pivot-pin B' carrying the cross-piece F', and another vertical piece, B², being provided as a brace and stop. b^2 is a link or catch for locking the swinging bracket in position.

It will be seen that the trimmer, having mounted to the height of the bracket, can, by turning up the hook a^2 or other locking device, swing the lamp in within easy reach and replace the carbons, or do any adjustment necessary, and that the necessity of lowering the lamp for these purposes is entirely done away with.

Although the invention is shown as applied to an electric-light pole, it is obvious that by a slight modification of the fastenings of the fixed bracket any other support will serve.

I am aware of the Patent No. 314,976, granted on the 31st March, 1886, to W. H. O'Beirne, and also of Patent No. 347,830, granted to J. J. Renehan, on 24th August, 1886, and No. 348,845, granted to C. C. Haskins, dated the 7th September, 1886; but in all these the hanger is pivoted so as to al-

low the outer end, or the one carrying the lamp, to be lowered, which construction I disclaim.

What I claim is as follows:

1. A hanger for an electric lamp, consisting of a bracket fixed to a support, an arm forming an extension of same and carrying the lamp always at the same height, and a vertical pivot-pin on which said lamp is swung in and out on the same horizontal plane.
2. The combination, in an electric-lamp hanger, of a bracket fixed to a support, an extension-bracket swinging horizontally on a pivot and carrying on one end the lamp and on the other a counterpoise, all substantially as herein set forth.

3. In an electric-lamp hanger, a fixed bracket carrying a pivoted extension and formed of an upper straight arm and a lower bent arm, both forked and having their ends curved so as to fit the pole, all as herein set forth.

4. The combination, in an electric-lamp hanger, of a bracket secured to a support, a horizontal swinging extension of same, and a catch on said bracket to hold extension, all as and for the purposes set forth.

FREDERICK THOMSON.

Witnesses:

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WM. P. McFEAT.