(No Model.)

L. HORNBERGER & G. L. COOPER.

HANGING LAMP.

No. 375,536. Patented Dec. 27, 1887.

Fig. 1

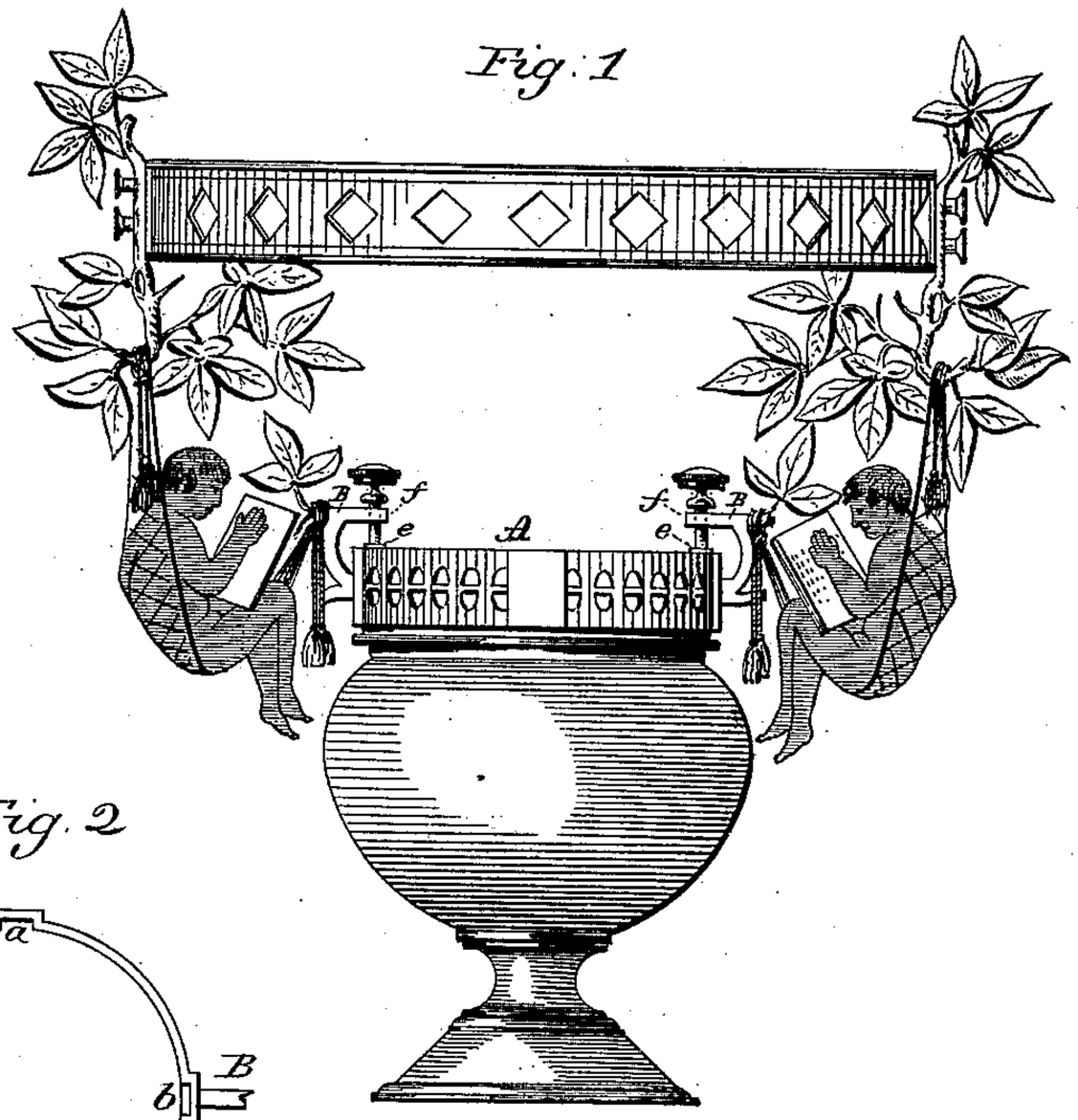


Fig. 2

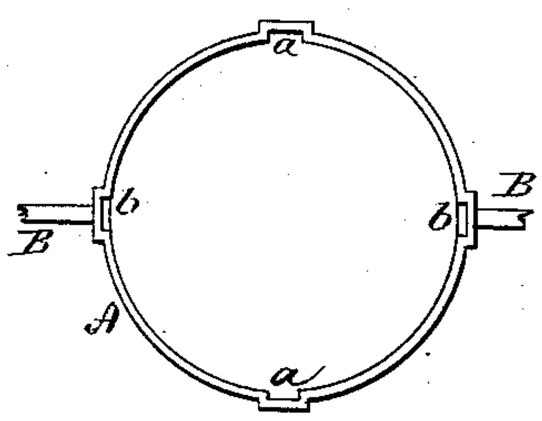


Fig. 3

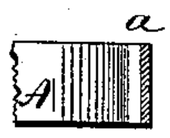


Fig. 4

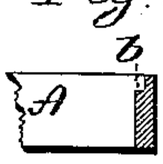


Fig. 5

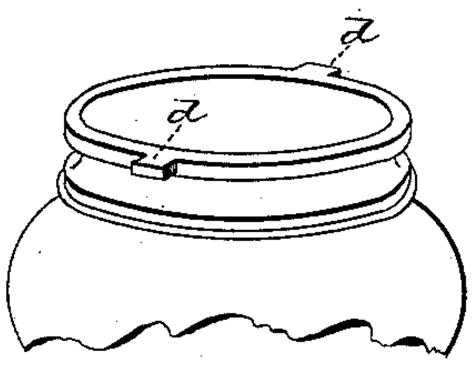
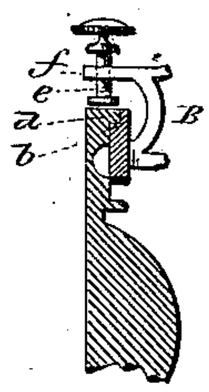


Fig. 6



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS HORNBERGER AND GEORGE L. COOPER, OF MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNORS TO EDWARD MILLER & COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

HANGING LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 375,536, dated December 27, 1887.

Application filed January 13, 1887. Serial No. 224,173. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, LOUIS HORNBERGER and GEORGE L. COOPER, of Meriden, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Hanging Lamps; and we 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 side view of the pendant complete; Fig. 2, a top view of the shade-ring; Fig. 3, a vertical section of the ring through one of the recesses *a;* Fig. 4, a vertical section through one of the depressed seats *b;* Fig. 5, a perspective view of the neck of the fount detached; Fig. 6, a vertical section through the ring, showing the adjustable stop over the seat.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of hanging lamps in which the fount is made removable and in which a shade is fixed in the frame above. Many of this class of lamps are hung to the ceiling by adjusting devices, so that the lamp may be drawn down or raised, as the case may be, and held at any desired elevation. In some cases the frame, or "harp," as it is called, extends below the lamp-fount, and so that a person may conveniently grasp the frame below the fount in raising or lowering; but in other cases the fount-holder is in the form of a ring, the ring secured to the frame at diametrically-opposite points. In this case there is no part of the frame below the ring to be grasped; hence a person desiring to raise the lamp naturally places the hand upon the bottom of the fount, and then in raising lifts the hand only. Accidents frequently occur from thus thoughtlessly applying the raising power direct to the fount instead of to the frame, and in that class of lamps in which the fount is inclosed in a metal case made substantially a part of the fount this accident is more liable to occur. It is to this class of ring-shaped lamp-holders that our invention particularly relates, and has for its object to produce such an interlocking between the ring and the fount or shell, which is substantially the same thing.

A represents the fount-holder, of ring shape, and which is supported by side arms, B B, in the usual manner for this class of lamps, and may be made of any desired shape or ornamentation. The internal diameter of the ring corresponds to the external diameter of the neck of the fount or shell, as the case may be. Upon the inside of the ring two or more vertical recesses, *a a*, are formed, as seen in Fig. 2. In case of two recesses they should be diametrically opposite each other, as seen in Fig. 2. If more—say three—then they should be equidistant.

At points upon the inside of the ring, midway between the recesses *a*, similar recesses, *b b*, are formed; but these extend from the upper side downward for a short distance only, as seen in Fig. 4, instead of entirely through the ring, as do the recesses *a* in Fig. 3.

C represents the fount or shell containing the fount, the neck D of which corresponds in external diameter to the internal diameter of the ring A. The depth of the neck D is somewhat greater than the depth of the ring. On the neck at the upper edge are radially-projecting lugs *d*, corresponding in number, position, and size to the recesses *a* in the ring A, and so that the shell or fount may be inserted by passing the neck up through the ring, the lugs *d* passing through the recesses *a;* and then, when the lugs are above and clear from the recesses *a*, a rotative movement of the shell or fount will carry the lugs around until they reach the recessed seats *b*, which also correspond to the lugs *d*, and so that arriving at that point the shell or fount will drop, bringing the lugs into the seats *b*, and so as to interlock the shell or fount with the ring and prevent accidental rotation of the shell or fount. Over the seats *b* a stop, *e*, is introduced, say, in the form of a screw in an ear, *f*, on the frame, as seen in Fig. 6, so that when the shell or fount is in place the screw may be turned down to a bearing upon the upper edge of the neck, and so that upward movement of the shell or fount, independent of the ring or frame, is impossible, and the accidents liable to occur with a loose fount or shell in a ring-holder are avoided.

We have used the term "shell" or "fount" as meaning the removable part which carries the oil, burner, &c.; and we wish to be understood by the term "fount," as hereinafter used,

to include either a fount or a shell adapted to receive a fount.

The adjustable stops over the depressed seats are desirable; but they may be omitted, as after the lugs have dropped into the seats it will be impossible to return the fount unless it be raised, and such raising of the fount is not liable to accidentally occur.

We are aware that hanging lamps have been constructed with a ring to receive the fount and with vertical recesses through the ring, with corresponding radial projections on the fount adapted to pass through said vertical recesses and then the fount turned to take the said projections out of line with the recesses and onto a bearing on the ring; but we are not aware that the fount-holding ring has been constructed with a depressed seat to receive the said projections when properly located, which is the essential feature of our invention, the advantages of these seats being that the lamp, turned into a position to permit the lugs on the fount to drop into the said depressed seats, forms an interlock with the ring, which prevents the possible turning of the fount in the ring without first raising the fount, and whereby other locking devices may be avoided.

We claim—

In a hanging-lamp fixture substantially such as described, the combination of a fount-holding ring, A, the said ring constructed with vertical recesses *a*, and a fount adapted to pass up through said ring and constructed with radial lugs *d*, corresponding to said recesses *a*, the said ring also constructed with depressed seats *b*, distant from said recesses *a* and corresponding to said lugs *d*, with an adjustable stop over said seats, substantially as described.

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