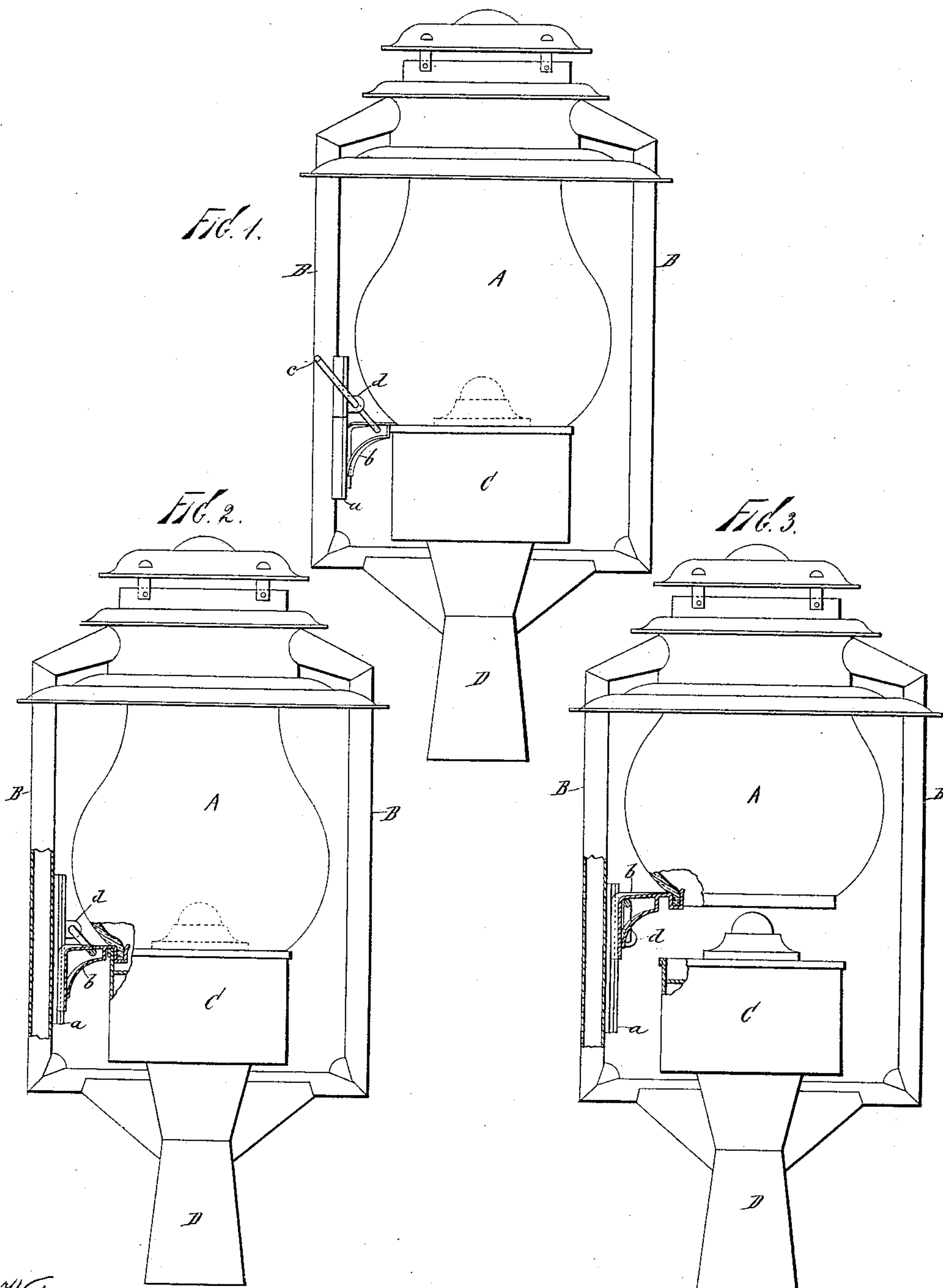


(No Model.)

C. L. BETTS.
TUBULAR LAMP.

No. 381,461.

Patented Apr. 17, 1888.



Witnesses:
John Buckle,
L. H. Osgood,

Charles L. Betts,
Inventor;
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Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES L. BETTS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO THE R. E. DIETZ COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

TUBULAR LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 381,461, dated April 17, 1888.

Application filed April 12, 1887. Serial No. 234,548. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES L. BETTS, of New York city, county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tubular Lamps, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

My invention has relation to tubular lamps, especially those employing globes of large size and intended for outdoor use, such as street-lamps, and relates particularly to means for elevating the globe from off its seat and holding it in elevated position for cleaning, lighting, trimming, and otherwise caring for the lamps.

The object of my invention is to provide a simple, cheap, and efficient device by use of which the globe may be easily and quickly elevated from off its seat, and when so elevated will be securely held in raised position and easily and quickly returned.

To accomplish this my improvements involve the application to one of the tubes of a vertically-adjustable bracket, and the combination with such bracket of a simple form of lever or crank by which the bracket with the globe may be powerfully elevated to the required height above its seat, and by which the globe will be held in elevated position until released and permitted to return to its proper position for use as a globe.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a tubular street-lamp having my improved device applied in connection therewith, the globe being shown as seated for use. Fig. 2 is a view, partly in section and partly in elevation, showing the construction and arrangement of the sliding bracket and the parts adjacent thereto. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2, except that the globe is shown elevated and secured in elevated position.

In all the figures like letters of reference, wherever they occur, indicate corresponding parts.

A is the globe; B B, the side tubes; C, the oil-pot, and D the socket by which the lamp structure may be mounted upon a post. The globe is somewhat heavy and difficult to raise. Upon one of the side tubes I mount the ways

or guides *a*, within which the globe lifting and holding bracket may travel up and down and by which it will be retained against accidental displacement.

The bracket or arm is represented at *b*. It is made amply strong and stiff for the purposes desired, and moves up and down in the ways *a*. The bracket or arm, as shown, consists of a vertical portion which slides upon the ways, a horizontal extension connected with the vertical portion and extended far enough to reach the under side of the globe, and an inclined strut or brace after the manner of ordinary brackets contributing stiffness and strength.

In a previous application patented June 3, 1887, No. 364,570, I have shown a similarly-shaped bracket moving in sliding ways and intended to engage with the perforated globe-bottom, carrying the globe and bottom up when the bracket is raised directly by the thumb or finger. In the present case it is intended to make the bracket engage with the lower margin of the globe, so that when elevated the lower end of the globe will be left open, thereby affording free access to the interior for cleaning. For this reason I bend the top of the bracket so that it will fit underneath the lower margin of the globe and form it in the shape of a hook, as plainly shown, so that when the globe is elevated it will be in no danger of being moved off the bracket. The bracket is thin enough to fit between the lower margin of the globe and the rim which forms the seat therefor.

At *c* is a lever or crank journaled at any convenient point, as *d*, and made to engage with the under side of the top piece of the bracket or arm. By pulling down upon the outer end of this crank the bracket and the globe resting thereon are elevated with the application of but very little power, and they are forced to move in straight lines by reason of the bracket being confined to the ways. When the inner arm of the lever is brought to a vertical position, as shown in Fig. 3, the bracket rests thereon and is held in elevated position, so that the globe when raised is securely held at the position to which adjusted.

By simply turning the outer end of the lever up (which carries the inner end down) the

5 bracket is unlocked and the globe allowed to move down to its seat, the bracket traveling down with it. The device may of course be applied to other tubular lamps or lanterns besides street-lamps, but is best adapted for use with lamps of large size.

10 The arrangement is simple, cheap, durable, and effective, and admirably answers the purpose or object of the invention, as previously set forth.

15 I am aware that chimney or globe supporting brackets have been made movable in ways secured to the air-tubes of lanterns, and that a globe-supporting yoke has been made to embrace the air-tubes and slide thereon, this yoke being held in an elevated position by springs. Such constructions are not claimed herein, and my improvement relates to the matter particularly hereinafter pointed out, whereby a
20 pivoted lever may be used to raise the globe-supporting bracket and to hold it when raised in an elevated position. This construction enables the globe to be raised without grasping

either it, the base-plate, or the brackets. The same movement that effects the elevation of the globe puts the lever in proper position to support it, one movement of the lever only being required either to raise and secure the globe or to release and lower it. 25

Having now fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is— 30

In a tubular lamp, the sliding bracket mounted upon ways provided for it and engaging with the lower margin of the globe, and the operating-lever arranged to move and hold the bracket, the parts being combined substantially in the manner and for the purposes set forth. 35

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses. 40

CHARLES L. BETTS.

Witnesses:

W. J. MORGAN,
JOHN BUCKLER.