

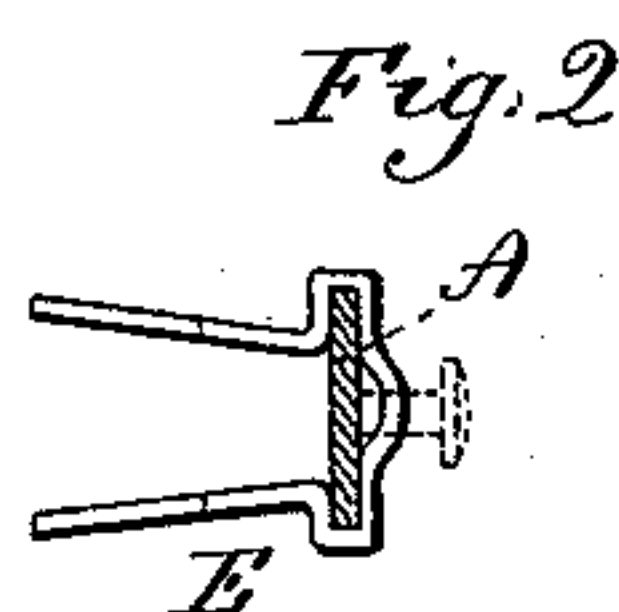
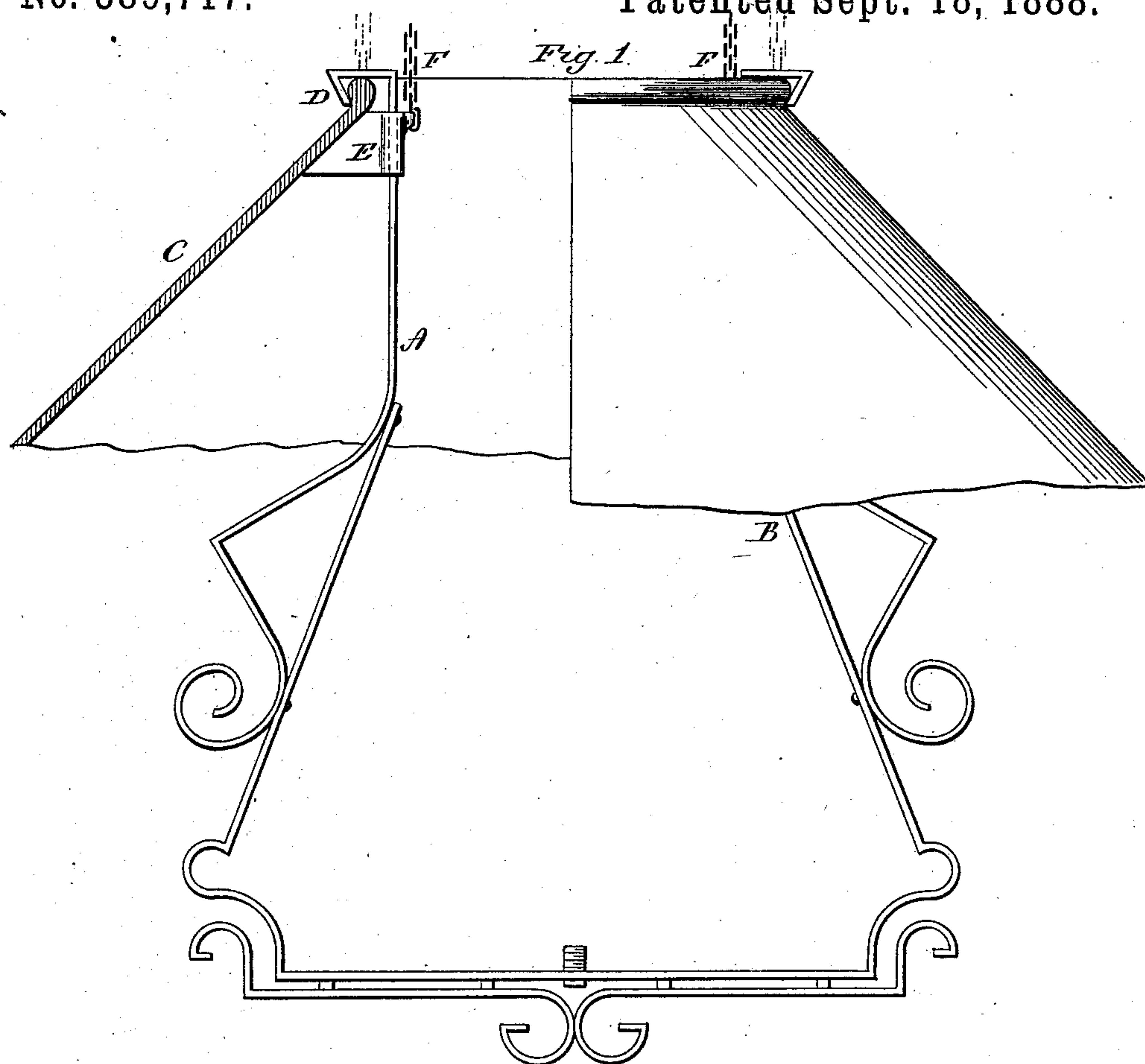
(No Model.)

H. D. RICHARDSON.

HANGING LAMP.

No. 389,717.

Patented Sept. 18, 1888.



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY D. RICHARDSON, OF ANSONIA, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO WALLACE  
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## HANGING LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 389,717, dated September 18, 1888.

Application filed February 27, 1888. Serial No. 265,465. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY D. RICHARDSON, of Ansonia, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new  
5 Improvement in Hanging 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,  
10 and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a side view of fixture, one-half in vertical section; Fig. 2, a transverse section through one of the branches and its slide,  
15 also illustrating a modification.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of hanging lamps which consist of a frame composed of two branches connected at the bottom with a lamp-fount supported  
20 between the frame suspended by chains in connection with the respective branches. This frame is commonly called a "harp." A shade is usually required in this class of lamps, and the branches of the harp should come within the shade and be provided with some means  
25 by which the neck of the shade may be grasped, so as to be held in firm connection with the frame.

The object of my invention is to make a  
30 simple and cheap construction of harp which carries within itself means for securing the shade; and it consists in constructing the two branches of the harp with outwardly-turned hook-shaped projections adapted to overhang  
35 and engage the neck of the shade, combined with slides on the side of the branches below said hooks, which are adapted to move upward within the shade and form a bearing upon the inside opposed to the hook-shaped projections  
40 upon the outside, as more fully hereinafter described.

The particular shape or ornamentation of the harp is immaterial to the invention.

A represents one branch, and B the other  
45 branch, which are adapted to extend up inside the shade C. The upper ends of the two branches are turned outward to form downwardly-projecting open hooks D, which are adapted to embrace the neck of the shade  
50 upon the outside. Below the projections D a

slide, E, is placed upon each branch, which is adapted to move up and down thereon, and the outer edge or side of the slide shaped so that when drawn upward it will bear against the inside of the shade and opposed to the  
55 hooked projections, so that the shade will be grasped between the said hooked projections and the slides upon the inside, as represented in Fig. 1. The suspending-chains F are attached to said slides, so that the weight of the  
60 harp and lamp tends to hold the slides in their shade-clasping position, and thereby prevent accidental detachment of the shade.

The slides E are best made, as represented in Fig. 2, from sheet metal doubled around  
65 the branches, the outer edges projecting therefrom in the form of wings, and the edges of these wings are best made inclined in opposite direction to the hooks. The wings may be straight to a considerable extent, so as to  
70 include a broad space of bearing upon the inside of the shade. Instead of attaching the chains directly to the slides, the chains may be attached directly to the harp, as indicated in broken lines in Fig. 1, and the slides secured  
75 to the branches by means of set-screws upon the inside; but I prefer to attach the chains directly to the slides as not only being the most convenient but safest.

To attach the shade, the chains and branches  
80 are passed up through the shade until the hooks may be set over the upper edge, the slides being moved downward accordingly. Then the slides are moved upward until they come to a bearing upon the inside of the shade,  
85 as represented in Fig. 1, so as to grasp the shade between the slides and hooks. To remove the shade, the operation of introduction is reversed.

It will be understood that the branches of  
90 the harp are sufficiently elastic to permit their approach toward each other for their introduction to the shade.

I do not claim, broadly, a harp to a hanging lamp having the upper ends turned out-  
95 ward to embrace the neck of the shade, as such construction, I am aware, is very old.

I am aware that hanging lamps have been constructed with the frame having its upper end overhanging the bead of the shade, with  
100



various devices upon the inside to bear against the shade, and I am also aware that the engaging devices on the frame have been in connection with the suspending-chains. I therefore do not wish to be understood as claiming, broadly, such devices, the essential feature of my invention being the slides, which are arranged on the respective branches of the harp below the open-hooked projections on the ends of the harp; but

What I do claim as my invention is—

1. In a hanging lamp, the two branches of a harp constructed with outwardly-projecting and downwardly-open hooks D, adapted to embrace the neck of the shade, combined with slides E, arranged upon the respective branches of the harp below the hooked projections, and adapted to bear upon the inside

of the shade and opposed to the said hook projections, substantially as described. 20

2. In a hanging lamp, the two branches A B of the harp, each turned outward at its upper end and terminating in a downwardly-open hook, D, adapted to grasp the outside of the neck of the shade, combined with slides E on each of said branches below said hooked projections, the said slides adapted to bear upon the inside of the shade opposed to said hooked projections, and the suspending-chains attached to said slides, substantially as described. 25 30

HENRY D. RICHARDSON.

Witnesses:

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