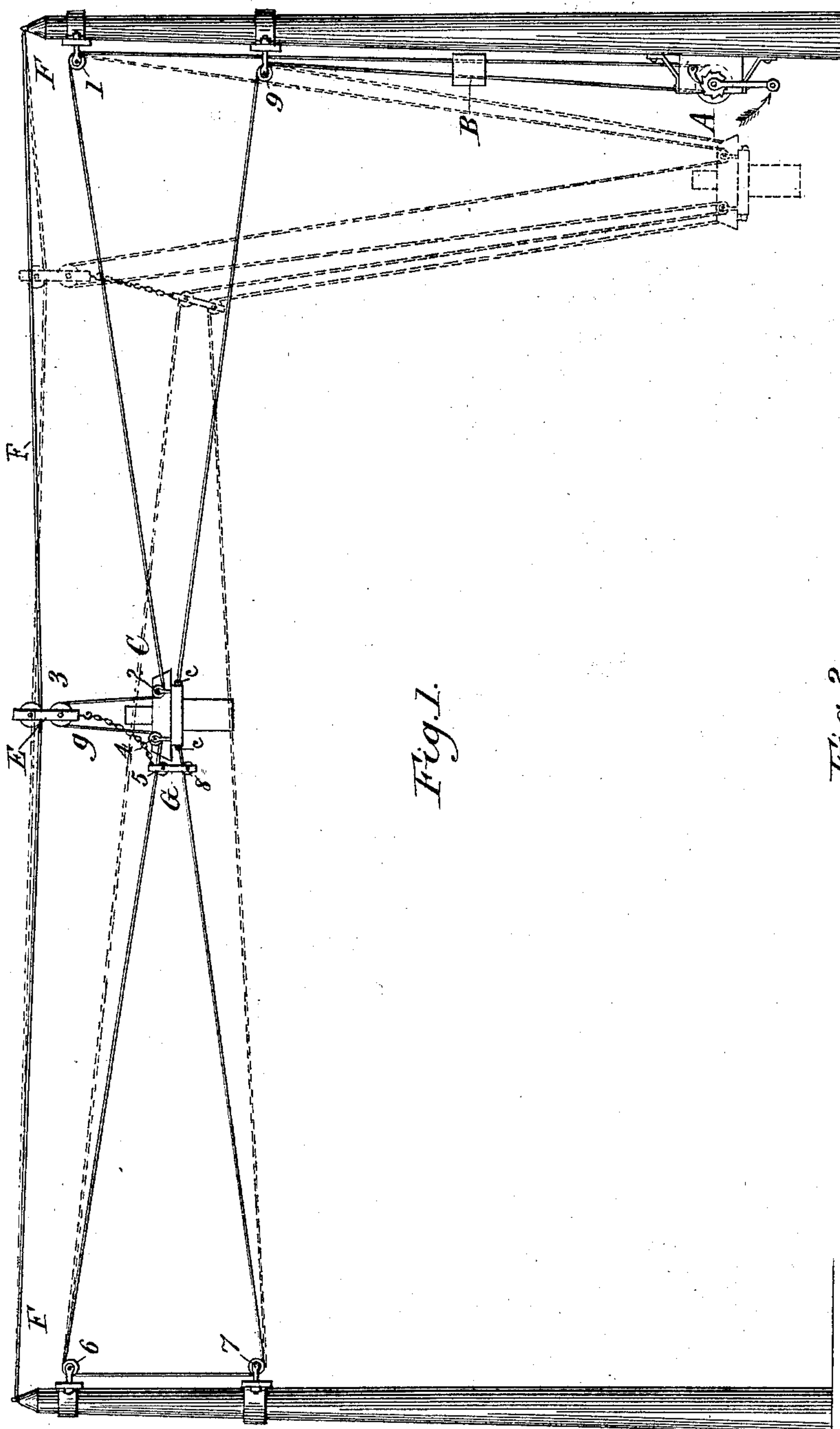


A. SIEGRIST.

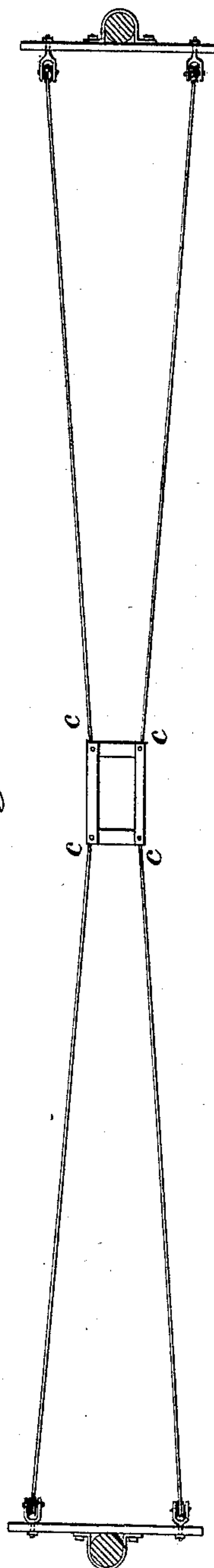
SUSPENDING ELECTRIC LIGHT LAMPS.

No. 396,897.

Patented Jan. 29, 1889.



*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*

Witnesses  
Theo. L. Popp  
Chester D. Howe.

Inventor:  
August Siegrist

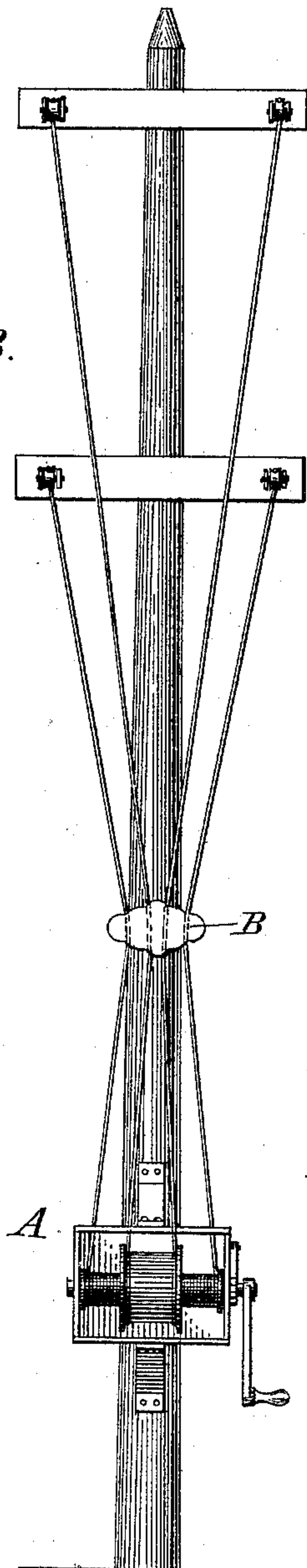
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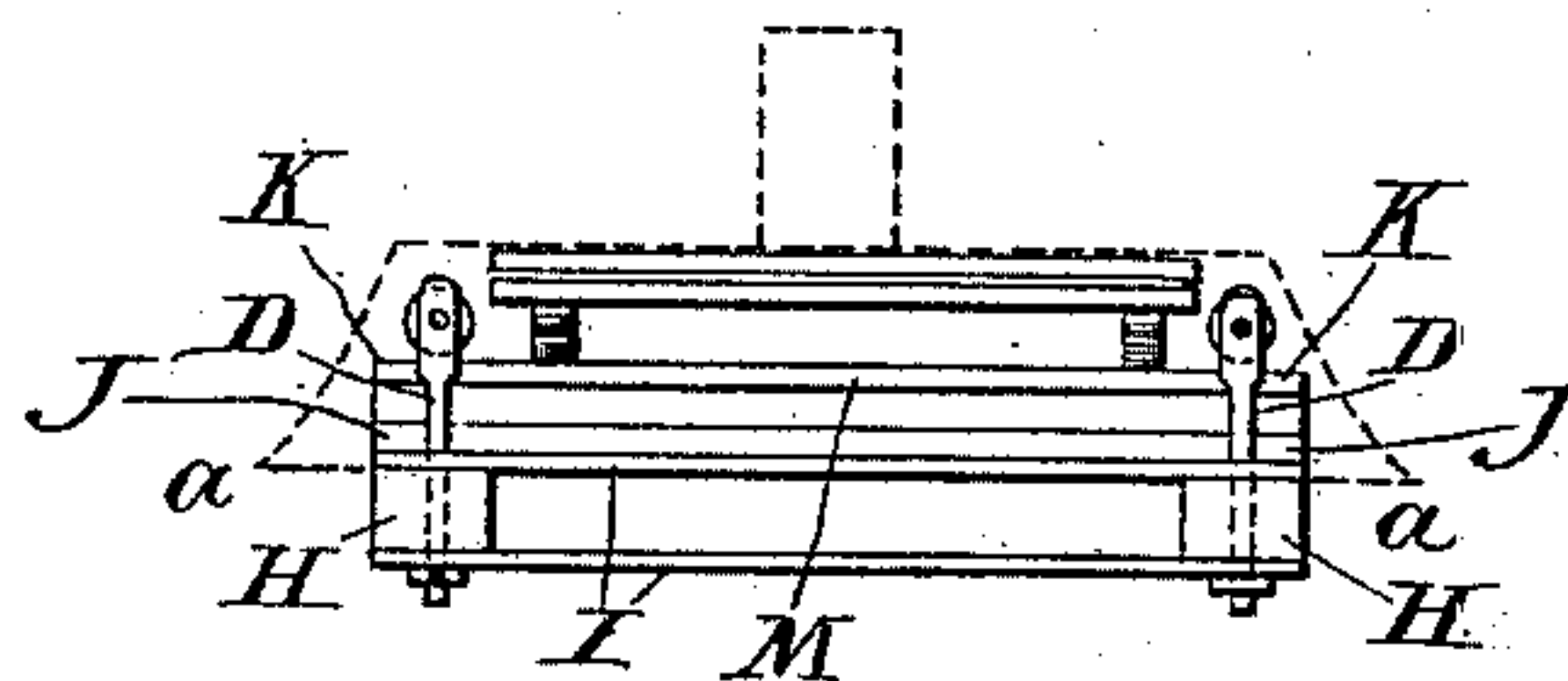
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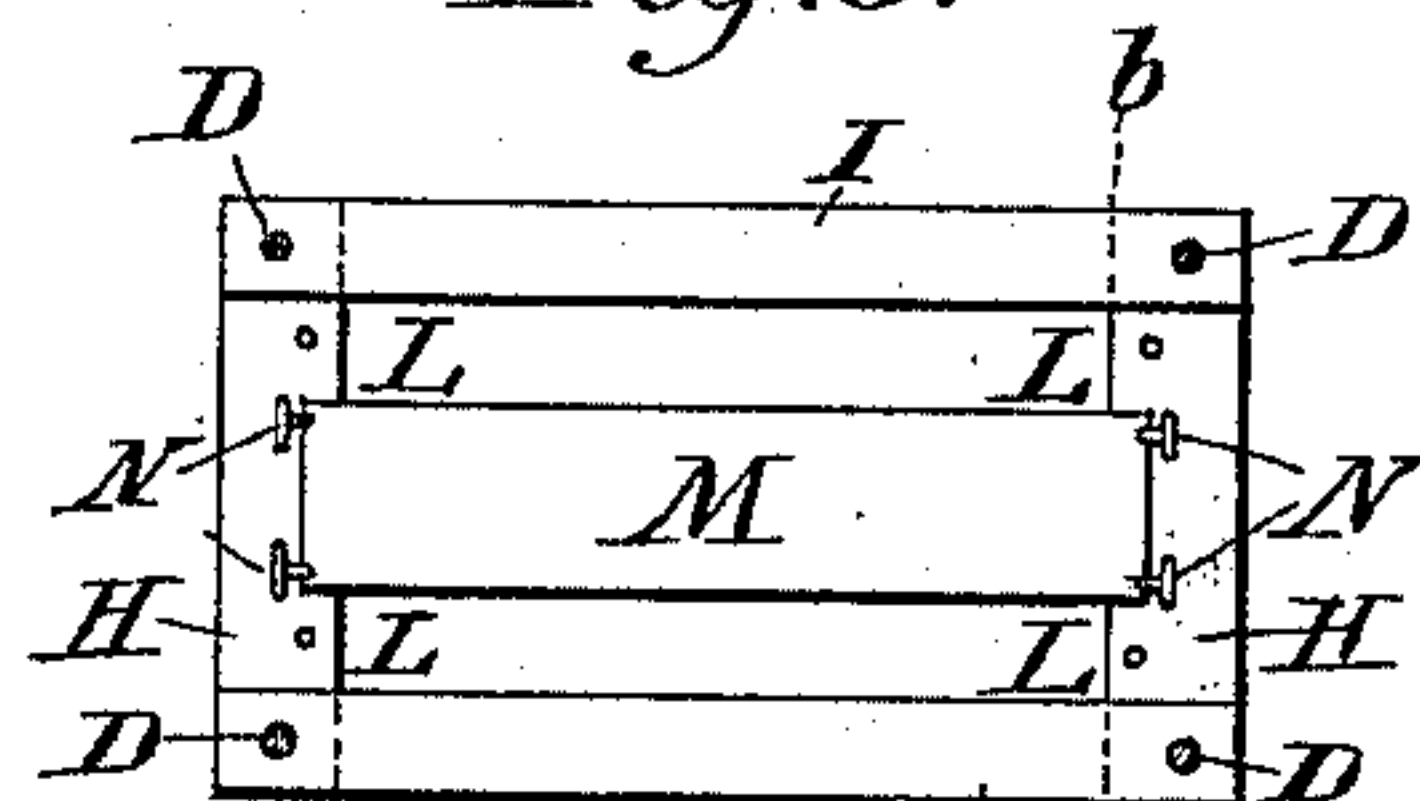
*Fig. 3.*



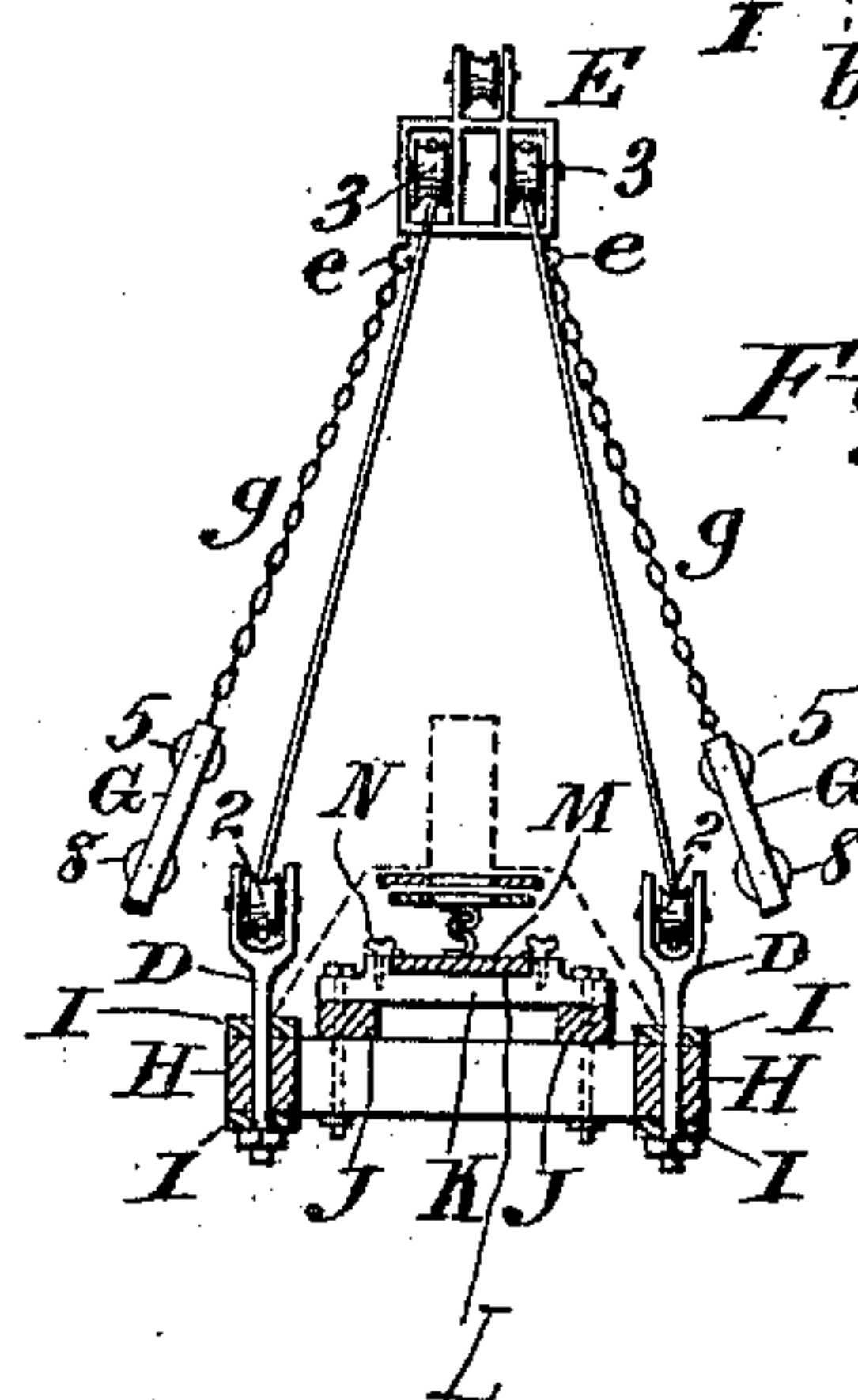
*Fig. 4.*



*Fig. 5.*



*Fig. 6.*



Witnesses:

*Theo. L. Popp.*

*Chester D. Howe.*

Inventor.

*August Siegrist.*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUST SIEGRIST, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

## SUSPENDING ELECTRIC-LIGHT LAMPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 396,897, dated January 29, 1889.

Application filed January 26, 1888. Serial No. 262,035. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, AUGUST SIEGRIST, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have devised new and useful Means for Suspending Electric-Light Lamps, a specification whereof is as follows.

The object of my device is to secure the electric-light lamp suspended in such a manner that the swinging to and fro and the tipping over in high winds, liable to interrupt the electric current, is rendered impossible, and at the same time to have free access and ready means for raising and lowering such lamps. This object is attained by mechanism and the arrangement of a series of cables illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure I is a view showing two poles and end or fixed points, between which and from one to another cables are drawn. The top or uppermost of these cables is stationary and used similarly as a cable is used for floating a boat across a river. Dotted lines show position of lamp and cables when lowered. Fig. II is a horizontal section of such cords or cables as drawn from one pole to another in such horizontal position. Fig. III is a front elevation of one of the poles, showing the arrangement of cables descending from cross-arms downward through a yoke and to windlass. Fig. IV is a sectional view of the framework forming the basket carrying the lamp suspended from a carriage traveling on the uppermost or stationary cable. Fig. V is a cross-section of Fig. IV, and Fig. VI is a cross-section of the carriage or basket and its details.

Similar letters and figures refer to similar parts.

From windlass A from the middle part of drum, which part is in diameter several times larger than the outer parts, two cables or cords run upward and pass through yoke B, then spreading out reach the upper arm. Passing over pulley 1 they assume their course across. Half-way across the cables meet the basket C. Passing under pulleys 2, journaled in claws provided on the upper end of uprights D, they again run upward and wind over pulleys 3, being pendent from carriage E, traveling on stationary cable F, stretched

from point to point on top of the poles. Going downward again, they pass under pulley 4, also journaled in claws on upper end of uprights D, and from there, first passing through yoke G over pulley 5, they reach the upper arm of the opposite pole. Winding over pulley 6 they go downward to 7, and, passing under 7, they start on their return across. Passing again through yoke G over pulleys 8, again meet the basket C, to which they are made fast on points c c c c. Up to these points cables actually form one section. However, if desired, they need not be cut, but may be continued, yet they must be fastened nevertheless, and the basket thereby prevented from shifting on such cables and at such points. Returning farther the cables meet pulleys 9, and, passing over same, go downward again through yoke B and to windlass A to parts of the drum having diameter smaller than the part from which they started. The respective ends of these cables must be attached to the drum in such manner that whenever the shaft is turned in the direction of the arrow at the crank, Fig. I, the starting ends, attached to the large drum, must deal out, while the returning ends, attached to the small drums, are to take in.

The windlass is provided with dog and ratchets, and the dog is thrown off whenever lamp is lowered, which is done by allowing drum to turn in the direction of the said arrow. The lamp will drop to a point most convenient for the attendant. The diameters of the drum must be regulated according to height of and distance between poles or end points. That part of the cables dealing out when the lamp is lowered having to deal out five or many times more than other parts are to take in the difference in diameters is made a necessity.

Owing to the fact that the cables are doubling up while the lamp is being lowered, it requires but little manual power to lift the same again into position, and all the parts can be built substantial, safe, and durable.

Yoke G is pendent from chains g, the upper end of which is attached to carriage E by means of a link, e, and its object is to keep the cables out of the way of traffic when lamp is lowered.

In the frame-work of the basket blocks or cross-bars II are joined by straps of iron, I, forming an oblong square, in the corners of which the uprights D are inserted. Additional blocks, J and K, are bolted to II, and in block K the recess L provides a seat for the lamp-board M. Thumb-screws firmly hold down this board. If circular or in any other shape, recess L must be shaped accordingly in order to receive such board. A current is effected by suspending the wires along the cables on the section extending from pulleys 9 to points *c c* by means of cords and rings in same manner and principle of a sliding curtain, wires folding up when lamp is lowered, and stretch out again when raised, which is not shown in the drawings.

I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

In a device for suspending electric-light lamps, a series of cables, in combination with baskets C, carriage E, pulleys 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, yokes B and G, and windlass A, provided with a single drum divided into parts of which some are, in diameter, many times larger than others, substantially and identically as shown, described, and for purposes set forth.

AUGUST SIEGRIST.

Witnesses:

ALBERT ROEHSLER,  
M. P. HOLTZ.