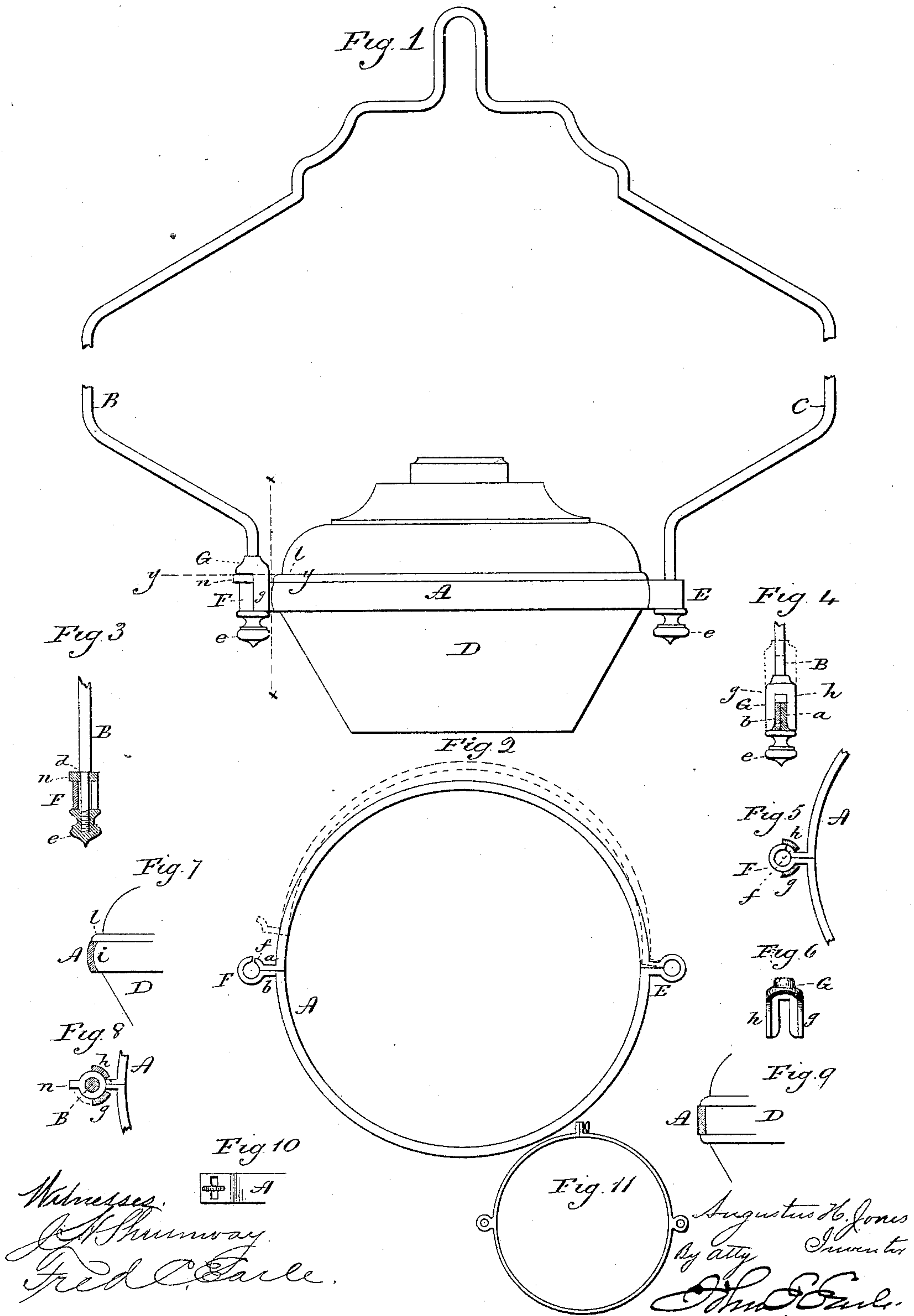


(No Model.)

A. H. JONES.
HANGING LAMP.

No. 424,714.

Patented Apr. 1, 1890.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUSTUS H. JONES, OF MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE
MERIDEN BRONZE COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

HANGING LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 424,714, dated April 1, 1890.

Application filed May 24, 1889. Serial No. 311,994. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUSTUS H. JONES, of Meriden, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new 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, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a side view of the fixture complete; Fig. 2, a top view of the fount-ring; Fig. 3, a vertical central section through the ear F at the divided end of the ring, showing its attachment to the frame at that point; Fig. 4, a vertical section on line *xx* of Fig. 1, looking outward; Fig. 5, a top view of the divided end of the ring, showing the ear with the two legs of the collar in horizontal section; Fig. 6, a front view of the collar detached; Fig. 7, a vertical section through the ring and a portion of the fount; Fig. 8, a transverse section through the frame on line *yy* of Fig. 1, illustrating the operation of the collar and showing its stop; Figs. 9, 10, and 11, modifications.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of hanging lamps in which a single fount is employed, supported in a ring from which a frame extends upward outside the fount, the branches of the frame being brought together to a hanger or loop above, this frame being commonly called the "harp." In the more general construction of this class of fixtures the fount-ring is a continuous undivided ring, the fount having a shoulder, so that when set into the ring the shoulder will rest upon the ring, and so as to support the fount. This class of fixtures are usually hung by a suspending device which will permit the lamp to be raised or lowered to different elevations. Naturally in raising the hand is applied to the fount, and if the fount simply rests upon the ring the force applied will usually raise the fount from its seat in the ring, the result of which is frequently to displace the fount or the chimney, or otherwise disturb the fixture. To avoid this, numerous locking devices have been applied, which will lock the fount in place or permit its removal. It is to

the locking device to so engage the fount that my invention particularly relates, it having for its object a simple but effective lock; and it consists in the construction as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claims.

A represents the fount-ring; B C, the two sides of the harp or frame, which extend upward at each side and are brought together above in the usual manner for this class of lamps.

D represents the fount. The ring is made corresponding to the shape of the fount, usually circular. On one side of the ring an ear E is formed, by which to attach the side C of the frame. At a diametrically-opposite point the ring is divided. At each end of this divided ring is an outward projection *a b*. The projection *b* is bent to form somewhat more than a half-circle, as an ear F. The other projection *a* is bent to substantially complete this ear F, and together form a tubular ear on that side of the ring corresponding to the ear E upon the opposite side. The lower end of the side B of the harp extends through the ear F, and is provided with a shoulder *d* above the ear to take a bearing thereon and so that a nut *e* applied at the lower end will clamp the ear F firmly to the frame; but the part *f* of the projection *a* is not engaged by such clamping, but is free to swing away from the ear F to open the ring, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 2, unless otherwise locked.

Above the ear F and on the vertical portion of the frame B a collar G is arranged to slide freely up and down, and so that it may rest on the top of the ear F, as seen in Fig. 1. From the lower end of this collar two downward projections *g h* are formed, distant from each other corresponding to the thickness of of the two projections *a b* from the divided ends of the ring, as seen in Fig. 4. When this collar stands in its down position, as seen in Fig. 4, these two projections or legs *g h* hold the divided ends of the ring together, as represented in Figs. 4 and 5; but if the collar G be raised, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 4, to take the legs *g h* above the divided ends of the ring, then the projec-

tion *a* from the one end of the ring is free, and the ring may be opened, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 2, or returned, and the collar drops, taking the two legs down to the respective sides of the projections *a b*, as seen in Fig. 4, and locks the ring in its closed position.

It is desirable, when the collar is in its raised or open position, that it shall be held in that position until the ring be again closed. It is therefore made revoluble on the frame, and so that when raised it may be rotated, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 8 to bring one of its legs upon the stationary portion *b* of the ring. Then, when the ring is again closed and the collar returned, it will of its own gravity drop to its position.

To prevent the rotation of the collar to too great an extent, a stop *n* is provided, against which one leg of the collar will strike when turned to set upon the stationary part *B* of the ring, as represented in broken lines, Fig. 8. The interior of the ring is recessed by making the ring of concavo convex shape in vertical section, as seen in Fig. 7.

The fount *D* is constructed with an annular projection *i*, corresponding to the internal recess of the ring, and so that when the ring is closed thereon and the parts locked together the ring embraces this annular projection *i* of the fount and securely holds it in place; or when the ring is opened, as before described, the fount may be readily removed. The fount may have a projection *l*, annular or otherwise, above the projection *i*, and so as to rest upon the top of the ring that the fount may be supported thereon when the ring is opened, or so that on the opening of the ring, while it will disengage the fount, the ring will still support the fount. This projection is desirable, because it permits the fount to be set into place and rest upon the ring, so as to leave both hands free to close and lock the ring.

It will be evident that the shape of the fount and interior shape of the ring to produce engagement may be made of various shapes, it only being necessary that there shall be recesses and projections on the two corresponding, so as to interlock when the ring is closed. As an illustration of this modification, the fount may be recessed and the ring project into the fount, as seen in Fig. 9.

Instead of the vertical sliding collar as the means for locking the ring in the closed position, other devices may be substituted, as, for illustration, as seen in Fig. 10, which represents a turn-button on the one part as projecting through a slot in the other part, so that when the button is turned across the slot in the closed position the parts will be locked together, but when turned into line with each other then the parts may be separated, it only being essential to the invention that there shall be some locking device to engage the two parts in the closed position. In this

case the division may be at some other point in the ring, as indicated in Fig. 11, the projections from the rings at the divided ends being adapted for the securing or detachment of the ring, as shown.

I am aware that hanging lamps have been constructed with the fount-ring divided, so as to be opened to receive the fount and then closed around the fount, and the divided ends locked together to hold the fount. I therefore do not broadly claim such a construction of fount-ring.

I claim—

1. In a hanging lamp, the fount-ring constructed with ears upon opposite sides, to which the respective sides of the frame are attached, the ring divided at one ear, the division forming outward projections from the respective ends of the ring, a fount adapted to set within the ring, the outer surface of the fount and the inner surface of the ring constructed, the one with projections and the other with corresponding recesses to engage the fount with the ring, and a vertically-sliding collar on the frame above the said division in the ring, the said collar constructed with two downward projections adapted to embrace the said two projections at the divided end of the ring when the ring is in the closed position, substantially as described, and so that when the collar is raised the ring is free to be opened.

2. The combination of the ring *A*, constructed with an ear *E* upon one side, the ring divided upon the opposite side, the parts of the ring at the division constructed with outward projections *a b*, the projection *b* terminating at its outer end in an ear *F*, one side of the frame *C* secured to the ear *E*, the other side *B* of the frame secured to the ear *F*, the fount *D*, constructed with an annular projection *i*, and the interior of the ring correspondingly recessed, and a collar *G*, arranged on the frame *C* above the ear *F*, the collar constructed with downward projections *g h*, adapted to pass over the said projections *a b* and hold the two in the closed position, but removable therefrom to open the ring, substantially as described.

3. The combination of the divided ring *A*, the side *C* of the frame attached to one side of the ring, the side *B* attached to the other side of the ring at the division, a vertically-sliding collar on the side *B*, adapted to removably embrace the divided ends of the ring when in the closed position, and the fount *D*, the exterior of the said fount and the interior of the ring constructed with corresponding projection and recess to engage each other when the ring is in the closed position, the fount also constructed with a projection *l* above and so as to rest upon the ring, substantially as described.

4. The combination of the divided ring *A*, one side *B* of the frame attached to one end of the ring at the division, the other side *C* attached to the ring diametrically opposite

the side B, a vertically-sliding collar G, arranged upon the frame B over the said divided end of the frame, the collar constructed with downwardly-projecting legs *g h*, adapted to
5 embrace the divided end of the frame, the said collar revoluble on the frame, and the fount adapted to be interlocked with the ring when in its closed position, but free therefrom when the ring is opened, substantially as described.
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5. The combination of the divided ring A, one side B of the frame attached to one end of the ring at the division, the other side C attached to the ring diametrically opposite
15 the side B, a vertically-sliding collar G, arranged upon the frame B over the said divided end of the frame, the collar constructed with downwardly-projecting legs *g h*, adapted to embrace the divided end of the frame, the said collar revoluble on the frame, and the fount adapted to be interlocked with the ring when in its closed position, but free therefrom when the ring is opened, with a stop *n* to limit the extent of rotation of the said collar, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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WILLIS J. FENN.