

(No Model.)

J. PAWLOWSKI.
HOLDER FOR ELECTRIC ARC LAMPS.

No. 428,942.

Patented May 27, 1890.

FIG. 1.

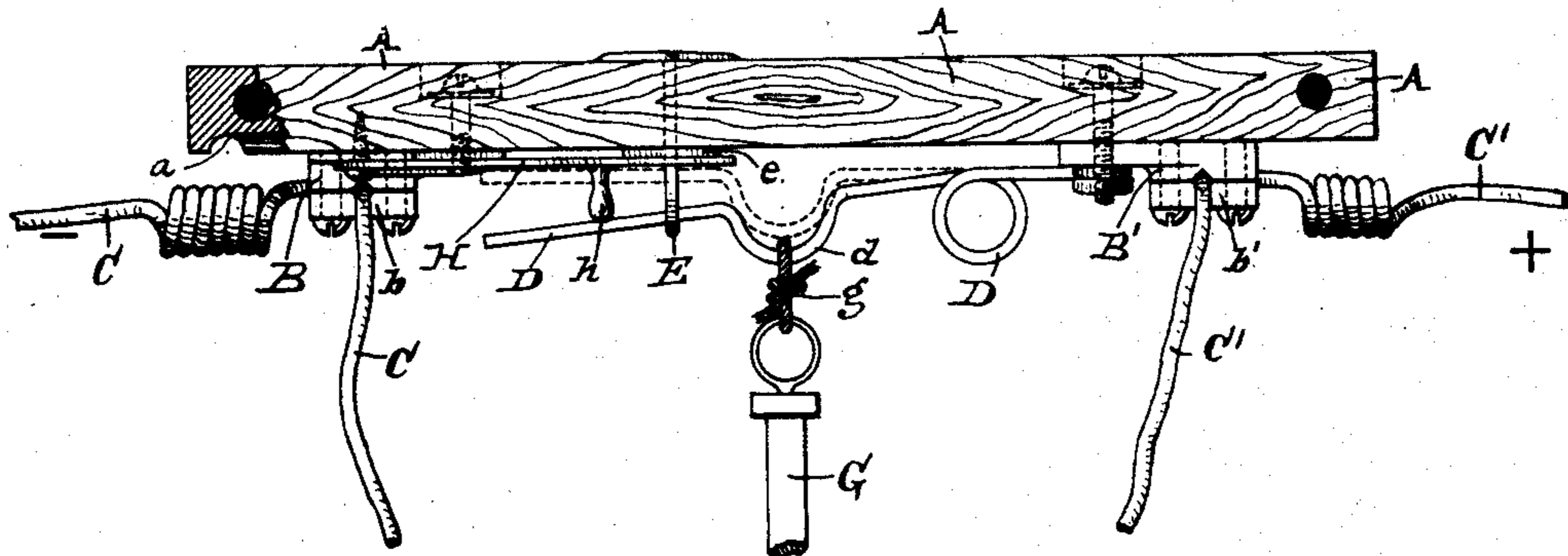
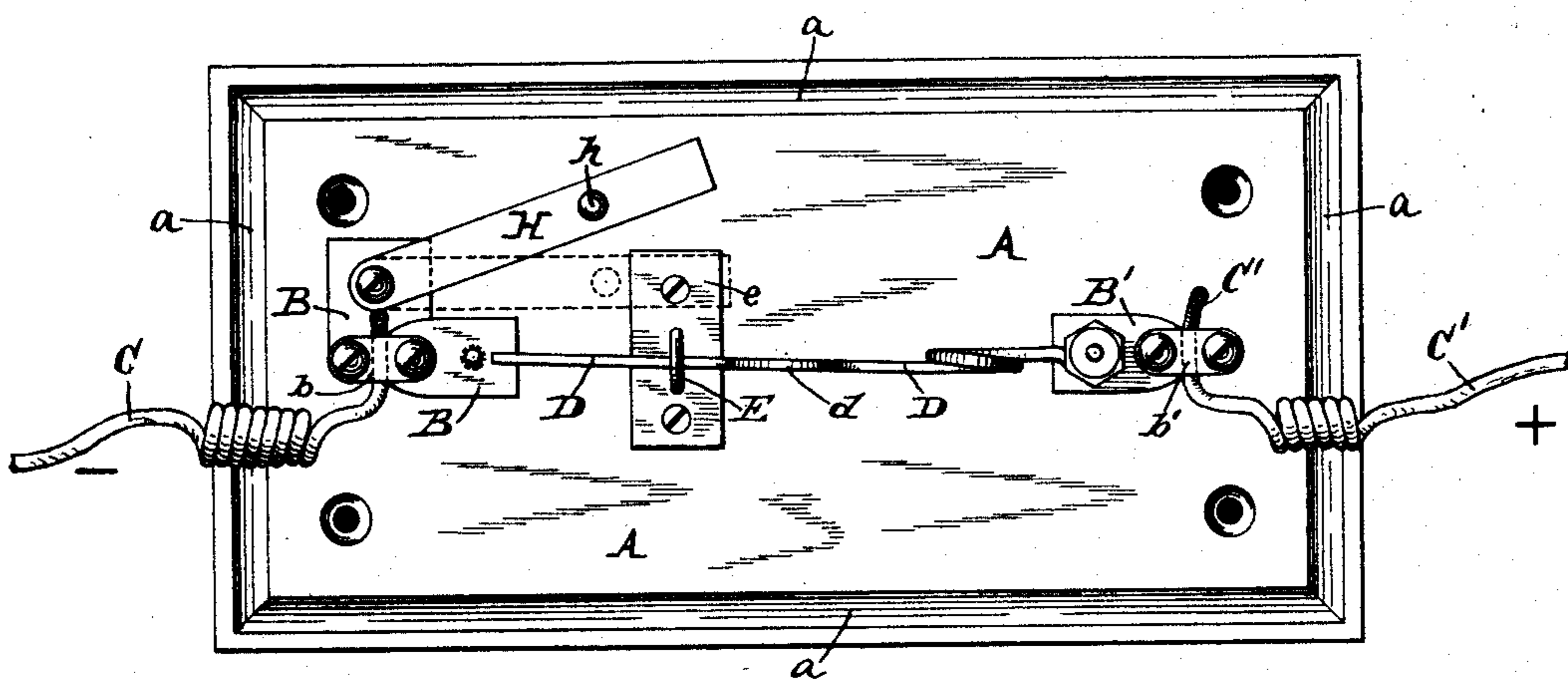


FIG. 2.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB PAWLOWSKI, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

HOLDER FOR ELECTRIC-ARC LAMPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 428,942, dated May 27, 1890.

Application filed September 7, 1889. Serial No. 323,289. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB PAWLOWSKI, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Holders for Electric-Arc Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to holders for electric-arc lamps. Its object is to provide a holder which acts automatically to cut out the lamp should it be dislodged or removed for any purpose, and also a cut-out to be operated by hand to cut out the lamp temporarily while being trimmed, or when the use of any lamp or set of lamps in the circuit is not required.

In my patent, No. 395,755, of January 8, 1889, the holder is for lamps which are suspended from their poles.

The present invention is for lamps which are suspended from the hood, the covering, or any part of the lamp-frame.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a holder containing my invention. Fig. 2 is an inverted plan view of the same.

Referring to the parts, A is the board, preferably made of wood. It may be of any convenient shape. It has a rain-groove *a* extending around its under side to prevent any water that may drip over the edge of the board reaching the part inclosed by the groove, to which part the metallic parts are secured. Near each end of the board are secured metallic plates B B'. These are transversely grooved across their faces to seat the circuit-wires C C', which are held in place by similarly-grooved caps *b b'*. These holders B *b B' b'* are in electric connection with the circuit-wires, being, in fact, binding posts or plates.

To the plate B' is secured one end of the spring-arm D. The opposite free end of the arm extends through a staple E to overlap the opposite plate B, against which it is normally held, as shown in dotted line, Fig. 1. This spring-arm has a downward bend *d*, from which the lamp G is suspended by the insulating-cord *g*. The legs of staple E pass tightly through a metal plate *e* and up through board A, over the top of which the ends of the legs are clinched, as seen in Fig. 1. Now, it will

be seen that when the lamp is in position, as indicated in Fig. 1, the arm D is pulled down by its weight against the staple E. In this position the circuit is through the lamp; but should any lamp in the circuit be removed or dislodged, so soon as its weight is removed from the arm D the arm will spring up against plate B, and thus cut the lamp out, that lamp leaving the circuit closed through the others.

The binding-plate B for the negative wire C has an extension upon one side, upon which is pivoted one end of an arm H, which is provided with an insulated handle *h*. This arm H is preferably made of spring metal, so that its free end will press with some force upon the board A when in the position shown in Fig. 2, to retain it in such position, and when thrown over the plate *e*, as seen in Fig. 1, it will press firmly upon it to insure perfect electrical contact. The purpose of this hand cut-out is to enable the "trimmer" to cut the lamp out of the circuit, and thus avoid danger while trimming or fixing any lamp needing attention.

I have shown and described what I believe to be the simplest form of my invention; but it is obvious that various modifications in the details of construction may be made without departing from the principle of my invention, and I therefore do not wish to be understood as limiting myself strictly to the precise details hereinbefore described, and shown in the drawings.

I claim—

1. In a holder for electric-arc lamps, the combination of the board A, binding posts or holders for the circuit-wires, which pass from said holders to the lamp secured at opposite ends of said board, and the lamp-holding arm secured at one end to one of said circuit-wire holders, extending over and normally pressed against the opposite wire-holder, and adapted to be drawn from said holder by the weight of the lamp, whereby the circuit is maintained should the lamp be dislodged.

2. The combination, substantially as specified, of the board A, circuit-wire holders at each end of said board for the wires which lead to the lamp, a lamp-holding arm secured to one of said wire-holders and normally spring-pressed against the opposite holder, and a keeper secured to the board A, through which

said lamp-holding arm passes to assist in sustaining the weight of the lamp when suspended from said arm.

3. The combination of board A, holders for
5 the circuit-wires arranged at each end thereof, a lamp-holding arm secured to one of said holders and normally held in contact with the opposite holder, a metallic support for said holder, when drawn down arranged between
10 said holders, and a cut-out having one end held in electric connection with one of said wire-holders and adapted to be thrown into or out of connection with said arm-support, whereby the lamp may be instantly thrown
15 in or out of circuit, substantially as shown and described.

4. The combination, substantially as specified, of the board A, the holders B b B' b' at each end thereof, the circuit-wires C C', held in electric connection with said holders, the
20 spring-arm D, having bend d to hold the lamp, the metallic keeper E, through which the arm D passes, and by which said arm is supported when the lamp is in position, and the arm H, in electric connection with one of the wire-
25 holders and adapted to be thrown into and out of electrical connection with keeper E.

JACOB PAWLOWSKI.

Witnesses:

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