

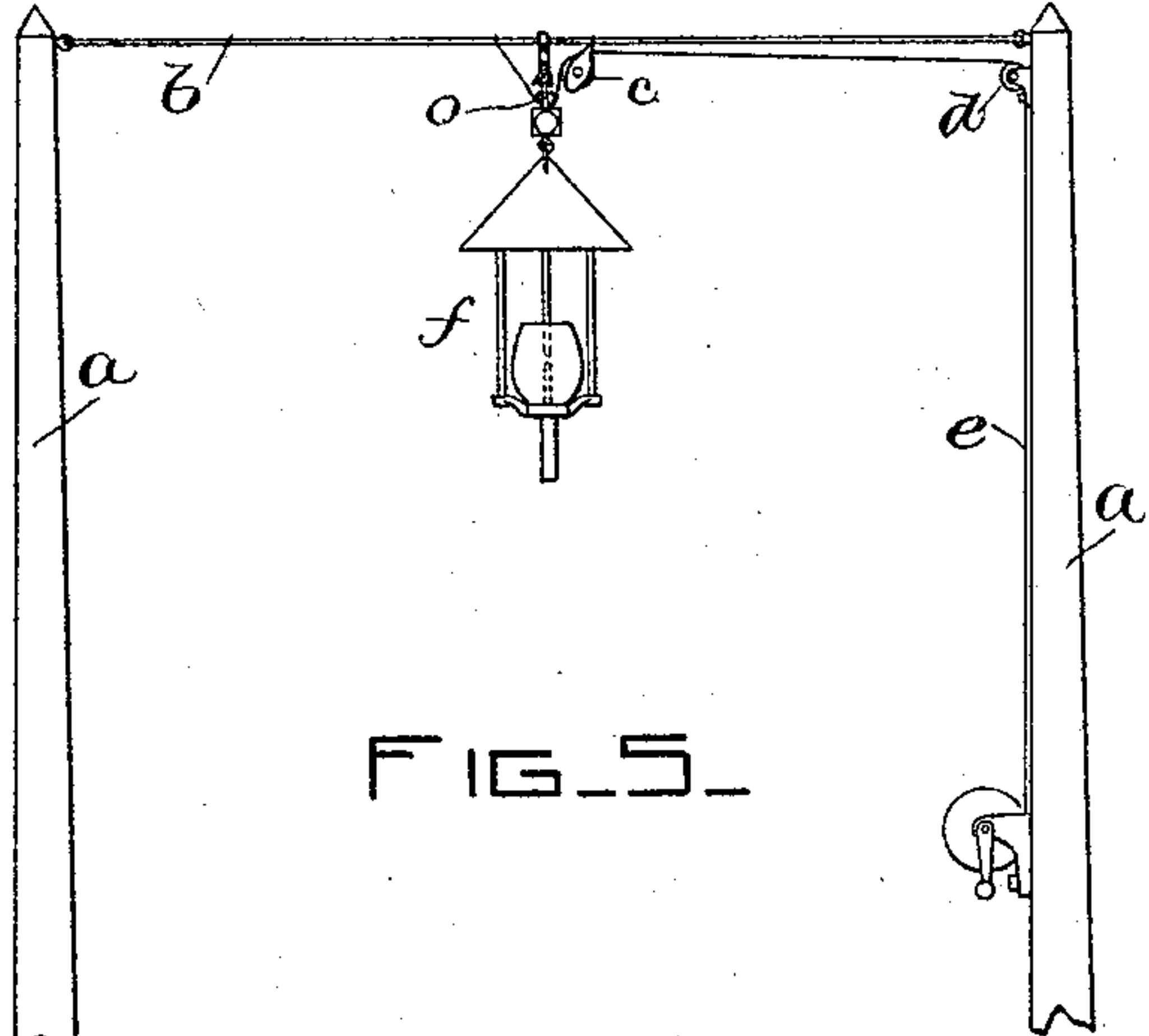
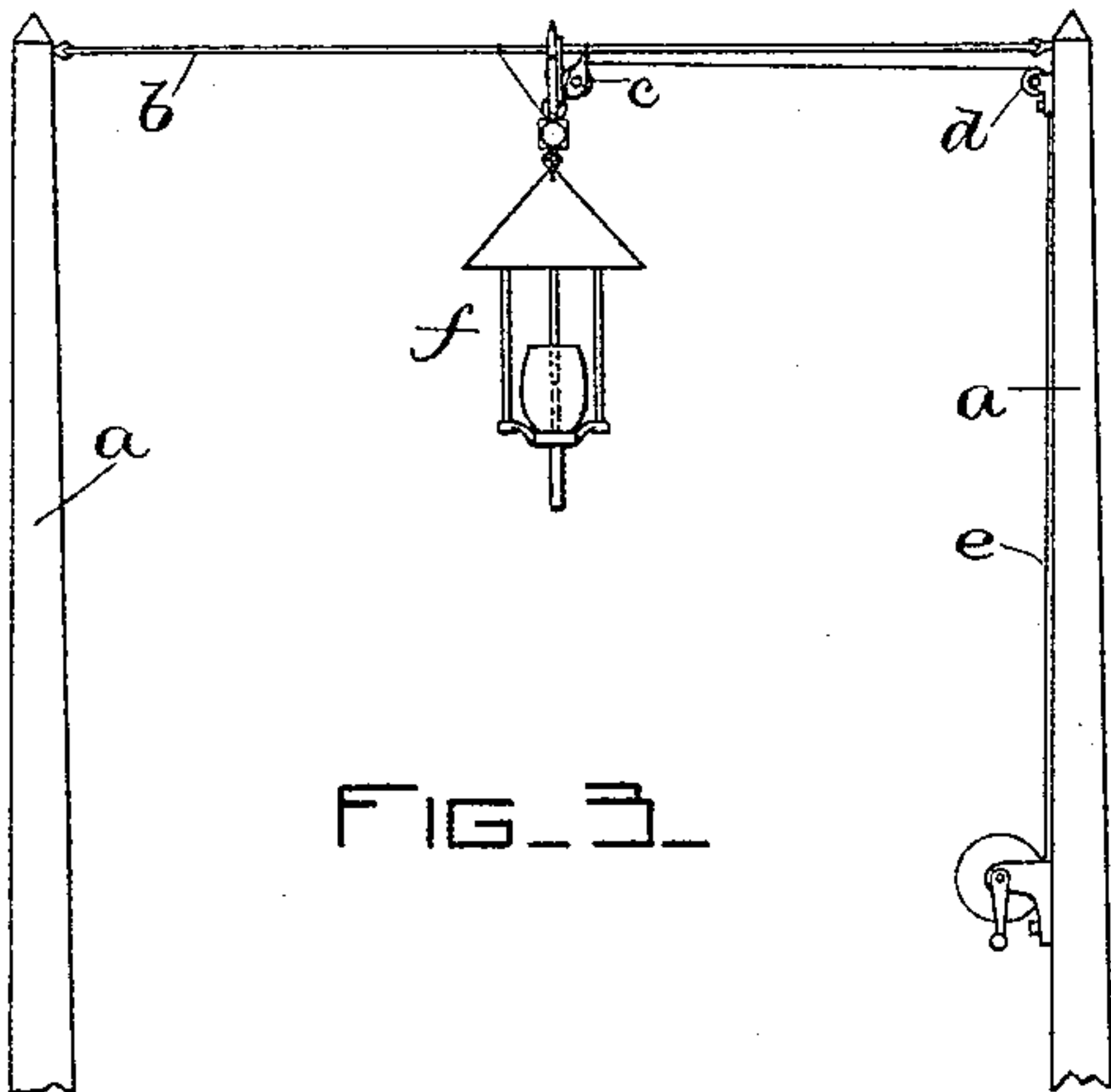
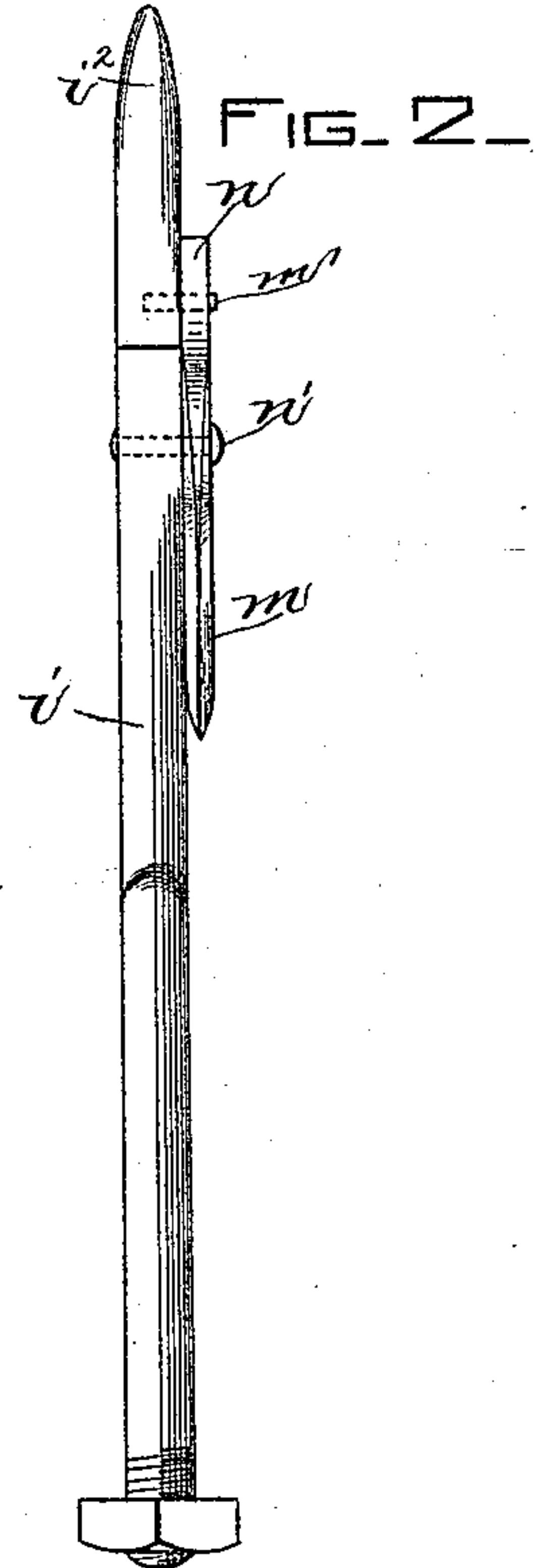
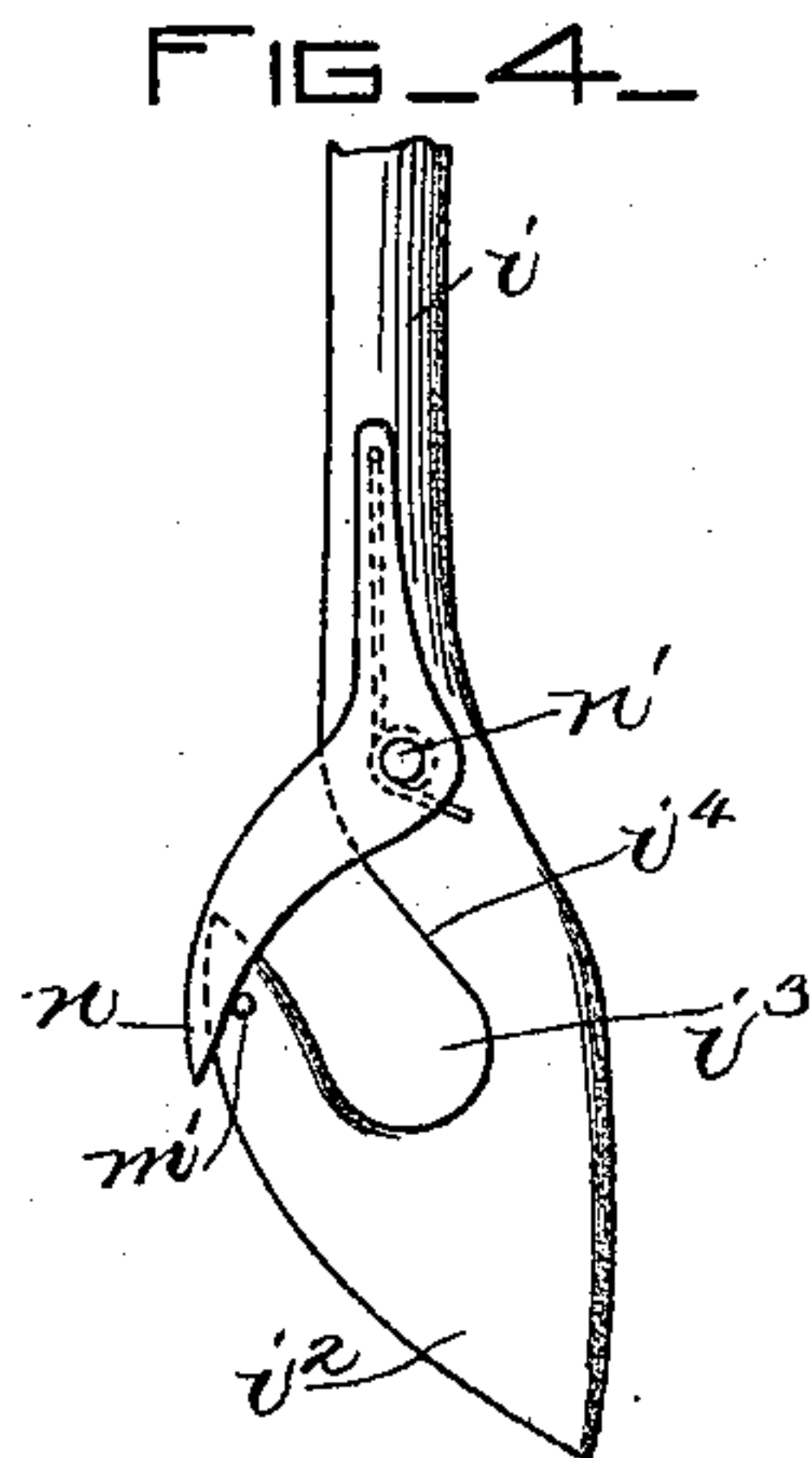
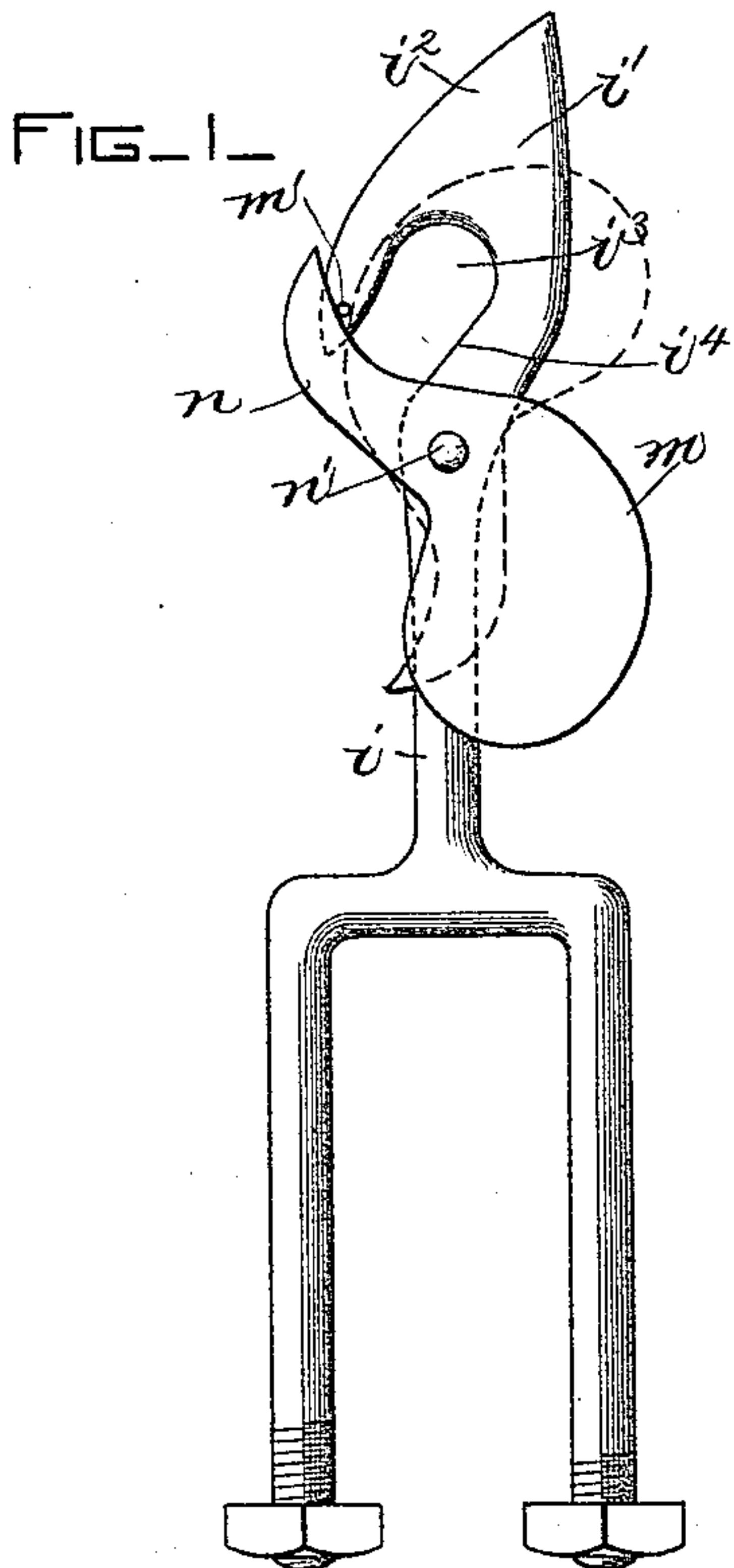
(No Model.)

T. J. LYNCH.

MEANS FOR HANGING ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

No. 441,248.

Patented Nov. 25, 1890.



WITNESSES

Edgar A. Goddin.
Maurice L. Emery-

INVENTOR

Timothy J. Lynch,
by Leraby & Gregory Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

TIMOTHY J. LYNCH, OF DANVERS, MASSACHUSETTS.

MEANS FOR HANGING ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 441,248, dated November 25, 1890.

Application filed December 18, 1889. Serial No. 334,208. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, TIMOTHY J. LYNCH, of Danvers, county of Essex, State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Means for Hanging Electric Lights, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like letters on the drawings representing like parts.

Electric lamps are commonly suspended over streets from a cable attached to poles located at each side of the street, and a cord is attached to the light by which it may be raised and lowered. As the light is heavy, and for other reasons, it is very desirable to so construct and arrange the parts that the lamp may when raised be supported by the cable. To this end I have arranged on the lamp a hook with an inclined side or face, and an opening and closing latch for the opening to the hook, so that as the lamp is raised the inclined side or face of the hook will strike the cable, and thereby divert the hook until the opening and closing latch is struck and moved by the said cable, which movement enables the cable to enter the opening, and hence be engaged by the hook. This hook may be hung on the cable and simply a loop arranged on the lamp, the hook in this instance having an inclined side or face and also an opening and closing latch, as aforesaid.

My invention therefore consists, in combination with a supporting-cable, a pulley thereon, and a suspending-cord passed over said pulley, of a lamp to which said cord is attached and an independent hook attached to the frame-work of the lamp above the point of attachment of said cord, the end of said hook being adapted to grip the cable when the lamp is raised, substantially as will be described.

Figure 1 shows in side elevation the hook, which may be attached to a lamp and by which it may be supported; Fig. 2, a side view of the hook shown in Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a diagram showing a lamp supported by the hook shown in Fig. 1; Fig. 4, a modified form of hook, which is adapted to be attached to the cable; and Fig. 5 a diagram of the lamp having the hook shown in Fig. 4.

The posts *a a*, located, as usual, at opposite

sides of a street or crossing, are joined by a cable *b*. A pulley *c* is fastened to the cable *b*, and a pulley *d* is fastened to one of the posts *a*, and a cord *e* passes over the pulleys *c d* and around a windlass at the bottom of the post. On the end of the cord *e* an electric lamp *f* is attached.

As shown in Fig. 3, a hook is fastened to the top of the frame of the lamp, which comprises a support *i*, (see Fig. 1,) a head *i'*, having an inclined face *i''*, and an opening *i'''*, the entrance to which is normally closed by a latch *n*, pivoted at *n'*. One side of the opening *i'''*—as *i''*, for instance—is also inclined. The latch *n* is held in the position shown in Fig. 1 to close the opening *i'''* by a weight *m*; or in lieu of the same a spring may be employed, and a stop-pin *m'* is also arranged on the head to limit the movement of the said opening and closing latch. The opening and closing latch projects beyond the inclined face *i''* of the latch *i'*. As the lamp is raised, the inclined face or side *i''* strikes the cable *b*, and the latter, following down along said side or face, strikes the opening and closing latch *n* and moves it, and thereafter the said cable enters the opening *i'''*, so that by slackening the cord *e* the lamp is held suspended on the cable *b*. To lower the lamp again, the cord *e* is drawn and the lamp raised, the cable *b* following along the inclined face *i''*, striking the opening and closing latch *n*, and moving it sufficiently to permit the cable *b* to retreat from the opening, after which time the opening and closing latch automatically closes said opening.

In Fig. 4 the hook, substantially the same as represented in Fig. 1, is shown inverted and adapted to be fixed to the cable *b*, (see Fig. 5,) and in this instance a loop *o* is arranged on the frame of the lamp, which when the lamp is raised follows along the inclined side *i''*, and strikes and moves the opening and closing latch *n*, which in this instance is spring-actuated, or it may fall by gravity. The operation is substantially alike in both instances.

I claim—

1. The supporting-cable *b*, a pulley at a fixed point thereon, and a suspending-cord passed over said pulley, combined with a

lamp to which said cord is attached, and an independent hook rigidly attached to the frame-work of the lamp above the point of attachment of the cord, the end of said hook
5 being adapted to ride up over and grip the cable when the lamp is raised, substantially as described.

2. The supporting-cable *b*, a pulley thereon, and a suspending-cord passed over said pulley, combined with a lamp to which said cord
10 is attached, and an independent hook rigidly attached to the frame-work of the lamp and

extended rigidly above the point of attachment of the cord, the hook having a normally-closed opening to receive the cable when the
15 lamp is raised, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

TIMOTHY J. LYNCH.

Witnesses:

BERNICE J. NOYES,
E. J. BENNETT.