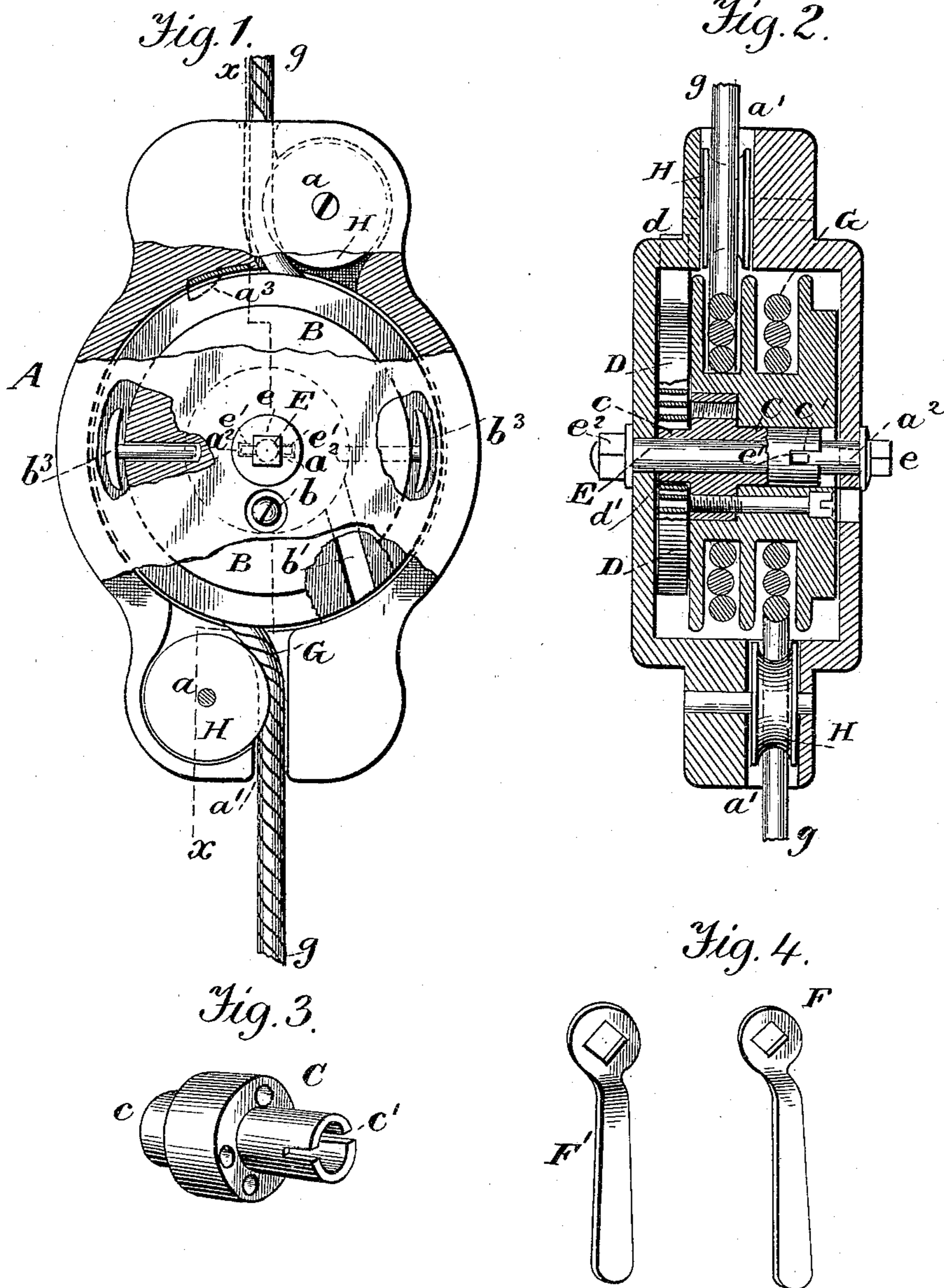


(No Model.)

J. A. MATTESON.
HANGER FOR INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

No. 452,799.

Patented May 26, 1891.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES A. MATTESON, OF RIVER POINT, RHODE ISLAND.

HANGER FOR INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 452,799, dated May 26, 1891.

Application filed December 24, 1890. Serial No. 375,709. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES A. MATTESON, a citizen of the United States, residing at River Point, in the county of Kent and State of Rhode Island, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hangers for Incandescent Lamps; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

The special object of the invention is to hang and adjust incandescent lamps with ease and convenience.

The invention will first be described in connection with the drawings, and then clearly pointed out in the claims.

Figure 1 of the drawings is an elevation showing the pulley-case with a part broken away to exhibit the position of the double-grooved pulley; Fig. 2, a longitudinal vertical section on line xx , Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a detail view of the bushing, and Fig. 4 a detail view of the wrenches.

In the drawings, A represents the case, made in two preferably equal and similar parts and held together by the screws $a a$. In the central chamber of the case A is arranged the double-grooved pulley B, and within this a bushing C, said pulley and bushing being detachably secured together by a screw b .

D is a coiled spring, one end of which is made fast to the case at d and the other by means of a loop d' to the part c of the bushing. Through the bushing and both sides of the case passes centrally the screw-bolt E, which has side stubs $e' e'$, fitting into corresponding grooves $c' c'$ of the bushing, so as to lock them together. When this is done, the wrench F may be placed over the screw's wrench-head e , the screw b being unfastened and the spring wound up without taking the case apart.

In the notch b' of the middle flange of the

pulley B is looped, by a middle fold or doubling thereof, the cord G, whose two parts $g g$ pass through the adjoining holes $a' a'$ and over the small pulleys H H, journaled in opposite small chambers made for them in the case.

When it is desired to withdraw the central screw-bolt E, its head is held by the wrench F, while a wrench F' is employed to turn the nut e^2 and take it off. The bolt is now pulled out until its studs e' have left the grooves c' in the bushing and come into corresponding grooves $a^2 a^2$ of the casing, when it may be taken out entirely. On the grooved pulley are two loose stops $b^3 b^3$, which, when the pulley is turned fast, will be thrown out centrifugally and hook into a catch a^3 of the casing, so as to stop and hold the pulley; but if the pulley is turned slowly it will not be arrested at all. The tension of the spring constantly tends to wind up the cord, and will do so if not counterbalanced by the lamp or other suspended body.

What I claim as new, and desire to protect by Letters Patent, is—

1. In hangers for incandescent lamps, the combination of the case A, the pulley B, and the bushing C, secured therein by a screw b and the coiled spring D, said spring being secured at one end to the case and at the other to the part c of the bushing, as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In hangers for incandescent lamps, the bushing C, spring D, and screw-bolt E, combined with the case A, the case and bush being connected by the spring and the bush and bolt by the grooves and studs $c' c' e' e'$, as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JAMES A. MATTESON.

Witnesses:

E. C. CAPWELL,
EUGENE PENOY.