

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

O. H. STOVELL.

LIGHTING OF TABLES AND THE LIKE BY ELECTRICITY.

No. 453,871.

Patented June 9, 1891.

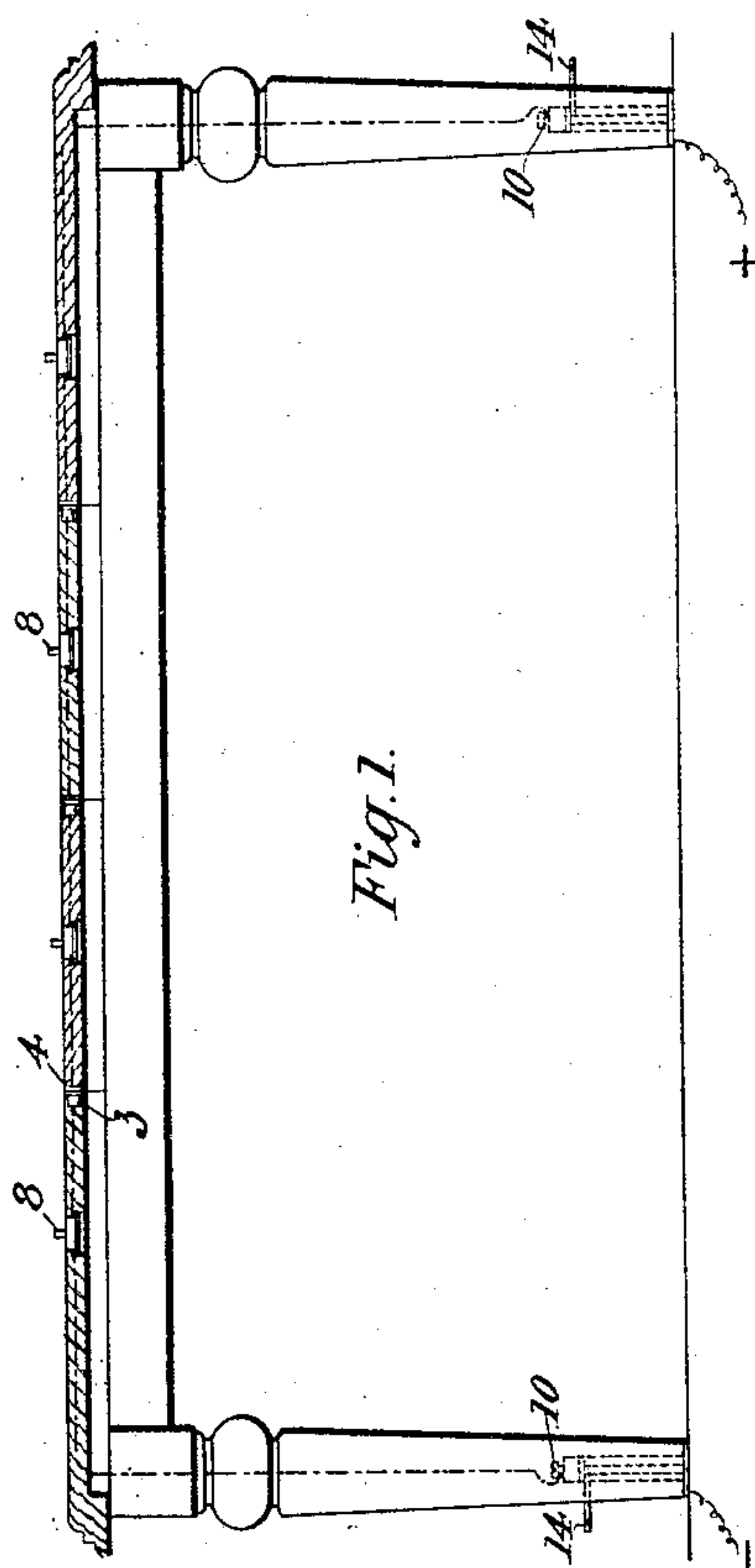


Fig. 1.

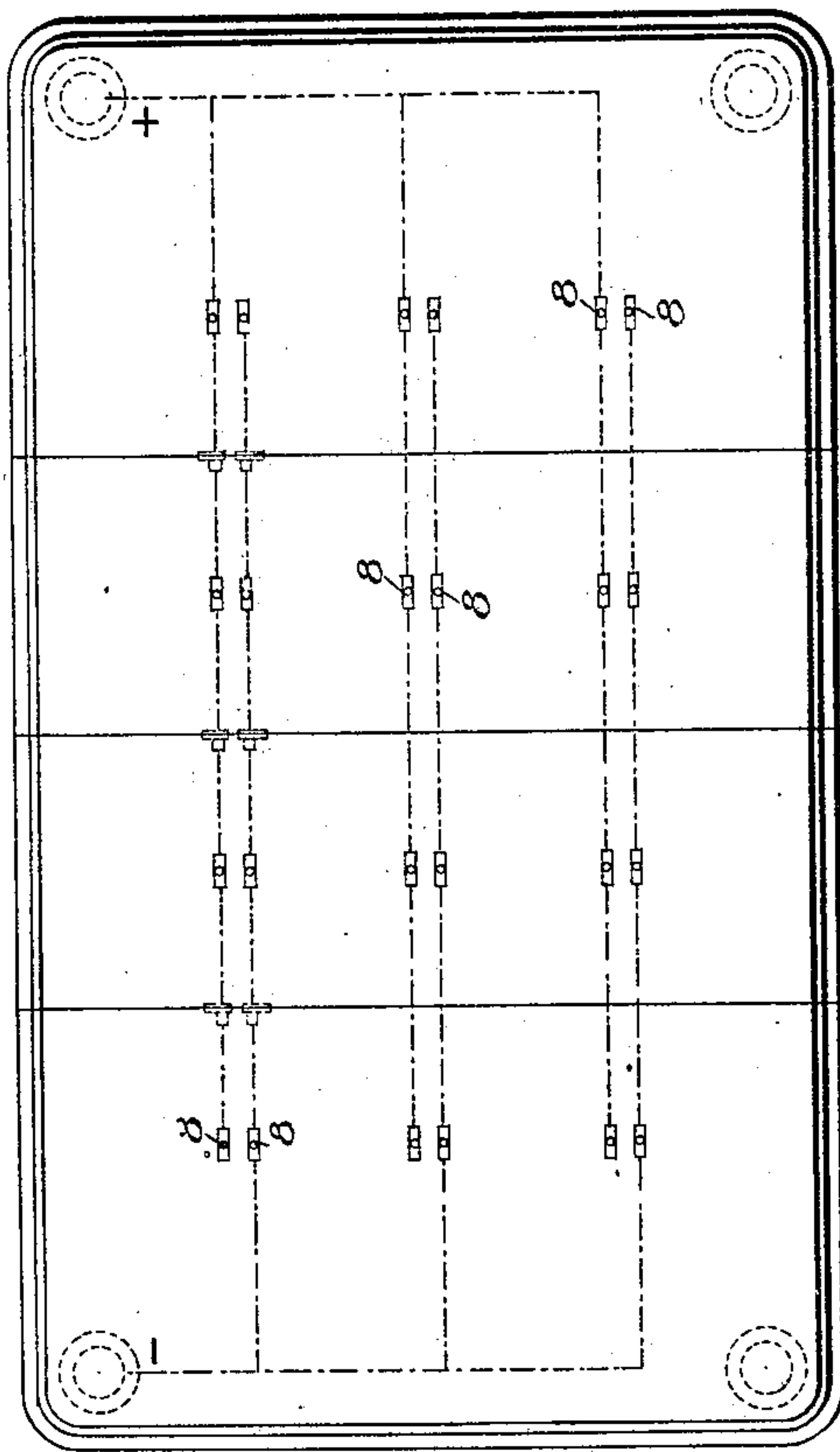


Fig. 2.

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Fig. 3.

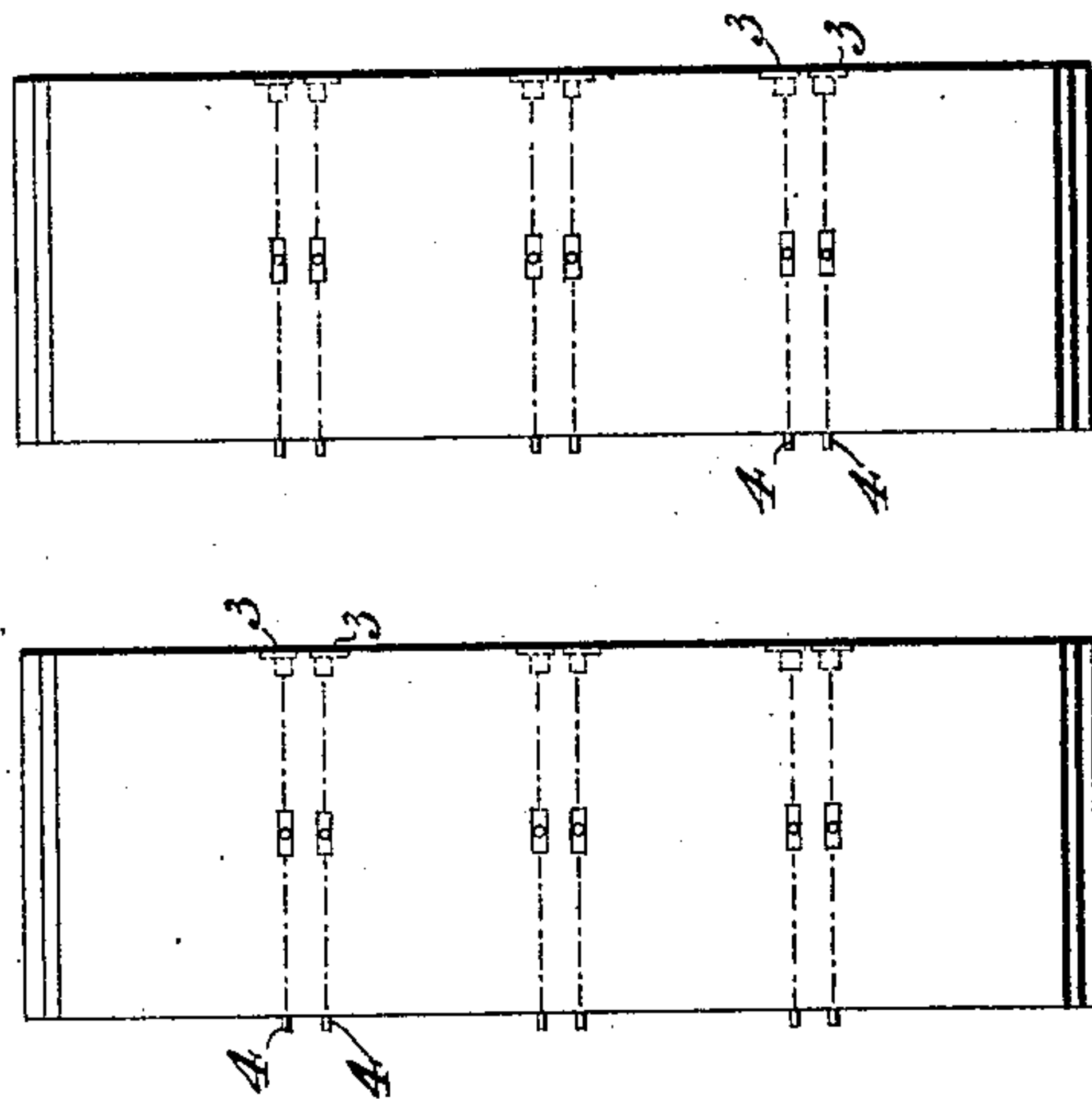


Fig. 14.

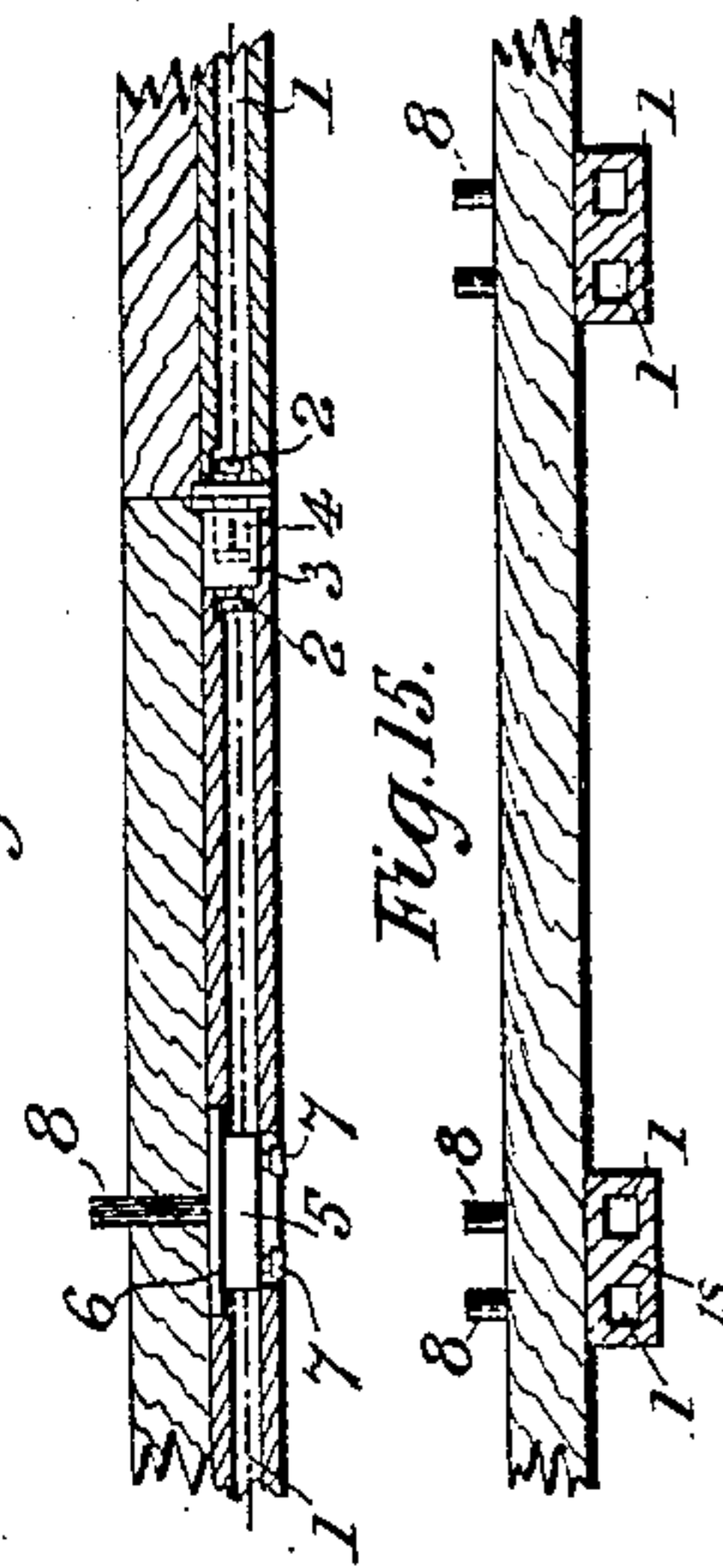


Fig. 15.

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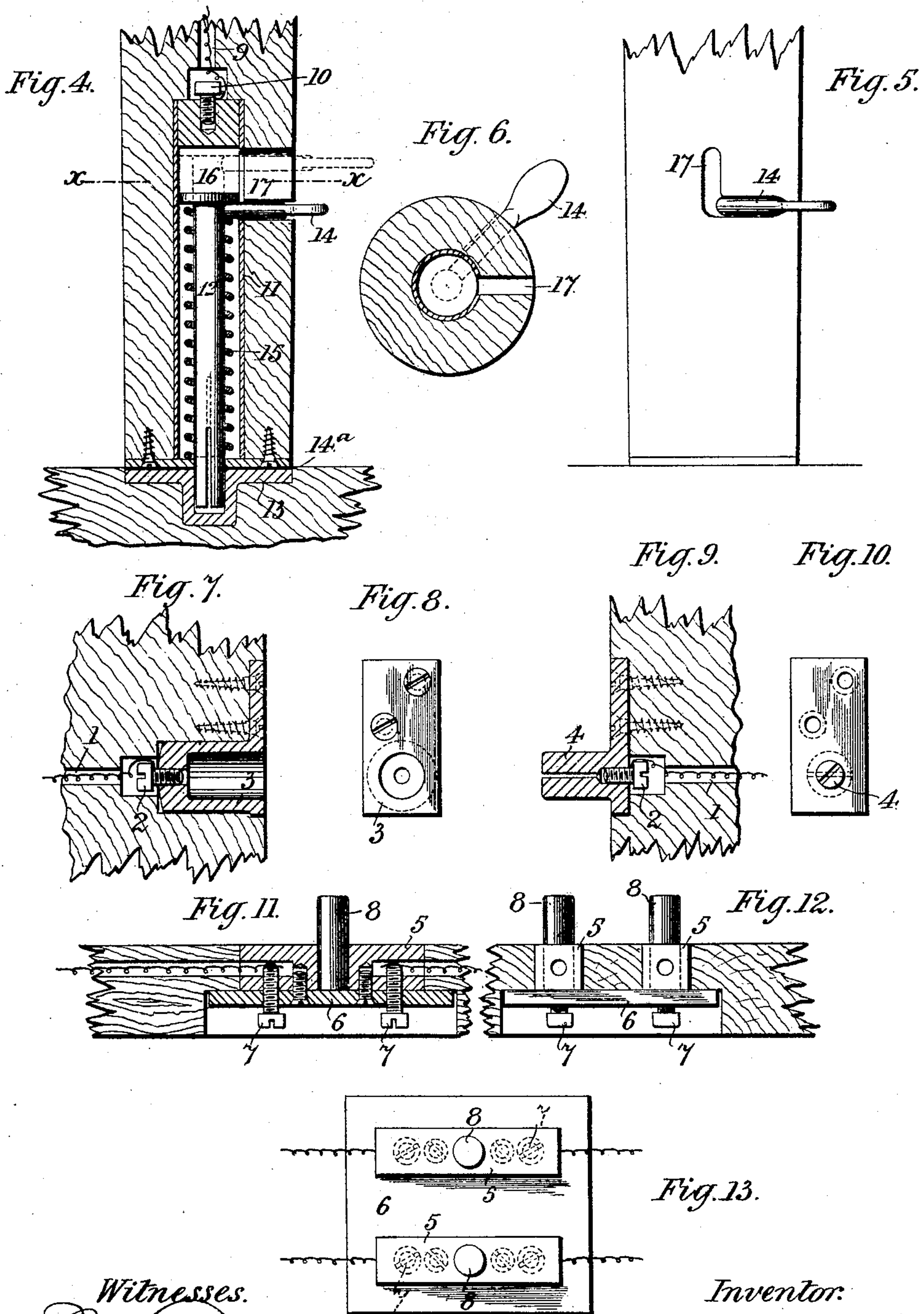
2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OSCAR HENRY STOVELL, OF HAMPSTEAD, ENGLAND.

LIGHTING OF TABLES AND THE LIKE BY ELECTRICITY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 453,871, dated June 9, 1891.

Application filed February 24, 1891. Serial No. 382,479. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OSCAR HENRY STOVELL, a subject of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Childs Hill, Hampstead, in the county of Middlesex, England, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in the Lighting of Tables and the Like by Electricity, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in the lighting of tables or similar articles of furniture by electricity.

Hitherto it has been customary when employing an incandescent light or lights on a table to carry the wires supplying the current outside the table either above or below, so that the wires and connections are not only visible, but are liable at any time to damage. According to the present invention I am able to connect the portable or other incandescent table-lamps or candelabra used with the electric house-mains without the use of visible flexible connections.

To clearly explain the nature of my invention I will describe it in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of a table fitted with my improvements. Fig. 2 is a plan of same. Fig. 3 is a view showing detached leaves. Fig. 4 is a sectional elevation, on an enlarged scale, of a bolt in one of the legs, by which connection is made with the house-mains. Fig. 5 is an elevation of that part of the leg. Fig. 6 is a plan taken on the line X X, Fig. 4. Fig. 7 is a sectional plan of one of the thimbles or sockets in the table-leaves, by which the connections are made between said leaves. Fig. 8 is a face view of same. Fig. 9 is a sectional elevation of one of the split plugs which engage with said thimbles. Fig. 10 is a face view of same. Fig. 11 is a longitudinal section through one of the table-leaves, showing the wiring of same and the plugs upon which the candelabra or lamps are fixed. Fig. 12 is a transverse section of same, and Fig. 13 is a plan. Fig. 14 is a longitudinal section showing another means of moving the table-leaves, and Fig. 15 is a transverse section of same.

I form in the table top or leaves channels 1, in which are laid the conducting-wires, said wires being attached by binding-screws 2 to

metal thimble-pieces 3, let into the wood-work of the table, and to split plugs 4, respectively, the plugs being all placed on one side of the leaf and the thimbles on the other, as shown in Fig. 3. At the points on the leaves of the table where it is desired that the lights shall be placed I let in pairs of metal blocks 5 5, secured to a vulcanite base 6, each block receiving, respectively, the flow and the return current wires which are attached to same by the binding-screws 7. These blocks 5 5 are adapted to receive movable plugs 8 8, upon which the candelabra are placed, a pair of sockets being provided in each of the latter to receive them. These plugs may be removed, so that the surface of the table is not interfered with. The conducting-wires are carried down channels 9, Fig. 4, in the legs of the table, and are attached to the binding-screws 10 of a metal bolt-casing, which is let into same. This bolt has a casing 11 and a bolt portion proper 12, which is preferably split and which is adapted to enter a socket 13 in the floor, said socket being insulated by a vulcanite plate 14 or in other ways, as desired. This socket is connected to the main wires of the house, so that it is only necessary to force the bolts into connection with sockets to send the current through the table-lamps.

The bolt 12 has a handle 14 and is normally kept out of contact with the socket by a spring 15, which presses against the disk-head 16 of same. A right-angle slot 17 is provided in the leg of the table for this handle to move in, so that when said handle is pressed down a partial turn is given to it. The slot will serve to hold it in position.

In Fig. 14 I show a modification of my invention, in which, instead of forming channels in the table-leaves for the conducting-wires, I affix casings 18 beneath same, each casing being constructed to carry a pair of wires, as shown. These casings terminate in the thimbles 3 and split plugs 4, and at intermediate points in same are provided with the blocks 5, which are let in between same and screwed to the table, through which their plugs 8 project.

It will be evident that where the table is not an extending one and has, consequently, no loose leaves the connecting thimbles and plugs are not required, and it will also be un-

derstood that my invention is not confined to the particular construction of parts shown in the drawings.

What I claim is—

- 5 1. A table having channels in the top and legs of same, electric conductors carried in said channels, bolts in the legs connected to said conductors for making contact with sockets connected to the electric house-mains, and
10 blocks placed in the circuits and provided with means for receiving candelabra or lamp fittings, substantially as described.

2. A table wired with electric conductors,

means for connecting said conductors to the electric house-mains, split plugs, and thimbles 15 carried by the leaves of same and connected with said conductors, and blocks in the circuit provided with means for receiving candelabra or lamp fittings, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set 20 my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

OSCAR HENRY STOVELL.

Witnesses:

ALBERT JONES,
JAMES BOLES.