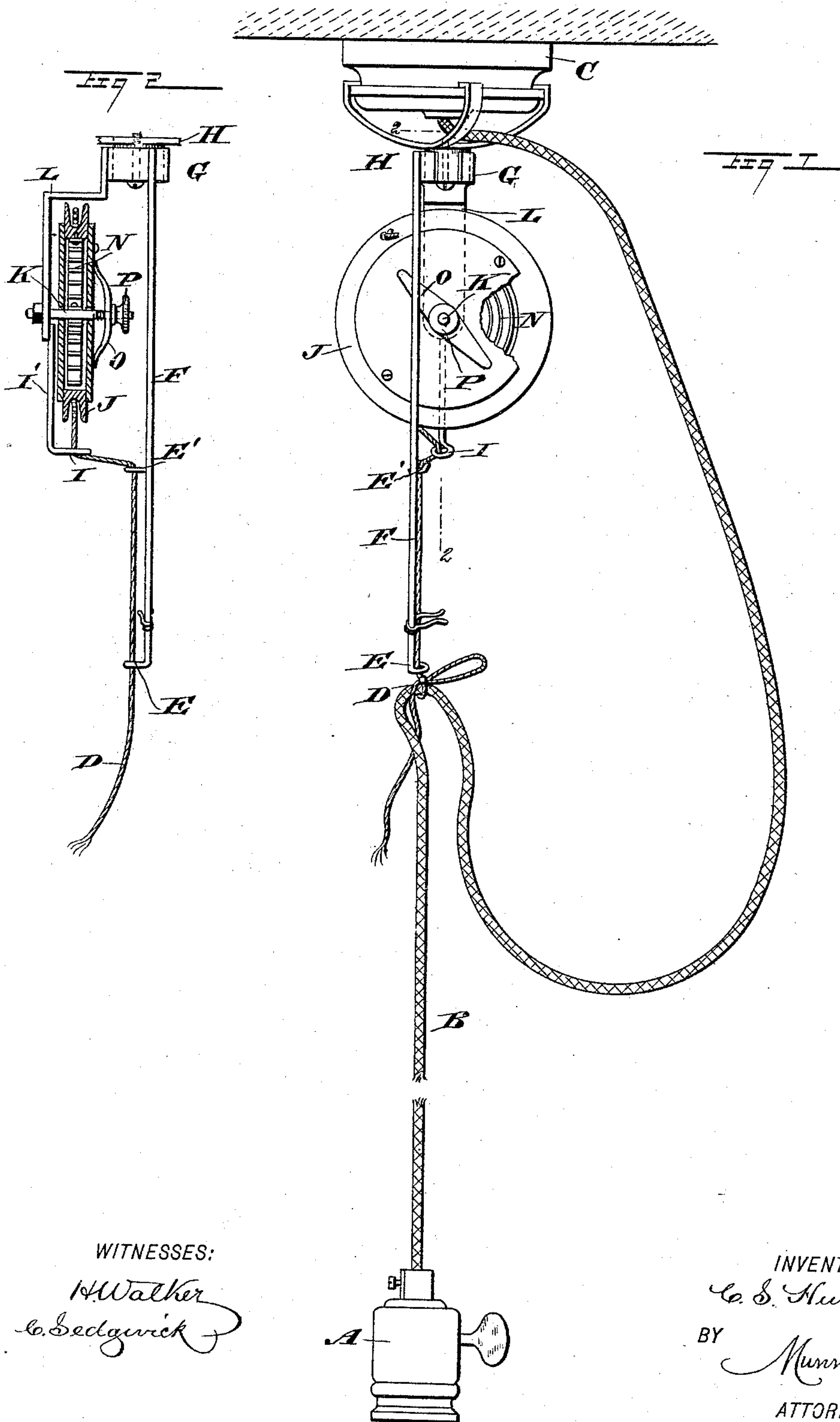


(No Model.)

C. S. HUME.
HANGER FOR ELECTRIC LAMPS.

No. 489,815.

Patented Jan. 10, 1893.



WITNESSES:

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CHARLES S. HUME, OF DETROIT, MINNESOTA.

HANGER FOR ELECTRIC LAMPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 489,815, dated January 10, 1893.

Application filed June 2, 1892. Serial No. 435,299. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES S. HUME, of Detroit, in the county of Becker and State of Minnesota, have invented a new and Improved Hanger for Electric Lamps, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved hanger, more especially designed for use in connection with electric lamps, and arranged to permit of conveniently raising or lowering the lamp and holding it in the desired position.

The invention consists of certain parts and details, and combinations of the same, as will be hereinafter described and then pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both the figures.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the improvement with parts broken out; and Fig. 2 is a transverse section of the same on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

The lamp to be supported is attached in the usual manner to the socket A, held on the lower end of the electric light wire B, extending from the support C, fastened to the ceiling or other place in the room. On the electric light wire B is tied or otherwise secured the lower end of the cord or string D, extending upwardly and passing through eyes E and E', projecting from a rod F, attached to a socket G, mounted to revolve on a supporting frame H, attached to the support C. The cord or string D after passing the uppermost eye E' extends to one side and passes through an eye I, from which the cord passes onto a grooved pulley J, on the rim of which is secured one end of the said cord. As shown in the drawings, the cord D winds several times around the said grooved pulley J so as to permit of drawing the cord downward to the full extent of the length of the electric light wire B. The pulley J is mounted to rotate loosely on a shaft or stud K, projecting from a bracket L, carrying the arm I', on which the eye I is formed. The bracket L projects from the socket G, as will be readily understood by reference to the drawings. The pulley J is made hollow and is connected at the inside of its

rim with one end of a spiral spring N, fastened with its inner end to the fixed stud K. It will be seen that when the cord D is pulled, the pulley J revolves on the stud K and thereby winds up the spring N so that when the pull on the string is released, the spring returns the pulley J in the inverse direction to wind up the cord or string D. In order to somewhat brake the pulley J, a spring O is provided, resting with its ends on one face of the pulley J, the said spring being held on one outer end of the stud K and pressed in contact with the pulley by a nut P, screwing on the threaded end of the stud K against the middle part of the said spring.

The operation is as follows: When the several parts are in position as shown in Fig. 1, then part of the electric light wire B hangs slack between the support C and the point where the string D is tied to the wire. Now, when it is desired to pull the electric lamp down into a lower position, the operator pulls on the lamp or socket A whereby a pull is exerted on the cord or string D, which thus unwinds from the pulley J, which latter rotates and winds up the string N. As soon as the desired position is reached, the operator releases the electric lamp which, by its weight, and that of the socket A, counterbalances the tension of the spring N so that the several parts remain in this position. When it is desired to again raise the lamp, the operator takes hold of the same, and by lifting it, releases the strain on the cord D, so that the spring N rotates the pulley J in the inverse direction, thus winding up the said cord D. It will be seen that by tying the end of the string D at different points on the electric light wire B, the lamp may be raised or lowered, as desired, the uppermost position being governed by the distance between the socket and that point on the wire on which the string D is tied. It is understood that when the lamp is in an uppermost position, the tied end of the string abuts against the under side of the lowermost eye E.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent,—

1. An electric lamp hanger, comprising a supporting frame, a bracket mounted to revolve on the frame, a spring actuated pulley

carried by the bracket, a rod mounted to revolve with the bracket and provided with eyes, and a cord or string wound on the pulley and adapted to be secured to the electric light wire, substantially as described.

5 2. An electric lamp hanger, comprising a supporting frame, a bracket mounted to revolve on the frame and provided with an arm having an eye, a spring actuated pulley carried by the bracket, a rod mounted to revolve
10 with the bracket and provided with eyes, and a cord or string wound on the pulley and adapted to be secured to the electric light wire, substantially as described.

15 3. An electric lamp hanger, comprising a socket mounted to revolve, and carrying a bracket and a rod having eyes, a stud projecting from the said bracket, a pulley mounted to turn on the said stud, a spring fastened
20 with one end to the said stud and with its other end to the said pulley, and a cord winding on the said pulley and passing through the eyes, the said cord being adapted to be fastened to the electric light wire, substantially
25 as shown and described.

4. An electric lamp hanger, comprising a socket mounted to revolve, and carrying a bracket and a rod having eyes, a stud projecting from the said bracket, a pulley mounted

to turn on the said stud, a spring fastened with one end to the said stud and with its other end to the said pulley, a cord winding on the said pulley and passing through the eyes, the said cord being adapted to be fastened to the electric light wire, and a spring held on the said stud and engaging one face of the pulley to form a brake mechanism for the latter, substantially as shown and described.

5. An electric lamp hanger, comprising a socket mounted to revolve, and carrying a bracket and a rod having eyes, a stud projecting from the said bracket, a pulley mounted to turn on the said stud, a spring fastened with one end to the said stud and with its other end to the said pulley, a cord winding on the said pulley and passing through the eyes, the said cord being adapted to be fastened to the electric light wire, a spring held on the said stud and engaging one face of the pulley to form a brake mechanism for the latter, and means for adjusting the tension of the said spring, as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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