

No. 627,215.

Patented June 20, 1899.

F. H. STEWART.

HANDLE AND ADJUSTER FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

(Application filed Mar. 17, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

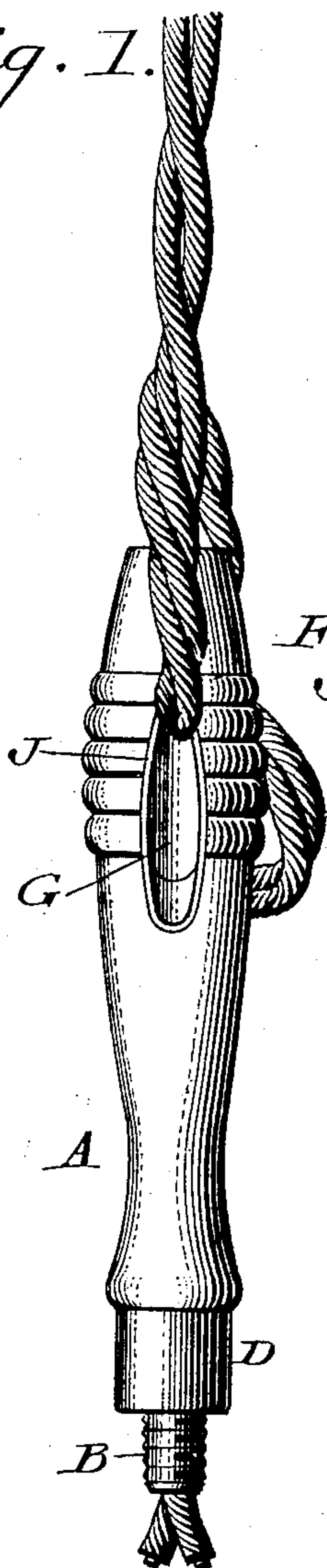


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

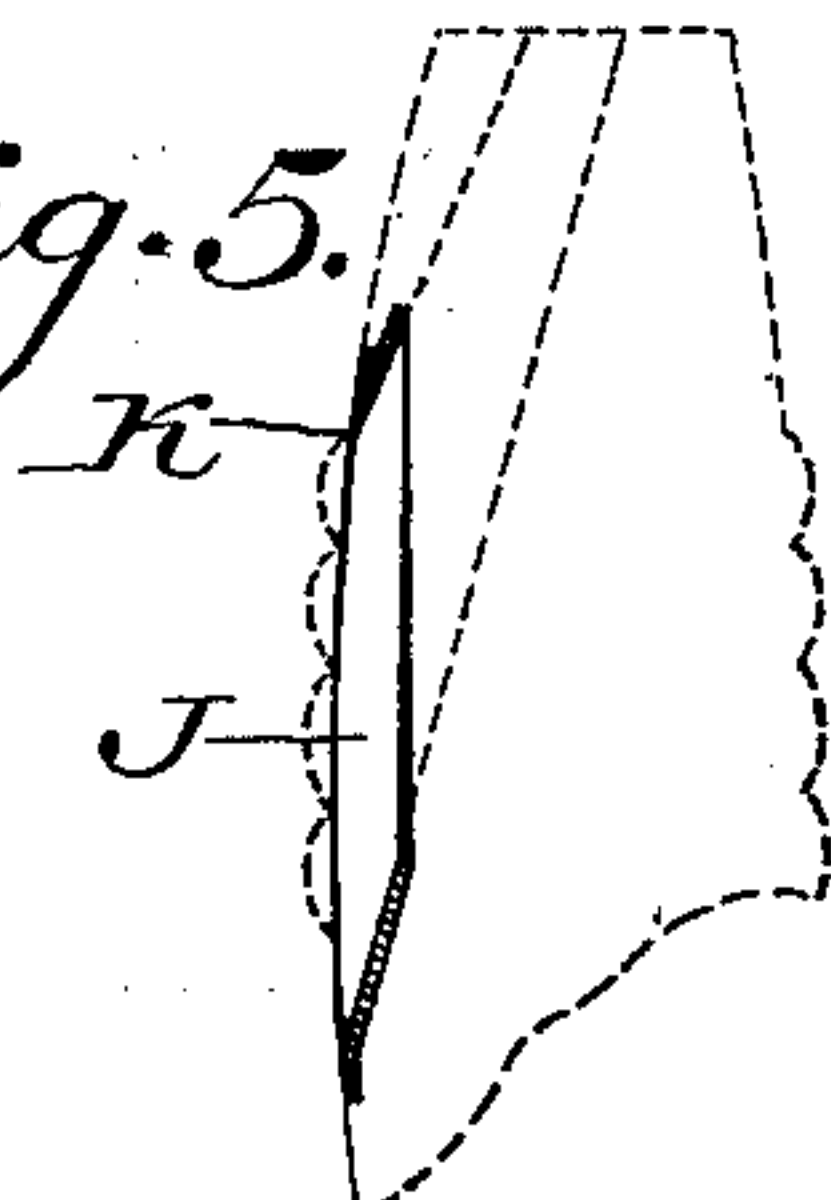


Fig. 3.

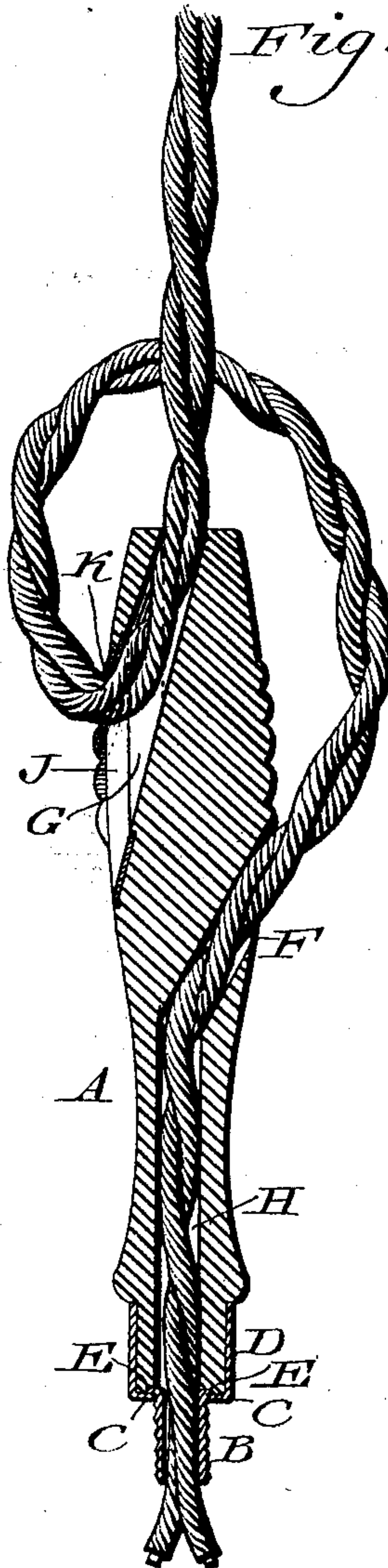
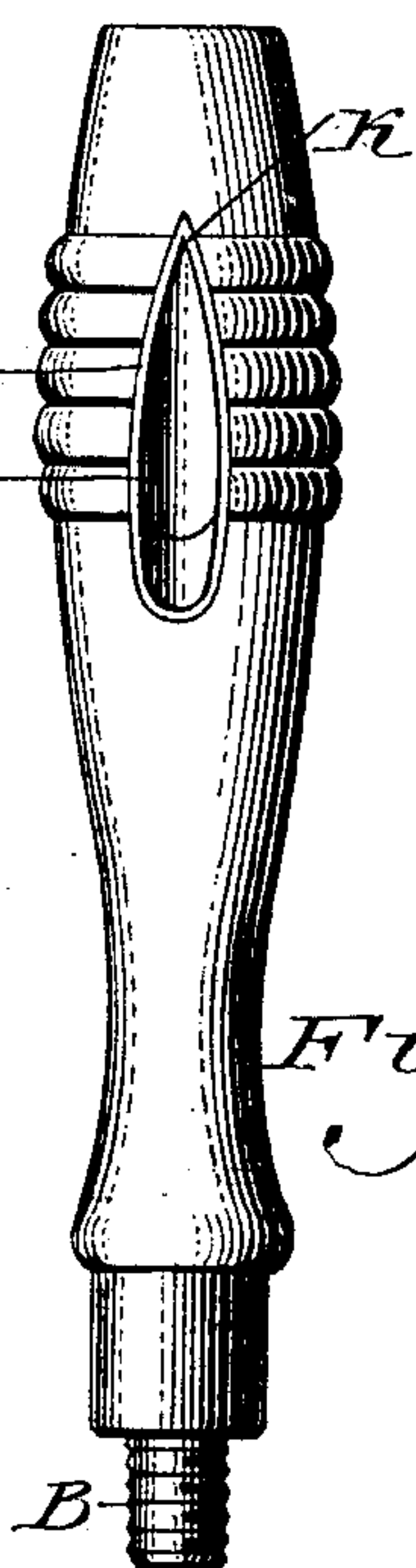


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

P. F. Hagler,
L. H. Bouville

Inventor
Frank H. Stewart
by Wiedersheim & Fairbank
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK H. STEWART, OF CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY.

HANDLE AND ADJUSTER FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 627,215, dated June 20, 1899.

Application filed March 17, 1899. Serial No. 709,403. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK H. STEWART, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of Camden, State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Handles and Adjusters for Electric Lights, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawings.

My invention consists of a handle for an electric light, adapted to constitute the adjustment of the height or position of said light and constructed with a grip to engage wires or conductors passed therethrough of different diameters or thicknesses.

It also consists of a screw-threaded nipple and ferrule on the handle for an electric light, whereby said handle may be attached to an electric-light socket in a convenient, firm, and durable manner and the strength of the handle at its place of attachment is vastly increased.

Figures 1 and 2 represent side elevations of a handle embodying my invention. Fig. 3 represents a longitudinal section thereof. Fig. 4 represents a side elevation of a detached portion. Fig. 5 represents a longitudinal section thereof.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Referring to the drawings, A designates a handle, which, preferably made of wood, is provided at the lower end thereof with the threaded nipple B, by means of which said handle may be screwed to the socket of an electric light, said nipple having its upper end passed through the inturned flange C at the base of the ferrule D, the latter embracing the tenon on the lower end of the handle. The upper end of the nipple is formed with a laterally-turned flange E, which is seated on the flange C of the ferrule and soldered or otherwise firmly connected therewith, said nipple and ferrule being formed of suitable metal. By this provision the handle may be conveniently and reliably attached to the socket, as aforesaid, and tightened thereon and its strength at the place of connection with said socket is vastly increased.

In the handle are the bores F and G, the bore F opening at the side of the handle and

leading to the central bore H, that directs the wire or conductor to and through the socket. The bore G is open at the side of the handle and leads to and through the top thereof and receives a portion of said wire or conductor that extends from an overhead support, said bore having on its outer walls the bushing J, whose opening is elongated in vertical direction for the convenient insertion of the wire or conductor therethrough, and the upper portions of the walls of said opening converge, narrowing said opening to a sharp angle or V shape, as at K, the walls of the angle forming a grip, around which the wire or conductor bends and with which it engages, it being evident that when said wire or conductor is moved in or out of the bore G to a greater or less extent and then engages with the grip K the handle and connected parts may be immovably held at the adjusted height.

Owing to the converging walls of the opening of the bushing, wires or conductors of different thickness may be gripped in the angle K without liability to slip, especially when they are of small or the most diminutive diameters, as the wedging or gripping action of the walls of the angle exists up to the apex of said angle itself. Furthermore, the bushing strengthens the wall of the bore G, and consequently the handle, at the places where it may be weakened by said bore and prevents splitting and cutting of said wall, especially at the top of the side end of said bore, where weight and strain are imposed on the handle.

When the bushing is not required, the bore G has its walls at the outer end converged to the top, forming a sharp and variable grip, similar to that of said bushing.

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

1. A handle of the character stated having in its side a bore leading to and through the upper end thereof, the walls at the side entrance of said bore converging at the apex thereof forming a grip.

2. A handle of the character stated having separate bores open at the side of the handle, one leading to the upper end of the handle and the other one leading to a central bore which

extends to the bottom of the handle, the first-named bore having its walls at the outer end converge to the top, forming a sharp and variable grip.

5 3. In a handle of the character stated, a bore for the entrance of an electric wire or conductor, and a bushing therein with a grip at the upper end thereof.

4. A handle having therein the separate
10 bores F and G, open at the side thereof, the bore H leading from the inner end of the bore F to the lower end of the handle, and the threaded nipple B projecting from the lower
15 end of said handle, the bore of said nipple communicating with said bore H and said

nipple being rigidly connected with a ferrule on said handle.

5. In a hanger and adjuster for an electric lamp or light, a handle with a bore therein, a ferrule secured to the lower end of said handle and a screw-threaded nipple projecting downwardly from said end and rigidly connected with said ferrule, the bore of said nipple being in communication with that of the handle.

FRANK H. STEWART.

Witnesses:

JOHN A. WIEDERSHEIM,
WM. C. WIEDERSHEIM.