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Patented Sept. 12, 1899.

C. MASCHMEYER.

HANGING LAMP.

(Application filed Feb. 18, 1899.)

(No Model.)

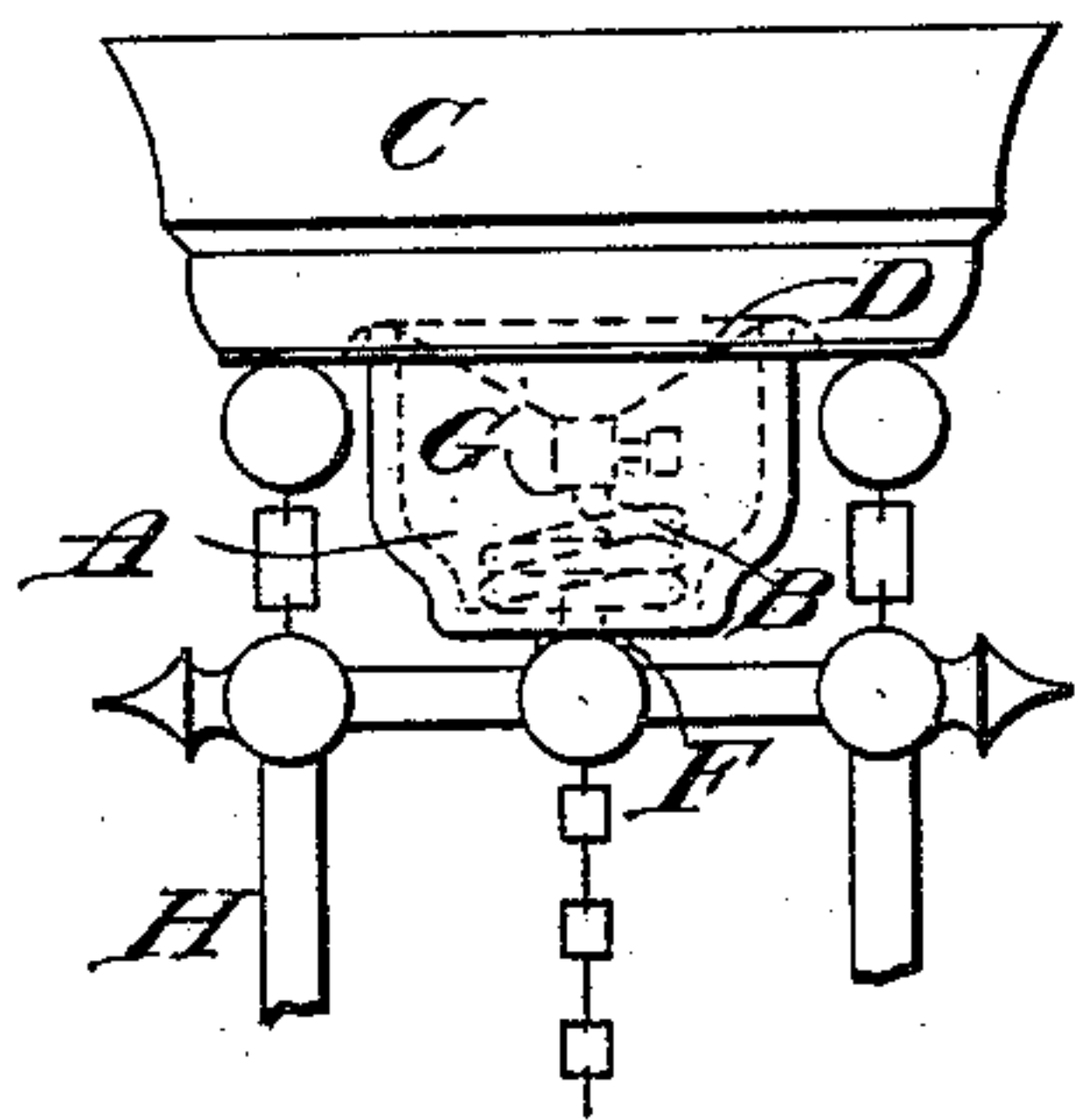


Fig. 2.

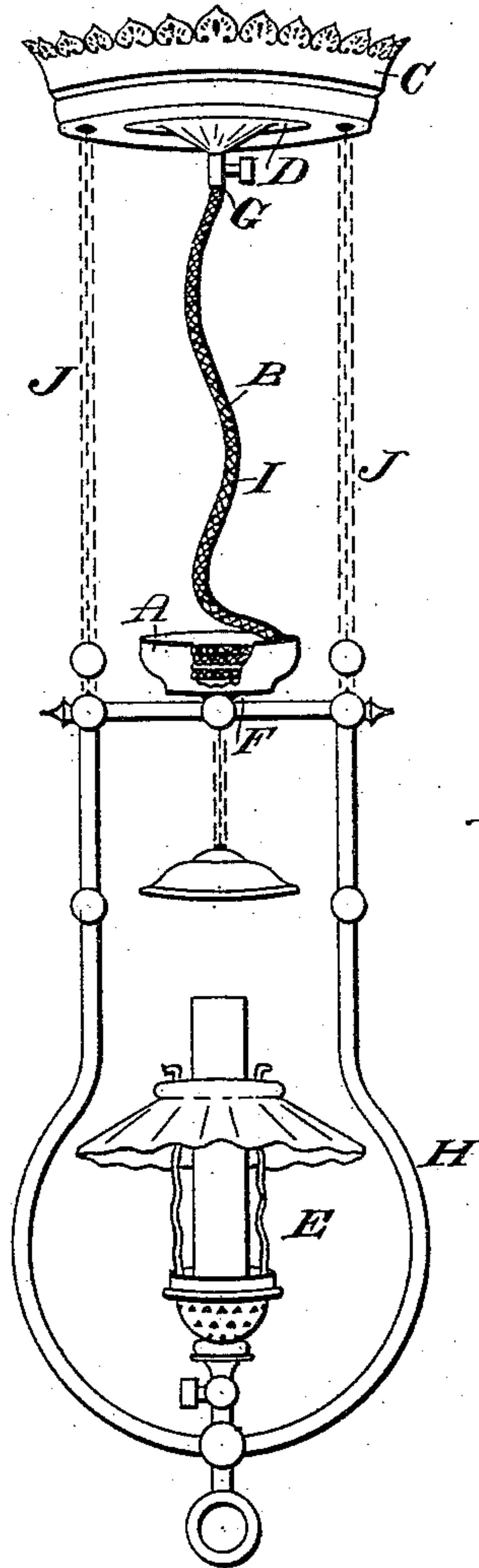


Fig. 1.

WITNESSES:

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HANGING LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 632,731, dated September 12, 1899.

Application filed February 18, 1899. Serial No. 706,029. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES MASCHMEYER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Meriden, county of New Haven, State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hanging Lamps, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to hanging lamps, and especially to means for permitting vertical adjustments of the lamp portion.

In vertically-adjusted gas-lamps sliding joints have often been employed; but these become worn and leak gas and are otherwise unsatisfactory. I have provided a vertically-adjustable lamp having a supply-pipe for gas or other fluid which is flexible and which will thus allow the adjustment of the lamp without any danger of leakage.

Among other objects which I attain by my construction are simplicity, economy of construction, effectiveness, and durability.

In the preferred embodiment of my invention, Figure 1 is a front elevation showing the apparatus in one of its positions. Fig. 2 is a detail of the apparatus in another position.

Similar letters refer to similar parts in both views.

E is a lamp, preferably gas-burning, supported in a frame H of suitable configuration. Toward the upper portion of the frame H is connected one or more flexible supporting means, such as the chains J, which lead up to a stationary portion of the lamp-fixture, in this embodiment a casing C. The upper end of each chain J is preferably carried on a spring-barrel of a type common in this art (hence not shown) within the casing C, which barrel may be balanced in any well-known manner so that the frame H may be drawn down into any position—for instance, the position shown in Fig. 1—or pushed up into the position indicated in Fig. 2, and thus the lamp E may be adjusted to any desired height, the limit of movement being determined by the length of the chains or equivalent supports J.

B is a flexible supply-tubing connected at one end to a gas or other fluid supply pipe which preferably projects slightly below the

casing C, as at G. The lower end of the flexible tubing is suitably connected to the frame H, which latter serves the function of a pipe to conduct the gas in a direction to supply the lamp E. Around the lower end of the flexible tubing B and concentric therewith is a receptacle A, which may be connected at F to the frame H of the fixture, so as to be raised and lowered therewith. When the parts are first adjusted, it is desirable to twist the pipe or tubing B so that when the frame H is raised from the position indicated in Fig. 1 to the position indicated in Fig. 2 the said tubing B will neatly coil within the receptacle A—for instance, as indicated in dotted lines, Fig. 2—the sides of the said receptacle hiding from view its contained coils of tubing and giving to the fixture a neat and finished appearance, particularly as the upper edge of the receptacle A may project into a suitable depression D in the lower side of the casing C when the frame H is raised. (See Fig. 2.) In order that the flexible tubing B may more easily enter and arrange itself inside of the receptacle A, it is preferable to make the sides of said receptacle flaring, as shown. Instead of twisting the tubing B in order to secure the proper coiling of the same within the receptacle A when the lamp is raised a light coiled wire, preferably a spring, may be laced or otherwise attached to the tubing, so that when the lamp is lowered the said tubing will assume substantially the shape indicated in Fig. 1, in which the dark line I may indicate said spring. In such construction, of course, as soon as the lamp is raised the tubing will bend into the shape corresponding to the normal shape of said spring and readily coil within the receptacle A, as previously referred to. Obviously the number of coils inside the receptacle will depend entirely upon the length and size of the flexible tubing; but for the sake of clearness only two or three coils are shown in this view. It will be obvious that many changes may be made in the construction herein disclosed without departing from the spirit of my invention.

What I claim is—

1. In a hanging lamp in combination a fixed fluid-supply pipe, a stationary portion of the

lamp-fixture, a lamp suspended below the same and vertically adjustable, a flexible tubing between said lamp and supply-pipe and connected to both to supply fluid thereto
5 and adapted to automatically fall into a coil when said lamp is raised, and a cup-shaped receptacle carried by said lamp to receive and hold said coil, said receptacle and stationary
10 portion adapted to substantially meet when said lamp is raised.

2. In a hanging lamp in combination, a fixed fluid-supply pipe, a stationary casing having a depression in the under side thereof, a lamp suspended from the same and vertically
15 adjustable, a flexible tubing between said

lamp and supply-pipe and connected to both to supply a fluid thereto and adapted to automatically fall into a coil when said lamp is raised, a cup-shaped receptacle carried by said lamp to receive and hold said coil, said
20 receptacle adapted to slightly enter said depression in said casing when said lamp is raised.

Signed at Meriden, Connecticut, this 15th day of February, 1899.

CHARLES MASCHMEYER.

Witnesses:

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JAS. H. TREWHELLA.