No. 677,049. Patented June 25, 1901.

N. WEEKS.

ELECTRIC LAMP CLUSTER FIXTURE.

(Application filed Oct. 4, 1898.)

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.

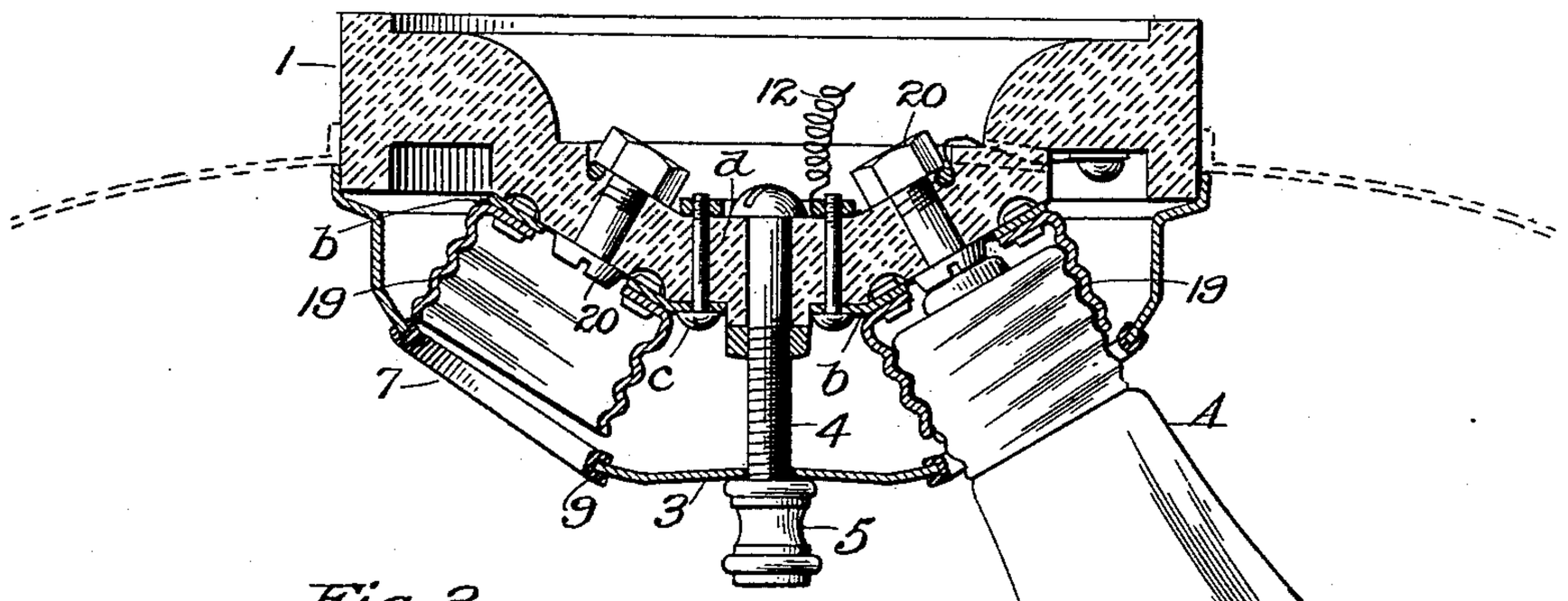


Fig. 2.

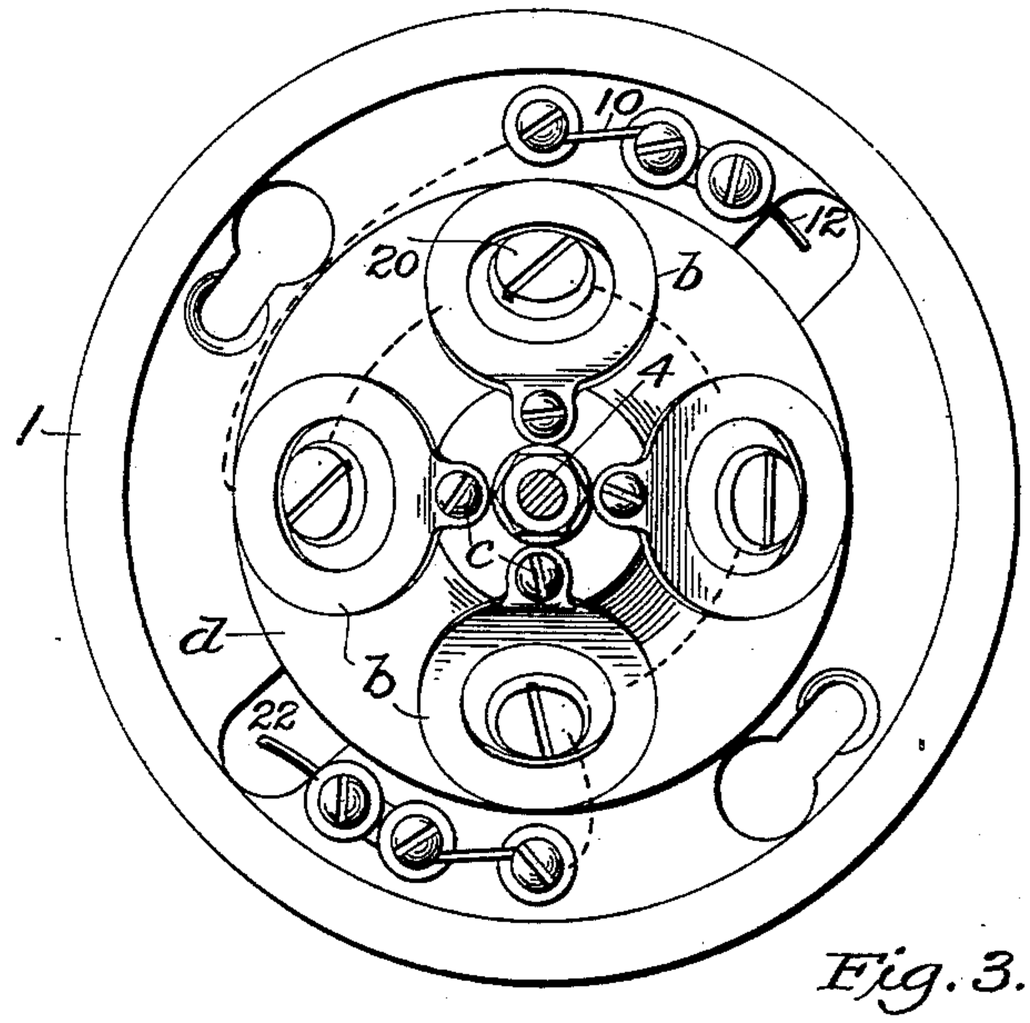
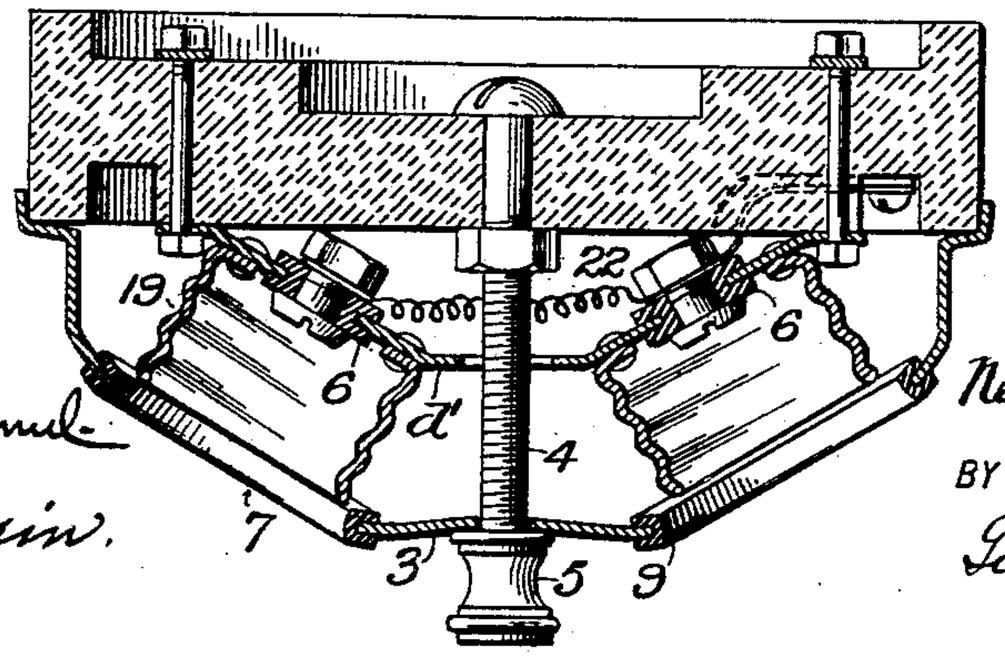


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

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Fig. 4.

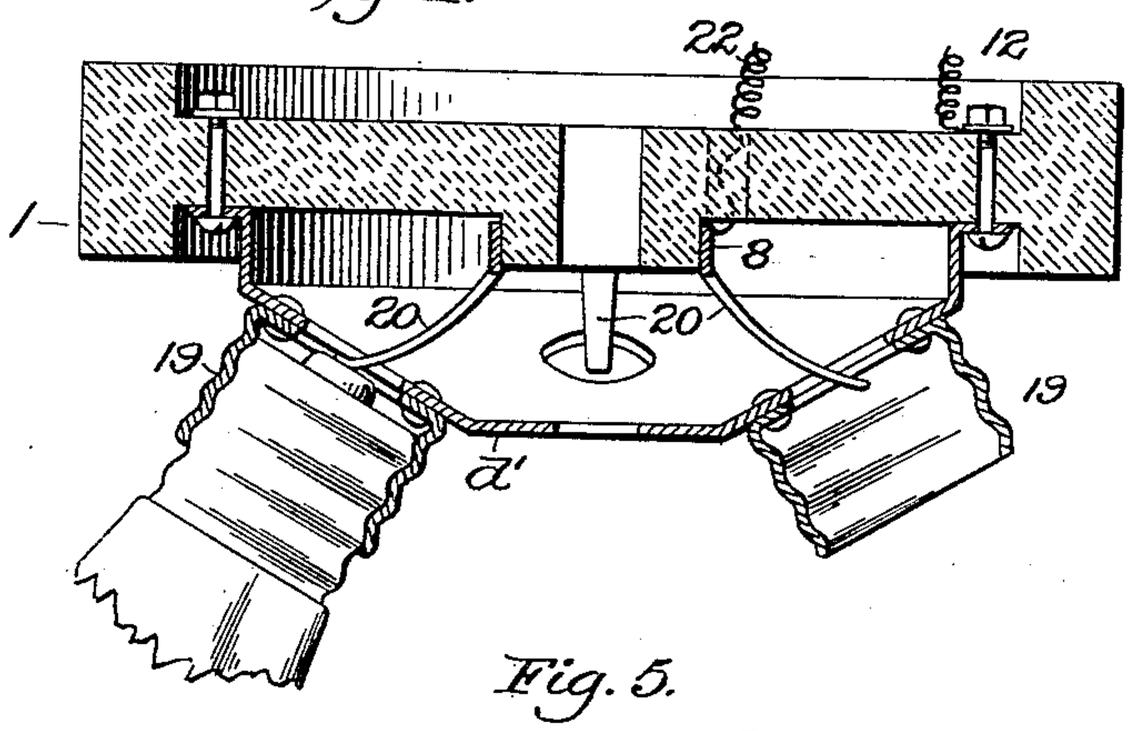


Fig. 5.

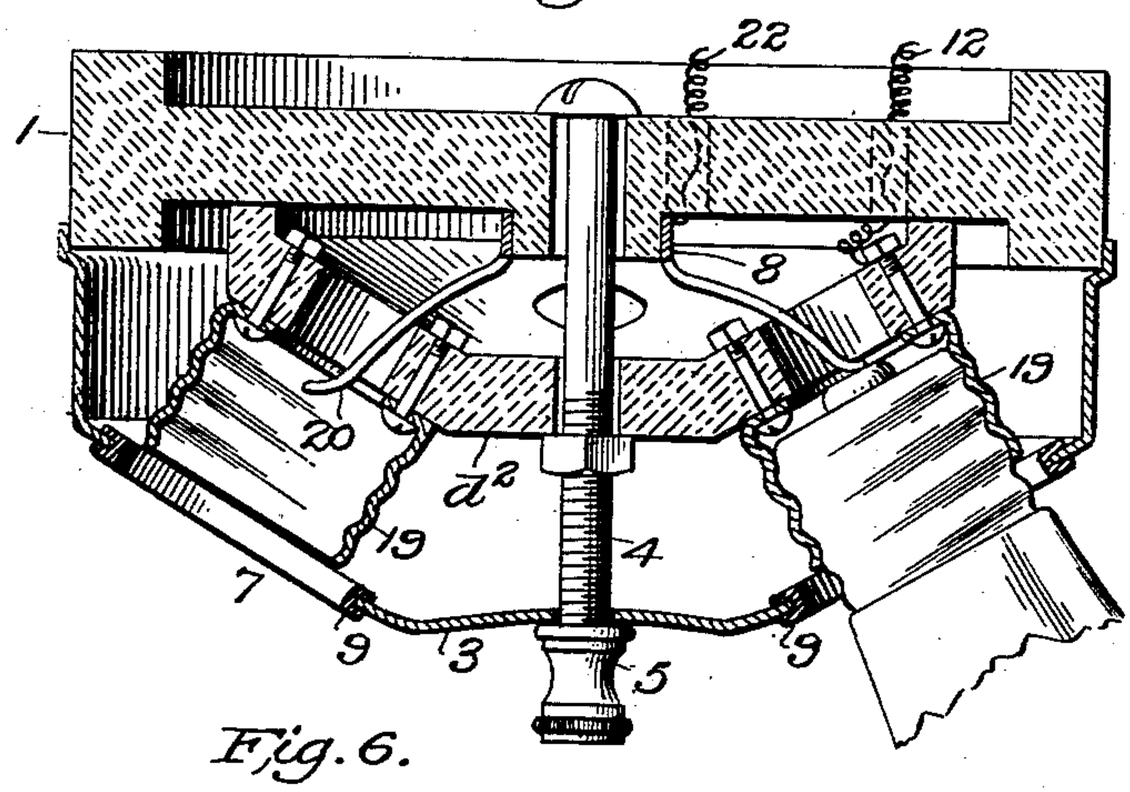


Fig. 6.

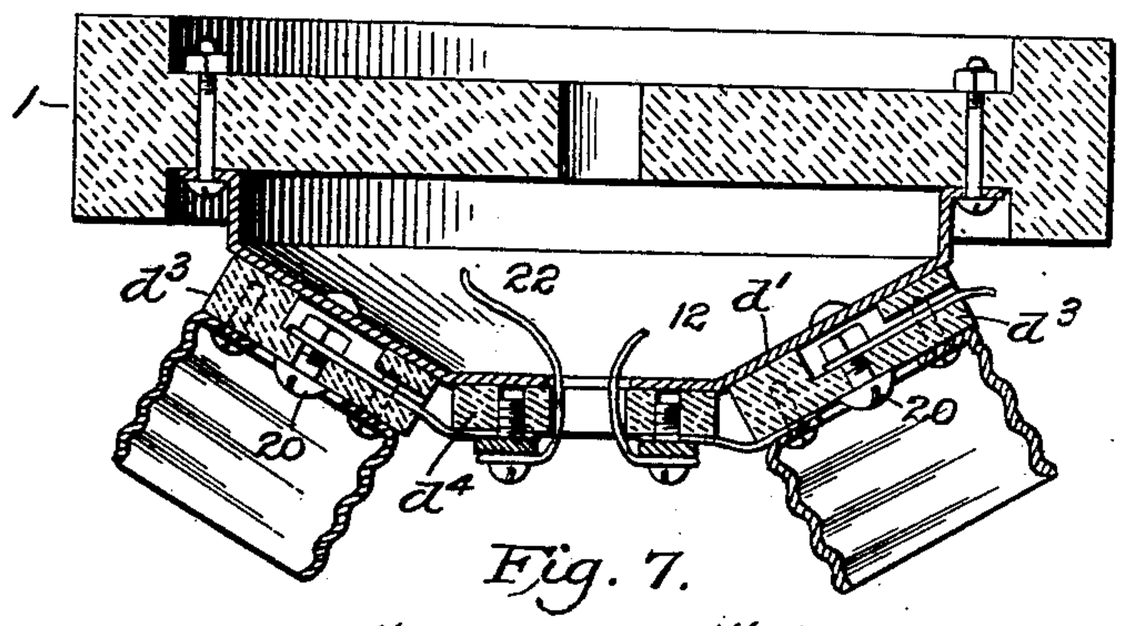
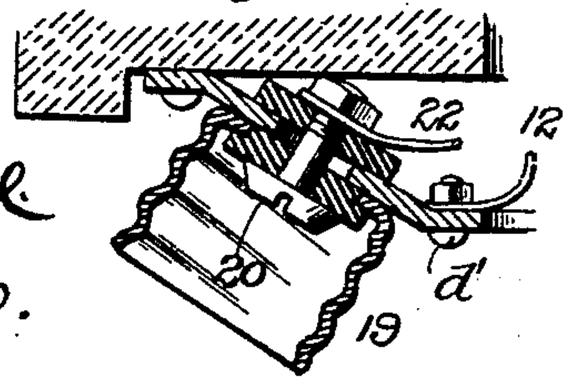


Fig. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NELSON WEEKS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

ELECTRIC-LAMP CLUSTER-FIXTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 677,049, dated June 25, 1901.

Application filed October 4, 1898. Serial No. 692,652. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NELSON WEEKS, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at the borough of Manhattan, New York city, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Electric-Lamp Cluster-Fixtures, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates generally to means for supporting and obtaining electric connection with a plurality or cluster of electric-light lamps in a single fixture and wherein the usual house connections may be used common to all of the lamps of the cluster, and it more particularly relates to improved constructions over that set forth in my prior Letters Patent, No. 601,108, dated March 22, 1898, whereby simplicity of construction and general adaptability are obtained.

The present improvements consist, generally speaking, of preferably an insulated or insulator base with a more or less conical or truncated piece or portion attached to or formed with the base and carrying lamp supports or receivers with the proper electric connections from the line or house wires, the lamps being so supported that the light therefrom is dispersed to the greatest advantage and so that they may be easily removable and the electric connections readily accessible. The base is such that it may be connected directly to the ceiling, wall, or other part, or to any extending bracket or support, according to the exigencies of the use of the light.

With this brief understanding of the invention a detailed description thereof will now be given, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical central section of the lamp-fixture, showing a portion of one lamp in position. Fig. 2 is an under side view of the base with the lamp-receivers omitted. Figs. 3, 4, 5, and 6 are sectional views of modified forms thereof. Fig. 7 is a sectional view of a modified form of a receiver connection.

Referring now particularly to Figs. 1 and 2, the improved fixture consists of a base-piece 1, preferably of suitable insulator material, such as porcelain, arranged to be attached, say, to a wall, ceiling, or other support in any proper manner. In this instance the base-piece has formed integral therewith an extending conical or truncated projection *d*, providing on its inclined sides one or more receivers 19 for the socket or sockets of one or more electric lamps A, the exposed portion of the base, its electric connection, and contacts being protected by a bell or other shaped cover 3, having openings 7 therein registering with the receivers 19 and connected to the base in any suitable manner, as by a central screw 4 and a finishing-nut 5. The lamp receiver or receivers 19 are secured to or form part of a supporting plate or plates *b*, fixedly connected to the base by one or more screw-bolts *c*, said plate or plates and the receiver or receivers being in electric connection with one pole of the electric generator by a line-wire 12 with an interposed fuse-wire 10 and such other connections as may be necessary in running lamps in series or multiple, all carried by the base and all common to the line-wires. The base also supports central contacts 20, provided by the heads of screw-bolts in electric connection with the other line-wire in harmony with the system of wiring employed, which also may have an interposed fuse-wire and in circuit with the other pole of the generator. The lamp-receivers are preferably formed with female-screw corrugations arranged to receive the male-screw corrugations of the lamp-sockets, the electric circuit being through the receiver to the socket to one terminal of the lamp and by the central contacts 20 with the other terminal of the lamp.

It will be understood that the plate or plates *b* are arranged on or against the inclined surface or surfaces of the truncated portion of the base, and hence the lamp-receivers necessarily project outwardly therefrom, with their axes at right angles to the plane of the inclines.

In the modifications shown in Figs. 3 and 4 the inclined portions or truncated portion is formed by an independent metallic piece or shell *d'*, secured to the insulator-base by suitable screw-bolts. In Fig. 3 the metallic piece and the projecting lamp-receivers 19 are in circuit with one pole of the generator, as before explained. The metallic piece, however, supports at each receiver a contact formed by a bolt, as before, the bolt, its head, and nut being insulated from the piece by a

surrounding insulating-eyelet 6 and in circuit with the other pole of the generator by a line-wire 22, as explained. In Fig. 4 substantially the same metallic piece or shell d' is employed with the lamp-receivers 19, extending outwardly at right angles to the plane of the inclines of the shell. In this case the central contacts 20 are formed by metallic projections from a central piece or core 8, the circuits being as before. The core may be metallic and in circuit with the line-wire 22. In the modification Fig. 5 the same general arrangement is adhered to, except that the truncated portion is formed by an independent insulator block or piece d^2, of, say, porcelain, secured in any proper manner to the base, which may be of any suitable material, the lamp-receivers being secured to the independent insulator-block.

While no particular form or arrangement of reflector has been shown, it is obvious it may be suited to the uses of the fixture and may be combined therewith or supported adjacent thereto in any suitable manner—such, for instance, as indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 1.

The edges of the openings 7 of the cover 3, when it is of metal, may, as shown, be bushed, covered, or lined with an insulating material 9.

The modification in Fig. 6 shows the receivers insulated from the metallic shell d' by non-conductive blocks d^3, which, together with the insulating-blocks d^4, also attached to the shell d', support and insulate the line-wires 12 and 22 in connection with the receivers and center contacts 20, respectively.

Fig. 7 illustrates a modification in which the metallic shell d' is directly connected to the line-wire 12 and the center piece 20 insulated therefrom and directly connected to the line-wire 22.

What is claimed is—

1. An electric-light-lamp cluster, consisting of a base having metallic receivers for a number of lamps and a separated and independent finishing cap having openings to permit the insertion of the lamps in the receivers and bushed with insulating material, as set forth.

2. An electric-light-lamp cluster, a plurality of metallic receivers for the lamps carried by the base, a center contact for each receiver electric connections extending to the receivers and center contacts, and an independent finishing or protecting cover separated from the receivers by insulating material, as described.

3. An electric-light-lamp cluster, a plurality of metallic receivers for the lamps carried by the base, a center contact for each receiver, and a separated and independent cover having a plurality of openings registering with the receivers and bushed with insulating material, as described.

4. An electric-light-lamp cluster, consisting of a base, a truncated lower portion having a plurality of lamp-receivers, suitable electric connections extending to the truncated portion, and a finishing cap independent of the receivers and having openings registering with the receivers to permit the insertion of the lamps and bushed with insulating material, as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two witnesses.

NELSON WEEKS.

Witnesses:
GEO. H. GRAHAM,
H. GESSWEIN.