

No. 707,653.

Patented Aug. 26, 1902.

C. M. STEAD.  
ELECTRIC LAMP SUPPORT.

(Application filed Dec. 17, 1901.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

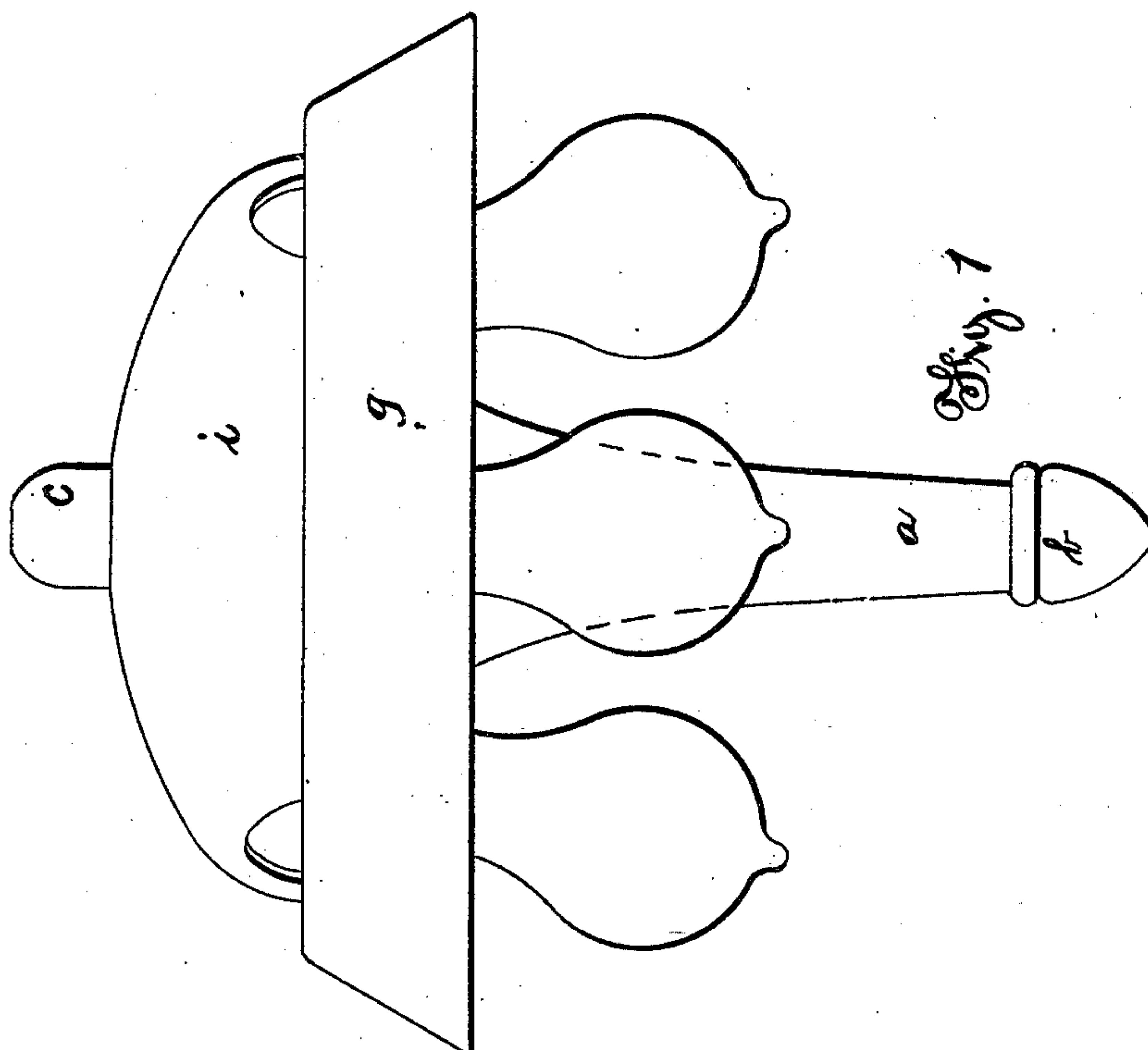


Fig. 1

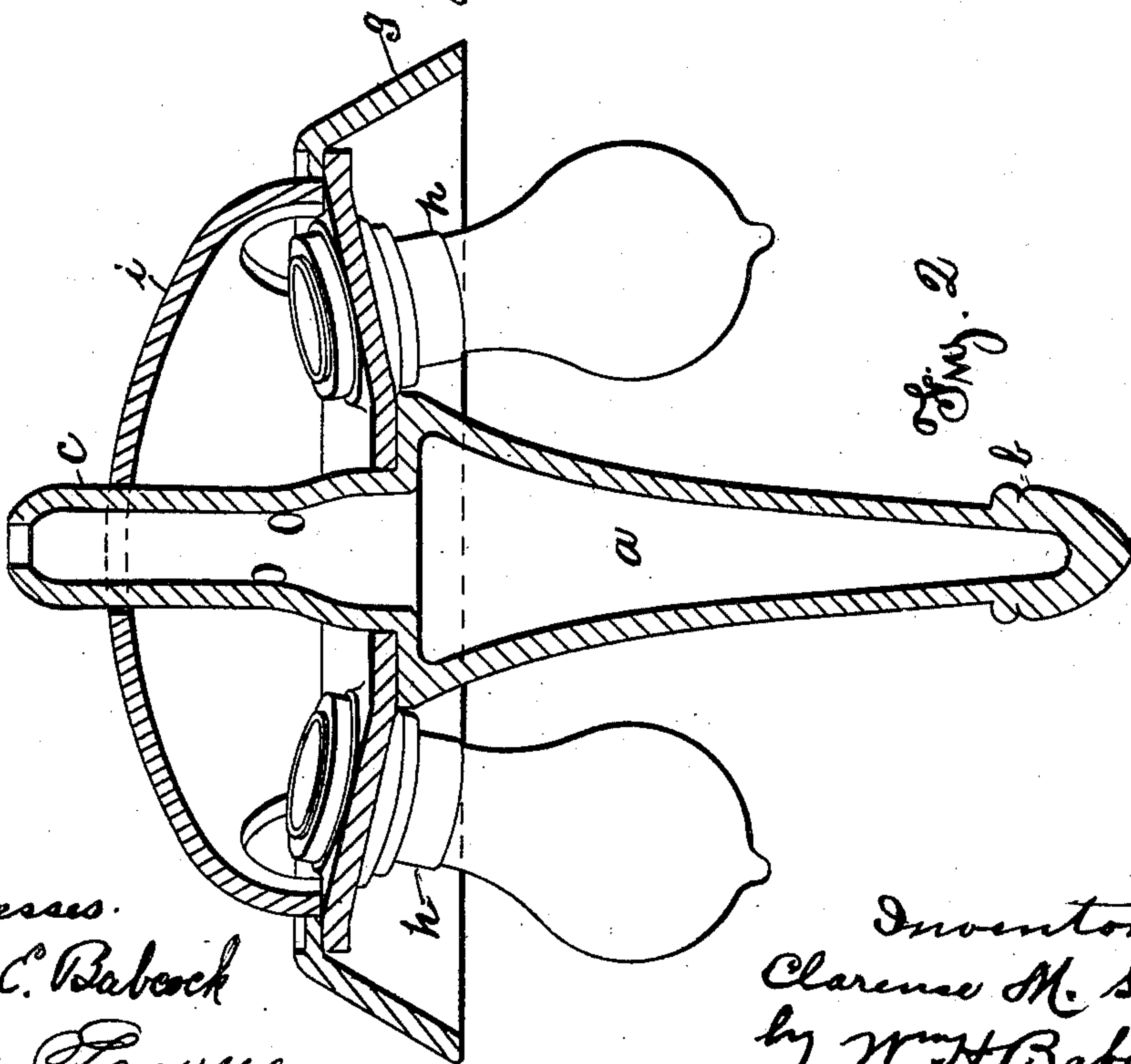


Fig. 2

Witnesses.  
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Ernest Peavey

Inventor  
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by Wm H. Babcock  
Attorney

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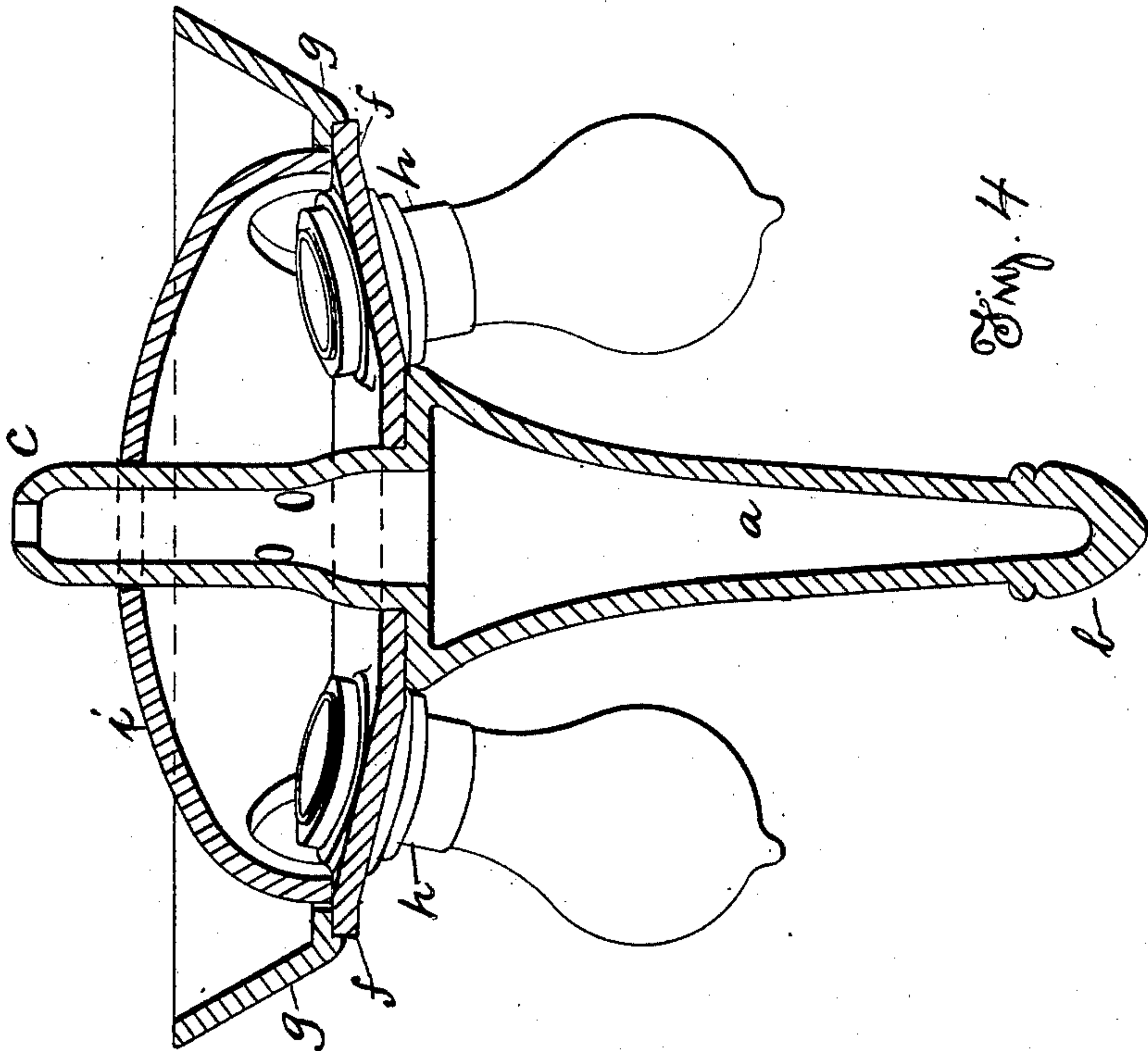


Fig. 4

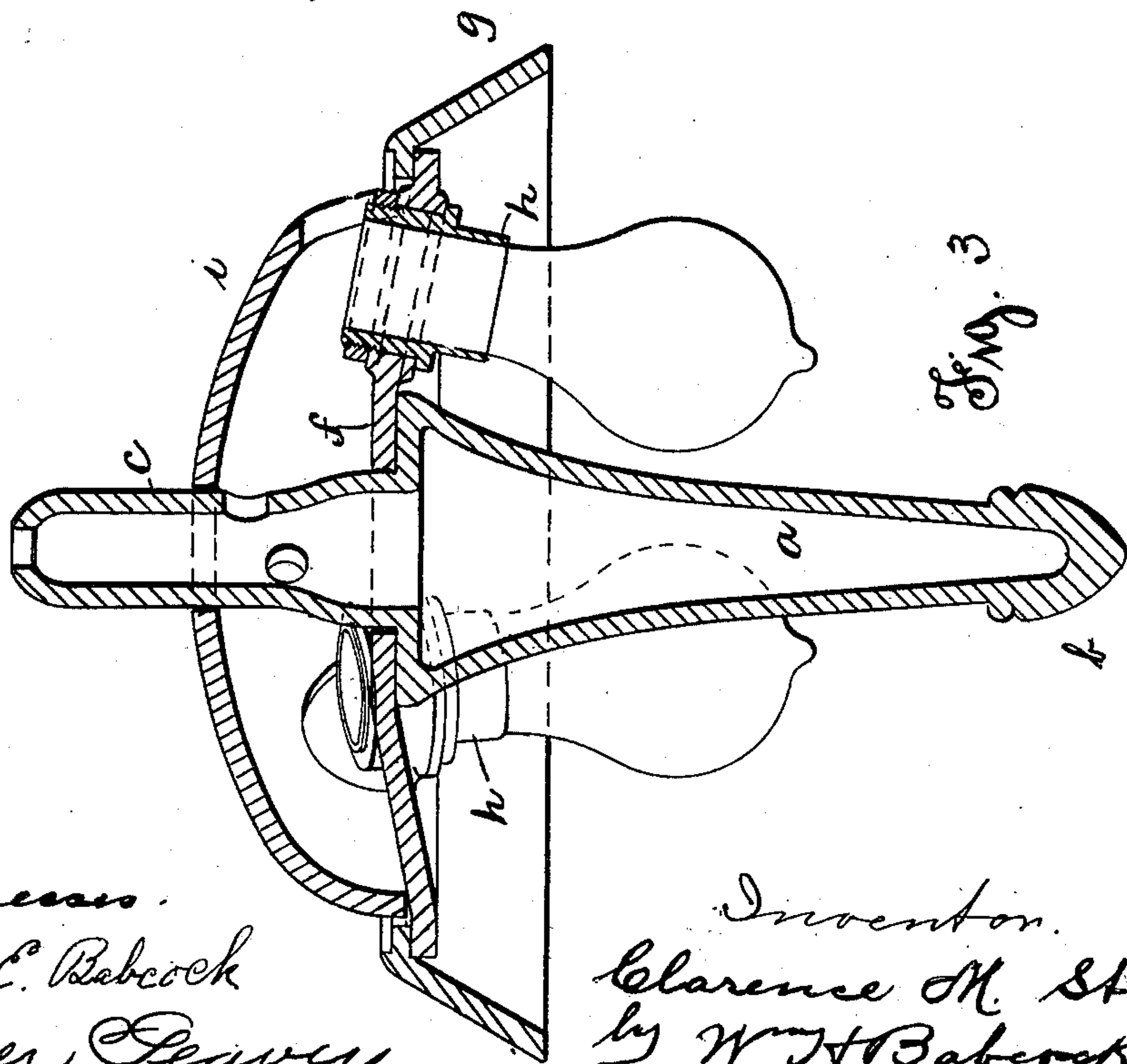


Fig. 3

Witnesses.  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLARENCE METCALFE STEAD, OF LEEDS, ENGLAND.

## ELECTRIC-LAMP SUPPORT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 707,653, dated August 26, 1902.

Application filed December 17, 1901. Serial No. 86,284. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CLARENCE METCALFE STEAD, a subject of the King of Great Britain and Ireland, residing at Leeds, in the county of York, England, have invented a certain new and useful Electric-Lamp Support, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is the construction of a carrier with reflector or shade for electric incandescent lamps from a small number of parts of such simple shapes that they can be readily made in porcelain, pot, glazed earthenware, and the like, hereinafter for the sake of brevity referred to as "porcelain," and be fitted and suspended together without any brass or other metallic connections, save only the usual holders and collars of the glass lamps themselves. I effect this object by a combination of three parts, to wit: first, a pendent piece, which acts also as a reflector and supports a dish-shaped lamp-plate, forming the second part and so constructed or shaped that it may be used either as a reflector or shade and which carries the lamp-holders, and a cap-piece forming the third part and covering or protecting the wire connections to the holders.

Figure 1 represents a side elevation of the device embodying my invention, the part *g* being turned downward. Fig. 2 represents a vertical central section through part 1. Fig. 3 represents a view similar to Fig. 2, with the lamp inclining inward instead of outward; and Fig. 4 represents a view similar to Fig. 3, but with the parts *f g* inverted.

*a c* is the pendent piece, which may be formed hollow or solid over the greater part of its length. This piece is formed conical or conoidal over the longer lower portion *a*, which latter terminates in an ornamental knob *b*. The upper part of the pendent piece forms a cylinder *c*, hollow and of considerably smaller diameter than the base of the inverted conical or conoidal portion. This part is provided toward its middle or upper end with three or more side holes *d*, according to the size of the carrier, or rather the number of lamps to be carried, for the passage of the strands of the suspending-cord carrying the electric wires to supply current to the lamps. A single larger hole *e* at the upper end admits the said suspending-cord.

The holes *d* are preferably of such a size that the friction or kink of the strands passed through them is sufficient to carry the weight of the lamp-carrier.

*f* is the circular nearly-flat lamp-plate having a central opening fitting over the cylindrical part *c*, so as to be supported on the annular part of the base of the inverted conical or conoidal portion of the pendent piece *a*. As it is only necessary that the said central opening should fit the cylindrical part *c* close to said annular base portion, the cylindrical part *c* may be reduced in diameter toward its upper end. In the lamp-plate *f* are formed three or more circular openings, according to the number of lamps to be carried, for the holders *h* of the lamps. This plate supports at its periphery an annular part *g*, which is conoidal in form. When turned as in Fig. 4, this part *g* does not act as a shade; but the plate *f* will serve as a reflector. When the part *g* is turned down, as shown in the three other figures, it serves as a shade. The plate *f* may be arranged with either side uppermost, so as to present the lamps in an inwardly-inclined position, as in Fig. 3, or in an outwardly-inclined position, as in the three other figures. This reversibility of plate *f* is independent of the reversibility of the part *g*, so that the former may be arranged for outward inclination of the lamps with either the downwardly-turned arrangement of the part *g*, as shown in Fig. 2, or the upwardly-turned arrangement of said part *g*, as shown in Fig. 4, and the same is of course true of arranging the part *f* for inward inclination of the lamps.

*i* is a basin or dome-shaped cap-piece provided with a central aperture for the passage of the suspension-cord, or more preferably the upper end of the cylindrical part *c*. Its lower edge is of slightly less diameter than the smaller end of the cone-shaped part *g*, so that this cap-piece rests practically concentric with the pendent piece *a* and with and upon the lamp-plate *f g*. The rim portion of the cap-piece *i* is provided or formed with recesses *m*, so as to allow for the projecting parts of the lamp-holders. As the plate *f* is supported on the largest circumferential part of the pendent piece *a* and the cap-piece *i* also rests with its largest circumferential part



on the plate *f*, the parts of the whole combination are carried in a steady manner and practically in symmetrical and concentric positions, neutralizing any inequalities or irregularities arising from the manufacture of the parts out of the materials above mentioned. As, with the exception of the holders and screw-collars of the lamps, there is no metallic fitting to become tarnished and spoil the new and cleanly appearance of the carrier. The advantages of using such material as porcelain for electric-light fittings has long been known; but the difficulty of obtaining these accurately to size and shape, and the apparent necessity of using metallic connections, have hindered the general use of such material, which indirectly is the main object of this invention.

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

1. The combination of a pendent piece *a c*, formed as an inverted cone or conoid over its lower part, and as a hollow cylinder over its upper part *c* having side strand-holes *d*; with an approximately flat lamp-plate *f*, having a central opening fitting over the cylindrical part *c* close to the base of the conical or conoidal part *a* and lamp-holder openings, and an annular conoidal reversible reflecting

or shading part *g*; and a basin or dome-shaped cap-piece *i*, having a central opening and rim-recesses, and, all substantially as set forth.

2. The combination of a pendent piece *a c*, formed as an inverted cone or conoid over its lower part *a* and as a hollow cylinder over its upper part *c*; with a reversible lamp-plate *f* having a central opening fitting over the cylindrical part *c* close to the base of the conical or conoidal part *a* and lamp-holder openings, and a cone-shaped reflecting or shading part *g*; all substantially as set forth.

3. The combination of a pendent piece *a c* formed over its lower part *a* as an inverted cone or conoid and over its upper part as a hollow cylinder provided with end aperture *e* and strand side openings *d*; with an annular lamp-plate *f* having a central opening fitting over the cylindrical part *c* close to the base of the conical or conoidal part *a* and lamp-holder openings; and with a truncated cone-shaped reflector or shade *g* fitting with its smaller end the circumferential edge of the plate *f*, the said parts *f g* being independently reversible substantially as set forth.

CLARENCE METCALFE STEAD.

Witnesses:

JOSEPH METCALFE,  
J. CLARK JEFFERSON.