No. 745,374. PATENTED DEC. 1, 1903.

B. F. ORDWAY.

BRACKET FOR MIRRORS OR ELECTRIC LAMPS.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 9, 1903.

NO MODEL.

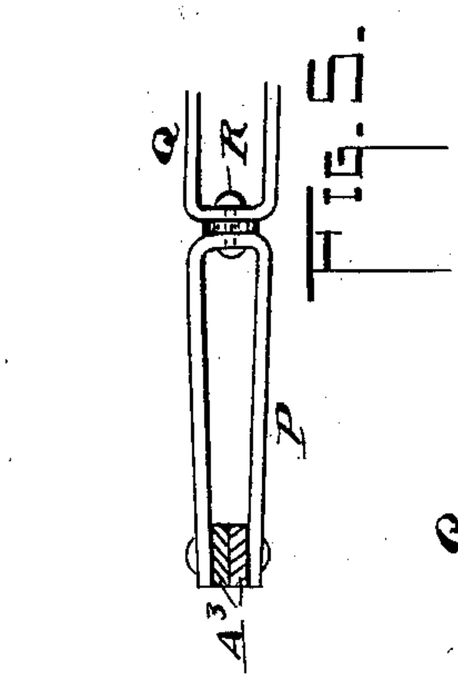

FIG. 5.

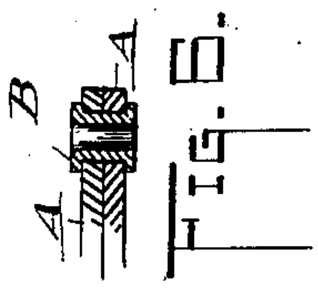

FIG. 6.

FIG. 1.

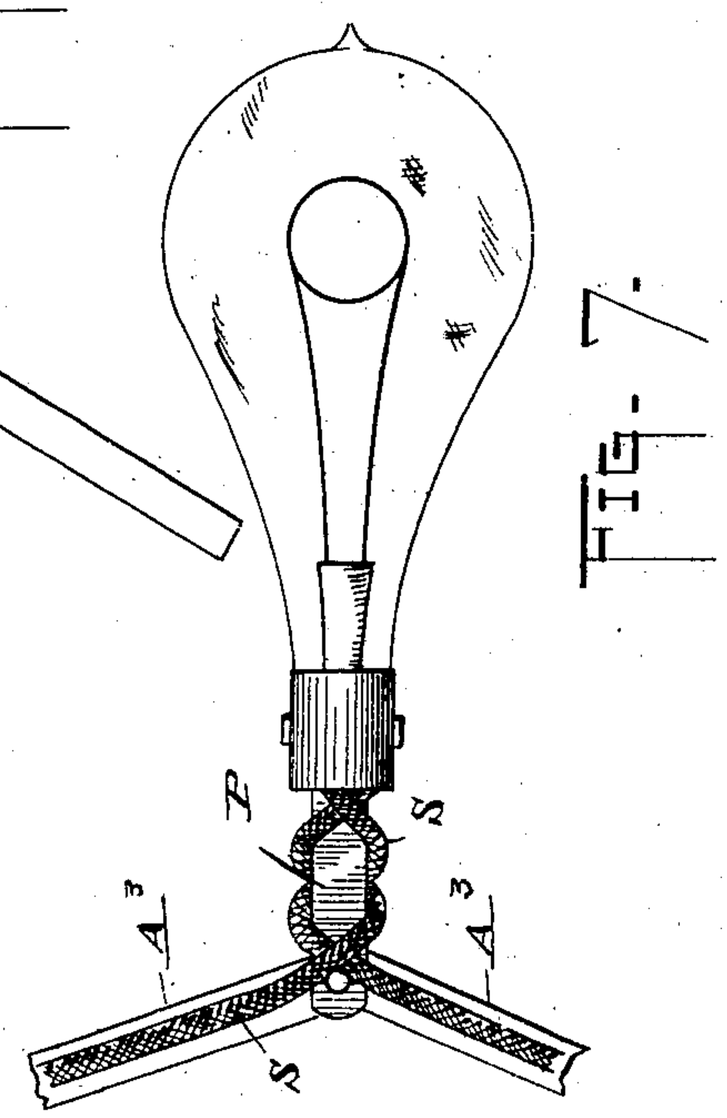

FIG. 7.

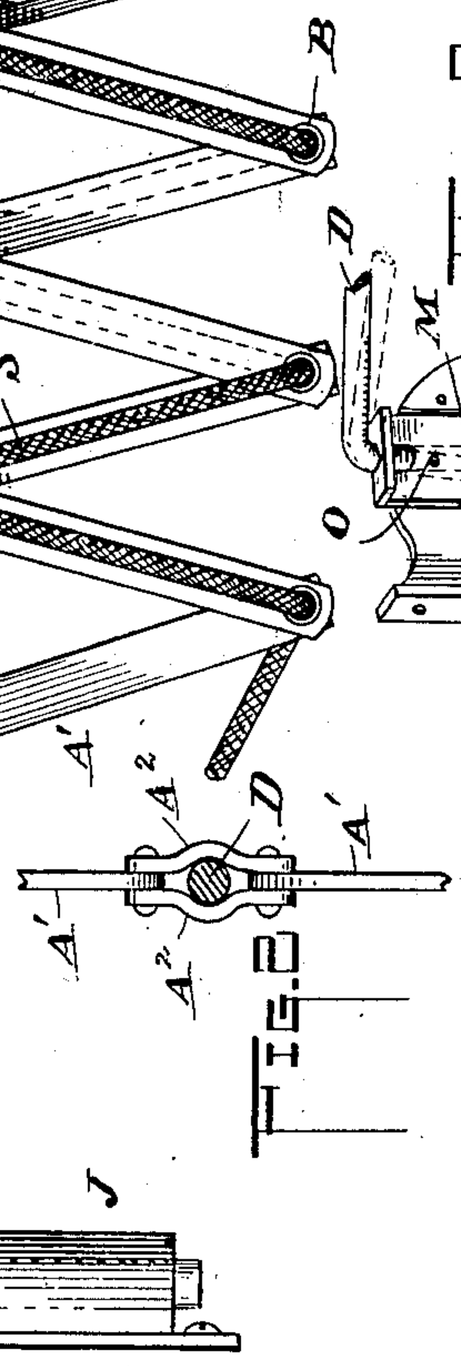

FIG. 2.

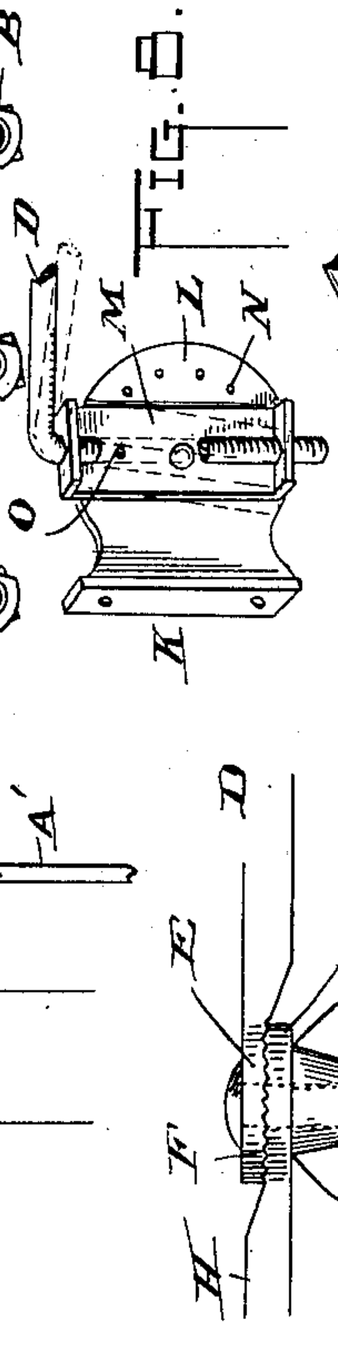

FIG. 8.

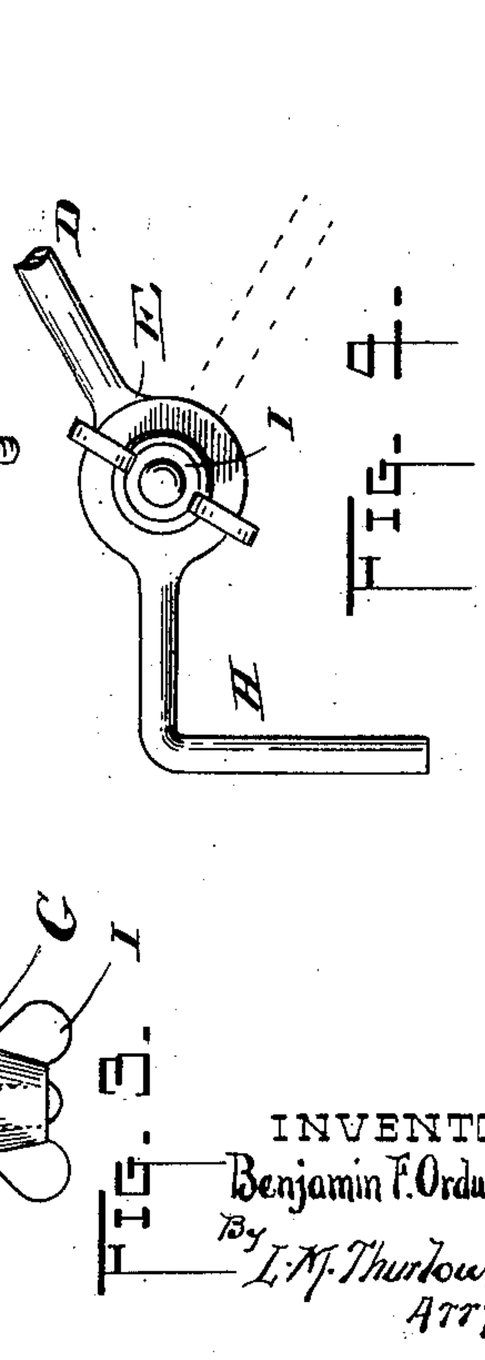

FIG. 4.

FIG. 3.

WITNESSES
Mae Davis
Beatrice Barlow

INVENTOR
Benjamin F. Ordway
By L. M. Thurlow,
Atty.

No. 745,374. Patented December 1, 1903.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN F. ORDWAY, OF PEORIA, ILLINOIS.

BRACKET FOR MIRRORS OR ELECTRIC LAMPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 745,374, dated December 1, 1903.

Application filed April 9, 1903. Serial No. 151,836. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN F. ORDWAY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Peoria, in the county of Peoria and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Brackets for Mirrors or Electric Lamps; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention pertains to an adjustable bracket designed more particularly for holding mirrors, incandescent electric lamps, and such other articles as require adjustment in the use thereof.

One of the objects of the invention is to provide an adjustable bracket for mirrors having a new means for supporting such bracket in a horizontal position at any adjustment thereof.

A further object is to provide means for placing the bracket at any angle of inclination desired, at which angle said bracket may be adjusted to various positions.

A still further object of my invention is to place an electric lamp upon the support and carry the conducting-cord thereof through openings in the points of pivotal connection of the arms of which such support is constructed, thereby disposing of such cords and providing a neat-appearing device.

Another object is to employ eyelets with which to pivotally connect the several arms of the support through which to pass the electric cords above mentioned, all of which will appear in the following specification, aided by the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the support, showing its peculiar construction. Fig. 2 is a detail view of a guide for holding the support in a horizontal position. Fig. 3 is a top view of a clamp for adjusting the support at any angle vertically. Fig. 4 is a side view of the same. Fig. 5 is a top view of a swivel. Fig. 6 is a sectional view of two arms of the support or bracket, showing an eyelet for pivotally holding them together. Fig. 7 is a detail view of the outer end of the bracket, showing an electric lamp secured thereto. Fig. 8 is a perspective view of a modified form of adjusting-swivel.

In the figures the bracket is shown as consisting of a plurality of arms A, crossing each other in pairs, the extremity of each being pivoted to its neighbor to constitute a lazy-tongs. The point of crossing of one arm over another is pivoted, as shown, so that, as will be understood, the device may be extended or contracted, as desired, by means of the several pivotal points. The pivots employed may be of any desired form; but in my device I prefer to use eyelets B and C at the extremities and crossings, respectively, as shown, the purpose of which will presently be shown. I provide a support at one end of the bracket, which consists of a rod D, flattened at one end and held pivotally between two of the arms A by means of one of the eyelet-pivots C. The opposite end of the said rod D is also flattened into a plate E, Fig. 3, one of the surfaces thereof being serrated or roughened, as at F. A similar plate G on a short bent rod H, also serrated, is adapted to engage with the plate E, and a thumb-screw I serves to clamp the two together in a firm manner. The portion H is carried in a suitable bracket J, secured to the wall or casing of a window, by which the entire device can be swung horizontally, as will be understood. The clamping-plates E and G, together with the thumb-screw I, permit of raising and lowering the device, this being of especial advantage when using the electric lamp on the end of the bracket. I show another form of adjusting device for this purpose in Fig. 8, which I prefer to use on account of its simple construction and cheapness. It consists of a bracket K for attachment to the wall and having the flat extension L, to the middle of which is pivoted a U-shaped strap M, through the extremities of which are suitable holes for receiving the rod D, which in this case is made with a down-turned end, as shown in said Fig. 8, being without the adjusting means shown in Figs. 1 and 4. A series of depressions N are arranged in a curve on the part L, the line of such depressions being described from the pivot of the said strap M. At O the metal of the strap is indented to form a bur which is designed to drop into any one of the depressions N, so that the strap and its rod D may be sustained at any desired angle. The said strap is sufficiently strong and also flexible

so that it will give in and out as the device is inclined up or down, the indentation, or rather the bur, passing into and out of the depressions, as will be clearly understood.

Returning now to the lazy-tongs, (designated as an entirety by the numeral 2,) to the free ends of the arms A, which are pivoted to the flattened end of the rod D, are pivotally attached short arms A′, whose opposite ends are pivotally carried between two straps A^2, which straddle the rod D, as shown in Fig. 2. It will be understood that since the weight of the bracket is beyond the point of pivotal support with the rod D said bracket, unless supported in some manner at the pivoted end, would swing around and hang from said pivot. Therefore to provide a support for the bracket the parts A^2 and A′ are employed. This structure permits the bracket being extended at will, with a free movement thereof, it being impossible for any binding to take place at any point. To the outer end of the bracket 2 is secured a swivel, which consists, first, of a U-shaped strap P, whose extremities straddle and are pivoted to the connected ends of the short arms A^3 of the said bracket. To the loop end of P is pivotally secured a snap-hook Q by means of a rivet R, which being loose allows said snap-hook to turn freely. From Q may be suspended the mirror or other device desired to be used. Normally of course the strap P and the hook Q hang from the pivot of the portions A^3, as indicated by broken lines in Fig. 1; but in order to plainly show the device I have shown these parts extended.

In Fig. 7 is shown an electric lamp attached in suitable manner to the strap P. In this figure and in Fig. 1 is shown the method of combining with the bracket 2 the electric cords which supply or carry the electrical current to the lamp. As before described, the eyelets B are employed, and through these the said cords (indicated by S S) are threaded, as shown. One of said cords is passed through the eye at the top of the bracket 2 and one through the eye at the bottom. Said cords are then crossed in the manner shown and are carried along the bars or arms A and threaded through the opposite eyelets, and so on, said cords following the direction of the arms until finally they are wrapped around the strap P and attached to the lamp. Evidently when so placed the cords are extensible in the same manner as the arms, since they pass through the pivots on which the arms themselves swing. At the rear of the bracket the cords merely pass to the wall-fixture, as in ordinary practice. However, this is not shown, since it forms no part of my invention.

In presenting my device I desire to state that I am aware that to provide a bracket in the form of a lazy-tongs is not new, nor is it new to provide a support in the rear to sustain the tongs in a horizontal position; but I believe it is new to provide the structure I show for the latter purpose, also to provide a swivel arrangement by which the tongs may be raised and lowered, also to provide eyelets for connecting the arms of the bracket at their pivotal points, and, lastly, to employ electric conductors carried in the manner described and shown for connection with a lamp carried by said bracket. I desire to state also that being apprised as to the state of the art, yet I wish to use constructions other than that shown which will come within the meaning and spirit of the invention.

I claim—

1. A bracket for the uses and purposes herein named comprising a plurality of arms having pivotal relation with one another and forming a collapsible frame of lazy-tongs construction, a horizontally-supported swinging rod, to the free end of which said tongs is pivoted at the juncture of two of its arms, and a sliding connection on and moving with the tongs and inclosing the said swinging rod, there being means at the outer end of the bracket for the attachment of a mirror.

2. A bracket for the uses and purposes herein named comprising a plurality of arms having pivotal relation with one another and forming a collapsible frame of lazy-tongs construction, a horizontal rod adapted to swing horizontally and suitably supported and to which the bracket is pivoted at the juncture of two of its arms, means attached to and surrounding the rod for preventing the bracket from moving from a horizontal position, and means for inclining the bracket and the rod at any angle in a vertical plane.

3. A bracket for the uses and purposes herein named comprising a plurality of arms having pivotal relation with one another and forming a collapsible frame of lazy-tongs construction, a horizontally-supported rod to which the bracket is pivoted at the juncture of two of its arms, a guide surrounding the rod, a short arm connecting the said guide at diametrically opposite sides with the extremities of the free arms of the bracket and means for inclining the bracket and its rod at any angle in a vertical plane.

4. A bracket for the uses and purposes herein named consisting of a plurality of arms A having pivotal relation with one another and forming a collapsible frame of lazy-tongs construction, the short arms A′ as part of such frame, the inclosing bent straps A^2 to which the end of each said arm A′ is connected substantially as set forth, the rod D having pivotal relation with the bracket and extending through the said inclosing portions A^2 in combination with the bracket K for attachment to the wall, the U-shaped strap M pivoted to swing thereon in a vertical plane, such strap M adapted for carrying the said rod D, and means for permitting the rod to be moved to any angle in a vertical plane and sustained in the position placed substantially as set forth.

5. A bracket for the uses and purposes here-

in named comprising arms A having pivotal relation with one another substantially in the manner shown and described and eyelets B and C forming such pivots for the said arms as set forth.

6. A bracket for the uses and purposes herein named comprising a plurality of arms having pivotal relation with one another and forming a collapsible frame of lazy-tongs construction, eyelets at the points of pivotal connection of the arms and forming the pivots at those points, and electric conducting-wires threaded through such eyelets and extending alongside of the said arms all being arranged substantially as set forth and described.

7. A bracket for the uses and purposes herein named comprising a plurality of arms having pivotal relation with one another and forming a collapsible frame of the form described, eyelets forming the pivots of the several arms, conducting-wires passing through the eyelets and along the several arms to the opposite eyelets in a zigzag manner and terminating at the outer end of the bracket for the purposes set forth.

8. A bracket for the uses and purposes herein named comprising a plurality of arms A having pivotal relation with one another and forming a collapsible frame of the form described, the eyelets B and C forming the pivots for said arms and the cords S passing through the eyelets and along the arms as shown and described and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

BENJAMIN F. ORDWAY.

Witnesses:

E. J. ABERSOL,

L. M. THURLOW.