

No. 751,321.

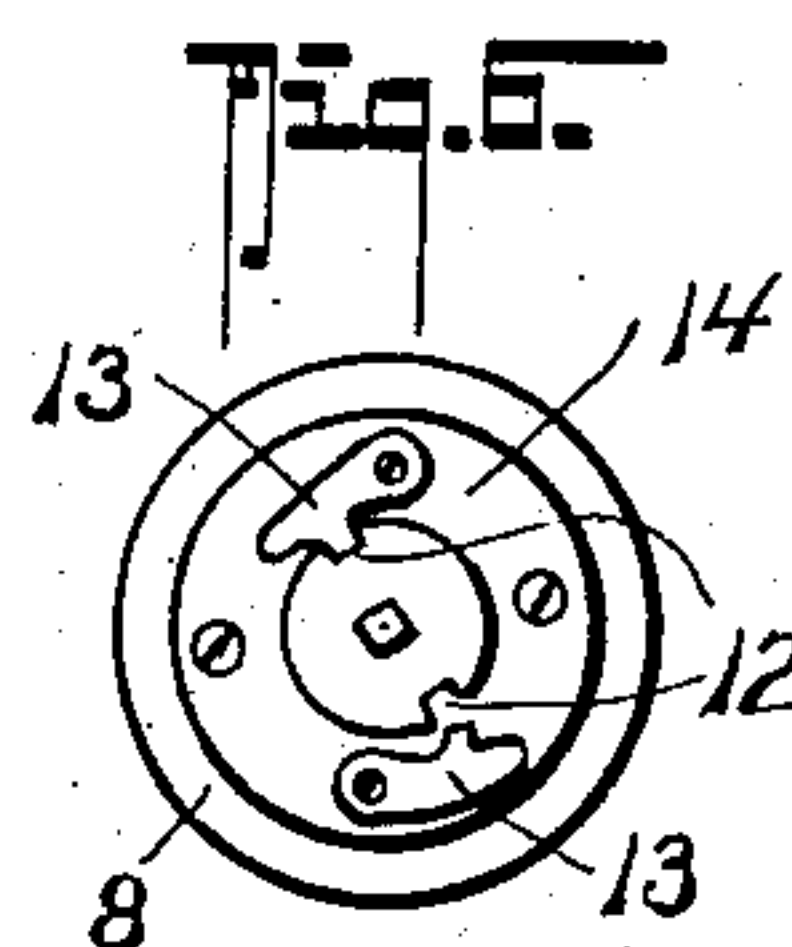
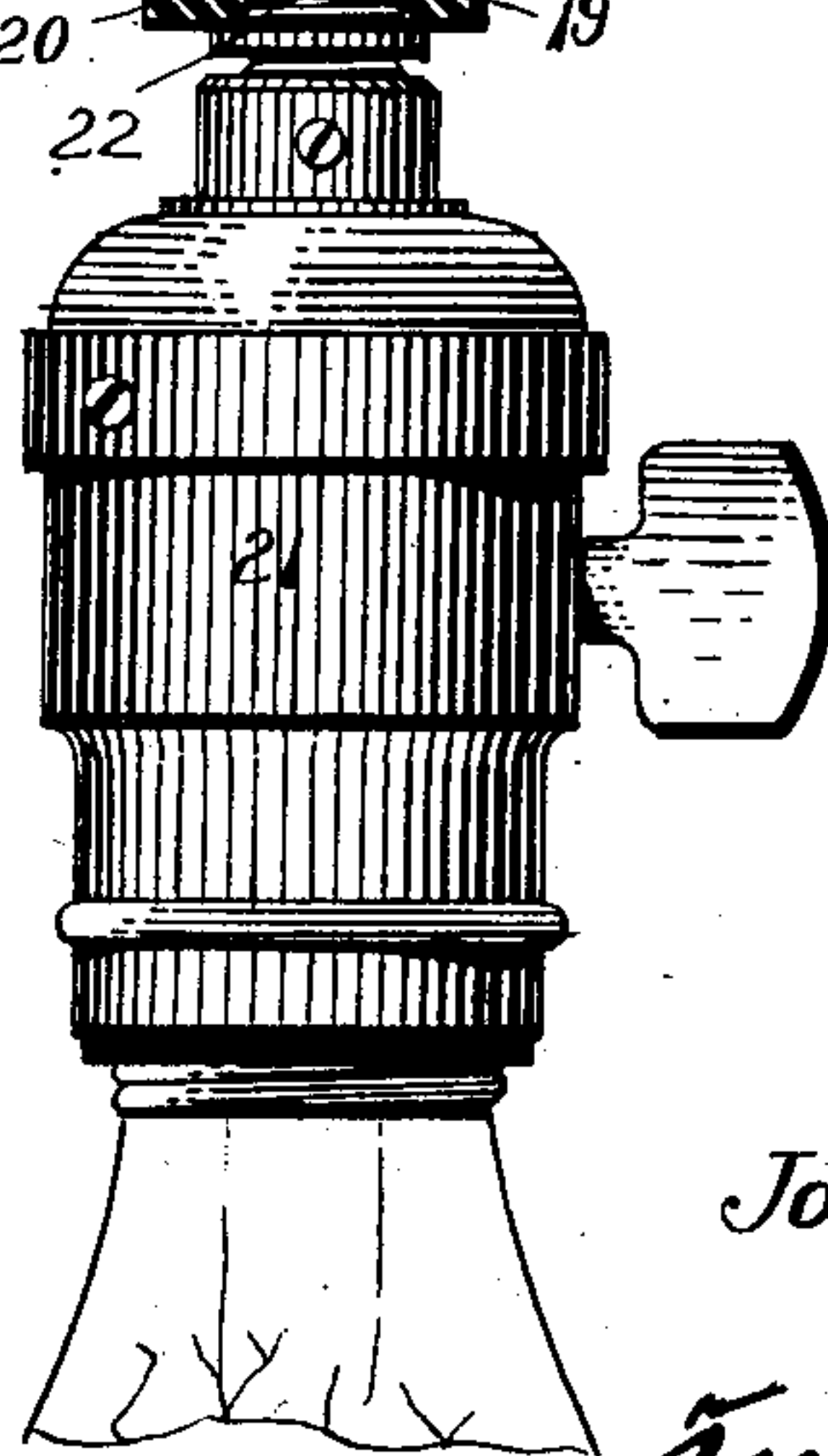
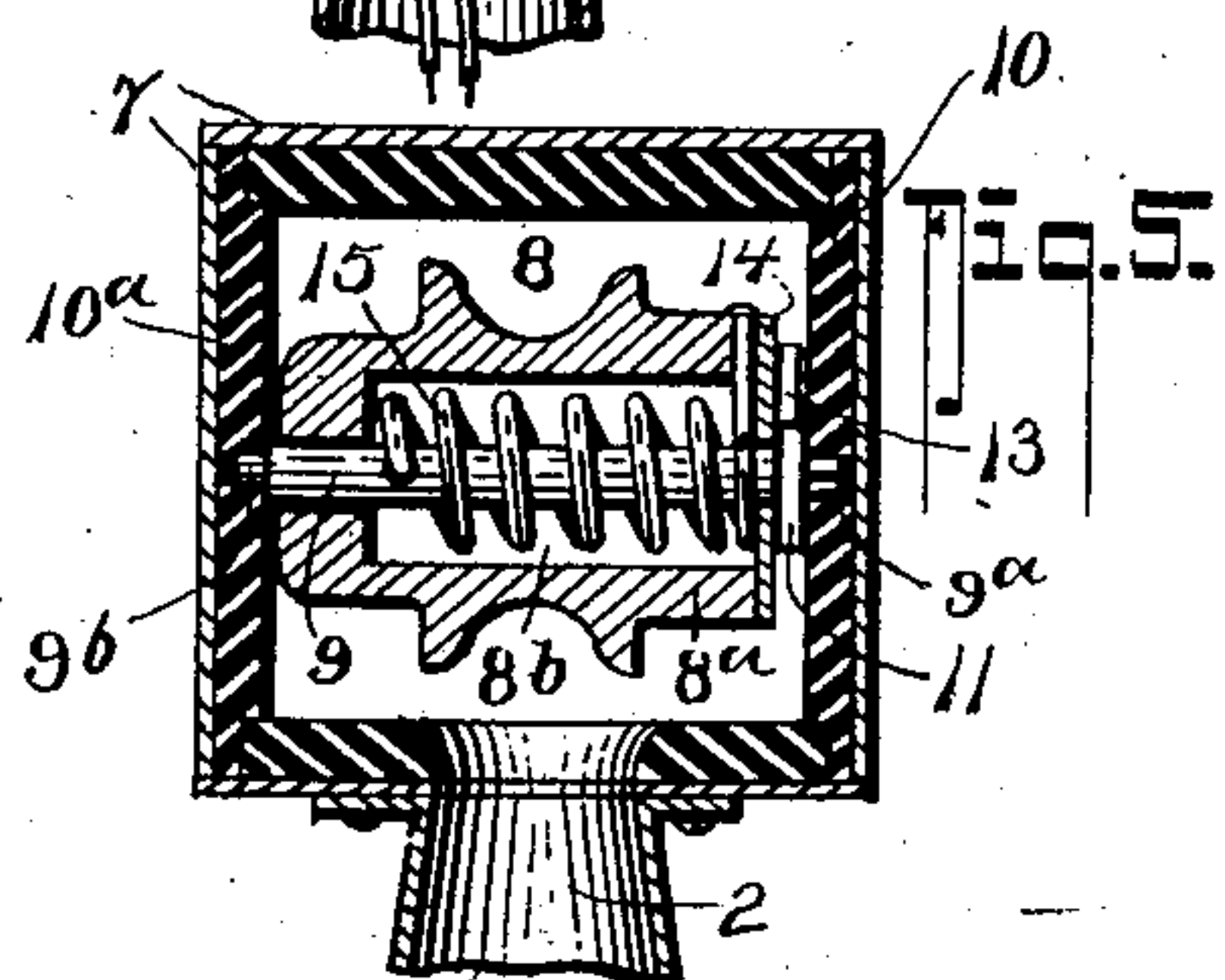
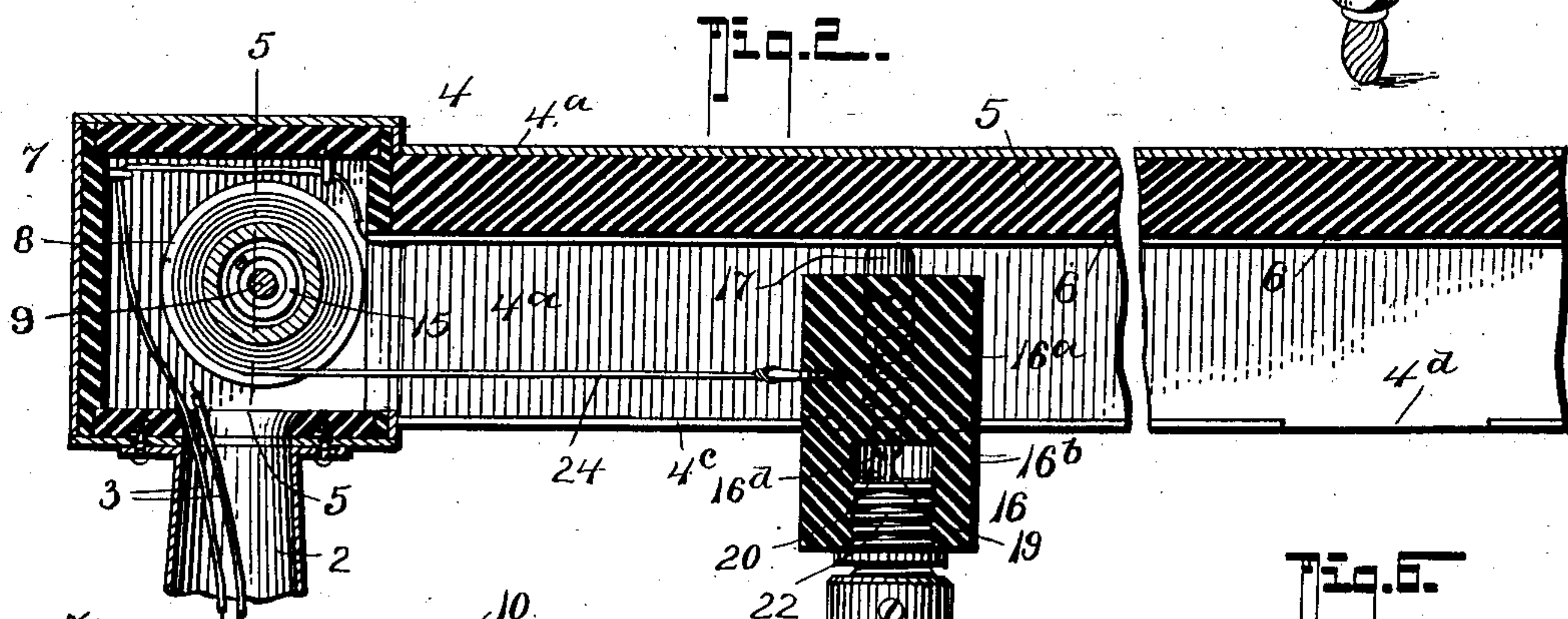
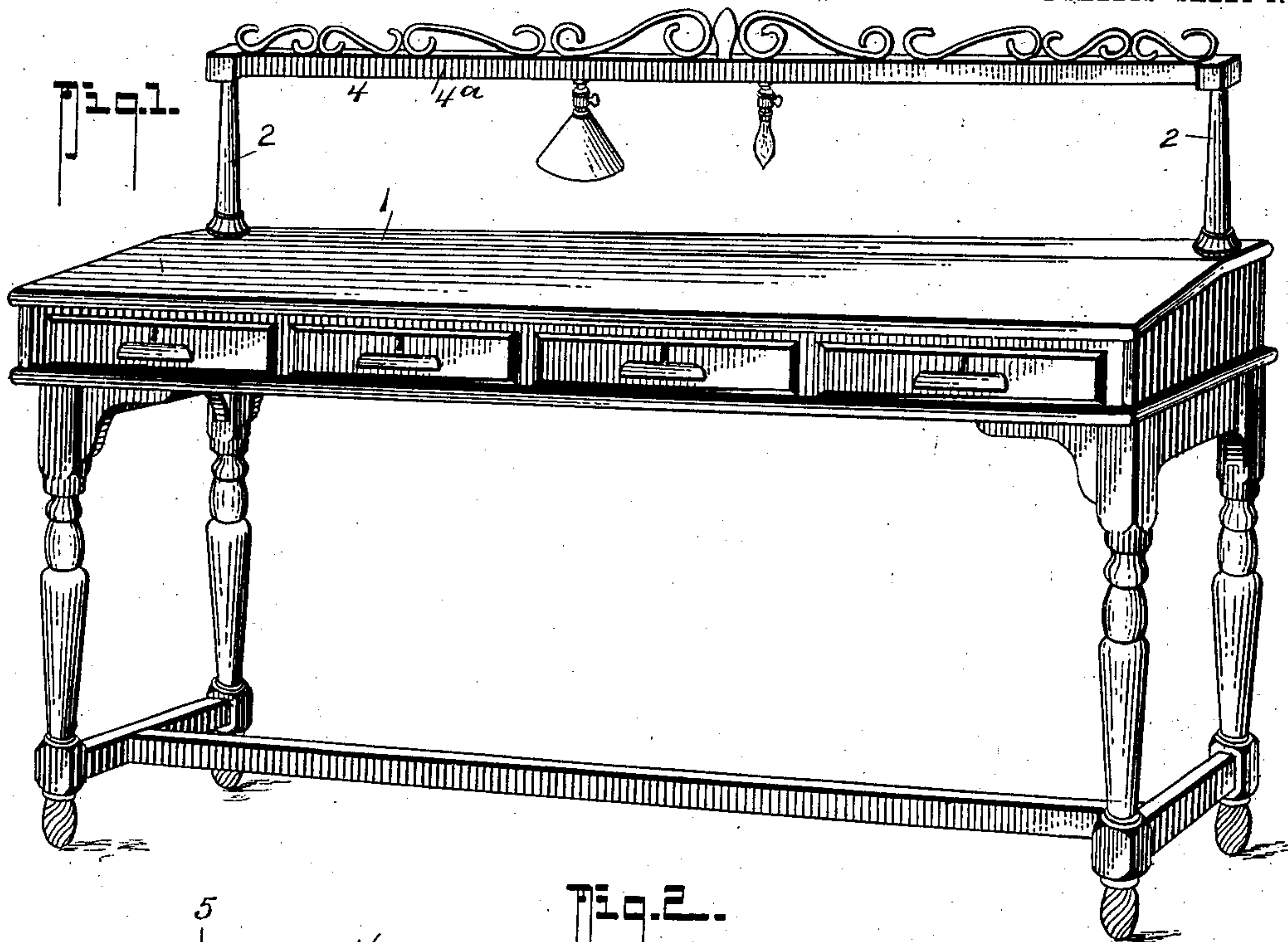
PATENTED FEB. 2, 1904.

J. J. MILLER.
ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURE.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 21, 1903.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES:
John T. Schrott
F. C. Gibson

INVENTOR
John J. Miller
BY
Fred G. Dietrich
ATTORNEYS.

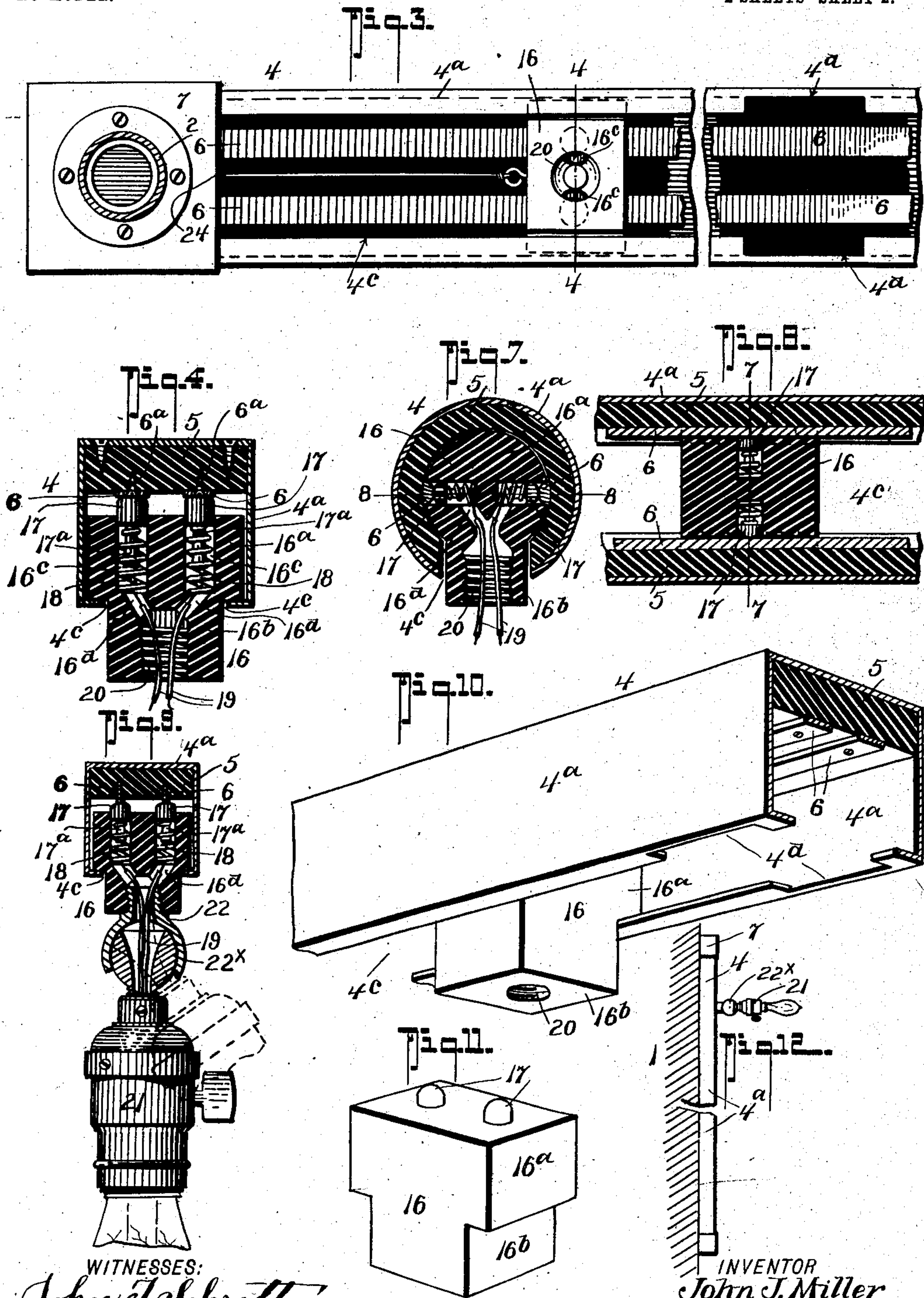
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN J. MILLER, OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO HENRY BRAUN, OF ALLEGHENY, PENNSYLVANIA.

ELECTRIC-LIGHT FIXTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 751,321, dated February 2, 1904.

Application filed May 21, 1903. Serial No. 158,176. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN J. MILLER, residing at Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Electric-Light Fixtures, of which the following is a specification.

My invention primarily relates to brackets or fixtures for holding electric incandescent lights; and it more particularly seeks to provide a device of this character of a simple, cheap, safe, and economic construction.

A further object of my invention is to provide a fixture which can be used either upon desks or upon walls and at the same time preserve a proper insulation between the electrical conductors and the metallic portion of the fixture, so as to prevent short-circuiting and remove all danger of fire.

With other objects in view, which will be hereinafter apparent, my invention consists in the novel arrangement and construction of parts, such as will be described in detail and then be specifically pointed out in the appended claims, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing my invention applied for use as a desk-fixture. Fig. 2 is an enlarged longitudinal section of a portion thereof. Fig. 3 is an inverted plan view of the parts shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a cross-section taken on the line 4 4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a detail cross-section on the line 5 5 of Fig. 2. Fig. 6 is a face view of the take-up reel. Fig. 7 is a detail cross-section on the line 7 7 of Fig. 8 and showing a slightly-modified form of my invention. Fig. 8 is a detail horizontal section taken on the line 8 8 of Fig. 7. Fig. 9 is a cross-section of a modified form of light connection. Fig. 10 is a detail perspective view of a portion of the bracket and the light-holding block. Fig. 11 is a similar view of the light-holding block detached. Fig. 12 is a detail view showing my invention as applied for use as a wall-fixture.

Referring now to the accompanying drawings, in which like numerals of reference in-

dicating like parts in all of the figures, 1 designates a suitable base or support, which may be in the nature of a desk, as shown in Fig. 1, or wall, as shown in Fig. 12. When my invention is used upon desks and tables and the like, I prefer to mount the same upon hollow standards 2, through which the conductor-wires 3 are led up to the bracket 4, which bracket 4 consists of an outer shell or casing 4^a, preferably square or circular in cross-section. Mounted within the shell 4^a and secured thereto is an insulating-strip 5, of vulcanite, fiber, or the like, which carries a pair of horizontally-disposed parallel conductor-bars 6, to the ends of which the leads or conductor-wires 3 are electrically connected, either by soldering or otherwise.

As shown in Figs. 2, 3, 4, and 10, the conductor-bars 6 are in the nature of flat metallic strips which are secured to the insulating-block 5 by screws 6^a 6^a, while in Fig. 9 I have shown the flat bars as countersunk in the strip 5.

Mounted within a housing 7 at one end of the bracket 4 is a take-up reel 8, around which a coil 14 is wound, consisting of a fixedly-held shaft 9, having a squared end 9^a mounted within a square aperture in the insulating-block 10, and upon this end 9^a is fixedly secured a disk 11, having peripheral notches 12; with which pawls 13, mounted on the disk 14, secured to the reel-barrel 8^a, engage. The other end, 9^b, of the shaft is mounted within the other insulating-block, 10^a. The reel 8 has a hollow portion 8^b, in which is disposed the coil-spring 15, secured at one end to the shaft 9 and at the other end to the reel-barrel 8^a. (See Fig. 5.)

The bracket-shaft has a slotted guideway 4^c running its entire length, which slotted guideway has an enlarged portion 4^d, preferably midway the ends of the bracket, whereby to permit of the introduction of the light-carrying block 16. (See Figs. 2 and 3.)

The light-carrying block 16 is formed of insulating material and has an enlarged portion 16^a, adapted to fit within the casing or shell

4^a of the bracket 4 and a reduced portion 16^b, projected therefrom, which coacts with the groove 4^c in the shell or casing 4^a.

17 17 indicate a pair of contact-buttons movable in bores 16^c 16^c in the block 16, and these contact-buttons include tapering shank 17^a, around which are wound coil-springs 18 18. By making the shank 17^a taper, as shown, the coil-springs 18 18 will serve to hold the buttons from disengagement with the bores 16^c. Soldered or otherwise electrically connected to the free ends of the coil-springs 18 are the light-bulb contact-wires 19 19, each of which passes through reduced bores 16^d and an enlarged threaded bore 20 and the light-socket 21.

Screwed into the threaded bore 20 of the block 16 is a connecting member 22, to one end of which the light-socket 21 is fastened. This connecting member 22 may be in the nature of a tubular threaded sleeve, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, or the same may consist of a two-part member having a ball-and-socket connection 22^x, as shown in Fig. 9.

Secured to the block 16 in any approved manner is a flexible cord which takes around the reel 8, whereby the lamp can be moved over to one end of the bracket and held in such position. This is particularly advantageous and desirable where the bracket is vertically disposed, as the use of the reel and coil prevents the block 16 from slipping downward when once set to its desired position.

So far as described the manner in which my invention operates will be clearly understood by reference to Figs. 2 and 3 of the drawings. The operator after mounting the light-socket on the block 16 and securing the cord 24 thereto inserts the block through the opening 4^d in the shell or casing 4, when the contact-buttons will engage their respective conductor-bars 6 and complete the electric circuit. By moving the block 16 along the bracket 4 the light-bulb can be placed at any desired position. While I have shown the reel and cord devices as applied to the horizontally-disposed bracket, I may omit them entirely, if desired, since the spring-pressure of the coil-springs 18 18 will serve to hold the block in its set position. Furthermore, I may find it convenient to use a number of lights on a single bracket-strip. (See Fig. 1.)

In Figs. 7 and 8 I have shown a slightly-modified form of my invention, in which the casing 4^a is circular in cross-section, as is also the portion 16^a of the block 16. The contact-studs 6 are arranged in the same longitudinal axial plane, as are also the contacts 17 17 and their receiving-bores.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, it is thought the advantages and operation of my invention will be readily apparent, and, furthermore, I desire it understood that slight

changes in the detail arrangement and construction of parts may be made without departing from the scope of the appended claims.

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

1. An electric-light fixture comprising in combination with a shell or casing having a longitudinal slotway and electric conductors mounted therein, of a contact and lamp carrying block longitudinally movable within said shell or casing and having a portion projected through said slotway, for the purposes specified.

2. In an electric-light fixture, a shell or casing having a slotway its entire length, electric conductors fixedly mounted within said casing, a contact-carrying block movable within said casing and slotway, said block including contacts for normally and at all times cooperating with said conductors, for the purposes specified.

3. In an electric-light fixture, a shell or casing slotted its entire length, conductor mounted within and insulated from the shell or casing, a light-carrying block having a portion movable within said shell or casing and a projection movable within said slot, said portion movable within the casing having a pair of parallel bores therein, contact members mounted within said bores for cooperating with said conductors and said projecting portion having a threaded bore for receiving a light-socket connection, for the purposes described.

4. In an electric-light fixture, a shell or casing longitudinally slotted, parallel conductors mounted within and insulated from the shell or casing, a light-carrying block having a portion movable within said shell or casing and a projection movable in said slot, said portion movable within the casing having a pair of parallel bores therein, contact members mounted within said bores for cooperating with said conductors, said contact members consisting of a head and a tapered shank and coil-spring engaging with said head and embracing said shank for holding said contacts in tight frictional engagement with said conductors, a light-carrying socket secured to the projecting portion of said block, for the purposes specified.

5. In an electric-light fixture, a hollow shell or casing, a pair of electric conductors mounted therein and insulated therefrom, said casing including a slotway having an enlarged portion and light-socket-carrying block adapted to be inserted through said enlarged portion of the slotway and adjustable within said shell or casing, for the purposes specified.

6. In an electric-light fixture, the metallic shell or casing, longitudinally slotted, said casing including a cut-away portion, a housing at one end of the casing, a spring-oper-

ated reel mounted within and insulated from
the housing, an insulated contact and light-
carrying block adapted to be inserted into
said casing, through said cut-away portion
5 and movable within the casing, stationary
conductors mounted within and insulated from
the casing, contacts mounted upon said block
and insulated from each other for coöperat-
ing with said conductors, a cord connection

between said block and said reel, means for 10
holding said reel from rotation whereby the
block will remain in any desired position, for
the purposes specified.

JOHN J. MILLER.

Witnesses:

D. J. CABLE,

L. H. McCABE.