

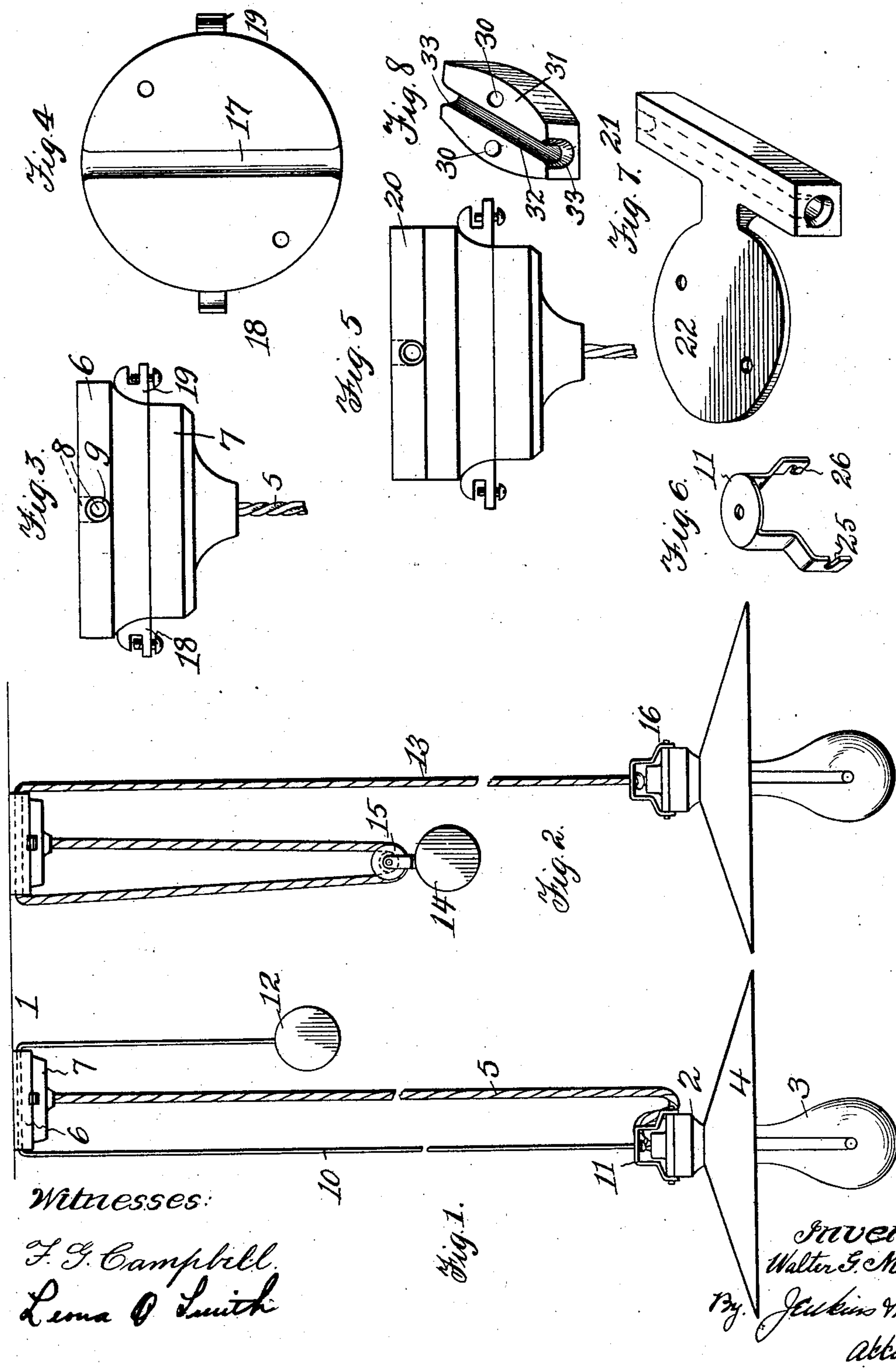
**No. 755,914.**

PATENTED MAR. 29, 1904.

W. G. MORSE.  
MEANS FOR ADJUSTING LAMPS.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 7, 1903.

NO MODEL.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## MEANS FOR ADJUSTING LAMPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 755,914, dated March 29, 1904.

Application filed November 7, 1903. Serial No. 180,277. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WALTER G. MORSE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Means for Adjusting Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to a device for varying the position of a lamp—as, for instance, an incandescent lamp—to various heights, and pertains more particularly to an adjusting device which is applied directly to the parts which support the lamp.

The object of the invention is to provide an extremely simple and efficient device by which the lamp may be readily adjusted to any desired height; and a further object is to provide an adjusting means which will in no way interfere with the ordinary connecting parts of the lamp—as, for instance, the current-wires of an electric lamp.

A still further object is to provide an adjustment which may be either formed as a part of the usual elements of a pendent lamp or may be separately formed and easily applied to the parts of such a lamp.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 illustrates the preferred form of arrangement of the adjusting device. Fig. 2 illustrates a form of the device in which the conducting-wires of the lamp are used in the adjustment. Fig. 3 is a detail view, on an enlarged scale, of a ceiling-rosette, showing the manner in which the adjustment is effected. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the base, showing a groove instead of an opening through the body of the material. Fig. 5 is a view showing the application in a subbase. Fig. 6 is a view illustrating the connection between the suspension-cord and lamp-wires. Fig. 7 shows the adjusting-block separable from the base. Fig. 8 illustrates a modified form of adjusting-block for use in connection with old work and rosettes in use.

It is well understood that various forms of adjusting devices have been used for varying the heights and position of pendent electric lamps. In most of these devices, and so far as known to me, the adjustment is effected

through the connecting-wires, which extend from the rosette, generally located on the ceiling, to the lamp-socket. Such devices are faulty, inasmuch as the lamp-wire cord soon becomes worn by its adjustment and causes danger of short-circuits. A further fault results from the weight of the lamp and appurtenant parts being carried wholly upon the connecting lamp-cord, which transmits the current to the lamp. In the improved device herein described this is entirely obviated, and a simple and efficient device is provided which in no way interferes with the ordinary parts of a pendent lamp and precludes any possibility of the connecting-wires becoming worn to a sufficient degree to short-circuit.

In the accompanying drawings the numeral 1 denotes an ordinary ceiling-rosette; 2, the lamp-socket, having an incandescent bulb 3 and shade 4, and 5 represents the conductors or conducting-cord, including a pair of wires which extend from the ceiling, rosette to the lamp-socket.

Ceiling-rosettes are ordinarily formed in two parts, comprising a base-piece 6 and a cap 7, with interengaging metallic connections, those on the base 6 arranged to be connected with the main-line wires and those in the cap being connected to the wires arranged within the lamp-cord and extending to the lamp-socket. In the preferred manner of applying the improvement herein described the base 6 is provided with an opening 8, preferably chamfered at the outer and lower edges, as at 9, to prevent fraying or cutting of the pendent cord 10. This cord is secured to the lamp-socket through a connection 11, which may be of any desired form, and after passing through the aperture in the base is connected with a counterbalance-weight 12. The line-wires of the lamp-cord 5 pass in under the connection 11 and are properly connected with the necessary contacts within the socket 2. It will be seen from this construction that the entire weight of the lamp is supported directly from the base-piece, and this being made of insulating material and of very substantial form securely holds the lamp without liability of in-



jury. The base-piece is firmly screwed to the ceiling, and the aperture 8 exerts a frictional grasp upon the pendent cord 10.

In ordinary adjusting means for lamps, such as have heretofore been used, clips or like devices have been applied directly to the lamp-cord 5 and the height of the lamp has been varied by lengthening or shortening the cord by pulling it through the clip. In all such devices the entire weight hangs from the cap, and thus necessarily subjects the interengaging parts of the cap and base to undue strains, to say nothing of the liability of the lamp-wire being pulled out of the base. In the improved device herein shown and described this difficulty is entirely obviated. The suspension-cord passes through the base, which exerts a frictional hold upon it, and the entire weight of lamp and suspension device hangs directly from the base, which may be firmly secured. When the lamp is raised, the counterbalance-weight pulls the cord through the base-piece and the cord, having a long bearing in the base and comparatively short bends at either end of the aperture, holds the lamp in any desired position of adjustment. A simple raising or lowering of the socket and lamp effects any necessary degree of adjustment. While it is not an approved method, owing to the liability of fraying and destroying the lamp-cord, it may be arranged in the same base as above described, and illustrated in Fig. 2. In this case the lamp cord or wires 13 pass through the aperture in the base, and where the cord is looped back to engage the contacts in the cap the weight 14 is arranged upon a traveler 15, and thus counterbalances the lamp 16 and holds it in any desired position. When the device is used in new work, the aperture is formed in the base-piece when it is molded, and in lieu of a hole through body of the base it is preferable to use a groove 17, such as is illustrated in Fig. 4. It is preferred, however, in either form of the device to arrange the groove transversely to the line-wire connections 18 19, and this applies not only to Fig. 4, but to any of the figures of the drawings. When it is desired to apply the adjustment to lamps already in place—as, for instance, in factories or buildings—instead of removing the entire rosette or its base-piece and substituting a new one a supplemental base 20, such as is shown in Fig. 5, may obviously be used to secure the desired results, or in lieu of the supplemental base-piece 20 a block 21, such as is shown in Fig. 7, having an extending plate 22, may be used and clamped between the base-piece and the ceiling. In this case the block 21 is provided with a perforation, as indicated, or may have a groove, as suggested in dotted outline. In fact, it is preferred in any form of the device to use a

groove formed in the bottom of the base-piece instead of a distinct perforation passing through the body of the material, and in the use of the word "perforation" it should be understood as an opening or recess in the form of a groove or an opening through the body of the material.

As a convenient means for attaching the adjusting-cord to the lamp-socket without interfering with the connection of the wires a metallic strip conforming to the general lines of the socket is provided, having an opening in its upper face through which the adjusting-cord is passed and knotted, the lamp-cord being brought in under the frame-like part so formed and passing through the connection at the end of the socket without interfering in any way with any of the parts of the socket or causing any change in them. The connection or clip 11 is preferably stamped out of sheet metal and has its ends bent downward adjacent to the cap of the lamp-socket. This is conveniently located in place by the ordinary screws which hold the cap of the socket to the main body part, and grooves or notches 25 26 are provided in the two dependent ends of the clip to be engaged by said screws.

Obviously any form of connection might be used without departing from the spirit and intent of the invention, and various modifications might be made in the details of the arrangement of the several parts. It is material to the invention, however, that it have a base-piece provided with a perforation through which the adjusting-cord passes and so arranged as to support the entire weight of the lamp. For instance, the modified form of base-piece shown in Fig. 8 might be used and is the preferred form for use when applying the adjustment to rosettes and lamps already in place. This consists of a block of material, as porcelain, rounded out at the sides to give the necessary strength and space for the screw-holes 30, by which the base 31 is secured in place. This base has a long opening 32 in the form of a groove or slot formed on the side which will be placed against the ceiling and at its end is chamfered or rounded, as at 33, in order that no abrasion of the cord will occur in its movement through the slot 32.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In combination with a rosette and a lamp, a flexible conductor intermediate said rosette and lamp, a base-piece appurtenant to the rosette and provided with an aperture, a flexible connection attached to said lamp and passing through the aperture, and a weight for holding said flexible connection and lamp in various positions of adjustment.

2. In combination with a rosette including a base, an opening formed in the substance of the base, a flexible conductor intermediate the rosette and lamp, a flexible connection at-



tached to the lamp at one end and passing through the opening in the base, and a counterbalance operatively arranged upon the flexible connection.

5 3. In combination with a rosette having a base and an opening appurtenant thereto, a flexible connection passing through the opening and adapted to slide therein, a lamp-socket and a conductor intermediate the base and  
0 lamp-socket, a clip removably secured to said lamp-socket and provided with an aperture to receive the flexible connection, and means for securing said clip to the socket.

4. In combination with a rosette and a lamp,  
5 a flexible conductor intermediate said rosette and lamp, and forming a conductor, an adjusting-block operatively arranged with reference to the rosette and having an aperture arranged to exert a frictional grasp upon the  
0 flexible conductor, the flexible conductor passing through said aperture, and a counterbalance-weight for holding said flexible connection and lamp in various positions of adjustment.

25 5. In combination with a rosette and lamp, a flexible conductor intermediate said rosette and lamp, an adjusting-block operatively arranged with reference to the rosette and provided with an aperture arranged to exert a  
30 frictional grasp upon a flexible connection, a flexible connection attached to the lamp and passing through said aperture, and a weight

for holding said flexible connection and lamp in various positions of adjustment.

6. In combination with a rosette having 35 connections for line-wires on either side thereof, a lamp, a conductor intermediate the rosette and lamp, an aperture formed appurtenant to the base of the rosette and arranged parallel with the line of the conductors for the 40 rosette and between them, said aperture arranged to exert a frictional grasp upon the flexible conductor, the flexible conductor arranged to slide through the aperture, and a weight for holding said flexible conductor and 45 lamp in various positions of adjustment.

7. In combination with a rosette having connections on opposite sides thereof for line-wires, a base-piece operatively arranged with reference to the rosette and having an aper- 50 ture arranged to exert a frictional grasp upon a flexible connection, said aperture arranged in a line parallel with the line-wires and between them, a conductor intermediate the rosette and lamp, a flexible connection passing 55 through the aperture of the base and connected with the lamp, and a weight for holding said flexible connection and lamp in various positions of adjustment.

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