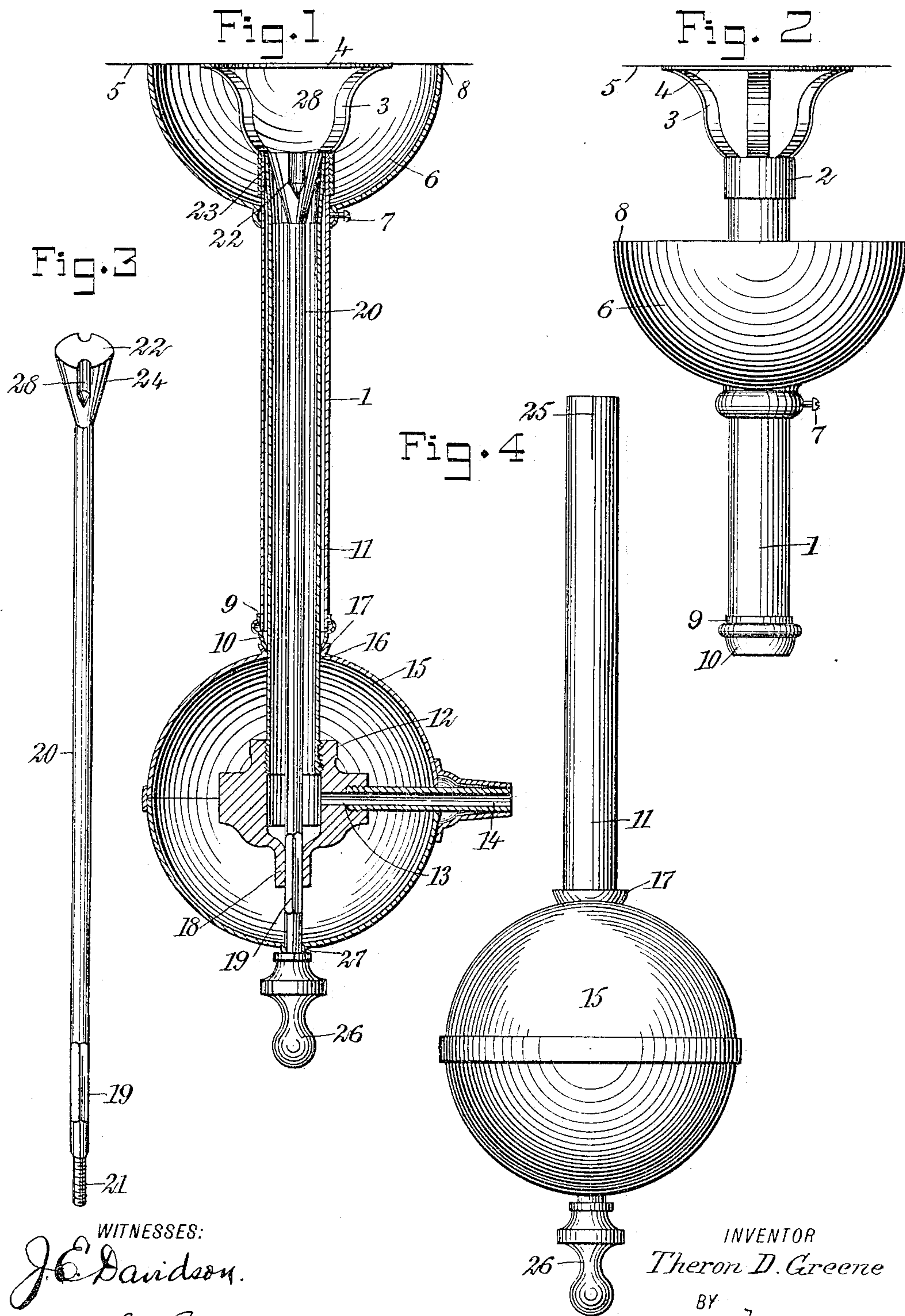


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PATENTED OCT. 10, 1905.

T. D. GREENE.  
CHANDELIER.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 3, 1905.



WITNESSES:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## CHANDELIER.

No. 801,584.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 10, 1905.

Application filed May 3, 1905. Serial No. 258,569.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, THERON D. GREENE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Davenport, in the county of Lincoln and State of Washington, have invented a new and Improved Chandelier, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to chandeliers which depend from the ceilings of rooms for illuminating purposes.

The object of the invention is to produce a chandelier of simple construction which may be easily adjusted to different heights.

The invention consists in the construction and combination of parts to be more fully described hereinafter and definitely set forth in the claim.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a vertical section through a chandelier constructed according to my invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the upper portion of the chandelier and illustrating the construction at the point of connection with the ceiling. Fig. 3 is a perspective showing a locking-rod, and Fig. 4 is a side elevation showing the lower portion of the chandelier.

Referring more particularly to the parts, 1 represents a casing preferably of tubular form, as shown, the upper extremity whereof is attached to a ring 2, having feet 3, which constitute a tripod, said feet being attached above to a plate 4, which is adapted to be attached to the under side of a ceiling 5, as indicated. Upon this casing 1 a ceiling plate or cup 6 is slidably mounted, the same being provided with a set-screw 7, which enables the cup to be secured with its upper edge 8 against the ceiling, as illustrated in Fig. 1. When so attached, the upper portion of the chandelier is given an ornamental appearance and the unsightly tripod is concealed from view.

To the lower extremity of the casing 1 a collar 9 is rigidly attached, the said collar converging on its lower portion so as to form a rounded nose 10, as illustrated.

Within the casing 1 and telescoping therewith, as shown, there is mounted a tubular member 11, which member constitutes the body of the chandelier, as will be readily understood. The lower extremity of this body 11 is rigidly attached to a head 12, the said head being provided with openings, such as the

opening 13, to which an arm 14 attaches, as indicated. This arm 14 is tubular, as indicated, for a purpose which will appear more fully hereinafter. It affords means for supporting a light, such as an electric lamp. The head 12 is completely inclosed in a large hollow ball or shell 15, which shell is provided on its upper side with an opening 16, in which the said body 11 is rigidly attached, as indicated. The edges of this opening 16 are provided with an upwardly-projecting lip 17, which is adapted to receive the nose 10, as illustrated in Fig. 1, when the chandelier is raised to its greatest height. It should be understood that this lip operates as a stop so as to limit the upward movement of the body 11 and its attached parts.

The lower portion of the head 12 is formed with a downwardly-projecting boss 18, which is provided with an angular opening, preferably square in form, which opening receives a square neck 19, which is formed upon an adjusting-rod 20. As indicated in Fig. 3, the lower extremity of this rod is provided with a screw-thread 21, while its upper extremity is expanded into a substantially conical head or wedge 22. This head 22 is located, as indicated in Fig. 1, in the mouth or upper extremity 23 of the body 11; but the greatest diameter of the head 22 is slightly greater than the internal diameter of the body 11 at this point, as will be readily understood. From this arrangement it should be understood that if the adjusting-rod is forced downwardly in a way to draw the head 22 downwardly in the mouth 23 a force is exerted laterally by the conical face 24 of the head which would tend to expand the mouth 23. In this way the mouth of the body 11 may be expanded so as to jam the same against the interior of the casing 1. In order to facilitate the expanding movement of the mouth 23, I prefer to provide the same with oppositely-disposed slits 25, as indicated in Fig. 4, the same being disposed longitudinally of the body.

In order to enable the adjusting-rod 20 to be forced downwardly in the manner suggested, the lower side of the ball 15 is provided with an opening through which the rod passes, as indicated. Beyond the opening and upon the threaded extremity 21 a thumb-screw 26 is mounted, and the upper face of this thumb-screw is adapted to abut against the lip 27, which surrounds said opening.



From this arrangement it will be understood that when the thumb-screw is turned in the proper direction the adjusting-rod will be drawn downwardly with the effects mentioned  
5 above.

In order to enable the electric conductors to pass down to the arm 14 through the interior of the chandelier, the aforesaid head 22 is provided, preferably on opposite sides, with  
10 recesses 28, as indicated most clearly in Fig. 3. These recesses are formed as shown in the conical face of the head and are disposed longitudinally thereof, whereby they operate as openings through which the electric-light  
15 wires may pass in or out.

From the construction described it should now be clearly understood that the body of the chandelier carrying the arm 14 and the electric lights may be raised or lowered. By  
20 adjusting the set-screw 26 the head 22 could be operated so as to jam the sides of the mouth 23 against the outer casing in such a way as to lock the body frictionally against further movement. It is found, however,  
25 that under ordinary circumstances it is not necessary to readjust the thumb-screw 26 once the same has been adjusted properly, so that a substantial frictional resistance is afforded to the movement of the chandelier-  
30 body. On this account it is usually simply necessary to grasp the lower part of the chandelier and force the same up or down, as may be desired.

In Fig. 2 the ceiling-cup 6 is represented  
35 in a lowered and unnatural position, expos-

ing the arms 3 to view for the purpose of illustration.

It should be understood that the angular neck 19 affords means for preventing the adjusting-rod from rotating when the thumb-  
40 screw 26 is turned; but in some cases this additional security will be found unnecessary, as the normal friction existing between the face of the head 22 and the mouth 23 of the body 11 will usually be sufficient to prevent  
45 the rod from turning.

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

In a chandelier, in combination, telescoping sections, a head attached to one of said sec-  
50 tions, a shell surrounding said head, an arm carried by said head and projecting through said shell, an adjusting-rod disposed longitudinally within said telescoping sections and having an expanding head adapted to jam  
55 said sections, said first head having an angular opening therein, said adjusting-rod having an angular neck passing through said opening, and having a threaded extremity projecting below said shell, and an adjusting-nut mount-  
60 ed on said threaded extremity and seating against said shell.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

THERON D. GREENE.

Witnesses:

J. E. FRASER,  
A. D. RIELLY.