

921,833.

Patented May 18, 1909.

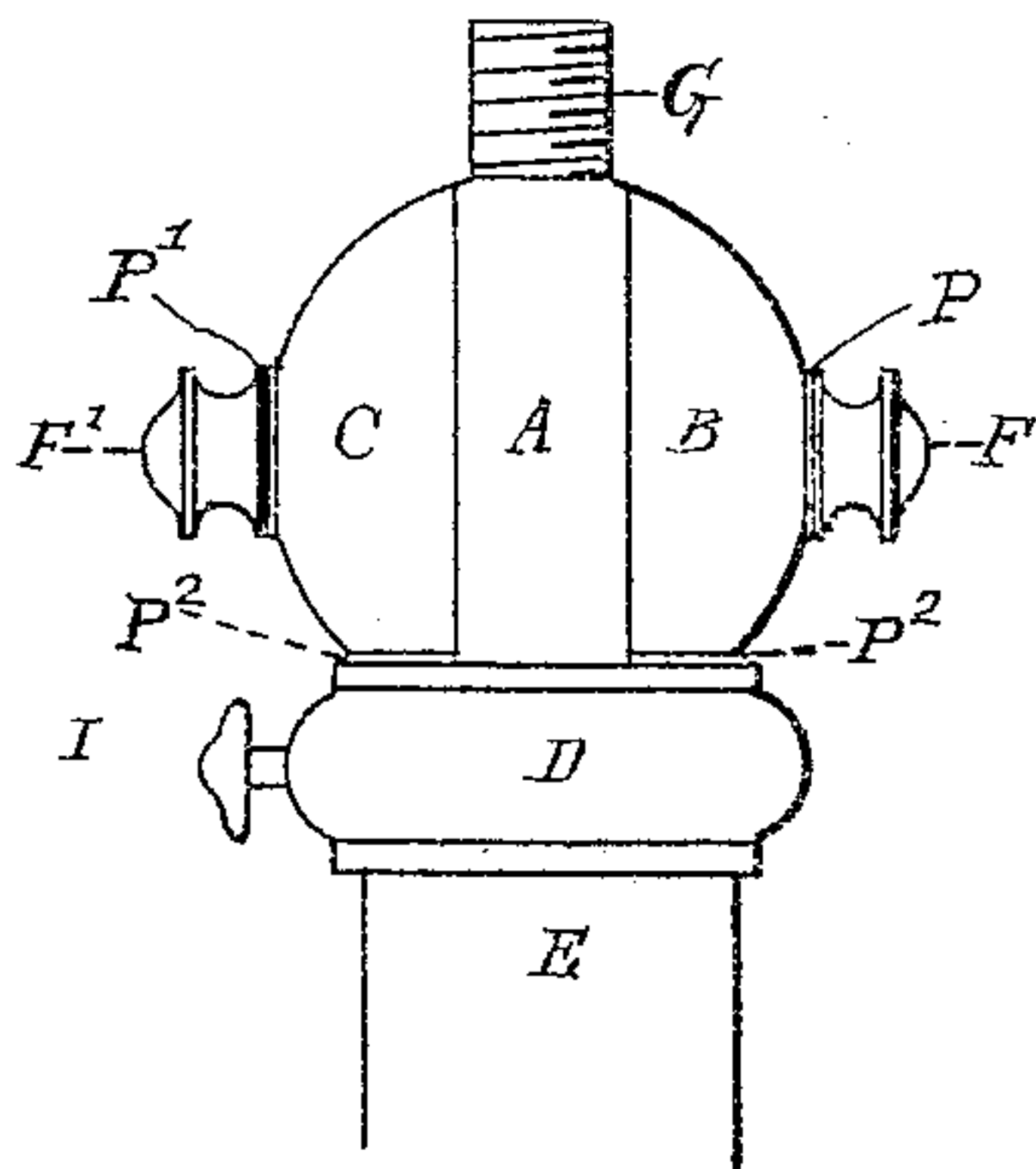


Fig 1

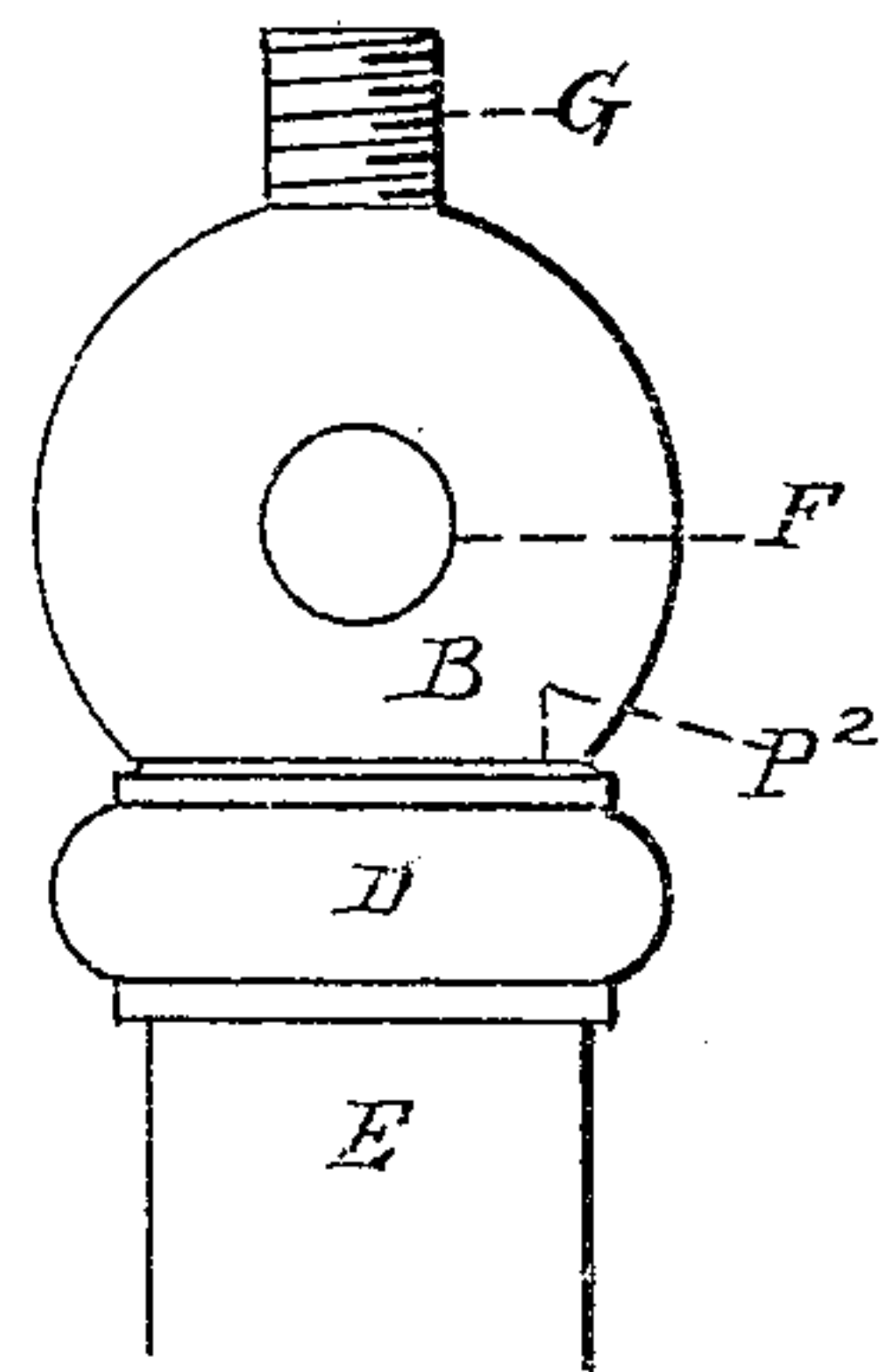


Fig 2

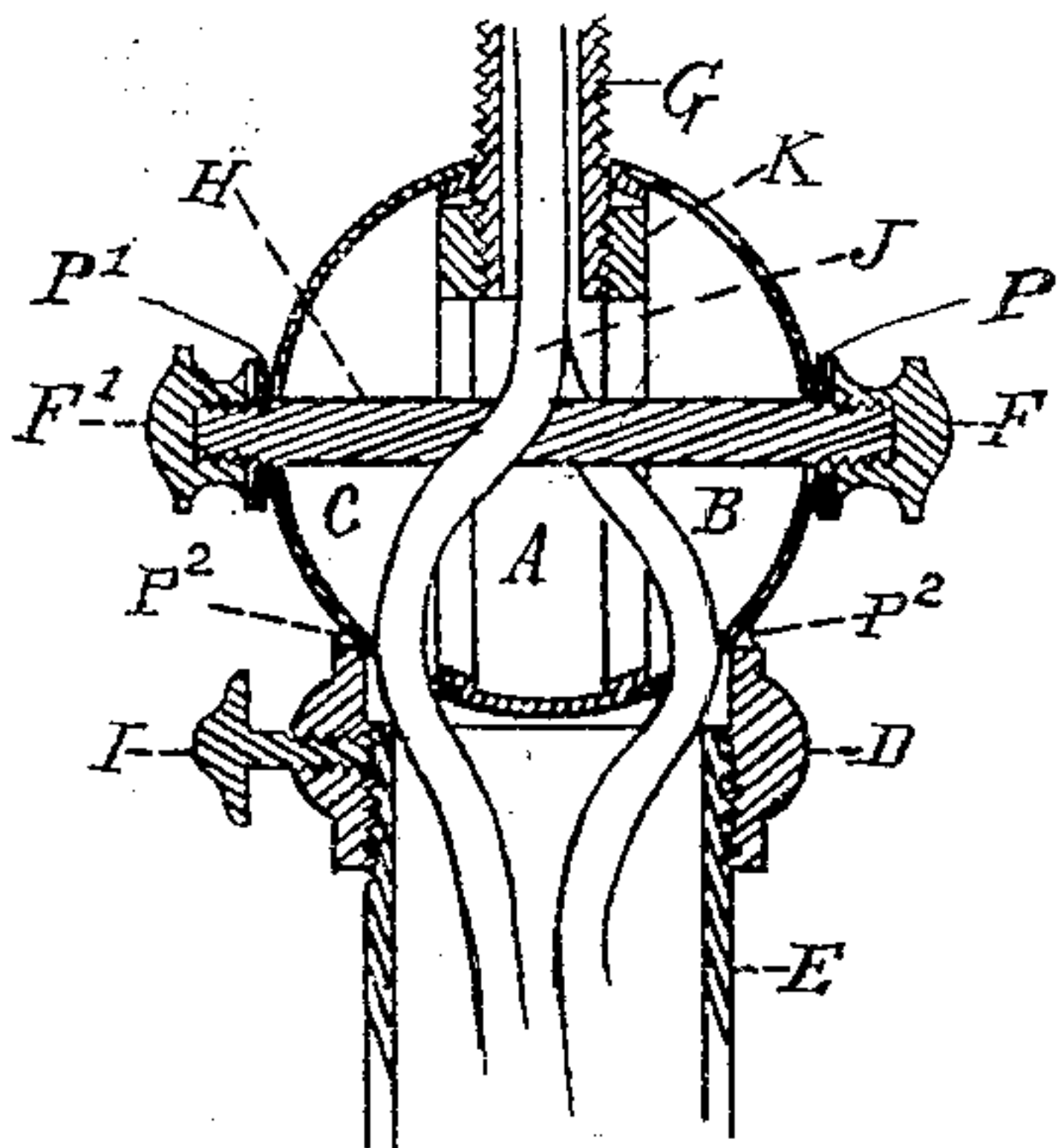


Fig 3

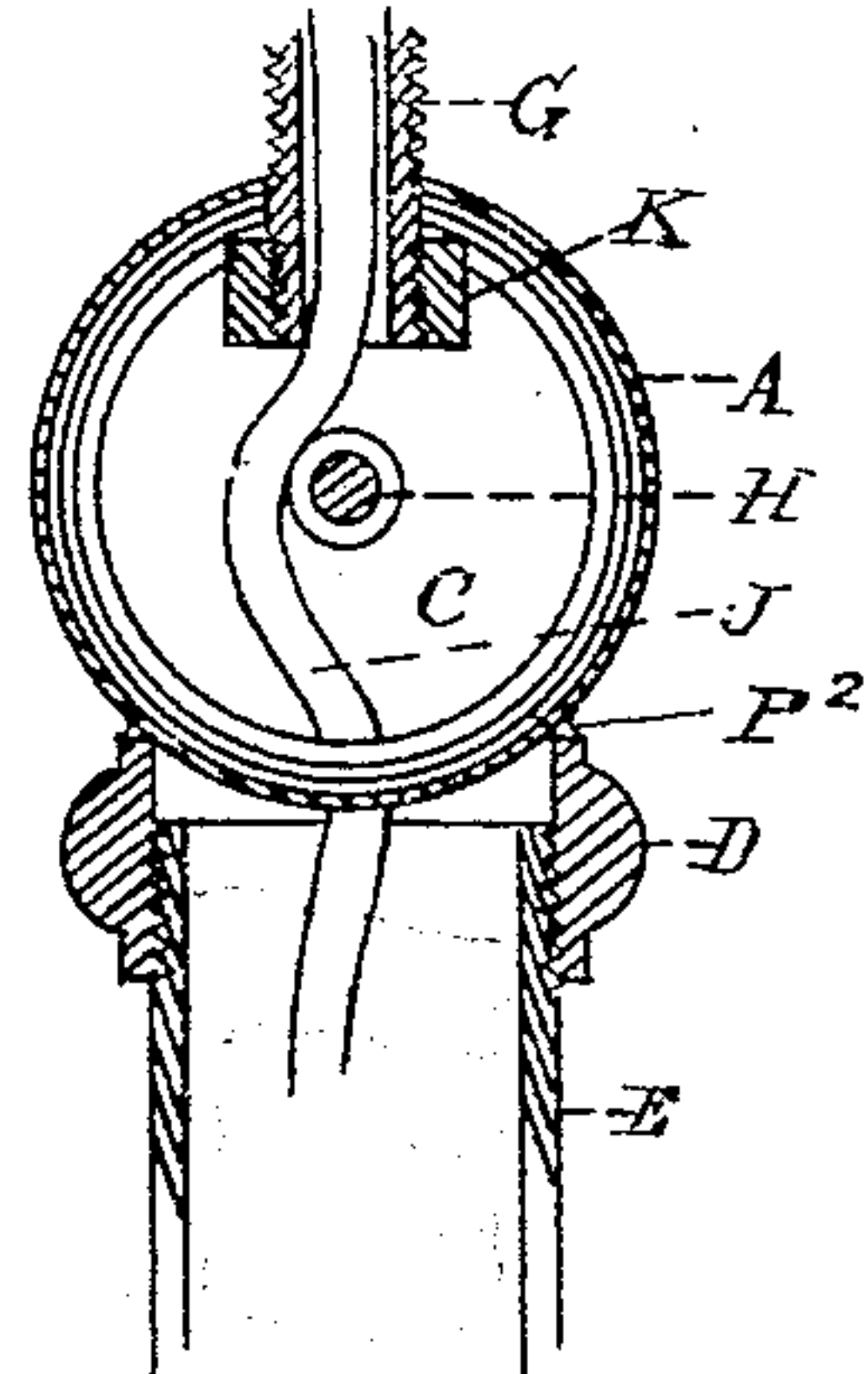


Fig 4

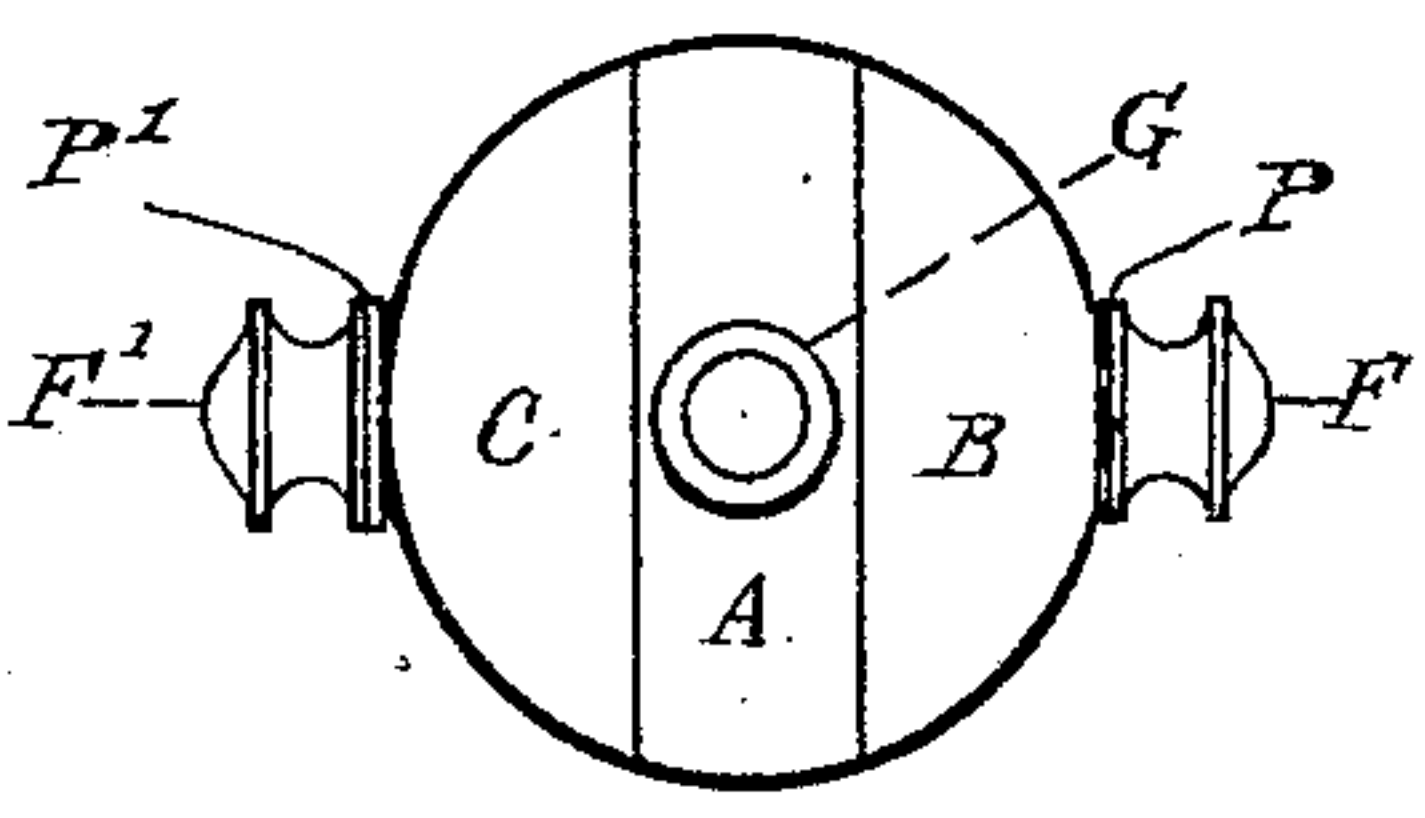


Fig 5

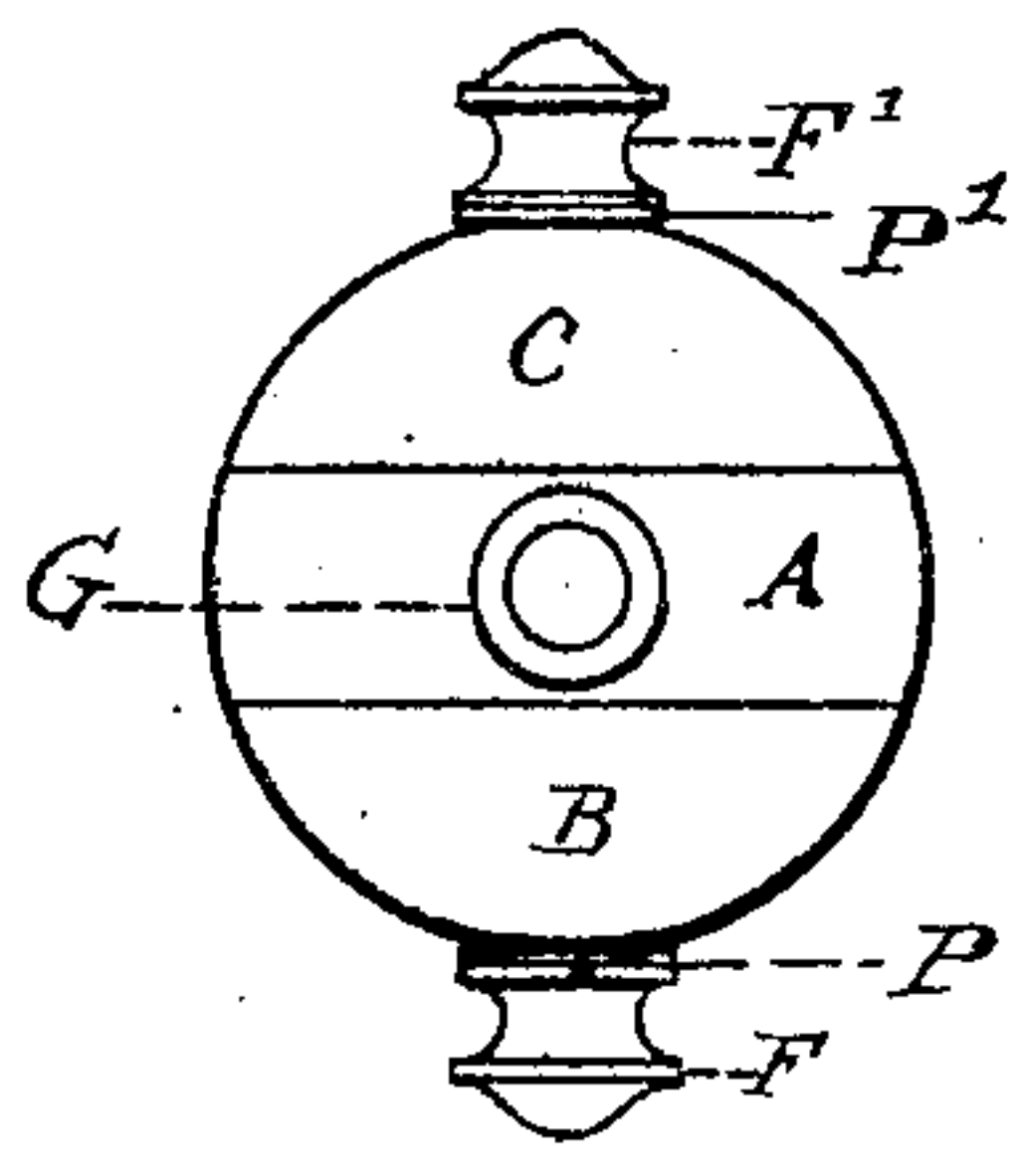


Fig 6

WITNESSES:

George Kroencke
George Linne.

INVENTORS

Frederick F. Hespe
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HOLDER OR SUPPORT.

No. 921,833.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 18, 1909.

Application filed October 15, 1906. Serial No. 339,083.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FREDERICK F. HESPE, a citizen of the United States, residing at West Hoboken, county of Hudson, and State of New Jersey, and MAGNUS LARSEN, a subject of the King of Norway, residing in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Holders or Supports, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to improvements in electric light swing fittings.

It has for its object to provide a simple and inexpensive fitting, that shall be capable of a complete concealment of the electric wires which shall be passing uninterruptedly through it to the contacts of the lamp socket attached to the fitting, and at the same time allowing a free and easy adjustment of the lamp attached to many and varying angles, and without danger of chafing the electric wires or their coverings. Having the wires passing uninterruptedly through the fitting to the lamp socket makes connections an easy matter and also safe and secure. To accomplish this the wires must first pass through a tubular sleeve, then on each side of a tubular ring inclosed by two lateral members attached to the tubular sleeve, and lastly through the said tubular ring to the lamp socket attached.

Thus the fitting consists of a tubular ring carrying means for the attachment of a lamp socket, which ring is supported between a pair of carrying hollow shells, so that the ring may be bodily rotated, swung or turned around an imaginary axis, so that its attached or connected lamp socket may be presented and firmly supported at many and varying angles to such axis.

As a better understanding of the improvement will be had from a detailed description of a practical embodiment thereof, such description will now be given, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figures 1 and 2 are side elevations taken one at right angles to the other. Figs. 3 and 4 are vertical central sections taken one at right angles to the other. Figs. 5 and 6 are plan views.

The improved fitting may extend from a tube or tubular support E, arranged in a vertical or horizontal position and forming part of a fixture of any convenient design. The upper end of the tube E may be screw-

threaded to receive a similiarly screw-threaded tubular sleeve D, so a turning movement with respect to the tube may be had, and be fixed in a position by a set screw I operable by hand. The tubular sleeve D carries rigidly connected thereto as if by solder P² a pair of hollow shells B—C which together form a support seat for a rotatable ring "A." The inner annular parallel faces of the two shells B—C which may be hemispherical or other shape, are separated a short distance apart, so that the ring A may occupy the space between them and be rotated with respect thereto. The ring A must be of less width than the tubular sleeve D, so that wires may pass on either side of it. The annular edges of the two shells form an annular or circular guideway for the ring which is formed with short oppositely extending flanges underlying the edges of the two shells preventing the displacement of the ring to be turned or rotated with respect to the pair of supporting and guiding shells B—C.

The ring A is provided with a nipple nozzle or short screw threaded tube G to receive the lamp socket to be supported. This nozzle extends through the ring and may be rigidly fixed thereto by a suitable nut K soldered or otherwise held on the inside of the ring.

The parts are hollow allowing the electric wires J to pass uninterruptedly from the tube E through holes in the parts of the shells B—C inclosed by the tubular sleeve on both sides of the ring A, and thence through the ring A by way of the nozzle G to the lamp socket; and the construction and arrangement of all the parts are such that the adjustment of the fitting around the tube E, and the circular or annular movement of the ring A, with respect to the shells B—C, will be had without interference with the electric wires and without chafing them or their covering. No setscrews or clamps are necessary to adjust the lamp at any angle. An axial rod H may be used to bind more securely the members B and C against the ring "A" by means of the thumbnuts F and F', said thumbnuts having washers P and P' interposed between them and the members B and C, to prevent a tightening or loosening of said thumbnuts during the rotation of the member A. The lampsocket may be lowered or elevated to any angle and then held firmly at such angle by its friction with the spherical body. This is obviously of great advantage. The advan-

tage of this sort of a swing fitting consists also in the fact, that its action is well balanced and also symmetrical, having its movement directly in the center of the body making an artistic as well as a practical appearance. Its form being identical with immovable fittings now in extensive use in chandeliers of all descriptions would make it a very useful and desirable attachment, where a movable light would be required, and this device could easily be applied to any chandelier without marring its artistic appearance.

A special merit is claimed for our device in its great simplicity of construction and operation as well as for the ease with which wires may be connected. As for utility, our device is capable of universal service in most all conditions in the electric lighting business.

What is claimed is:—

1. In a joint for an electric fixture, a tubular sleeve, a pair of lateral, oppositely disposed, hemispherically hollowed members rigidly fastened thereto, a rotatable tubular ring inclosed between said members and with said members forming a spherically hollowed chamber, said lateral members having openings therethrough in the parts thereof situated within the tubular sleeve, one opening being on each side of said inclosed tubular ring, said ring being provided with an opening therethrough, a screw-threaded tubular nozzle attached to said ring and in communication with said opening, said nozzle being adapted for the passage therethrough of the usual rubber covered electric-fixture wires, which wires, coming from a fixture, pass through said tubular sleeve and the openings in said lateral members into the spherically hollowed chamber where ample play-room is provided for said wires when said tubular ring is rotated, said wires then passing out of said spherically hollowed chamber by way of said tubular nozzle to be finally attached to the contacts of an electric lamp socket in the usual manner.

2. In a joint for an electric fixture, a tubular sleeve, a pair of lateral oppositely disposed, hemispherically hollowed members rigidly fastened thereto, a rotatable tubular ring inclosed between said members and with said members forming a spherically hollowed chamber, said lateral members having openings therethrough in the parts thereof situated within the tubular sleeve, one opening being on each side of said inclosed tubular ring, said ring being provided with an open-

ing therethrough, a screw-threaded tubular nozzle attached to said ring and in communication with said opening, said ring having its annular or circular edges formed into short extending flanges underlying the annular edges of said lateral members; a screw-threaded thumbnut upon the screwthreaded tubular nozzle attached to said inclosed tubular ring, said thumbnut providing any desired degree of frictional contact between the engaging surfaces of the said inclosed tubular ring and said lateral members by pressing the overlapping parts of the said lateral members more or less tightly against the underlying parts of the inclosed tubular ring, said thumbnut binding, if desired, the said tubular ring so firmly to the said lateral members as to prevent any rotation whatever on the part of said tubular ring, thus allowing an electric lamp attached to said tubular ring to remain in any desired position to which it may be put, all for the purpose set forth and substantially as described.

3. In a joint for an electric fixture a tubular sleeve, a pair of lateral oppositely disposed, hemispherically hollowed members rigidly fastened thereto, a rotatable tubular ring inclosed between said members and with said members forming a spherically hollowed chamber, an axial rod passing through said members through the center of said hemispherically hollowed chamber, which rod has outer threaded ends and screwthreaded thumbnuts thereon to prevent a possible displacement of the said members, said lateral members having openings therethrough in the parts thereof situated within the tubular sleeve, one opening on each side of said tubular ring, said ring being provided with an opening therethrough, a screw-threaded tubular nozzle attached to said ring and in communication with said opening; all said parts providing a means for the complete concealment of electric rubber covered wires passing through said parts and yet allowing a rotation of said tubular ring in a range which embraces the three-quarters of a circle.

In testimony whereof, we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 11th day of October 1906.

FREDERICK F. HESPE.
MAGNUS LARSEN.

Witnesses:

GEO. H. GRAHAM,
S. EDGAR DYE.