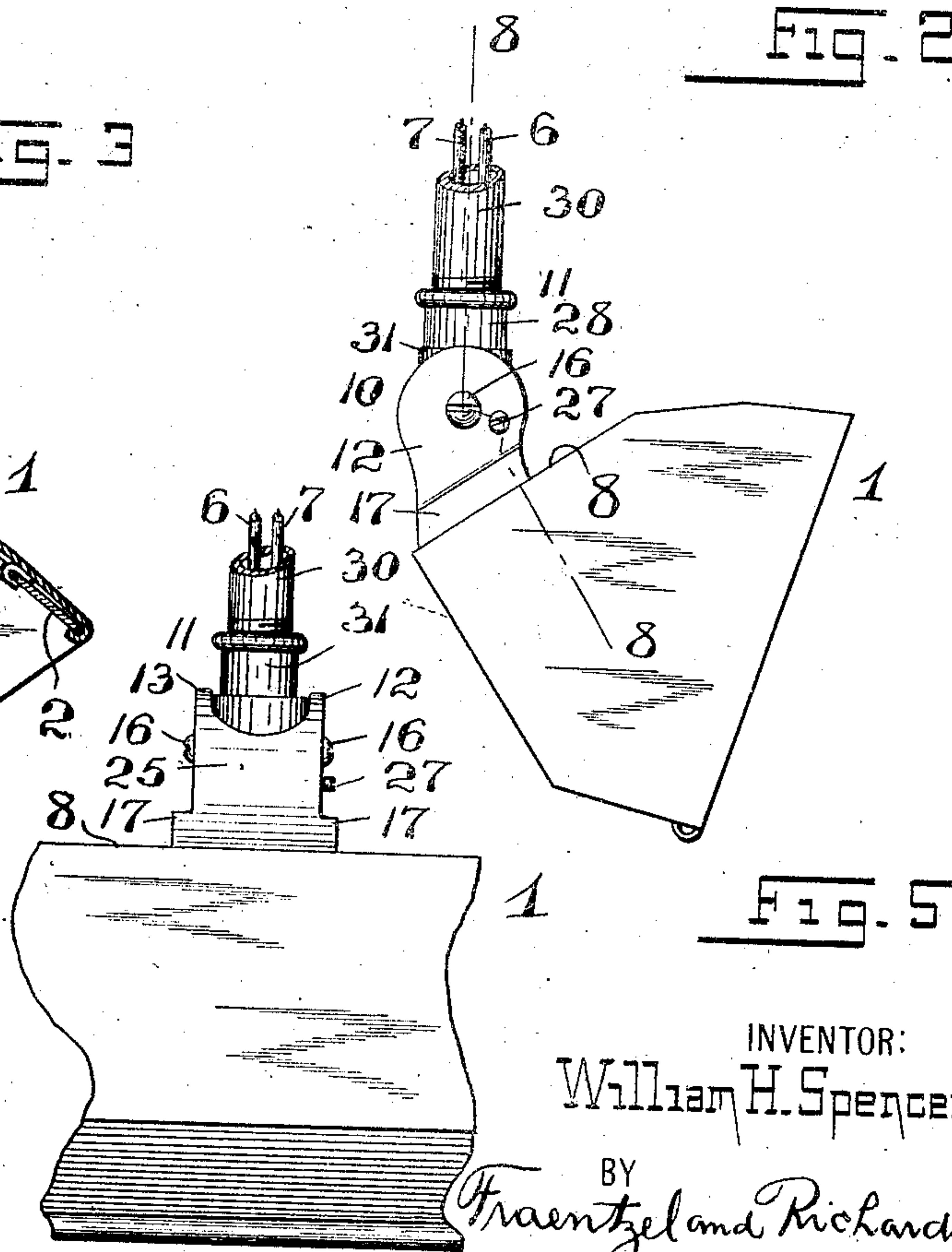
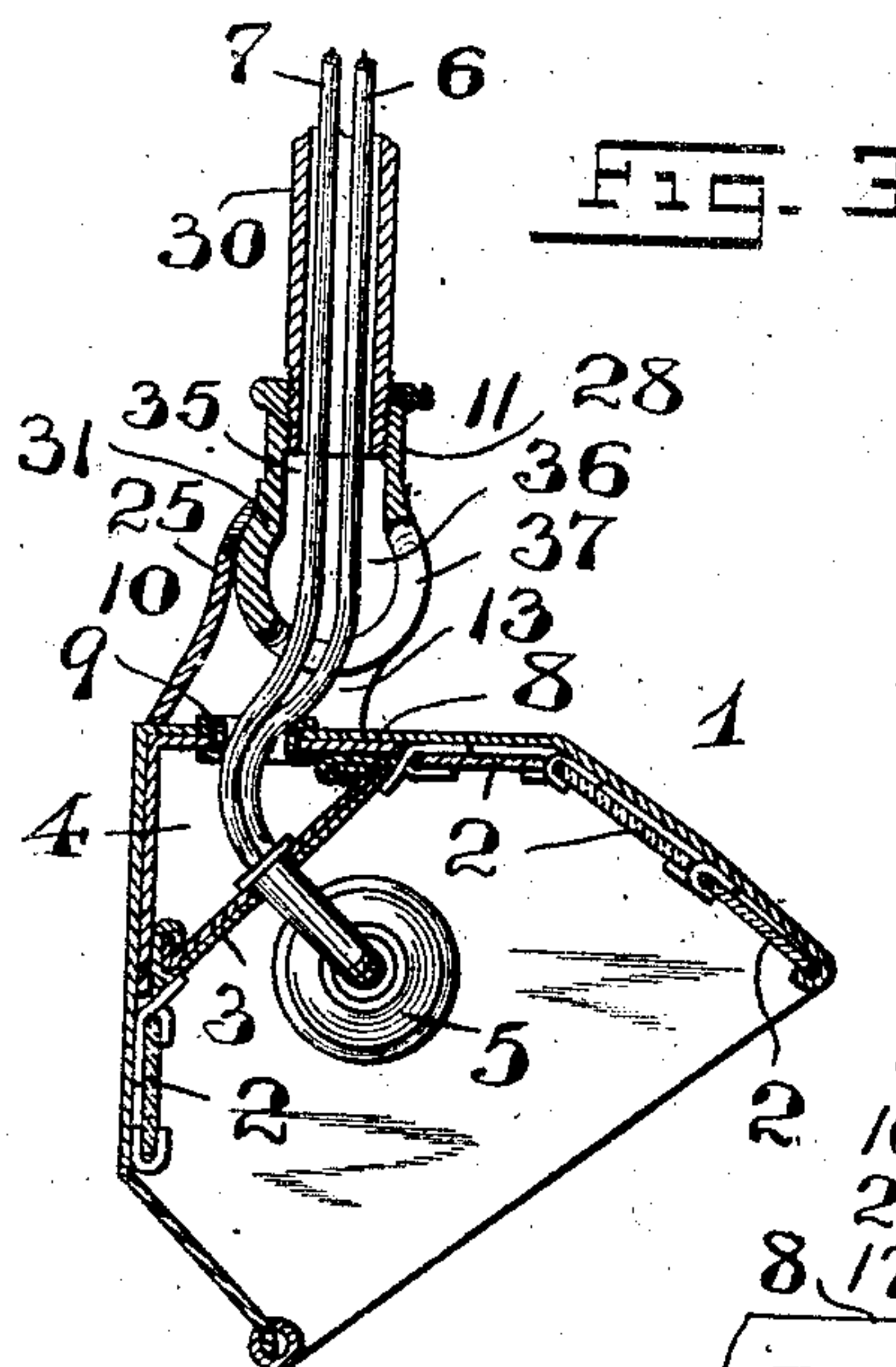
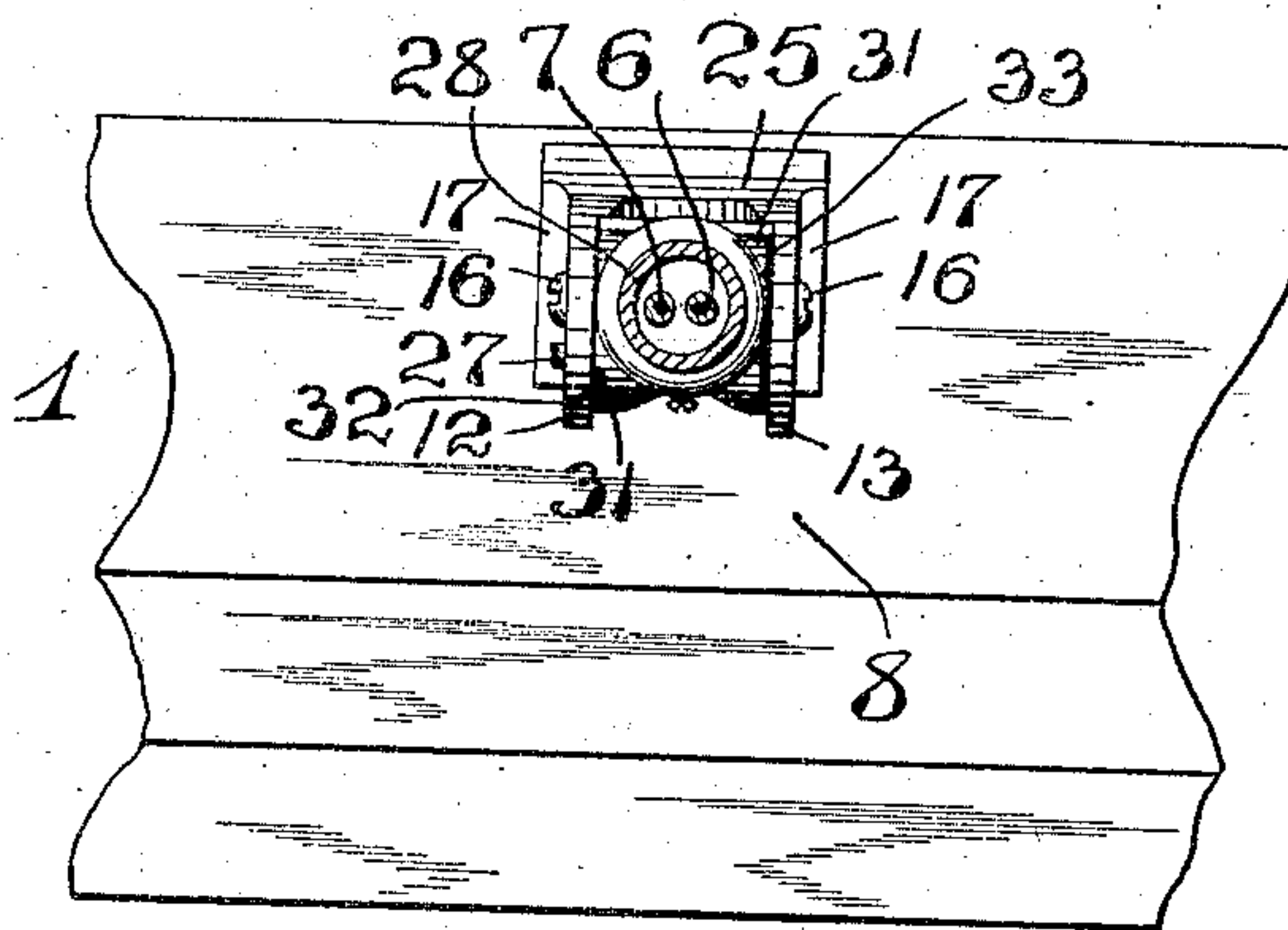
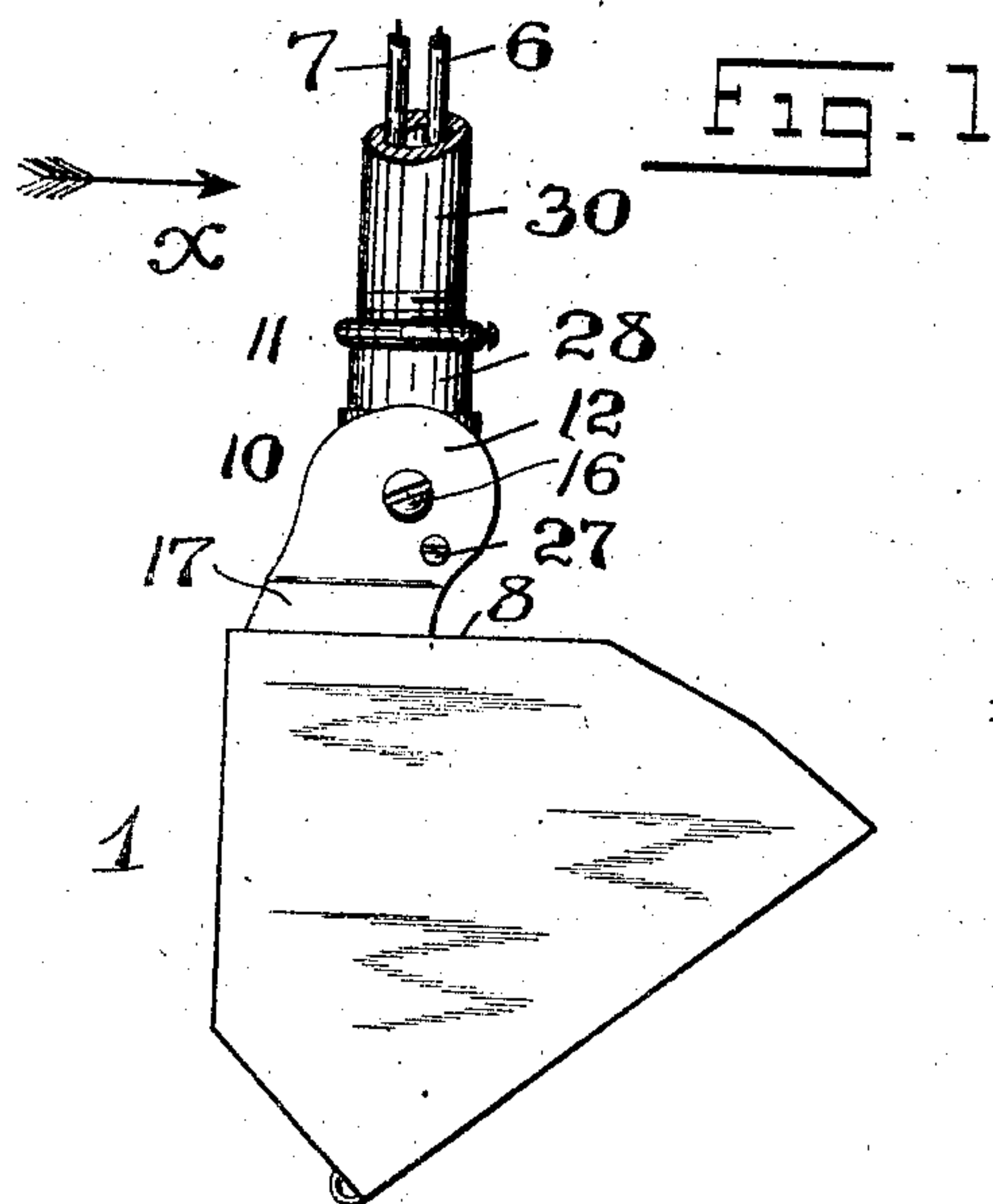


W. H. SPENCER.
COMBINED SUPPORT AND SOCKET FOR REFLECTORS.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 19, 1908.

924,698.

Patented June 15, 1909
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



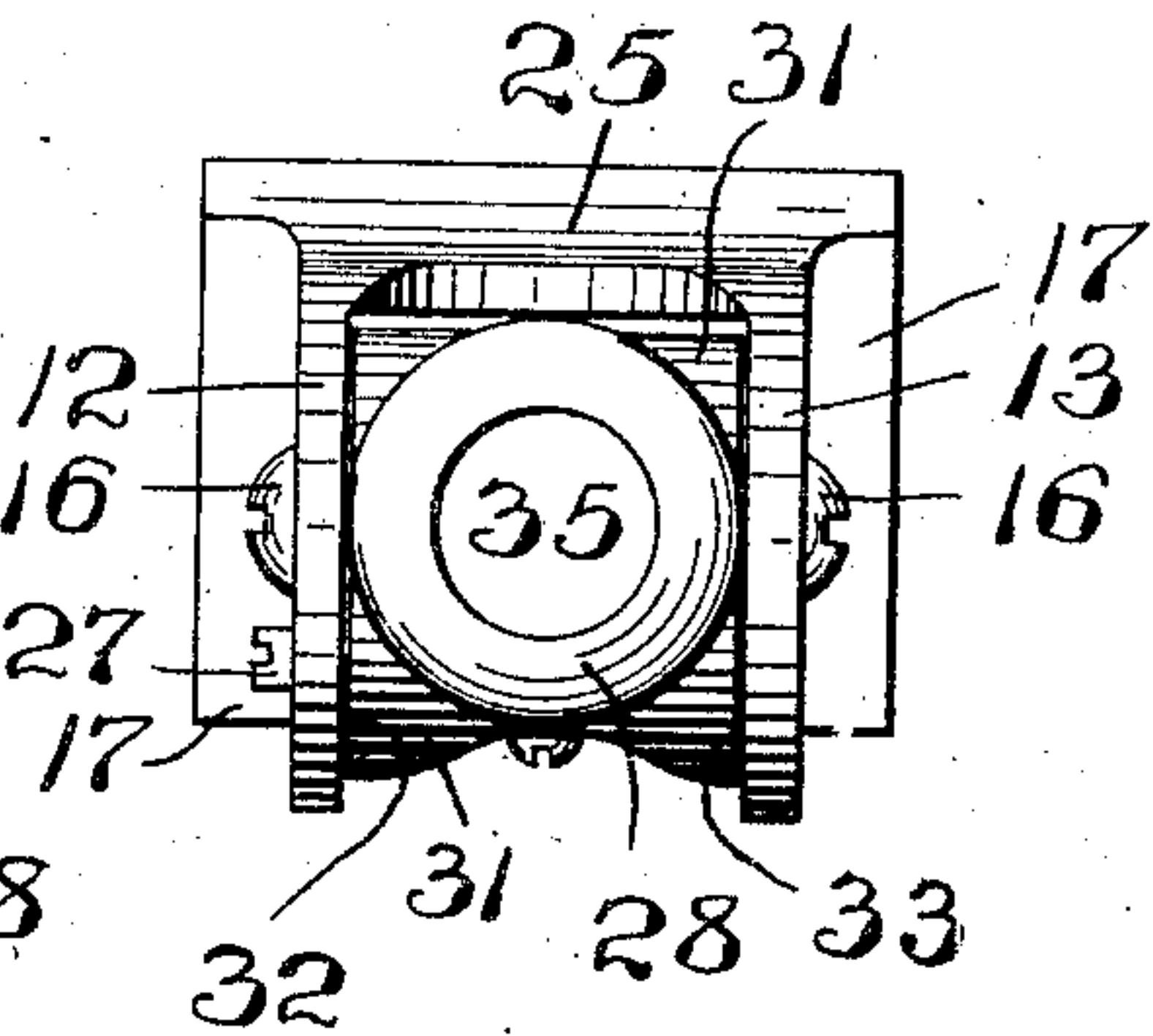
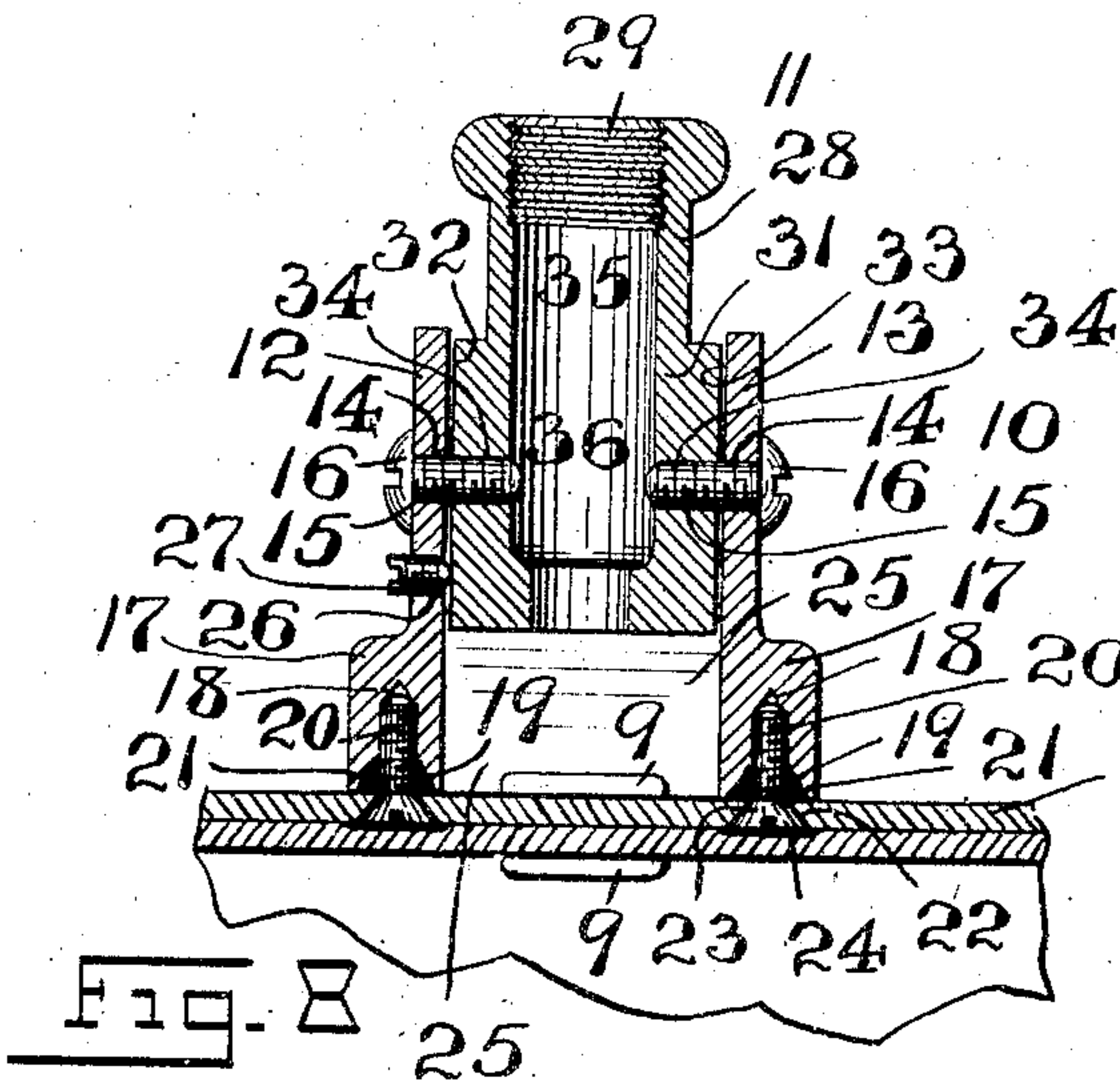
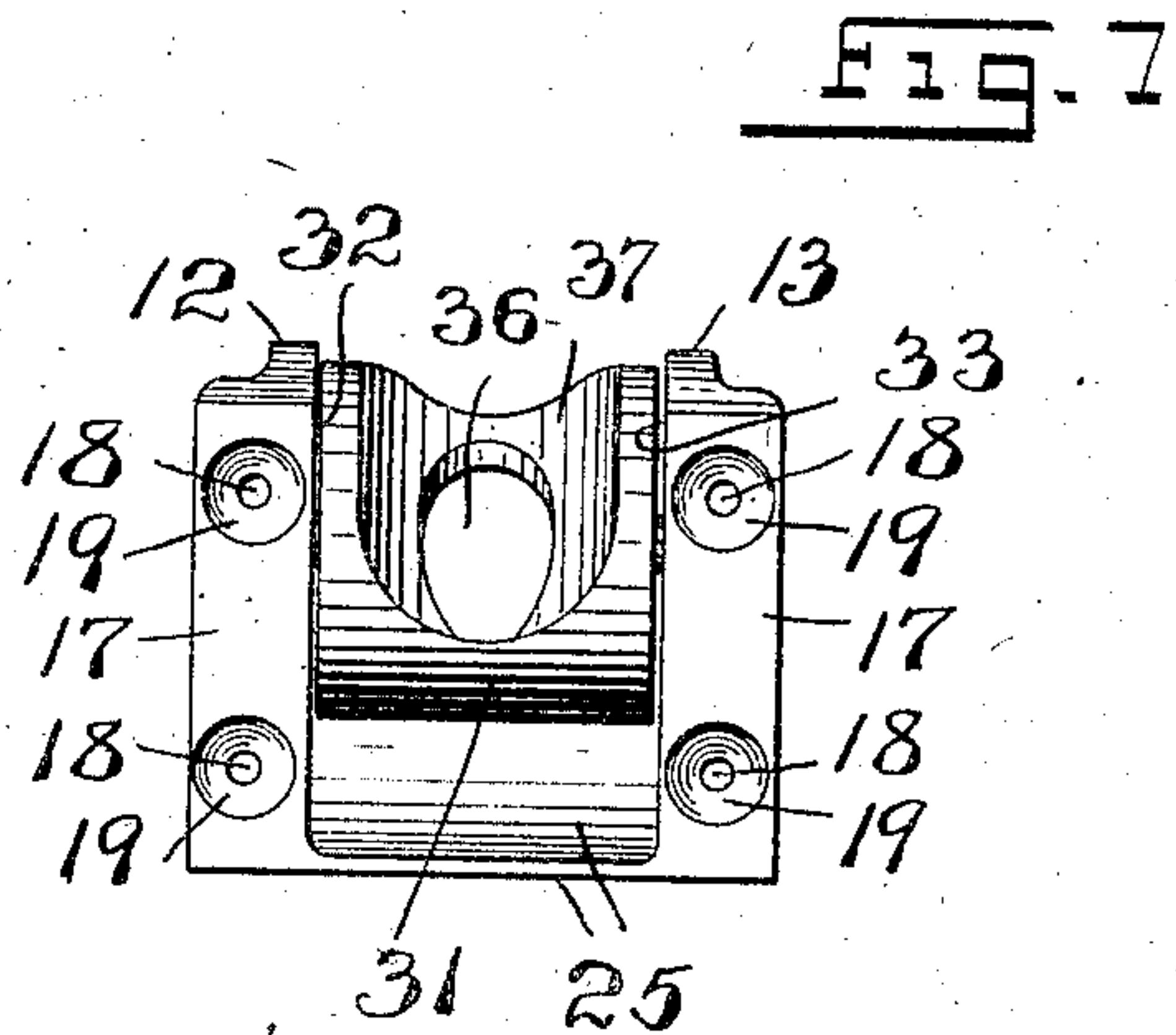
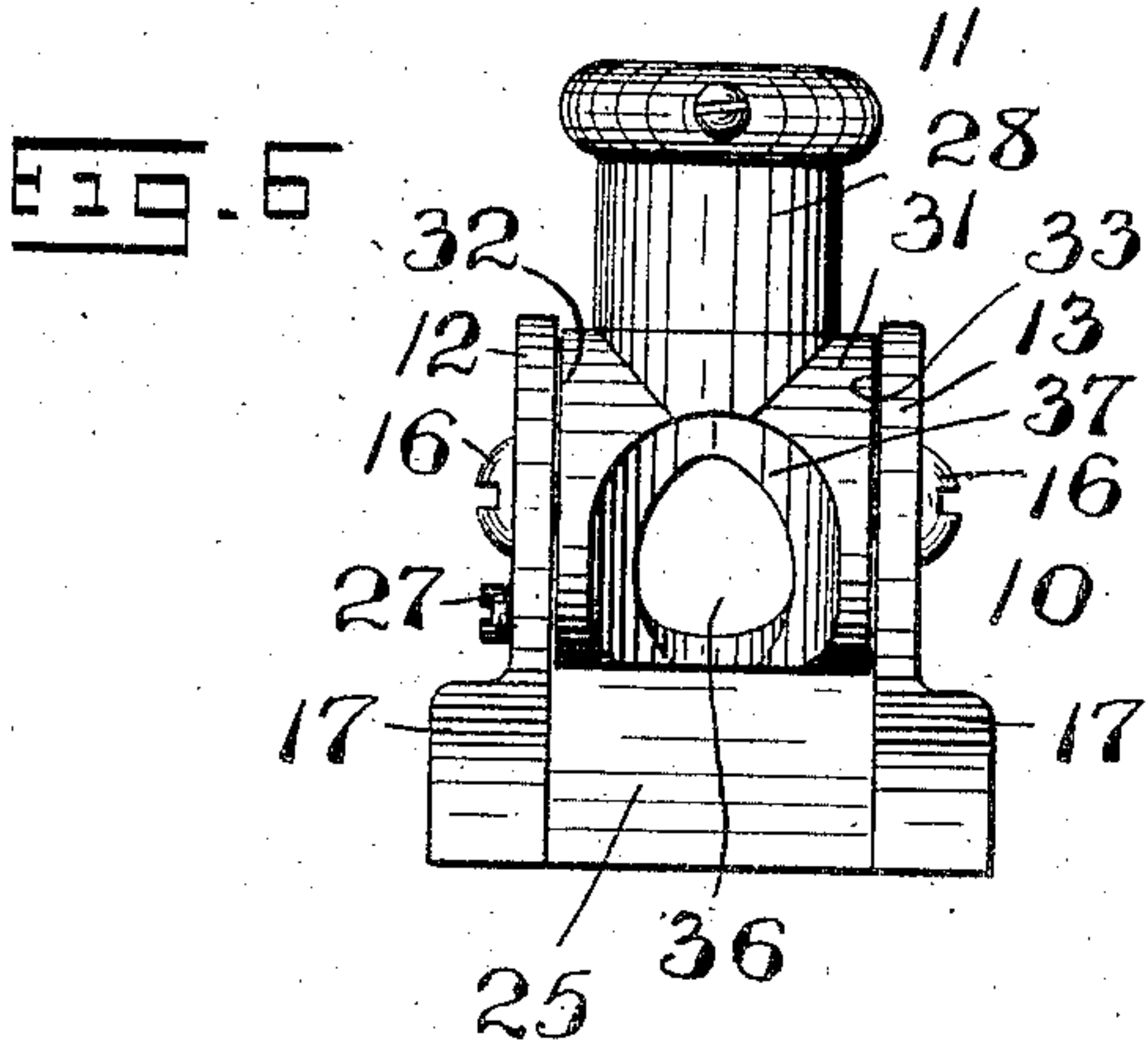
WITNESSES:
W. H. W. Fraentzel
Anna A. Carter
FIG. 4

INVENTOR:
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BY
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ATTORNEYS

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. SPENCER, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO GEORGE FRINK SPENCER,
OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

COMBINED SUPPORT AND SOCKET FOR REFLECTORS.

No. 924,698.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 15, 1909.

Application filed May 19, 1908. Serial No. 433,784.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. SPENCER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Combined Supports and Sockets for Reflectors; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to characters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My present invention has reference, generally, to a novel device in the form of a hollow socket through which conductor-wires for electricity are drawn into the wiring-trough of a reflector, said hollow socket serving also as a support or means for attaching the reflector to the usual hollow stem, rod, bracket, or the like; and, the invention relates, more particularly, to a novel socket of the general character hereinafter more fully set forth.

The invention, therefore, has for its principal object to provide a novel socket for reflectors with a view of producing a hollow socket which can be easily and quickly attached to a supporting rod, stem, bracket, or other means for conveying the usual electric light wires to and within the reflector, said socket being simple in its general construction, being readily secured to the body or shell of the reflector, and its tubular and hollow interior portions being made in such a manner, that during the installation of the wiring system, or in the case of making necessary repairs, the electric light wires can be easily and rapidly drawn through the reflector-supporting socket without any danger of chafing or injuring the insulation of the wires.

A further object of this invention is to provide a novel reflector-supporting socket of the general character hereinafter set forth, the same comprising a pair of pivotally connected or hinged members or elements which are adapted to be brought into various angular relations to each other, so that the mounted reflector can be arranged or adjusted in various angular positions; and, furthermore, to provide in addition to the pivotal or hinged relation of the socket-members, a

means for positively locking the parts in their fixed relation to each other against any further and accidental movement.

The invention has for its further object to provide a novel two-part socket for reflectors, the two members of which can be readily separated, in the case of having to make repairs to the wires or to the reflector-body, without being compelled to disconnect the one socket-member from the usual supporting stem, rod, or bracket, and without having to remove the other socket-member from the reflector-body.

Other objects of this invention not at this time more particularly enumerated will be clearly understood from the following detailed description of this invention.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is an end elevation of one form of reflector and a side elevation of a supporting socket or fixture embodying the principles of the present invention, showing one method of attaching one of its pivoted socket-members or elements upon the screw-threaded end-portion of a tubular rod or stem; Fig. 2 is a top or plan view of the parts represented in said Fig. 1; and Fig. 3 is a transverse vertical section, taken centrally through the reflector-socket and across the reflector-body. Fig. 4 is a view of the reflector-socket and a portion of the reflector-body, looking in the direction of the arrow *x* in said Fig. 1; and Fig. 5 is an end elevation of the reflector-body and side elevation of the supporting socket or fixture, similar to the arrangement of the devices shown in Fig. 1, but illustrating the reflector in one of its different angular relations or adjusted positions. Fig. 6 is a front view, on an enlarged scale, of a two-part socket or fixture embodying the principles of this invention, the socket or fixture being detached from the reflector; Fig. 7 is a bottom view of the same, and Fig. 8 is a transverse vertical section of the said socket or fixture, represented as taken on line 8—8 in said Fig. 5, with a sectional representation of a portion of the reflector-body or shell, said view illustrating more particularly the general manner of pivotally connecting the two socket-members, and one means of locking said members in their angularly adjusted positions, said view showing also one method of securing one of the socket-members in a fixed relation upon

a portion of the reflector-body or shell. Fig. 9 is a top view of the reflector-socket.

Similar characters of reference are employed in all of the above described views, to indicate corresponding parts.

Referring now to the said drawings, the reference-character 1 indicates any suitably formed and suitably constructed reflector, the same being usually made from sheet-metal shaped into any cross-sectional formation, and provided with the usual reflector-elements or glasses, 2, suitably attached upon the inner surface-portions of the reflector-body or shell, the said reflector-body or shell having suitably arranged and secured therein a detachable shield or cover 3 forming with other portions of the said reflector-body or shell, a wiring trough or chamber, as 4. Suitably mounted upon said shield or cover 3 are the usual lamp-receiving sockets 5, either one or more of them, as may be desired, to which the usual electric light wires 6 and 7 lead, substantially in the manner to be presently more fully described, and are connected with the usual lamp-fixtures of said sockets 5. In any suitable part of the wall or shell-portion, as 8 of the main body of the reflector, is a suitable hole or opening, which is bounded by means of a suitably formed ring or binding-element, as 9, its inner annular edge-portions being preferably of a rounded configuration, as shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings, so as to prevent chafing, cutting or tearing of the insulation of the wires 6 and 7 when the same are being drawn through the reflector-supporting socket or fixture and the opening in the wall or shell-portion 8 into the wiring-trough or chamber 4 of the reflector.

The said previously mentioned reflector-supporting socket or fixture comprises, as will be clearly seen from an inspection of the several figures of the drawings, two socket-members or elements 10 and 11, the socket-member 10, which is the one to be secured upon the wall or shell-portion 8 of the reflector, and directly over the opening or ring 9 therein, consists, essentially, of a pair of upwardly extending web-like portions or members 12 and 13, each member being provided with a suitably-disposed hole, as 14, forming a bearing for a pivot or pintle 15, usually an ordinary screw provided with a head 16, substantially as shown. Each web-like portion or member 12 and 13 is preferably made upon its lower portion with a widened part, as 17, so as to provide suitable supports for said portions or members 12 and 13, each support being formed with screw-threaded screw-receiving holes 18, which are preferably enlarged, as at 19, for the purpose of surrounding parts of the shanks of fastening screws 20 by means of solder 21, as indicated in Fig. 8 of the drawings. These fastening screws 20 have

their heads 22 arranged in suitably disposed and countersunk holes 23 in the wall or shell-portion 8, the exposed portions of the heads 22 being preferably covered over with solder 24, substantially as illustrated in said Fig. 8. The said web-like portions or members 12 and 13 are connected at their back with a wall or portion 25 extending partway up the rear edge-portions of said members 12 and 13, said wall or portion 25 forming a suitable guard to prevent any undue exposing of the electric light-wires, and the said members 12 and 13 and rear wall or portion 25 providing a suitably chambered socket-member, which is open at the top, front and bottom, (when in its detached position from the reflector,) but is closed at the back, as will be clearly evident from an inspection of the several figures of the drawings. One of the said web-like portions or members, as 12, is provided with a screw-threaded hole, as 26, in which is arranged a suitable binding or tightening screw 27. The interior chambered portion of said socket-member or element 11 just described, as will be seen from an inspection of the several figures of the drawing, is usually of a rectangular configuration, as shown. The other socket-member or element 11 consists, essentially, of a tubular portion or element 28, usually of a cylindrical shape and provided with a screw-threaded portion, as 29, for the attachment of said portion or element 28 to the screw-threaded end-portion of a tubular stem or rod, as 30 or other suitable fixture, as a bracket to which the reflector is to be attached. Upon the lower end-portion of the tubular element 28, and suitably connected therewith, preferably by being cast integral with said element 28, is a body-portion 31, which is of the general cylindrical shape here shown and has the flat ends 32 and 33, suitably fitted between the opposite inner faces of the web-like portions or members 12 and 13 of the socket-member or element 10, as clearly illustrated in the several figures of the drawings. As illustrated, the said body-portion 31 is provided with screw-threaded holes or receiving sockets 34 for the reception of the screw-threaded portions of the previously mentioned screws or pintles 15, whereby the two socket-members or elements 10 and 11 are pivotally connected, as will be clearly evident. As has been stated the portion or element 28 is hollow, its hollow or tubular part 35 being in communication with the hollow or chambered part 36 with which the body-portion 31 is formed, and the said cylindrical portion 31 being provided, also, with an elongated opening 37 preferably of the general configuration shown. Thus it will be seen, when these various parts have been secured in their assembled relations, clearly indicated in Fig. 3 of the drawings,

that the electric wires 6 and 7 coming from the tubular rod or stem 30, can be readily passed down into and through the tube-portion 35 of the element 28, and into the hollow or chambered part 36 of the body-portion 31, the ends of the wires being passed out of the elongated opening 37, and through the opening in the wall or shell-portion 8 of the reflector-body into the wiring trough 4, so as to be finally connected with the lamp-receiving socket or sockets, as has been previously stated.

The elongated shape of the opening 37, it will be clearly noticed, allows for a considerable rotatable movement between the two pivotally or oscillatorily connected socket-members 10 and 11, so as to obtain various angular adjustments of the reflector. This angular adjustment of the two socket-members is easily obtained by slightly unscrewing the screws 15, making the adjustment of the two pivotally connected parts, and then securing the parts in their fixed relation by again tightening up the screws 15.

To guard against any accidental displacement or slipping of the adjusted parts, especially when the socket is used for the support and attachment of heavy reflectors, I have provided the extra binding or tightening screw 27, previously mentioned, and the use and action of which will be clearly understood from an inspection of Fig. 8 of the drawings.

When the reflector is to be removed from the wire-carrying stem, rod or bracket, for any necessary repairs to the wires, or other parts, it does not become necessary to unscrew the usually tightly attached socket member 11 from the end-portion of the supporting rod, stem or bracket, nor is it necessary to disconnect the other socket-member 10 from the main reflector-body or shell, but all that has to be done is to remove the two pintles or screws 15, so as to easily separate the two socket-members 10 and 11, which can thereafter be once more quickly brought into their operatively assembled relation, as will be clearly understood.

From the foregoing description of my present invention it will be clearly seen, that while I have provided a supporting socket for reflectors, the parts of which permit of the various angular adjustments of the reflector with relation to its supporting rod, stem, bracket, or the like, I have also produced a supporting socket through which the electric wires are passed, so that they are hidden, and a safe-guard against danger from fire is also provided by the chambered socket-member 11, and the web-like members 12 and 13 and the back-wall or portion 25 of the socket-member 10.

I am aware that some changes may be made in the various arrangements and combinations of the devices and parts, as well as

in the details of the construction of the said parts, as set forth in the foregoing specification, and as defined in the claims which are appended to the said specification. Hence I do not confine my present invention to the exact arrangement and combinations of the devices and parts as described in the said specification, nor do I confine myself to the exact details of the construction of the said parts as illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

I claim:—

1. A supporting socket for reflectors comprising a pair of socket-members, one of said socket-members consisting of a pair of web-like members having flat faces, and a connecting rear wall forming a housing, and said web-like members being provided with screw-threaded pintle-receiving bearings, and said other socket-member comprising a tubular portion, and a chambered body-portion arranged between said web-like members, screw-threaded pintles in the bearing-portions of said web-like members, said pintles being connected with said chambered body-portion, whereby said socket-members are pivotally connected, but are rigidly fixed when said screw-threaded pintles are tightened.

2. A supporting socket for reflectors comprising a pair of socket-members, one of said socket-members consisting of a pair of web-like members having flat faces and a connecting rear wall forming a housing, and said web-like members being provided with screw-threaded pintle-receiving bearings, and said other socket-member comprising a tubular portion, and a chambered body-portion arranged between said web-like members, screw-threaded pintles in the bearing-portions of said web-like members, said pintles being connected with said chambered body-portion, whereby said socket-members are pivotally connected, but are rigidly fixed when said screw-threaded pintles are tightened, the chamber in said body-portion communicating with the hollow part of said tubular portion, and the said chambered body-portion being formed with an elongated opening.

3. A supporting socket for reflectors comprising a pair of socket-members, one of said socket-members consisting of a pair of web-like members having flat faces and a connecting rear wall forming a housing, and said web-like members being provided with screw-threaded pintle-receiving bearings, and said other socket-member comprising a tubular portion, and a chambered body-portion arranged between said web-like members, screw-threaded pintles in the bearing-portions of said web-like members, said pintles being connected with said chambered body-portion, whereby said socket-members are pivotally connected, but are rigidly fixed

when said screw-threaded pintles are tightened, the chamber in said body-portion communicating with the hollow part of said tubular portion, and the said chambered body-portion being formed with an elongated opening, and means connected with said socket members for rigidly securing the same in their adjusted positions.

4. A supporting socket for reflectors comprising a pair of socket-members, one of said socket-members consisting of a pair of web-like side-members and a connecting rear wall forming a housing, and said web-like members being provided with pintle-receiving bearings, and said other socket-member comprising a tubular portion, and a chambered body-portion arranged between said web-like members, pintles in the bearing-portions of said web-like members, said pintles being connected with said chambered body-portion, whereby said socket-members are pivotally connected, the chamber in said body-portion communicating with the hollow part of said tubular portion, and the said chambered body-portion being formed with an elongated opening, one of the said web-like portions being provided with a screw-threaded hole, and a binding screw screwed into said hole, said screw having its end-portion in retaining binding engagement with the chambered body-portion of the other socket-members for rigidly securing said socket-members in their adjusted relation.

5. A supporting socket for reflectors comprising a pair of socket-members, one of said socket-members consisting of a pair of web-like members and a connecting rear wall forming a housing, and each web-like member being provided with a screw-receiving hole, and said other socket-member comprising a tubular portion and a cylindrically shaped and chambered body-portion provided with flat ends arranged between said web-like members, each flat end being provided with a screw-threaded screw-receiving socket, and screws arranged in the holes in said web-like portions, said screws having their screw-threaded shanks screwed into the screw-receiving sockets of the flat ends of said chambered body-portion, whereby said socket-members are pivotally connected, the chamber in said body-portion communicating with the hollow part of said tubular portion, and the said chambered body-portion being formed with an elongated opening.

6. A supporting socket for reflectors comprising a pair of socket-members, one of said socket-members consisting of a pair of web-like members and a connecting rear wall form-

ing a housing, and each web-like member being provided with a screw-receiving hole, and said other socket-member comprising a tubular portion and a cylindrically shaped and chambered body-portion provided with flat ends arranged between said web-like members, each flat end being provided with a screw-threaded screw-receiving socket, and screws arranged in the holes in said web-like portions, said screws having their screw-threaded shanks screwed into the screw-receiving sockets of the flat ends of said chambered body-portion, whereby said socket-members are pivotally connected, the chamber in said body-portion communicating with the hollow part of said tubular portion, and the said chambered body-portion being formed with an elongated opening, and means connected with said socket-members for rigidly securing the same in their adjusted positions.

7. A supporting socket for reflectors comprising a pair of socket-members, one of said socket-members consisting of a pair of web-like members and a connecting rear wall forming a housing, and each web-like member being provided with a screw-receiving hole, and said other socket-member comprising a tubular portion and a cylindrically shaped and chambered body-portion provided with flat ends arranged between said web-like members, each flat end being provided with a screw-threaded screw-receiving socket, and screws arranged in the holes in said web-like portions, said screws having their screw-threaded shanks screwed into the screw-receiving sockets of the flat ends of said chambered body-portion, whereby said socket-members are pivotally connected, the chamber in said body-portion communicating with the hollow part of said tubular portion, and the said chambered body-portion being formed with an elongated opening, one of the said web-like portions being provided with a screw-threaded hole, and a binding screw screwed into said hole, said screw having its end-portion in retaining binding engagement with the chambered body-portion of the other socket-member for rigidly securing said socket-members in their adjusted relation.

In testimony, that I claim the invention set forth above I have hereunto set my hand this 14 day of May, 1908.

WILLIAM H. SPENCER.

Witnesses:

ALEXANDER NEMETH,
F. C. PATTERSON.