G. A. KING.

PULL KNOB FOR LIGHTING CHAINS.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 7, 1911.

992,001.

Patented May 9, 1911.

Fig. 1.

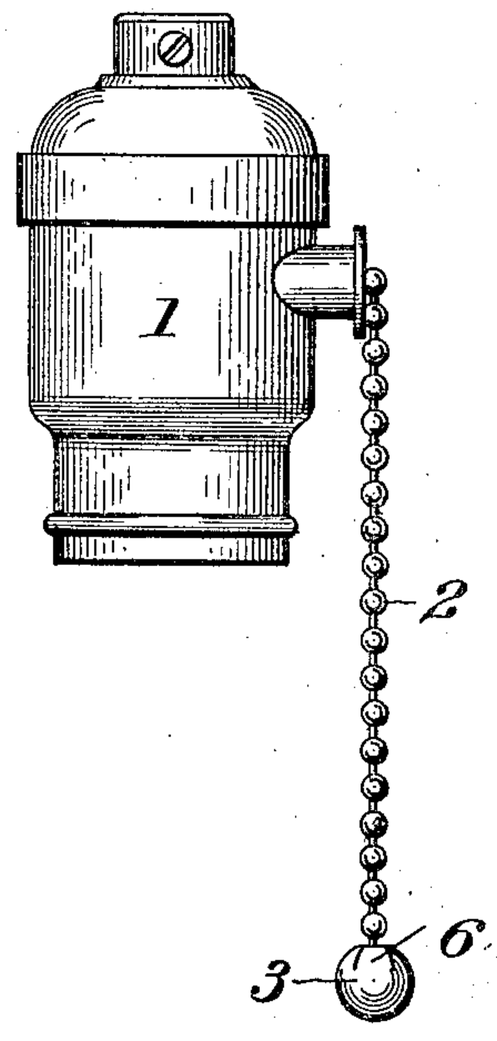


Fig. 2.

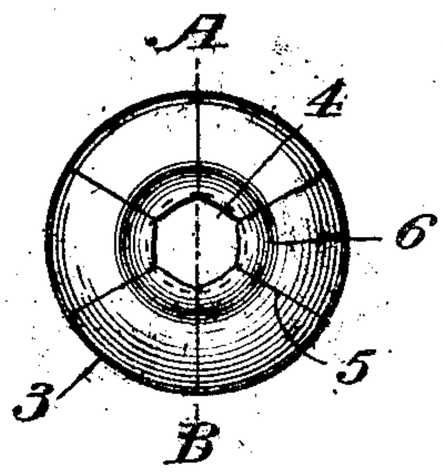


Fig. 3.

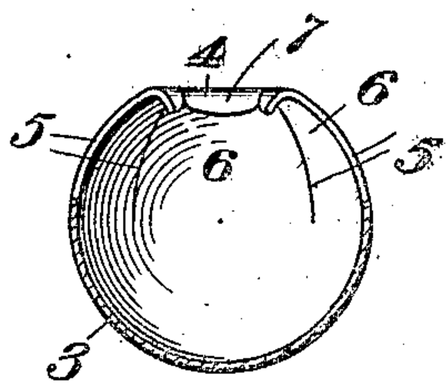
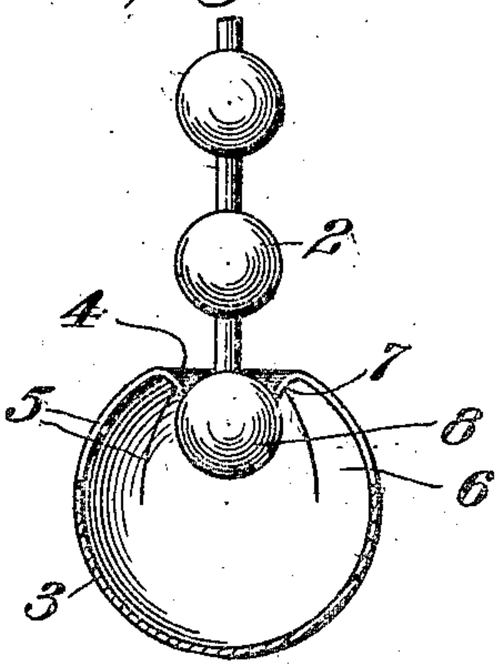


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

C. Wacker.

Lillie M. Perry.

Inventor

George A. King

by

Wm. H. Finckel

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE A. KING, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO SCOVILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT, A CORPORATION OF CONNECTICUT.

PULL-KNOB FOR LIGHTING-CHAINS.

992,001. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 9, 1911.

Application filed February 7, 1911. Serial No. 607,197.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE A. KING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Pull-Knobs for Lighting-Chains, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of this invention is to provide an easily applied and detachable pull knob for chains attached to electric and other lighting fixtures to operate the lighting devices, so that the workmen installing the fixture may readily cut the chain to any desired length, and apply the knob by hand or with simple pliers,

Although the invention is designed primarily for use on the chains commonly employed on pull sockets for electric lights, the invention is not thereby limited.

The invention consists of a knob for chains, made substantially as a hollow globe, having an opening in it surrounded by spring fingers having reëntrant tips, these fingers being produced by slitting the metal of the globe radially, all as I will proceed now more particularly to set forth and finally claim.

In the accompanying drawings illustrating the invention, in the several figures of which like parts are similarly designated, Figure 1 is an elevation showing the invention applied to an electric light pull socket of conventional form. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the knob detached. Fig. 3 is a transverse section taken substantially in the plane of line A B, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a transverse section similar to Fig. 3 with a portion of the chain in place; the last three figures being on a larger scale.

Confining the description to the illustration in the drawing, but without thereby limiting the invention, 1 is a pull socket for electric lights, of any ordinary construction, and 2 is a chain composed of a series of balls and connecting links in usual form and such as commonly employed in connection with such lighting fixtures.

These chains are ordinarily supplied with a knob made from two shells. Before applying to the chain, the hole in the knob is large enough to allow the chain to enter freely, and after inserting the chain, the metal of the knob is closed around the ball of the chain by means of a press operation. This makes it advisable to have this work done in the factory where the lighting fixture is manufactured. However, it frequently is necessary or desirable to apply chains of different lengths to different fixtures and while with the previous method the chain can be shortened by cutting it off at the other end from that to which the knob is fastened, yet when a longer chain is desired the workman in installing the fixture is not able to close the knob on the chain in a satisfactory and workmanlike manner owing to the necessity of it being done by means of tools.

My invention is designed to meet these exigencies, and it consists of a knob or hollow globe-like structure 3, having a central opening as at 4. The knob is slitted, as at 5, to form a series of fingers 6, having the reentrant tips 7 surrounding the opening or hole 4. The hole with its reëntrant or inturned finger tips is slightly smaller than the ball 8 of the chain, so that in forcing said ball through the opening and past these finger tips into the hollow knob, the fingers yield laterally and then by their resilience, after the chain ball has passed into the knob, return and again contract the knob and prevent the escape of the chain in ordinary use. The knob, however, may be detached from the chain by a hard pull designed to separate them; but the better practice is to cut the chain close to the knob and let the last ball of the chain drop into the interior of the knob. The new chain then may be readily inserted in the knob and can be made of any desired length.

By the construction described, a very simple and easily applied pull knob for chains is provided.

What I claim is:—

1. A pull knob, consisting essentially of a hollow globe-like sheet metal structure, provided with an opening therein, and slitted radially around said opening to form resilient fingers, the tips of said fingers being bent back within the knob and surrounding the opening so as to engage and hold an article inserted in said knob and retain it against accidental escape.

2. A sheet metal pull knob for chains, provided with an opening, and spring fingers integral with the knob and having reëntrant

tips within the knob surrounding said opening, combined with a chain having a link adapted to distend the opening and pass into the knob and allow the fingers to close in around the opening and their tips to spring in behind the link within the knob.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this sixth day of February A. D. 1911.

GEO. A. KING.

Witnesses:
E. WITHEY,
E. S. SANDERSON.