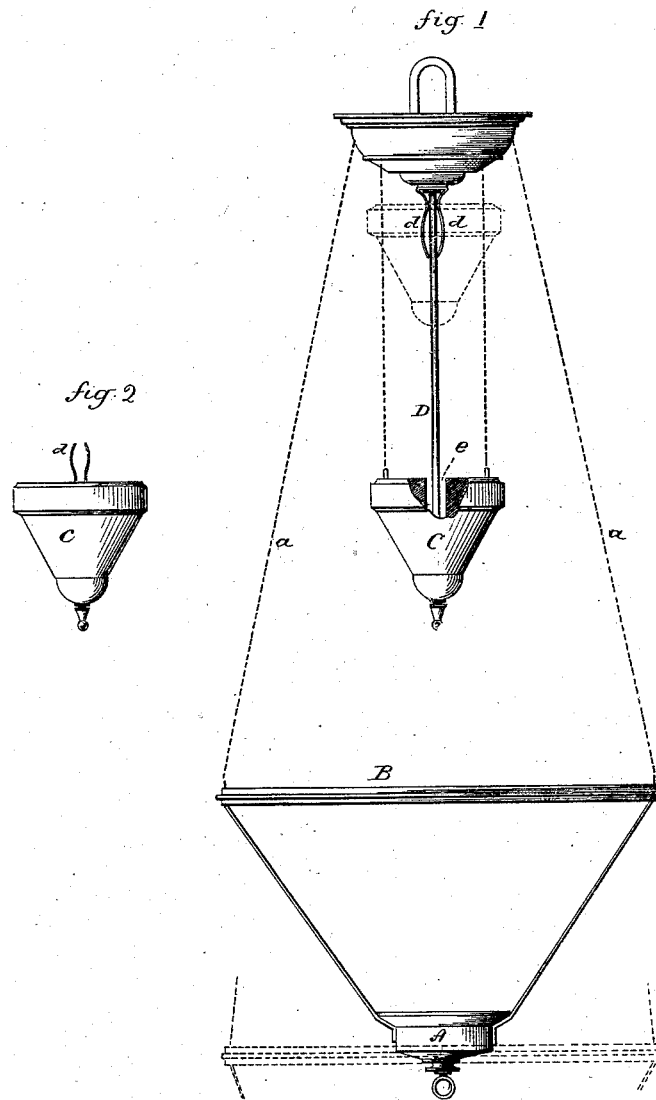


(No Model.)

J. A. EVARTS.
EXTENSION LAMP FIXTURE.

No. 263,155.

Patented Aug. 22, 1882.



Witnesses:
J. H. Chumley
 Jas. C. Earle

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN A. EVARTS, OF MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE BRADLEY & HUBBARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

EXTENSION LAMP-FIXTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 263,155, dated August 22, 1882.

Application filed July 20, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN A. EVARTS, of Meriden, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented new Improvements in Extension Lamp-Fixtures; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a sectional side view; Fig. 2, a modification.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of hanging lamps in which the lamp is suspended by devices which permit it to be drawn down or adjusted to different elevations, and in which it is counterbalanced by a weight. In the usual construction the weight is a counter-balance for the shade, the lamp-support, and the lamp-fount, the friction between the parts being sufficient to permit the fount to be filled without changing the counterbalancing power of the weight; but if the lamp-fount be removed the weight so far overbalances the remainder of the fixture that it will fall and cause that part of the fixture to rise, as these lamps are usually hung so high that in order to remove the fount it is necessary to pull down the fixture. Then, when the lamp-fount is removed, as for filling or trimming, unless great care be taken to return the fixture, the weight, overbalancing it, will throw it quickly up, and the shock produced by this sudden rising and the stopping of the weight will almost invariably break the shade—an accident which frequently occurs from the fact that it is difficult in many fixtures to remove the fount with the chimney without applying both hands to it; or, if the fixture be held down with one hand and the fount removed with the other, the slight mistake of removing the hand from the fixture without allowing it to gradually rise will cause the result before mentioned.

To obviate this difficulty is the object of my invention; and it consists in providing the fixture with a device which will temporarily engage the weight at the highest point and

hold it with sufficient power to prevent its accidental descent, as more fully hereinafter described.

A represents the lamp-support, connected to the shade-ring B in the usual manner, from which chains or cords *a* extend up over pulleys above, thence down to the weight C, also in the usual manner. As here represented, a pendent vertical rod, D, passes through the weight, and on which the weight moves as a guide; but this is not an essential part of my invention, as the rod may be dispensed with. At a point in the fixture near where the weight reaches its highest elevation I apply my device for catching and holding the weight. As here represented, it consists of a pair of flat vertical springs, *d*, one arranged upon each side of the center, and bent so as to enter an opening, *e*, in the top of the weight, but their extreme expanded condition being greater than the diameter of the opening *e* in the weight. When the fixture is pulled down so as to cause the weight to rise, as the weight approaches its extreme highest movement it passes onto the springs *d d*, as shown, these springs coming in contact with the surface of the opening *e*, and so as to create sufficient friction on the weight to counterbalance the removed lamp-fount. Hence when the lamp-fount is taken from its place the weight will be held in its raised or suspended condition, because of the friction between it and the springs *d d*. A single spring *d* will answer the purpose; but the best result is obtained by employing opposing springs. Other devices may be employed for thus temporarily engaging the weight, as, for instance, as seen in Fig. 2, springs *d* may be applied to the weight to frictionally engage a corresponding surface in the hanger above; or the spring may be a split conical-shaped tube to enter the opening in the weight, or a straight split tube to enter a conical opening in the weight. I therefore do not wish to limit my invention to the particular kind or arrangement of the frictional device to be thus applied; but

What I do claim is—

1. In an extension lamp-fixture in which the lamp-holder is counterbalanced by a weight,

the combination therewith of a frictional device, substantially such as described, to temporarily engage the weight when near its highest position, substantially as described.

- 5 2. In an extension lamp-fixture, a spring or springs, *d*, attached to the fixture near the point where the weight reaches its highest ele-

vation, and arranged to engage the weight as it approaches its highest elevation, substantially as and for the purpose described.

JOHN A. EVARTS.

Witnesses:

CHAS. E. SHELLEY,
W. R. BOOTH.