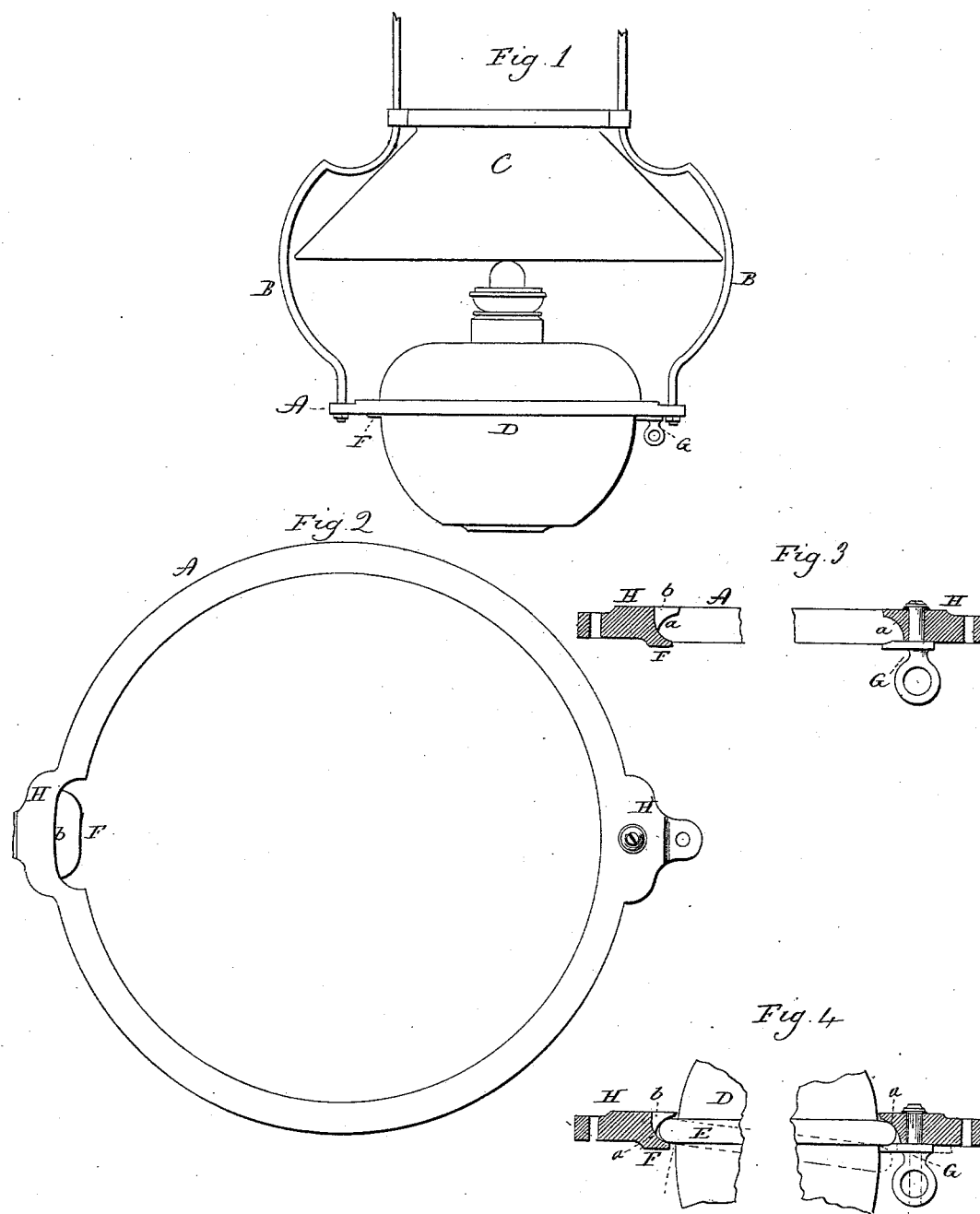


(No Model.)

A. PATITZ.
HANGING LAMP.

No. 420,211.

Patented Jan. 28, 1890.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT PATITZ, OF MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE BRADLEY & HUBBARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

HANGING LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 420,211, dated January 28, 1890.

Application filed July 15, 1889. Serial No. 317,557. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT PATITZ, of Meriden, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Hanging Lamps; 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 side view of the hanging lamp complete; Fig. 2, a top view of the fount-ring detached; Fig. 3, a vertical central section of the ring cutting through the ears H H, enlarged; Fig. 4, the same section as Fig. 3, illustrating the introduction of the fount.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of lamps in which the fount-rest is supported by arms extending up each side and brought together above, so as to be supported from the ceiling.

In the modern hanging lamps very large burners are employed, necessitating the use of founts capable of containing a corresponding quantity of oil. These lamps are usually provided with a shade made stationary in the frame or harp above the fount-holder, so that to introduce the lamp over the fount-ring or holder that it may set down therein the fount must be tipped to so great an extent as to preclude the possibility of the employment of such founts with the stationary shade within suitable distance of the fount-ring. Consequently the fount is introduced into the ring from below upward and then in some manner interlocked with the ring. Various constructions of ring and devices have been employed for thus interlocking the fount with the ring.

The object of my invention is a simple construction of the ring which will permit it to be cast complete without division, and yet so that the fount may be set from below up into the ring and engaged therewith without tipping the fount; and it consists in the construction, as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claim.

A represents the fount-supporting ring, to which the lower ends of the frame or harp B

are attached, the harp adapted to carry the shade C in the usual manner. The fount-ring is in circular shape or corresponding to the shape of the fount D. The fount is constructed with an annular bead or rib E around its body. The inside of the ring is undercut, as at a, Fig. 3, so as to set over the top of the rib E on the fount, as seen in Fig. 4, and so that the fount being introduced from below will bring the bead into contact with the overhanging inner edge of the ring and the bead within the undercut surface of the ring. At one side of the ring and upon its lower surface an inwardly-projecting lug F is formed, the ring being recessed above this lug, as at b, Figs. 2 and 4, so that the lug may be formed in the process of casting the ring. This inwardly-projecting lug F is adapted to stand beneath the rib E on the fount, as seen in Fig. 4. Upon the side of the ring opposite the lug F a turn-button G is arranged to swing in a horizontal plane, and so that the button turned inward, as seen in Fig. 4, will on its side correspond to the lug F on the opposite side and so as to stand beneath the rib E of the fount; but when the button G is turned to one side, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 4, then the rib on that side is unsupported. The ring is constructed with outwardly-projecting ears H, to which the frame is attached, and the lug F is preferably formed on the same side as one of the ears and the button is pivoted through the ear upon the opposite side. This completes the construction.

To introduce the fount the button G is turned to one side, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 4. Then the fount is set up into the ring from below, the undercut ring permitting it to be so introduced, and, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 4, the rib on one side of the fount passing into the space between the lug F and the overhanging portion of the rib above until the fount reaches its position in the ring. Then the turn-button G is brought into engaging position beneath the rib, so as to lock the fount into the ring, and when the fount is thus locked it is not liable to accidental disengagement, and if in the operation of adjusting the elevation of the lamp the hand be applied directly to the fount to

throw the fixture upward, there is no liability of raising the fount out of its seat or otherwise disturbing it.

5 The fount is removed by turning the button G to one side, so as to leave that side of the fount free. Then it is readily withdrawn from the lug upon the opposite side.

This construction is very simple and cheap. The ring, being cast whole, is strong and firm, 10 and the means for attaching and detaching the fount are so simple as not to be misunderstood.

I claim—

15 In a hanging lamp, the combination of a fount constructed with an annular rib E, com-

bined with the fount-supporting ring, undercut upon its inside, the ring constructed with a recess *b* at one point and with an inwardly-projecting lug F below said recess *b*, and with a turn-button arranged upon a vertical 20 axis and upon the under side of said ring opposite said lug F, the said turn-button corresponding thereto and adapted to pass under the rib on the fount when in place, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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