

(No Model.)

G. H. BENNETT.  
BRACKET FOR ELECTRIC LIGHT WIRES.

No. 489,861.

Patented Jan. 10, 1893.

FIG. 1.

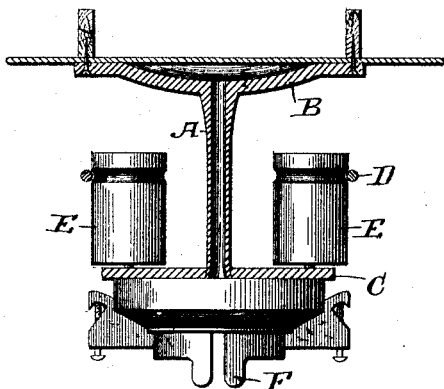


FIG. 2.

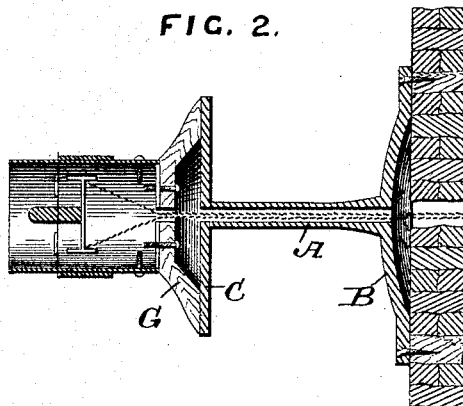


FIG. 3.

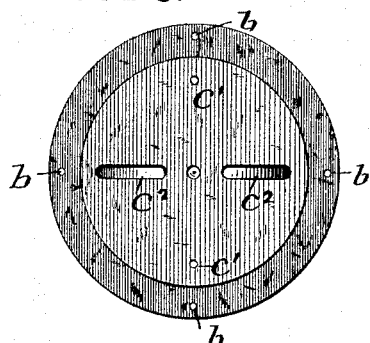


FIG. 4.

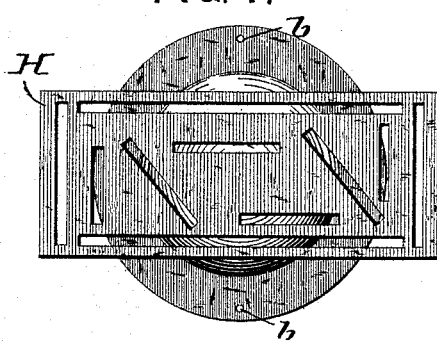


FIG. 5.

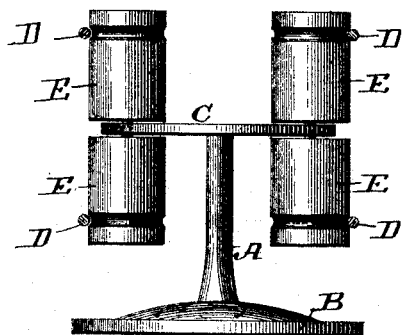
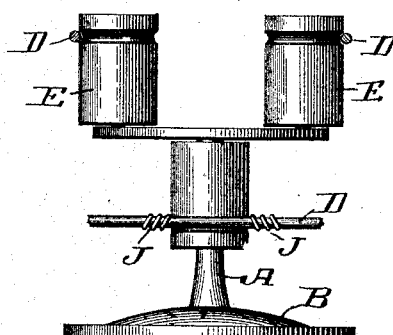


FIG. 6.



ATTEST.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE H. BENNETT, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

## BRACKET FOR ELECTRIC-LIGHT WIRES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 489,861, dated January 10, 1893.

Application filed November 16, 1891. Serial No. 412,086. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE H. BENNETT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cincinnati, Hamilton county, Ohio, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in a  
5 Combined Stand, Bracket, and Hanger for Electric or Electric-Light Wires, of which the following is a specification.

The object of the invention is to keep the  
10 electric wires for both arc and incandescent light a sufficient distance from the walls and ceilings of rooms, thereby preventing or making impossible leakage and conflagration. With this my improved combined bracket  
15 stand or hanger, one to four lines of wires can be placed upon each bracket stand or hanger with perfect safety, or any rosette can be placed upon either of them. They can be used as brackets or stands for concealed work,  
20 as hangers to keep the wires off from the ceilings, and the wires so hung can be crossed at any angle with perfect safety, or four lines of wires can be run longitudinally as shown.

My improved combined stand bracket and  
25 hanger can be made of iron, wood earthenware, paper, plaster-of-paris or any other substance. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which.

30 Figure 1 shows the device as a hanger, with a rosette, and insulators attached above. Fig. 2 shows the device as a bracket with a socket for electric lamp in concealed work. Fig. 3 represents the base and top of the combined  
35 stand, hanger or bracket, with bolt holes. Fig. 4 represents the top surface for fusee boxes.

Fig. 5 shows the device when four longitudinal lines of electric wires are put on stand bracket or hanger. Fig. 6 shows the device when the electric wires are fixed to cross each  
40 other.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

A is the stem of the stand, hanger, or bracket, it is made hollow.

B is the base having the bolt or screw holes *b*. C is the top of the bracket stand or hanger which will have bolt or screw holes C' counter sunk on top to hold the bottom insulator. Two  
50 of those bolt holes will be made to form slots C<sup>2</sup> so as to adjust it, to the rosette or insulator.

D represents the electric wires, E the insulators, F the rosette, G the socket for electric lamp, H the top surface of the stand, bracket  
55 or hanger for fusee boxes, and J represents the wire loop to fasten the electric wires to the insulators. This combined stand hanger or bracket may be made solid for open work.

What I claim is:

The hereinto before described bracket, stand or hanger for electric light wires, with its hollow stem A. Base B with its bolt holes *b*. Top C with its bolt holes C' counter sunk on top to hold the bottom insulator E slots  
65 C<sup>2</sup> to adjust the rosette F, socket G and top insulator E substantially as shown and described.

GEORGE H. BENNETT.

Witnesses:

WALTER C. COLLINS,  
W. M. McCAFFERTY.