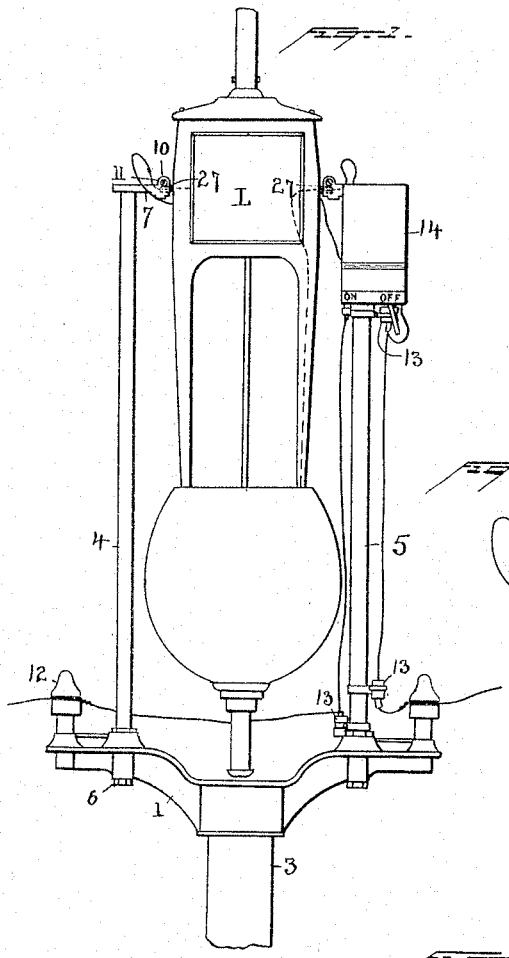
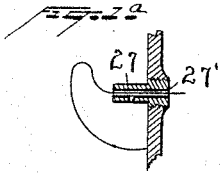
(No Model.)

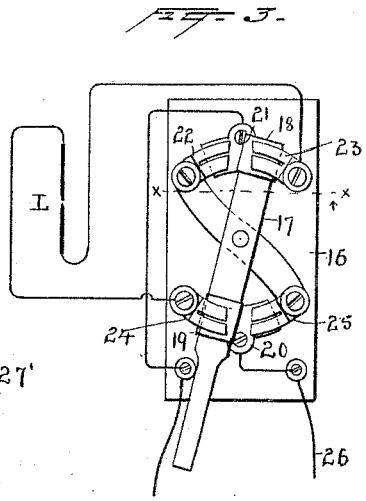
F. D'A. GOOLD.

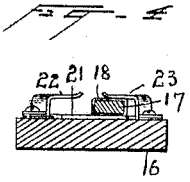
POLE STANDARD FOR ARC LAMPS.

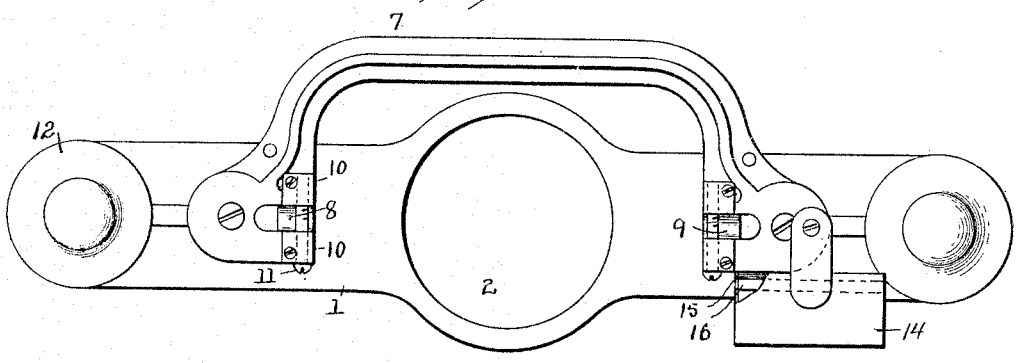
No. 492,008. Patented Feb. 21, 1893.











Witnesses
Nonus A. Clark.
W. F. Alberts

Inventor
F. D'A. Goold
By his Attorneys
Dyer & Seely.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK D'A. GOOLD, OF SCHENECTADY, ASSIGNOR TO THE EDISON GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

POLE-STANDARD FOR ARC LAMPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 492,008, dated February 21, 1893.

Application filed April 15, 1892. Serial No. 429,276. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK D'A. GOOLD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Schenectady, county of Schenectady, and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Pole-Standards for Arc Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to standards adapted to be mounted on the top of poles or other suitable supports for sustaining arc lamps.

The main object of the invention is to produce a simple and cheap device for the purpose mentioned, which shall securely hold the lamp, and which shall be less cumbersome and unsightly than many of the standards heretofore employed. By the present construction I do away with the large hood and hanger-boards heretofore employed, and am enabled to use a standard of much less length, at the same time being able to use long lamps.

In the accompanying drawings, which illustrates the invention, Figure 1 is a side view of the improved standard, with a lamp in place; Fig. 1ª is a section through one of the trunnions. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the standard, with the lamp removed; Fig. 3 is a view of a switch applied to the standard with the inclosing box removed; and Fig. 4 is a section on line *x*—*x* of Fig. 3, showing the arrangement of the switch contact plates and springs.

The improved standard comprises a base 1, having, preferably, a central opening 2, adapted to fit onto the pole 3. Near each end of the base rises a rod or side-bar 4, 5, these being preferably screwed into the base and secured by suitable fastening-nuts 6. At the top of the rods is secured a bent cross-piece 7, which has trunnion bearings 8, 9 formed in the upper side thereof, preferably on a line passing through the center of the opening 2.

10 are vertical lugs on either side of the bearing, through which a screw 11 may be passed above the trunnions when the latter are in place, to prevent accidental displacement of the lamp by a workman making repairs, or by other persons. On the base, outside of the side-rods, are insulators 12, to which the line wires are led, as indicated, and on the rod 5 are fixed insulators 13, by means of which the wires leading to the lamp are held and guided or the wires may be led through the side-rods if they are of tubing.

14 is a sheet metal or other box, covering the mechanism of a switch. The switch is insulated from the frame by a thick sheet of rubber 15 and a slate or other base 16. Sheet 15 also acts as a cushion to prevent the slate base breaking when screwed up. The switch comprises a centrally pivoted handle 17, on which are metal contact devices 18, 19, consisting of metal strips, bent around and secured to the handle. The switch also has two contact plates 20, 21, directly on the face of the base 16, and four contacts 22, 23, 24, 25, (the latter being connected to 22,) the contact ends of which are raised above the base and extend over the plates 20, 21, as most clearly shown in Fig. 4. The incoming line 26 is connected to plate 20, and the outgoing line is connected to 21. The positive terminal of the lamp L is connected to 24, and the negative terminal of the lamp to 23, so that when the switch is in the position shown, the circuit of the lamp is closed. When, however, the switch handle is thrown to the opposite side, the circuit is closed directly through the switch cutting the lamp entirely out of connection with the line.

The lamp is shown in Fig. 1 in position on the standard. Instead of supporting the lamp by hooks projecting drownward from a plate or cross-bar and engaging hooks or eyes on the end of the lamp, I provide supporting means, for example trunnions or pivot-pins 27, preferably tubular, projecting from the sides of the lamp at a considerable distance below its top, through which trunnions the wires from the interior of the lamp pass, in an insulated tube 27′, being connected to the circuit wires outside of the lamp. The trunnions rest in the bearings already described. Through the lower side of the tubular trunnions are holes to allow escape of water if any should follow along the wires.

It is evident that the arrangement described is exceedingly simple; that it makes it possible to use comparatively short standards; and that the construction is strong and safe. By making the inclosing box of the lamp practically water-tight, use of the large and unsightly hoods heretofore employed is unnec-

essary. The switch is mounted in a neat, small box, and is supported in such manner that it does not disfigure the structure.

Evidently the arrangement of the upper cross-piece and the form of the trunnion bearings can be varied, and in some cases, especially when the side-rods are strong, it may be unnecessary to employ the upper cross-piece.

What I claim is—

1. A standard for arc lamps, having a base adapted to be secured to a support such as a pole, side rods, a cross-piece at the upper ends of said rods and bent or deflected to allow the lamp to stand between the side rods but at the same time to extend above them, and means also at the upper ends of the side rods adapted to engage or hold supporting devices projecting from an arc lamp, substantially as described.

2. A standard for arc lamps, comprising a base adapted to be secured to a support, such as a pole, side-rods, a bent cross-piece at the upper ends of said rods, and trunnion bearings, also at the upper ends of the rods and adapted to support trunnions projecting from an arc lamp, substantially as described.

This specification signed and witnessed this 11th day of April, 1892.

FREDK. D'A. GOOLD.

Witnesses:
CHARLES M. CATLIN,
A. W. ANDREWS.