

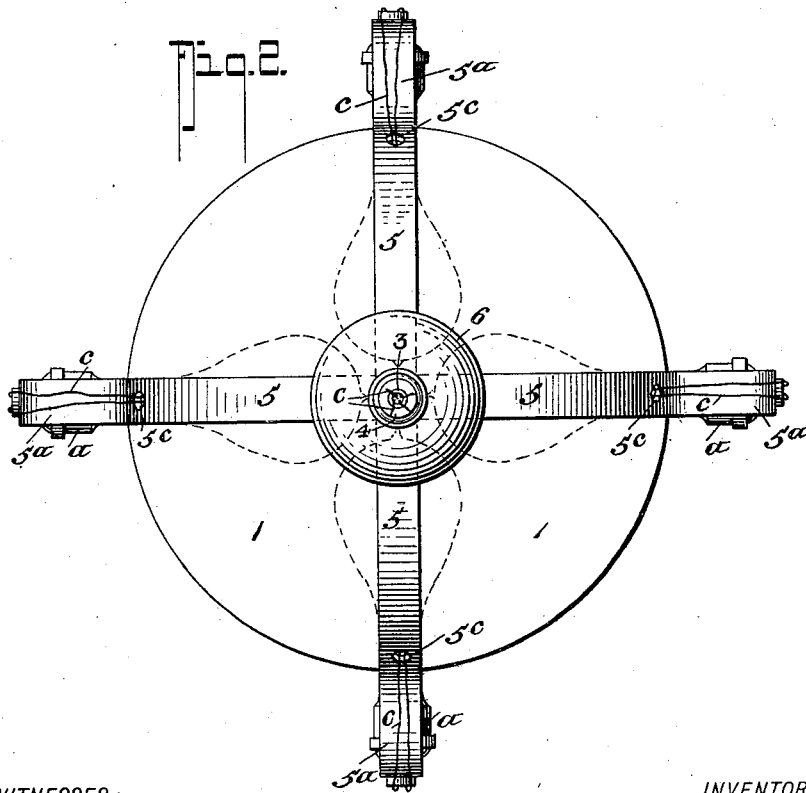
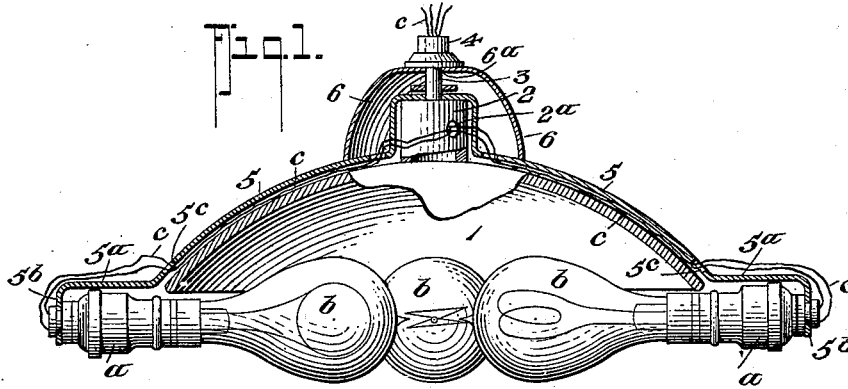
No. 645,848.

Patented Mar. 20, 1900.

D. BROWN.
ELECTRIC LIGHT HANGER.

(Application filed Oct. 21, 1899.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:

A. Dieterich
H. S. Dieterich

INVENTOR

Duncan Brown

BY

Fred G. Dieterich
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DUNCAN BROWN, OF VANCOUVER, CANADA.

ELECTRIC-LIGHT HANGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 645,848, dated March 20, 1900.

Application filed October 21, 1899. Serial No. 734,401. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DUNCAN BROWN, a citizen of the Dominion of Canada, residing at Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, Canada, have invented a new and useful Electric-Light Hanger, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in arranging incandescent electric lights in nests or groups before a reflector on a parallel or converging plane with the plane of its rim, and such lights being fixed to arms around the rim of the reflector; and my object is to provide a mounting for the bulbs that will give the most efficient results and at the same time that is compact and neat and that occupies very little space.

Especially is my apparatus adaptable to the lighting of street-cars and the like where the overhead space is reduced to a minimum, as will be fully pointed out in this specification and the appended claims.

I attain this object by the apparatus illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional view of my hanger, and Fig. 2 is a plan of the same.

Similar numerals and letters refer to similar parts throughout both views.

The reflector 1 is of the usual disk pattern, having a hollow boss 2 fixed to its center. Communicating with the chamber within the boss is a hollow stem 3, which is provided with a nut 4, for a purpose to appear.

Arranged to lie over the stem 3, with their ends radiating beyond the rim of the reflector 1, are arms 5. These arms may be arranged in pairs, as shown, or may be single, so as to support an unequal number of lights beneath or before the reflector, if desired. The arms 5 are secured on the stem 3 and are bent so as to follow approximately the contour of the boss 2 and the back of the reflector 1; but at the outer rim of the reflector they are bent outwardly and downwardly, as 5^a and 5^b, respectively, the part 5^b being preferably brought to a plane parallel with the axis of the boss 2 and at right angles to the plane of the rim of said reflector. This is to hold the bulbs *b* parallel with the plane of the rim of the reflector. The sockets *a* for the bulbs *b* are secured to the depending portions of the

arms 5^b, which causes the lights to be converged into a nest or group directly in front and close to the reflector, and by reason of this arrangement it is seen that the full efficiency of the reflector is secured without obstruction, as the sockets *a* are out of the way beyond the edge of the reflector, and consequently do not form a shadow in front thereof. The current-wires *c* are passed through apertures 5^c beneath the arms and through an aperture 2^a in the boss, whence they pass through the stem 3.

Inclosing the boss 2 is a cap or cover 6, which is provided with an aperture 6^a to receive the stem 3, and by reason of the lower rim of this being on an even plane when screwed down by the nut 4 the arms will be held rigid with respect to their connections on the said stem. These arms are preferably made of some material that is light and strong, so that the bulbs *b* will not become easily displaced from the plane from which they are placed. This, however, is a matter that will be dealt with by the manufacturer, as it does not affect the invention.

Although I have described and illustrated the bulbs *b* as being placed on a parallel plane with the rim of the reflector 1, it is not necessary for them to be in this position to attain good results. They may be thrown a little up or down, as the taste of the manufacturer or the demand may require, without departing from the spirit of the invention.

When my hanger is used so that the light will be thrown downward, as in car-lighting, the upper end of the stem 3 is suitably secured to a fixture. This brings the reflector comparatively close to the ceiling or roof, and by reason of the lights being brought close up beneath the reflector they will not be in the way, as is the case with some of the other systems now in use.

Having now described my invention, what I claim as new is—

1. An electric-light hanger having a reflector 1 with a boss and a hollow stem communicating with an aperture through the boss; in combination with arms 5 fixed to the stem and radiating beyond the outer rim of the reflector, a cap 6 over the boss and receiving the stem through an aperture therein and a nut threaded on the stem, and sockets fixed

to the deflected ends of the arms 5 whereby the lights are held in a converged position on a plane in front of the lower plane of the reflector's rim.

5 2. In combination with a reflector having a hollow boss on its rear side and a stem communicating therewith, arms 5 radiating from said stem and passing outward and downward and lights secured to the deflected ends of the
10 arms, and placed in a converging position on a plane in front of the plane of the reflector's rim, substantially as specified.

3. In an electric-light hanger having a re-

flector 1 with a hollow boss 2 on its rear side, in combination with radial arms 5 projecting 15 beyond the rim of said reflector, said arms being to support incandescent bulbs *b* converging beneath or before the reflector so that their sockets *a* will not intervene between the reflector and the light radiated, as set 20 forth.

DUNCAN BROWN.

Witnesses:

ROWLAND BRITAIN,
EDITH G. MACKENROB.