

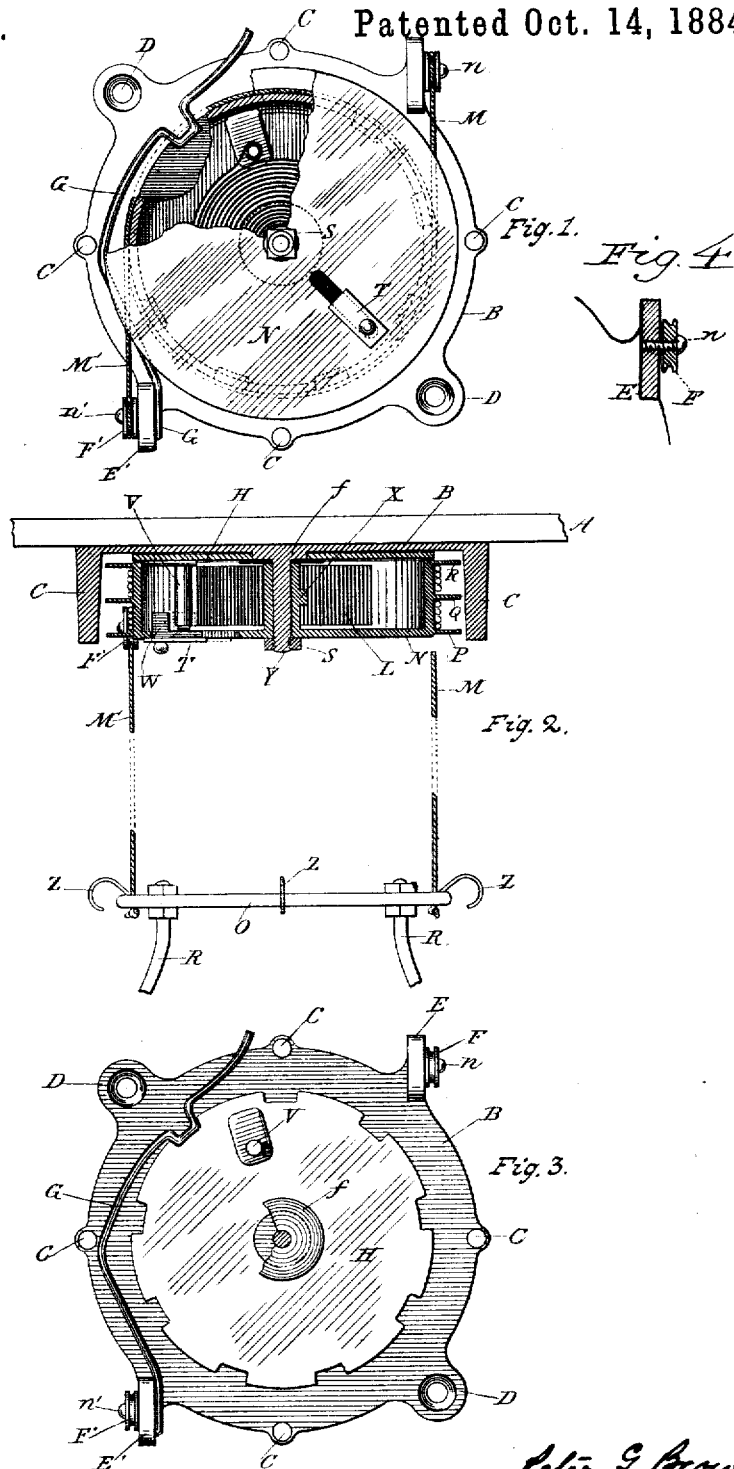
(No Model.)

P. G. BROWN.

EXTENSION LIGHT BRACKET.

No. 306,576.

Patented Oct. 14, 1884.



Witnesses:

James J. Farrer  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## EXTENSION LIGHT-BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 306,576, dated October 14, 1884.

Application filed March 10, 1884. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, PETER G. BROWN, of Schenectady, county of Schenectady, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Extension Light-Brackets, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in devices for automatically holding and sustaining swinging lights from the ceiling of a room; and it consists of the novel arrangement and combination of parts hereinafter described, and specifically set forth in the claims.

Reference being had to the accompanying drawings, wherein like letters indicate like parts, Figure 1 represents a plan view of my invention, portions thereof being shown in dotted lines or broken away, so as to disclose the interior disposition of the parts. Fig. 2 is a vertical central section of the same, and Fig. 3 is a detail plan view of the base and locking plates, with their attachments. Fig. 4 is an enlarged sectional view of one of the friction-rollers and its regulating-screw.

Referring to the several figures and the designating-letters marked thereon, A represents the room-ceiling, to which is affixed, by screws passing through screw-holes D D or otherwise, the base-plate B. This plate is preferably of circular contour, and carries four stud-pins, C C C C, arranged at equal distances from each other and projecting downwardly. It also bears stanchions E E', in which are journaled, respectively, grooved friction-rollers F F', whose freedom of rotation is regulated by means of the headed screws *n n'*. Centrally the plate B is provided with a stud, Y, having an enlarged basal boss, and terminating in a screw-threaded extension for the reception of the nut S. A plate, H, provided with rectangular circumferential notches, fits over the boss of the stud Y and bears on its under surface a pin, V. Upon one of the stanchions, as E', of the base-plate is attached the spring G, suitably bent for engagement with the notches of plate H. A spring-washer, *f*, rests upon plate H and the boss of the stud Y. A flanged disk, N, provided with a central hollow sleeve, fits over the stud Y and rests by its flange upon the plate H. It carries annular flanges P Q R, between which are wound

in opposite directions the cords M M', passing, respectively, over the opposite friction-rollers F F'. The surface of the disk has a slotted guide for the reception of the pin W, attached to the slide T. The central sleeve is provided with a stud, X, upon which is hooked the inner end of the coiled band-spring, L, the outer end of which is attached to the stud V. The cords M M' are passed through perforations in a ring, O, which constitutes the upper part of the bracket-frame of the lamp, and is designed and adapted to rest upon the upper flange of the shade, spring-hooks Z Z Z extending over the latter and holding it in place.

The parts being disposed as described, the operation of my invention is as follows: The spring G engaging with one of the notches of the plate H, the proper degree of tension is secured for the spring L by revolving the disk N. The slide T is then moved inwardly, as shown in dotted lines, Fig. 2, until the pin W is at the same distance from stud Y as is the pin V, and abuts against it, thus locking together the disk and plate and preventing the spring from uncoiling. The plate H and disk, with their attachments, are thus free to revolve upon stud Y. The cords M M' are accordingly lengthened or shortened by unwinding or winding them, as the case may be, until they are of the length desired for the lowest position of the lamp. The lamp is then placed within the bracket and the friction-roller screws tightened or loosened until a sufficient frictional contact is secured to insure equilibrium and maintain the light at any point against the action of the spring to which it may be desired to elevate it by the hand. The slide T is then pushed back and the spring allowed to act.

When, by reason of accident or otherwise, it is desired to substitute temporarily for the lamp ordinarily in use another of greater or lesser weight, it is evident that without adjustment of the sustaining-cords the same play cannot be secured. Consequently it is necessary to again lock the plate H and disk N together until the cords are shortened or lengthened to correspond with the difference in weight. When the proper length of cord is secured, the spring is again brought into action, as before.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In an extension light-bracket, the combination of the lamp and its sustaining-cords, the spring-casing containing the coiled spring and provided with stanchions carrying rollers, and regulating-screws for varying the friction between said stanchions and rollers, substantially as shown and described.
2. In an extension light-bracket, the combination of the plate II, provided with circumferential notches, the holding-spring G, the flanged disk N, and the coiled spring L, substantially as shown and described.
3. In an extension light-bracket, the combination of the plate II, provided with the studs V and Y, the flanged disk having central sleeve fitting over Y, the coiled spring L,

attached to V and Y, and the sliding pin W, substantially as shown and described.

4. In an extension light-bracket, the combination of the plate II, provided with circumferential notches, the holding-spring G, the flanged disk N, and the coiled spring L, substantially as shown and described.

5. In an extension light-bracket, the combination of the plate II and disk N with the intermediate spring-washer, J, substantially as shown and described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

PETER G. BROWN.

Witnesses:

HERBERT T. DOWNING,  
JOHN C. PENNIE.