(No Model.)

J. J. RENEHAN.

STREET SUPPORT FOR ELECTRIC LAMPS.

No. 347,830. Patented Aug. 24, 1886.

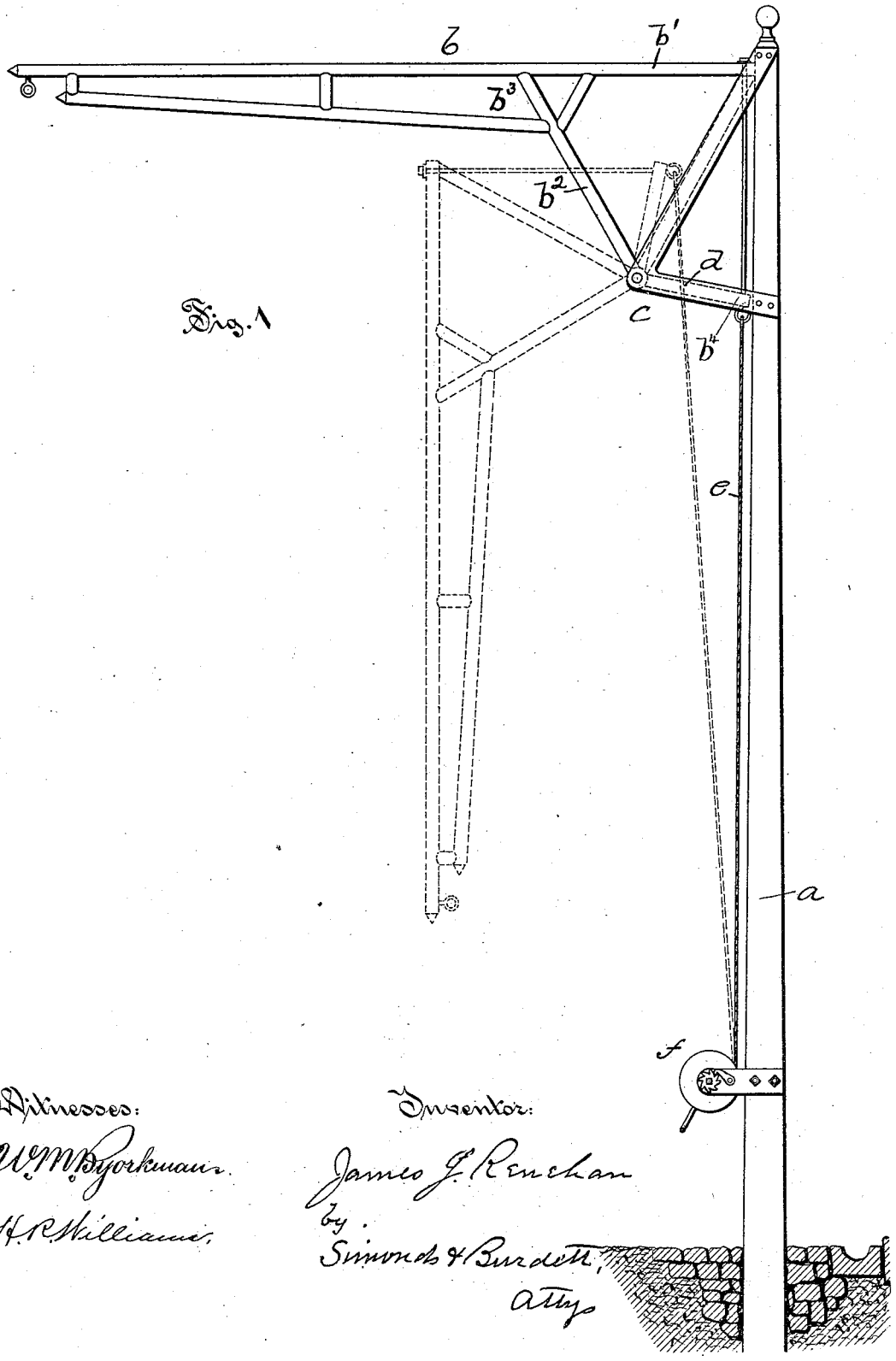

Fig. 1

Witnesses:
Wm. Bjorkman.
H. R. Williams.

Inventor:
James J. Renehan
by
Simonds & Burdett,
Attys

N. PETERS, Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES J. RENEHAN, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT.

STREET SUPPORT FOR ELECTRIC LAMPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 347,830, dated August 24, 1886.

Application filed January 18, 1886. Serial No. 188,843. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES J. RENEHAN, of New Britain, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Street Supports for Electric Lamps and the Like, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, where the figure is a side view or elevation.

My improvement relates to the class of devices used to support electric lamps and the like in a street or other similar place on an arm projecting over the roadway or place to be lighted, and movable in a vertical plane, for the purpose of giving easy access to an electric lamp or the like for the purpose of renewing the part consumed.

The object of my improvement is to provide a device of this class that is simple in construction and easy of operation; and to this end my improvement consists in the combination of a post or standard, a bent lever pivoted to the standard at a point between the angle of the lever and the inner end thereof, the said point of pivotal connection of the lever with the post being preferably below the plane of the main portion of the lever, the lamp-supporting device on the outer end of the lever, and the chain or cord and windlass connecting the base of the standard with the inner end of the lever, and serving as a means for raising and lowering the lamp, as more particularly hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawing, the letter *a* denotes the post or standard, that is set in any convenient place with reference to the position to be occupied by the lamp; *b*, the lamp-supporting lever; *c*, the fulcrum of the lever; *d*, a lever-support, that may be a part of or built on the post; and the letter *e* denotes a chain or rope for raising the lever, one end of such chain being fast to one end of the lever and the other to the drum of a windlass, (denoted by the letter *f*.)

The distinctive feature of my improvement consists in the fulcrum or pivotal support of the lever on the standard, which fulcrum is below the point or plane of suspension of the lamp, this result being gained in the form of my device herein shown by making the lever in the form of a frame or truss placed edgewise vertically, and fixing the fulcrum in the front of the standard in the support *d*. This form of lever enables me to use a shorter one than could be used where the construction or location of the fulcrum requires the lever to extend across the post.

In my device the end of the main beam b' forms a stop where it strikes the post, and thus serves to form a light and strong supporting-arm; and what is most important of all, this construction makes in effect a bent lever, with the longer arm extending horizontally to support the lamp, and the shorter arm, b^2, pivotally connected to the support *d* at a point, *c*, between the angle b^3 and the end b^4, where the chain *e* is made fast to it.

The advantage due to pivoting the lever to the post or support at a point between the angle in the lever and the inner end of the short arm is, that a greater angular motion of the outer arm is obtained with better control of the lever by the cord connected to the end of the lever than is the case where a single lever is used extending completely across the post with the pivot or fulcrum located in the longer arm of the lever. The lamp, which is not shown in the accompanying drawing, is of course intended to be supported at the outer end of the lever, which is made to swing on its fulcrum for the purpose of lowering the lamp to within convenient reach of a person standing on the ground. The long end of the lever, with a lamp upon it, will swing downward by gravity when the pull upon the chain *e* is relaxed, and the lamp is again raised to place by a downward pull upon this chain. This pull may be effected by a common windlass, such as is shown in the drawing, or it may have a worm-and-gear connection, for the purpose of holding the lever with the lamp suspended at whatever point one chooses to stop the swinging; or a differential-pulley arrangement of the kind in ordinary use can be used for the same purpose.

I am aware that it is not new to use a post or standard having a cross-arm pivoted to it, and adapted to swing in a vertical plane for the purpose of raising and lowering an electric lamp, and such device I do not broadly claim.

I claim as my improvement—

1. In combination, the standard, the lever

extending wholly on one side of the standard and having its fulcrum located forward of the standard, and the operating-chain, all substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

2. In combination with the supporting-frame, the bent lever pivotally connected to the standard at a point between the angle and the end of the lever, and the operating-chain connecting the lower end of the lever with a winch or windlass, all substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

3. In combination with a post, *a*, a lamp-supporting lever, *b*, having a branch, b^2, fixed at an angle with the main beam *b'*, and pivotally connected to the fulcrum *c* at a point between the angle b^3 and the end b^4, the cord *e*, and windlass *f*, the inner end of the main beam *b'*, by contact with the upper end of the post, forming a stop, whereby the further rotation of the lever is prevented, all substantially as described.

JAS. J. RENEHAN.

Witnesses:
WM. E. SIMONDS,
A. C. TANNER.