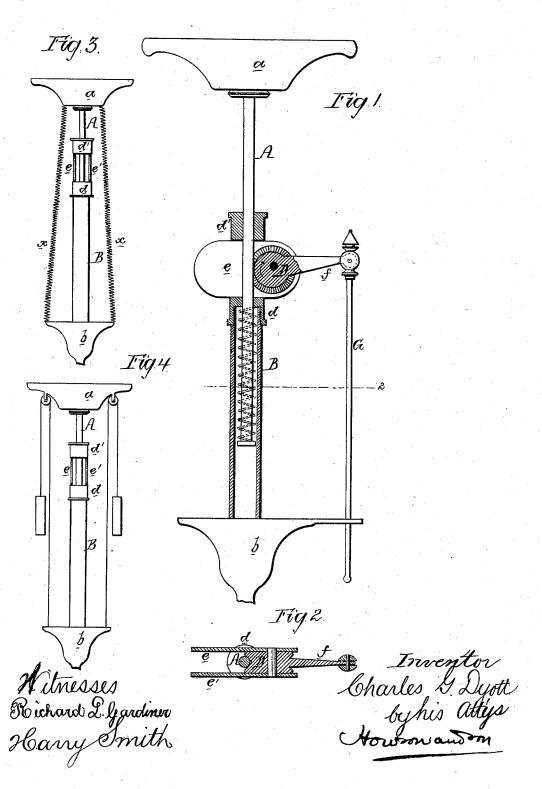
C. G. DYOTT. LAMP-SUPPORTING CHANDELIERS.

No. 194,420.

Patented Aug. 21, 1877.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES G. DYOTT, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN LAMP-SUPPORTING CHANDELIERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 194,420, dated August 21, 1877; application filed January 15, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES G. DYOTT, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Lamp-Supporting Chandeliers, of which the following is a specification:

The object of my invention is to construct a lamp-supporting chandelier which can be adjusted vertically, and will be self-sustaining in any position to which it may be adjusted; and this object I attain in the manner which I will now proceed to describe, reference being had to the accompanying draw-

ing, in which-

Figure 1 is a side view, partly in section, of a lamp-chandelier with my improvement; and Fig. 2, a sectional plan on the line 12, Fig. 1.

To the ceiling of a room, in any desired position, is secured the upper end of a rod, A; or the latter may be secured to any suitable ornamental device a, properly affixed to the ceiling. On this rod a tube, B, is arranged to slide freely, the tube carrying at its lower end the branches or arms for supporting the kerosene-lamps, or terminating at its lower end in a properly-ornamented center-piece, b, from which may project any desired number of lamp supporting arms, the latter being omitted on the drawing.

To the upper end of the tube B is screwed a tubular piece, d, which, together with a like piece, d', fits snugly, but so as to slide freely, on the rod A, the two pieces being connected together by and forming a part of two plates, e and e', between which is situated, and to which is pivoted, an eccentric, D, having a grooved and, by preference, serrated periphery adapted to the rod A. This eccentric is provided with an arm, f, the outer end of which is hinged to the upper end of a guided rod, G, which terminates below at such a point that it can be conveniently manipulated with one hand while the chandelier is adjusted with the other; or one hand may be used both for adjusting the chandelier and manipulating the rod.

The weight of the tube B and the chandelier and lamps tends to turn the eccentric D in the direction of the arrow; hence, the eccentric serves as a self-locking device for retaining the chandelier in any position to which it may be adjusted.

The act of elevating the chandelier will tend to turn the eccentric D in a direction contrary to that pointed out by the arrow, and its biting effect on the rod will cease; but on releasing the chandelier after it has been thus elevated, this biting effect of the eccentric on the rod will be resumed.

When the chandelier has to be lowered, however, it must first be unlocked from the rod by pushing the rod G upward, and thereby so turning the eccentric that it will cease

to bind against the rod A.

When the chandelier is so heavy that the raising of the same is inconvenient, I propose to place a light spiral spring within the tube B, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1; or two spiral springs, xx, Fig. 3, may extend from the center-piece a on the ceiling to the chandelier; or weights and pulleys may be employed, as in Fig. 4, to partially counteract the weight of the chandelier.

I claim as my invention-

1. The combination of the tube B of a lampcarrying chandelier, the rod A, suspended from the ceiling, and the eccentric D, pivoted to the tube, and having a periphery adapted to the said rod, all substantially as set forth.

2. The combination of the rod A, the eccentric D, pivoted to the tube B, and having an arm, f, with the guided rod G, hinged to the said arm f, all substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHAS. G. DYOTT.

Witnesses:

HERMANN MOESSNER, HARRY SMITH.