(No Model.)

C. H. HINDS.

JOINT FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

No. 282,318. Patented July 31, 1883.

Fig. 1.

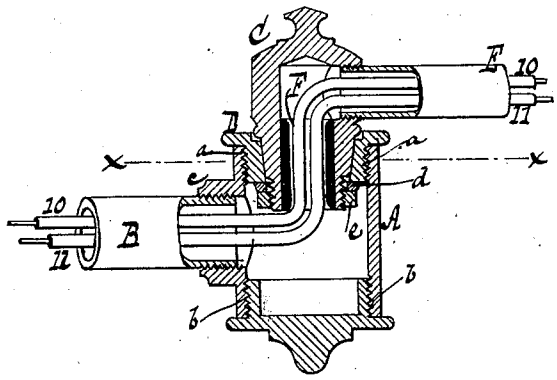
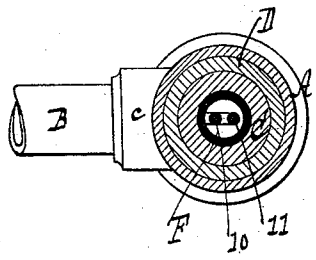


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

Otto Hupfeld

William Miller

INVENTOR

Charles H. Hinds

BY Van Santvoord & Hauff

ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES H. HINDS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

JOINT FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 282,318, dated July 31, 1883.

Application filed December 20, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. HINDS, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Joints for Electric-Light Brackets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a joint for electric-light brackets which can be used for illuminating gas without danger of igniting such gas, and through which the electric conductors can be passed without difficulty.

The peculiar construction of my bracket is pointed out in the following specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a vertical central section of my bracket-joint. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section in the plane *x x*, Fig. 1.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

In the drawings, the letter A designates a short tube, of brass or other metal, provided with internal screw-threads, *a b*, in its open ends. From one side of this tube extends a tubular projection, *c*, for the reception of the pipe B. C is the swivel-head, which is hollow and fitted with a ground joint into a screw-cap, D, and held in place by a washer, *d*, and nut *e*, applied to its inner end, as shown in Fig. 1. The screw-cap D fits the upper end of the tube A. From one side of the swivel-head C extends the pipe E, and in the interior of said swivel-head is secured a lining, F, of hard rubber or other insulating material. The electric conductors 10 and 11 pass through the pipe B, tube A, swivel-head C, and pipe E, as shown in Fig. 1, and they permit of swinging the pipe E in either direction without disturbing the action of the electric conductors.

It will be readily seen that the insulating-lining forms an effective means to prevent accident, for without that lining the insulating-coverings of the electric conductors will come in direct contact with the metallic parts of the bracket-joint, and if said insulating-coverings become injured by abrasion, an arc would be liable to be produced, so that the illuminating-gas passing through the bracket-joint is liable to become ignited. This danger is avoided by the insulating-lining F, for even if the insulating-coverings of the electric conductors should become injured, the bare wires will bear against this insulating-lining and no arc is produced. My bracket-joint may, however, be used without the insulating-lining F, and it offers the great advantage that the electric conductors can be passed through it without interrupting the passage of the illuminating-gas.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of the tube A and the swivel-head C, through which the electrical conductors are adapted to pass, with the screw-cap D, into which the swivel-head is ground, and means for securing the head in the screw-cap, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the tube A and the swivel-head C, provided with the insulating-lining F, through which tube and head the electrical conductors are adapted to pass, with the screw-cap D, in which the swivel-head is arranged, and means for securing the head in the cap, substantially as described.

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

CHARLES H. HINDS. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

W. HAUFF,

E. F. KASTENHUBER.