No. 815,474. PATENTED MAR. 20, 1906.

J. C. SCHAEFER.

ATTACHMENT FOR ELECTRIC CHANDELIERS.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 30, 1905.

FIG. 1.

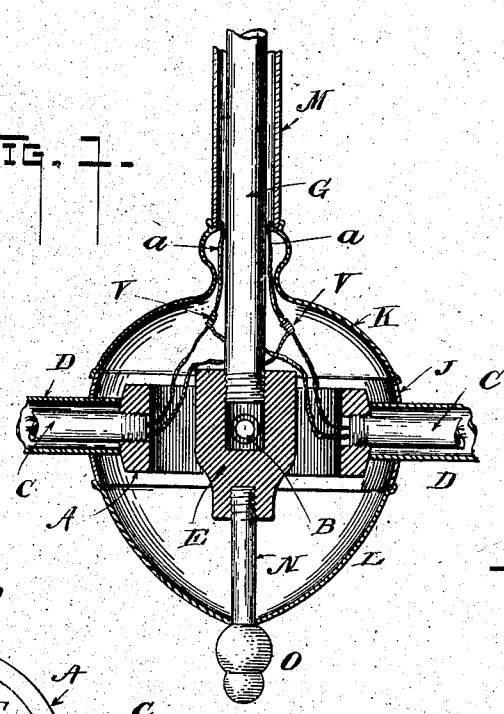


FIG. 2.

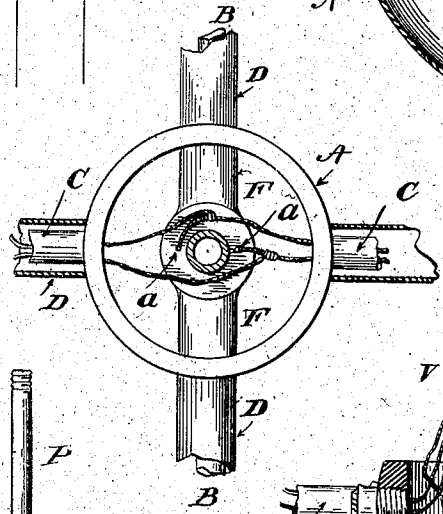


FIG. 5.

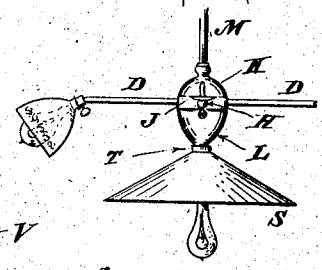


FIG. 4.

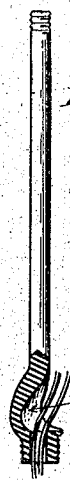
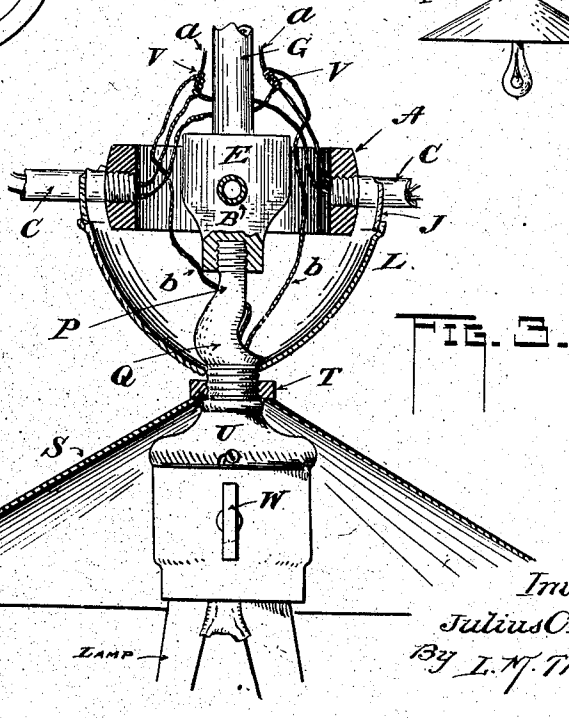


FIG. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ATTACHMENT FOR ELECTRIC CHANDELIERS.

No. 815,474. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented March 20, 1906.

Application filed January 30, 1905. Serial No. 243,444.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JULIUS C. SCHAEFER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Peoria, in the county of Peoria and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Attachments for Electric Chandeliers; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention pertains to improvements in electric chandeliers, and said invention further relates to an attachment for the same.

The object of the invention is to provide for electric chandeliers a simple attachment by which an auxiliary light may be furnished at a lower position and thereby make one light answer where several are usually necessary.

A further object of my invention is to provide an attachment for accomplishing this purpose and which will merely replace parts ordinarily employed in a chandelier and without necessitating a rearrangement of said chandelier.

A still further object of the invention is the general improvement of chandeliers, whether electric or combination fixtures.

The invention may be understood from the following specification, aided by the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a partial sectional elevation of a chandelier as ordinarily constructed and known as a "combination-fixture." Fig. 2 is a top view of the same, in which certain parts are eliminated while others are shown in section. Fig. 3 is a partial sectional elevation of the chandelier, showing my improvement attached thereto. Fig. 4 is an elevation of my attachment shown in part section. Fig. 5 is a general view of a combination-chandelier with my improvement depending therefrom.

In the figures, A indicates a cast ring which forms a common member in which the pipes which carry the gas and electric wires are carried. For the purpose of making the drawings understood the gas-conveying members are represented by the letters B B and the conduits for the electric wires by C C, all of which are covered by the usual burnished and lacquered tubing D. The ring A has a central enlargement E, supported by arms F, which are bored out to convey gas from the pipe G, which is screwed into the said central enlargement E, to the gas-pipes B B, before described, at the ends of which are the burners, one of which is shown at H in Figs. 5. The ring A is bored and screw-threaded in order to receive the ends of the conduits C, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3. Thus constructed the device is covered from view by means of the usual spun-metal shell, composed of a middle ring J and the upper and lower bells K and L, respectively, upon which rests the covering-tubing M for the pipe G. The pipes and conduits B and C pass through the ring J, and thus support that member, while the upper bell K rests upon the ring. The means usually employed to hold the lower member L in place is to provide a threaded rod N, which screws into the lower portion of the enlargement E of the ring A, the lower end of the rod N having an ornamental head, as at O, upon which the said member L rests.

The foregoing description makes clear the construction of chandeliers as now employed, and it is the purpose, as stated in the objects at the head of this specification, to provide an attachment therefor by which a light may depend from the chandelier, the advantages of which are obvious. The construction and arrangement may be now understood. In Fig. 3 a portion of that shown in Fig. 1 is illustrated; but the rod N has been removed and in its place is screwed a member P. (Shown separately in Fig. 4.) This member is a rod having an enlargement Q at its lower end which curves outward away from the line of the rod proper, so as to form a cavity R. The extreme end is screw-threaded and bored centrally, as shown, through which electric wires may pass. In placing the member P in position the rod N is first removed by unscrewing it, thus allowing the lower bell L to leave its position. Then the member P is cut off the desired length to just permit its enlargement Q to lie within the said portion L, as in Fig. 3, and its threaded end to project below the latter. The upper end is then screwed into the part E of the ring A. It is then followed by the portion L, the hole thereof being previously reamed out, if necessary, to allow the threaded end of Q to pass through. Next is provided a shade and shade-holder, the former being represented by S and the latter by T. The shade-holder is slipped on over the threads of the part Q, and this is followed by the lamp-socket U,

which screws thereon, the complete device being shown in Fig. 5. It will now be seen that the appearance of the chandelier has not been altered, and by the peculiar manner of attaching the lamp and shade the chandelier is not altered in construction in the least. In Fig. 1 the electric wires are represented at *a*, where they enter the shell J K L through the tube M above, as usual. These wires are spliced at V, so as to supply a lamp at each side, said lamps, however, not being shown. Now in Fig. 3 extra wires *b b* are connected at V, by which the lamp that has been added can be lighted. These wires *b* extend down through the member Q into the lamp, and the latter is controlled by the usual switch W. Obviously more than one lamp can be arranged below the chandelier in this way, if desired, and I do not confine myself to one only.

The member P Q is made of considerable length, as shown in Fig. 4, so that it will be adaptable to all lengths of shell and is cut the desired length for each individual case, all of which will be understood.

I claim—

1. In an electric fixture, a pipe suspended from the ceiling, a central member carried by said pipe, a series of pipes radiating from said member for carrying electric wires to the lamps on the extremities of said pipes, and an attachment for the said central member comprising a stem screwed into the bottom thereof, said stem having a threaded lower extremity for receiving an electric lamp, the stem having an opening therein at its side above the said threaded extremity the same extending down through the said threaded extremity for carrying wires to the lamp carried thereon and a member for concealing the stem, above the threaded extremity, from view, substantially as described.

2. In an electric fixture, a pipe suspended from the ceiling, a central member carried thereby, a series of radiating pipes connected into the member, each carrying an electric lamp and having wires extending through said pipes to said lamps, and a suspended stem secured in the bottom of said central member, the same having a threaded lower extremity, the stem above the threaded extremity having an enlargement curved outward and recessed, and a passage in the enlargement extending downward through the said threaded extremity for passage of electric wires therethrough to the lamp and a member for concealing the stem from view, as described.

3. The combination with a pipe suspended from the ceiling, of a solid stem suspended therefrom and having a threaded lower end for receiving an electric lamp, there being an enlargement on the stem just above said lower threaded end at one side only of said stem as shown, there being a recess in the enlargement beneath the upper stem portion, there also being a hole in the enlargement within the recess beneath the said stem portion, said hole extending down through the threaded lower end for permitting entrance of the electric wires into the electric lamps secured thereon as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JULIUS C. SCHAEFER.

Witnesses:
L. M. THURLOW,
E. J. ABERSOL.