

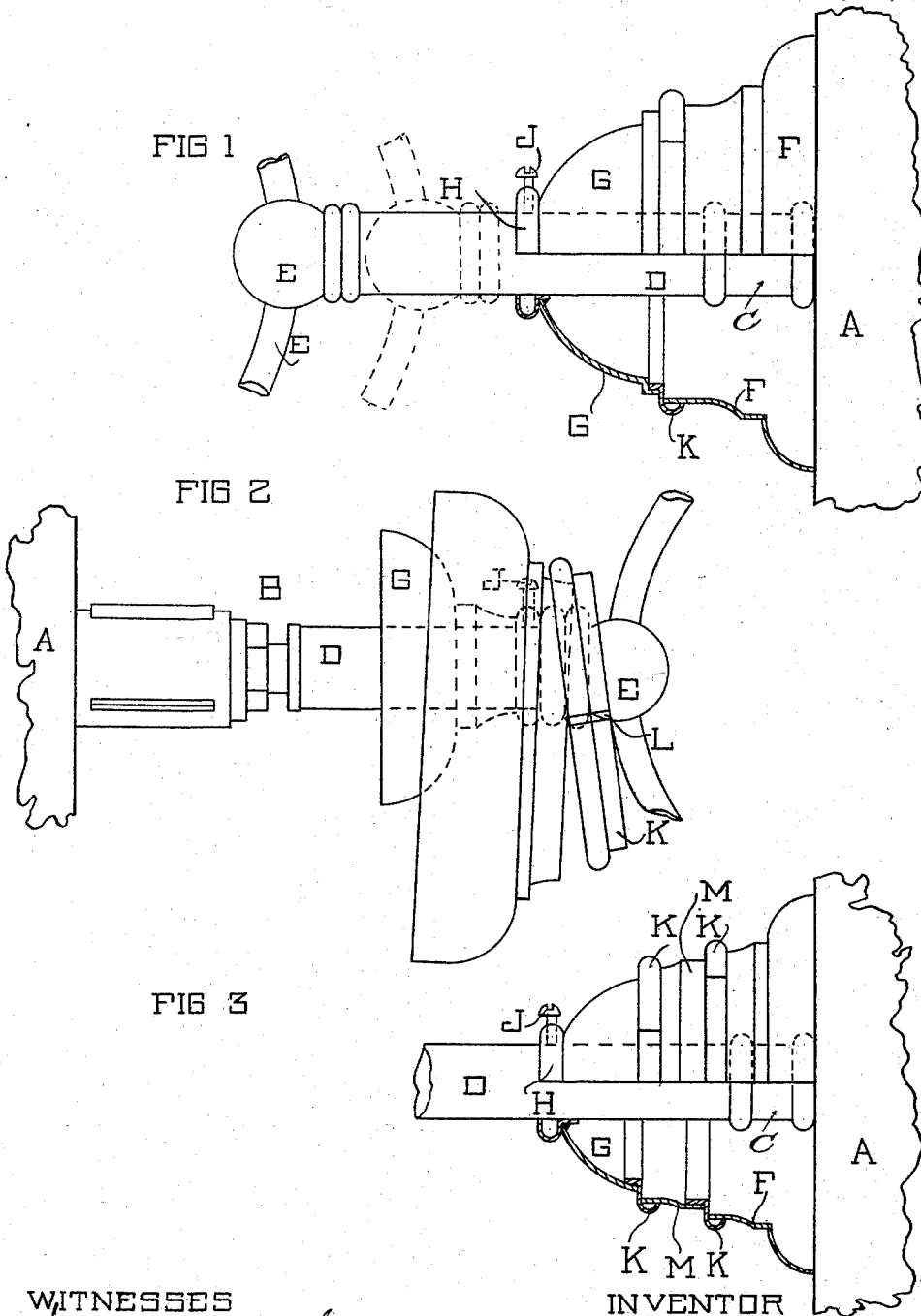
(No Model.)

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ADJUSTABLE CANOPY FOR LIGHT FIXTURES.

No. 483,171.

Patented Sept. 27, 1892.



WITNESSES

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ADJUSTABLE CANOPY FOR LIGHT-FIXTURES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 483,171, dated September 27, 1892.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMIL C. SCHMALZ, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Adjustable Canopies for Light-Fixtures, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to adjustable canopies for light-fixtures, and has for its object to provide means whereby a canopy may be made adjustable, so as to be moved sufficiently to give access to the parts where attached when the distance between the point of attachment and the bracket or fixture is very short. It is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a side view of a bracket with the adjustable canopy in position to cover the point of attachment of the bracket and the wall. Fig. 2 is a similar side view where the canopy has been moved backward and its parts loosened, so as to give easy access to the securing portions. Fig. 3 is a view similar to that of Fig. 1, but wherein the canopy is composed of a series of sections.

Like parts are indicated by the same letter in all figures.

A A are sections of the wall to which the brackets are secured; B, the gas-pipe or wire conduit-pipe or the like, which may be secured to the union C or may be inclosed in the pipe D. The construction and arrangement of these parts are not very important, though often there would be a central gas-pipe with a surrounding sheath or sleeve for ornament. If wires were used for electric lights, they would pass, ordinarily, between the sheath and the gas-pipe. The point of union between the bracket-pipe and the wall is necessarily more or less inartistic, owing to the breaking at the wall or to the use of the tools in attaching the pipe to the portion projecting from the wall or to the employment of rough meeting parts at such point, and a canopy is commonly employed to cover such defective portions.

E E are portions of the bracket secured to the outer end of the pipe D.

The canopy is composed of several parts—as, for example, the base F, shaped as shown and adapted to abut against the wall about

the point of attachment of the pipe, the crown G, which encircles the supporting-pipe, the ring H, with set-screw J, whereby the crown is secured upon the supporting-pipe, and the connecting-ring K, adapted normally to keep the crown and base in rigid relation. This ring is shaped, as shown, so as to pass within the crown, and then between the crown and base, and then outside the base, and the base and crown are of such relative size as that the latter can pass over the former. The ring is divided at L, so as when freed to be capable of being sprung over the crown. These several parts may be of different shapes, as indicated in Figs. 1 and 2, and there may be two or more of these rings K, in which case intervening portions M would have to be employed.

The use and operation of my invention are as follows: With a canopy constructed substantially as indicated in any of said figures when it is desirable to have access to the point of engagement of the supporting pipe or rod for the bracket it may be done by loosening the set-screw J and moving the parts back. If now the distance from the wall to the bracket proper is so short that the ordinary continuous canopy when moved back would not give sufficient opportunity for the workman, the workman will move the crown G backward against the bracket proper. He will then detach the crown, base, and ring from each other. The ring will then be slightly opened at its dividing-line and passed backward over the canopy, and the base can then itself be passed backward over the canopy. Thus the parts will all be brought into the position indicated in Fig. 2 and a workman will have the freest possible access to the parts to be operated upon. The form and shape of the connected ring and its relation to the base and crown may be greatly varied; but it consists, substantially, of a ring which intervenes between the base and crown and which keeps such base and crown normally in such rigid position and relation, though when the ring is detached they are free to move one within the other.

In all the figures the canopy is shown in connection with the bracket having the same lengthened supporting pipe or part D; but this may be much shorter, as indicated in

dotted lines in Fig. 1, though it is only necessary that there should be room enough to move the crown so far as to release the ring or intervening part, when the several parts can be telescoped together. In the case of electric fixtures the moving of the canopy gives access to the wires and switches and connecting parts.

I claim--

10 1. In an adjustable canopy for light-fixtures, the combination of a base with a crown, the one adapted to pass within the other, and an intervening part which normally holds them in rigid relation, but when released permits
15 one to pass within the other.

2. In an adjustable canopy for light-fixtures, the combination of a base with a crown, the one adapted to pass within the other, and an intervening part which normally holds them
20 in rigid relation, but when released permits one to pass within the other, and an adjustable set-screw whereby the crown may be fixed at any position along the supporting pipe or rod.

25 3. In an adjustable canopy for light-fixtures, the combination of two parts to inclose light-supporting pipe and conceal the point of its engagement with the wall, one of said parts

larger than the other, with an intervening divided ring adapted to extend inside the smaller and outside the larger of such parts and to hold them in rigid engagement when all are in their normal position. 30

4. In an adjustable canopy for light-fixtures, the combination of two parts to inclose light-supporting pipe and conceal the point of its engagement with the wall, one of said parts larger than the other, with an intervening divided ring adapted to extend inside the smaller and outside the larger of such parts and to hold them in rigid engagement when all are in their normal position, and a set-screw whereby said parts may be held in rigid position against the wall about the point of engagement of the supporting part therewith. 35 40

5. A canopy for light-fixtures, consisting of a series of successive parts each larger than its successor and a series of intervening divided rings which hold the parts in rigid relation when all are in position, but permit them to telescope one upon the other when such rings are released. 45 50

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Witnesses:

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