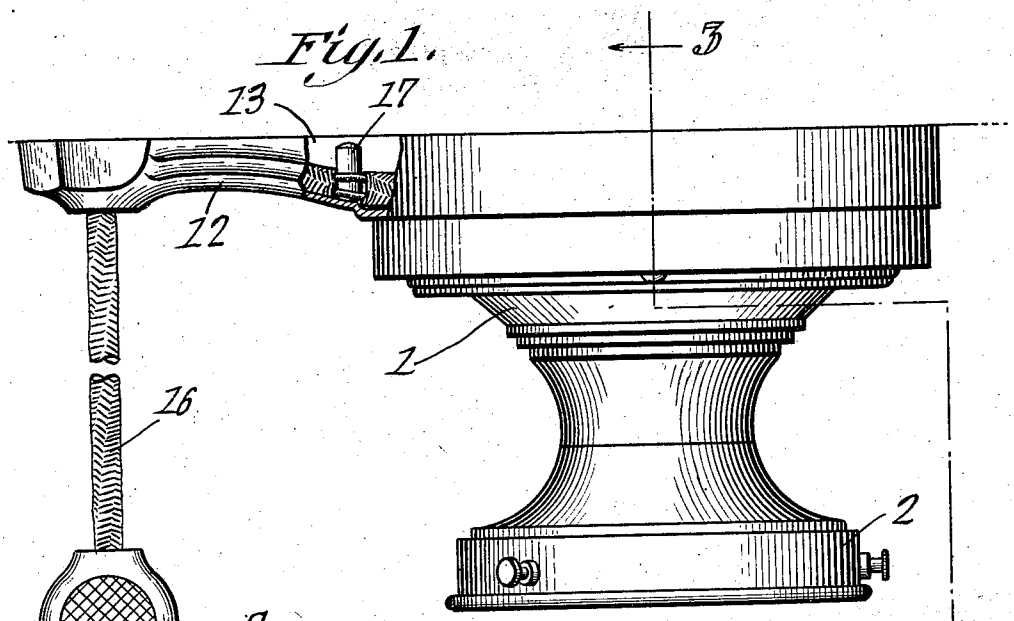
Feb. 22, 1927. 1,618,196

C. M. HICKMAN

CEILING FIXTURE

Filed May 1, 1925 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.



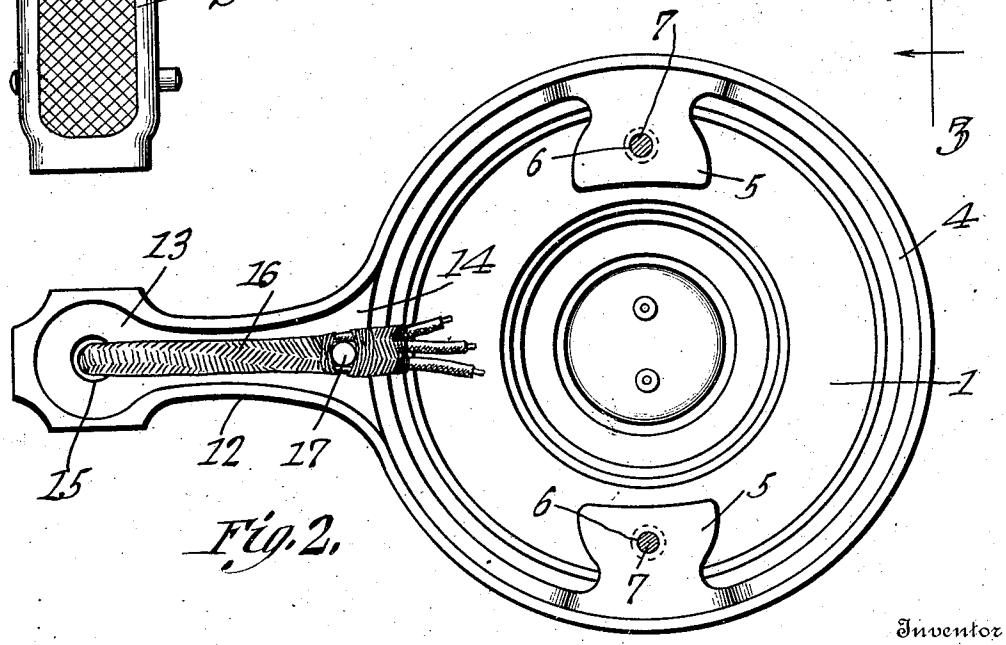


Fig. 2.

Inventor

C. M. Hickman

By Cushman & Co

Attorneys

Feb. 22, 1927. 1,618,196

C. M. HICKMAN

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Filed May 1, 1925 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 3.

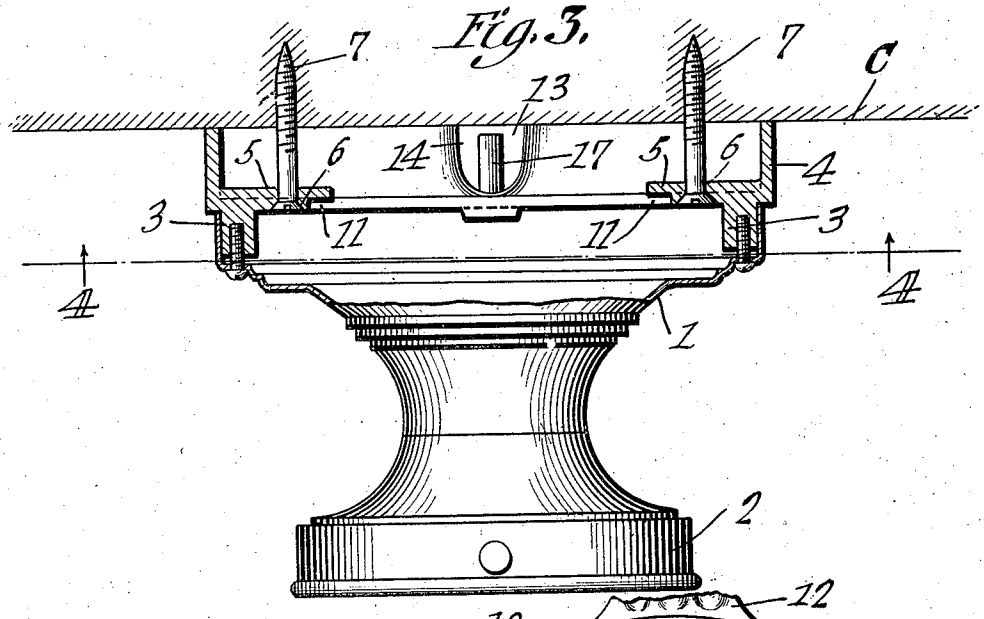
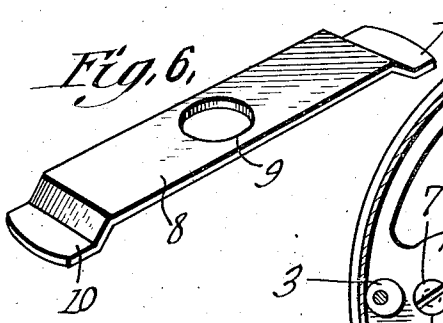


Fig. 6.



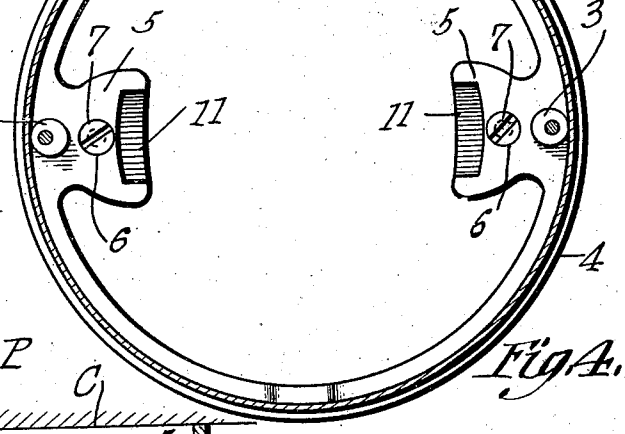
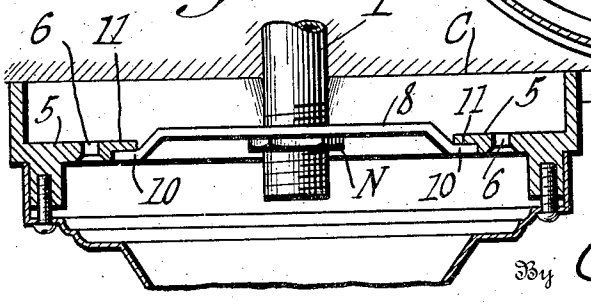


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.



Inventor

C. M. Hickman

By C. A. Snow & Co.

Attorneys

Patented Feb. 22, 1927. 1,618,196

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLIFFORD M. HICKMAN, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

CEILING FIXTURE.

Application filed May 1, 1925. Serial No. 27,228.

This invention relates to a ceiling fixture and more particularly to means whereby a service cord can be combined readily with a ceiling fixture and to be supported to one side thereof where it will not be interfered with by the globe supported by the fixture.

A further object is to provide simple and efficient means for connecting the attachment to the ceiling and to the canopy of the fixture.

A further object is to combine with the fixture a three wire service cord combined with a switch whereby the circuit to the lamp within the fixture can be controlled without interrupting the transmission of current to any electric appliances that may be attached to the cord.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of the invention herein disclosed may be made within the scope of what is claimed without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the accompanying drawings the preferred form of the invention has been shown.

In said drawings,

Figure 1 is an elevation of the fixture, portions being broken away.

Figure 2 is a top plan view, the attaching means being in section and the wiring broken away.

Figure 3 is a section on line 3—3, Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a section on line 4—4, Figure 3.

Figure 5 is a vertical transverse section showing a modified means for connecting the attachment to the gas pipe or stud of outlet box of the wiring system.

Figure 6 is a detail view of the cross bar used in the construction illustrated in Figure 5.

Referring to the figures by characters of reference 1 designates a canopy of any preferred design and having the usual or any desired means for attaching thereto a globe or the like, the globe holder being indicated generally at 2.

The upper portion of the canopy 1 is adapted to receive and be detachably connected to lugs 3 depending from a ring 4 constituting the body portion of the attachment. This ring is provided, at diametrically opposed points, with ears 5 having apertures 6 for the reception of screws 7 or the like whereby the ring can be fastened firmly against the ceiling indicated generally at C. These fastening means 7 are used where no other means are provided for fastening the fixture in place. In those cases where a pipe, nipple or the like is extended from the ceiling and contains the wires of the system, a modified attaching means such as illustrated in Figs. 5 and 6 may be employed. This includes a cross bar or bridge 8 having a central opening 9 designed to receive the pipe or nipple P and the ends of the bar are offset as indicated at 10 so as to extend under the ends of the ears 5 and into recesses 11 formed in the bottom faces of the ears. When the bar 8 is placed in position on the supporting pipe or nipple, a nut, indicated at N, can be screwed onto the pipe or nipple and against the arm so as to force the same upwardly, and thus clamp the ring 4 fimly against the ceiling. Thus it will be seen that special fastening means for holding the bar assembled with the ring are unnecessary and a very simple structure is provided.

An arm 12 is extended radially from the ring 4 and has its upper face channeled except at its outer end. The inner end of the channel 13 opens into the ring as shown at 14. An aperture 15 is provided in the bottom of the outer end portion of the arm and this aperture is adapted to receive a service cord 16 which hangs downwardly from the arm and is supported thereby at a sufficient distance away from the canopy to be clear of a supported globe. A lug 17 extends upwardly from the bottom of the channel 13 and is adapted to project through the cord 16 as shown, thereby to prevent the cord from being displaced longitudinally while in use. This lug extends close to the plane of the top of the ring 4 and its arm 12 so that when the device is in place, the cord cannot be pulled off of the lug. The cord is preferably a three wire cord and supports a combination receptacle and switch of standard type indicated generally at S. This combination device is so constructed that the switch will control the current to the lamp supported from the canopy but will not shut off current to the receptacle for use by any electric appliance which may be connected to the receptacle.

Bar 8 serves to polarize the fixture as well as attach it to the pipe or stud.

What is claimed is:—

In an electric ceiling fixture an attaching ring, oppositely disposed inwardly extending ears integral with the ring, there being recesses in the lower faces of the ears, a bridge seated at its ends within the recesses, said bridge constituting means for attachment to an outlet, there being fastener receiving apertures in the ears, a channeled arm radiating from the ring, and a canopy extending around the ring and detachably secured thereto, said canopy being removable independently of the ring and bridge.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature.

CLIFFORD M. HICKMAN.