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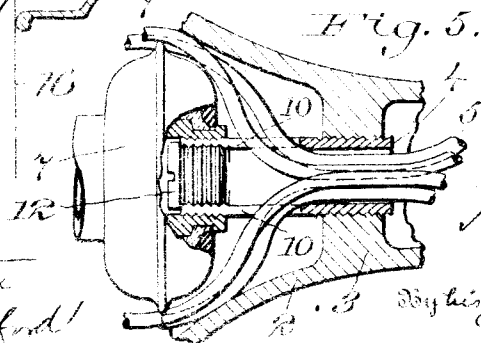
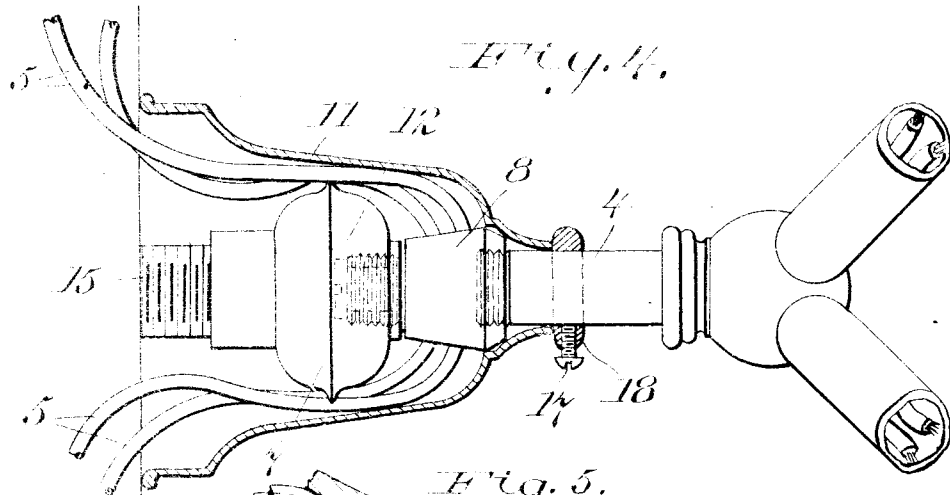
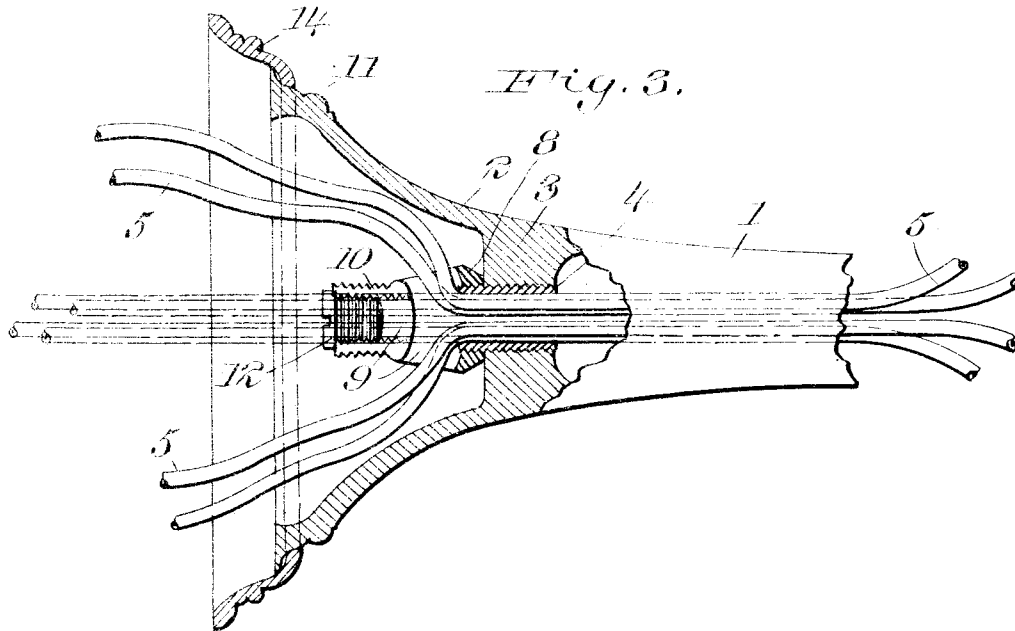
ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURE.

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1,047,074.

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2 SHEETS-SHEET 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ELECTRIC-LIGHT FIXTURE.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT STEWART KENNEDY, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at New York city, in the borough of Manhattan, county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Electric-Light Fixtures, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates particularly to electric light fixtures and is designed to simplify and facilitate wiring thereof, assembling the connections, etc., the object being to avoid the necessity of using tools in running the wires, owing to the danger of cutting through the insulation or stripping the same and further to effect a material saving in both time and labor over the present methods commonly employed in preparing such fixtures for mounting.

Ordinarily, more or less difficulty is experienced in wiring fixtures in which the canopy or wall plate has ample "slip" or movement lengthwise of the arm, pipe or tube of the bracket but in many modern forms and designs of fixtures, the allowable "slip" or movement of the canopy is so limited as to make wiring impossible without the aid of tools and the resulting damage to the insulation frequently causes the work to be condemned owing to a "ground" being formed on the fixture. At the point where the fixture is to be placed or mounted, a projecting stud, gas pipe or the like is usually provided, which serves as a support to which the fixture is indirectly secured by means of an interposed insulating joint. Adjoining the insulating joint, there is a member of the connections known as a "hickey". These parts, *i. e.* the projecting stud or gas pipe, the insulating joint and the hickey, are assembled in line in the order named and connected by being threaded one in or on another and forming an outward continuation of the hickey and secured to the same by a screw thread connection, there is a piece of pipe or tubing, the length of which varies more or less in different forms and designs of fixtures. In wiring a fixture, the free end of the wires from the arm or arms thereof are run through this pipe or tube and the attached hickey, there being usually two wires from each light and the next step is to separate such wires or bend them outward, to clear the threaded end of the hickey for

connection with the insulating joint. Here the greatest difficulty is met with, as it is necessary to reach into the canopy or hollow end of the bracket or fixture and pull the free ends of the wires out through the open sides of the hickey and as the working space is limited, a hook or like tool must be employed to get at the wires and the resulting damage to the insulation frequently requires rewiring of the fixture, thus causing a loss of time and labor in running the wires to this point. In order to overcome this difficulty, I have designed a hickey of a form such as to permit the wires, after being run through in the usual manner, to be readily separated and bent outward clear of the threaded end thereof and the insulating joint to be connected without the necessity of drawing these wires out through the openings in the sides of the hickey, thus greatly simplifying the operation and rendering the use of tools entirely unnecessary.

The accompanying drawings illustrate a device suitable for carrying my invention into effect. I wish it understood, however, that I do not limit myself to either the exact form or arrangement of parts shown, as various changes may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view in elevation, partly in section, of a wall bracket, showing my invention applied. Fig. 2 is a sectional view on the line s^2 , s^2 , of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a similar view with parts removed, illustrating the method of wiring. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section with parts in elevation, showing the invention applied to a bracket of different form, and Fig. 5 is a detail view illustrating a modification.

Referring now to the drawings, 1 represents an electric light fixture, which may be of any form or design, that shown being a common type of wall bracket. The arm 2 of the bracket is hollow throughout the greater portion of its length, there being a solid section at 3, which is bored and tapped to receive a threaded nipple or short length of pipe 4, through which the wires 5 from the lamp socket or sockets 6 are run in the usual manner, before the bracket is secured in position. The wires are usually separated or spread at this point, one or more being bent toward the right and an equal number toward the left, as represented in

Fig. 2 and are then run rearward around the insulating joint, as shown at 7. To enable this to be done and the pipe or nipple and the joint 7 to be connected, a hickey is employed, the same being in the form of a small casting, bored longitudinally and transversely as indicated at 8 and threaded interiorly and exteriorly for engagement with corresponding threads of the adjoining members 4 and 7. In wiring such a fixture, the hickey is first secured in position and the free ends of the wires from the bracket arms are drawn through the same, as represented in dotted lines in Fig. 3 and in order to permit these wires to be separated or spread, as shown in full lines, to clear the threaded end of the hickey for connection with the insulating joint, the hickey is cut through or split at 10, the cut or opening formed being large enough for the passage of the wires, which may be readily pressed or bent outward through the same without difficulty, no matter at what depth the hickey is located within the hollow end of the bracket and regardless of the depth, size and "slip" of the canopy 11, a split form of which is shown in Figs. 1 to 3 inclusive and a one-piece type in Fig. 4.

In cutting or splitting the hickey as above described, it is necessarily weakened more or less and in order to prevent its yielding or collapsing when in the socket of the insulating joint, a plug 12 is threaded in the outer open end thereof, closing the same after the wires have been separated and bent outward. Held thus, between the wall of the socket in the insulating joint and the screw plug, the hickey cannot yield or work loose.

Assuming the wiring of the bracket to be completed and the insulating joint in position, the fixture is ready to be attached to the wall. This is done by loosening or removing the screws 13 in the type of bracket employing a split canopy (Figs. 1, 2 and 3) and after pushing the movable section 14 thereof back on the bracket arm, the entire fixture may then be used as a wrench to screw it on the stud or gas pipe 15 projecting from the wall, the line of which is indicated at 16. In the form of bracket shown in Fig. 4, the operation is substantially similar, the only difference being that on loosening the set screw 17 of the stop-ring 18, the entire canopy may be slipped back on the bracket arm. The splices are then made connecting the wires of the fixture with the circuit wires and the canopy is replaced in the usual manner and secured.

As a result of the present invention, the hickey as a separate part or member of the connections, may be eliminated without loss of its function, by splitting the end of the pipe or nipple 4 and connecting the insulating joint direct, as illustrated in Fig. 5.

The many important advantages of the invention will be apparent from the foregoing description.

Having, therefore, described my invention, I claim:

1. In an electric light fixture, a wire carrying member provided with side openings for the passage of the wires and a removable terminal section, and a socketed member inclosing a portion of the first mentioned member including said removable terminal section.

2. In an electric light fixture, a wire carrying member split throughout a portion of its length and provided with a removable terminal section, and a socketed member inclosing that part of the first mentioned member containing the removable terminal portion.

3. In an electric light fixture, a tubular member split at one end for the passage of wires, a removable closure for the split end of the member and a socketed member fitted over the same.

4. In an electric light fixture, a tubular member split at one end for the passage of wires, a removable plug in the split end of the member and a socketed member in which the first mentioned member is fitted.

5. In an electric light fixture, a tubular member split at one end for the passage of wires, a screw plug in the split end of the member and an insulating joint threaded thereon.

6. In an electric light fixture, a tubular member split at one end, wires passing through the member and out through the split end thereof, a removable closing plug and a socket in which the member is fitted.

7. In an electric light fixture, an insulating joint having a socket formed therein, a hickey split from one end throughout a portion of its length for the passage of wires, and means securing the split end of the hickey, in the socket.

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

ROBERT STEWART KENNEDY.

Witnesses:

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