

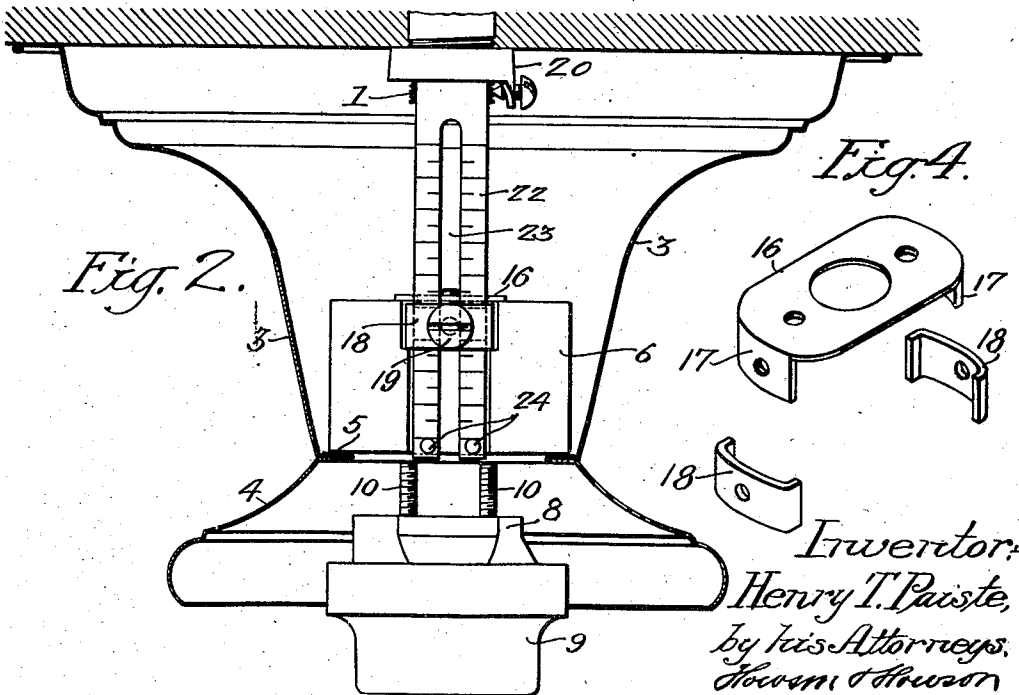
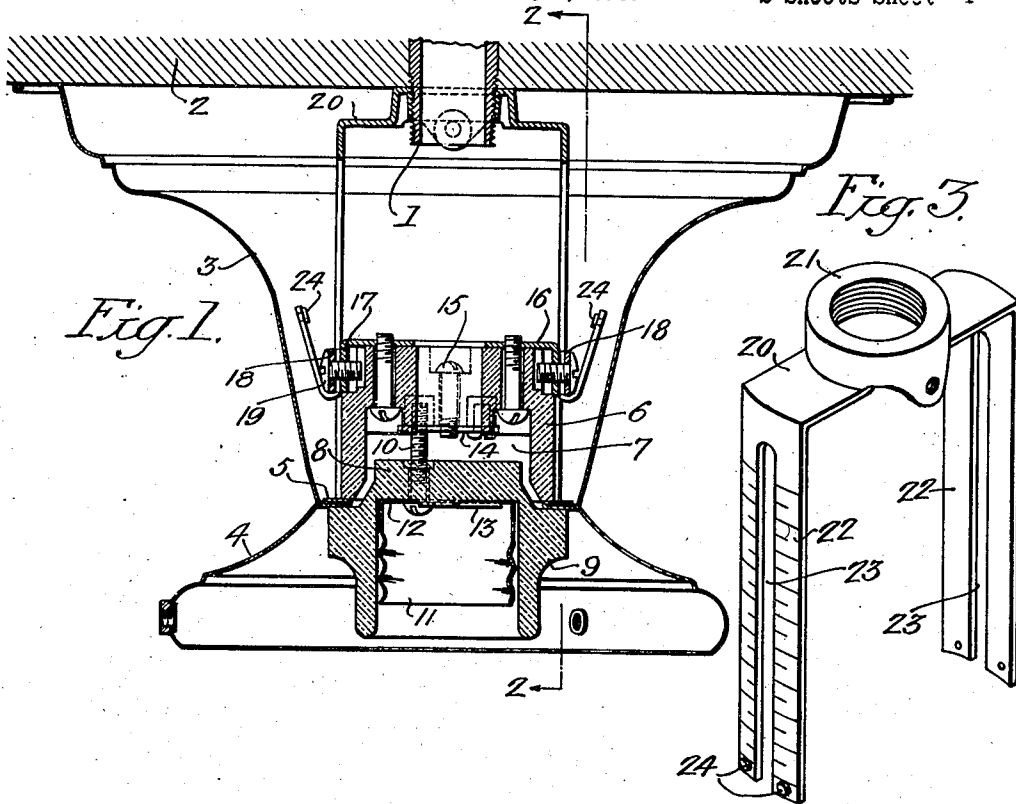
April 16, 1929.

H. T. PAISTE
ELECTRIC FIXTURE

1,709,804

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2 Sheets-Sheet 1



Inventor:
Henry T. Paiste,
by his Attorneys,
Hewitt & Hewitt

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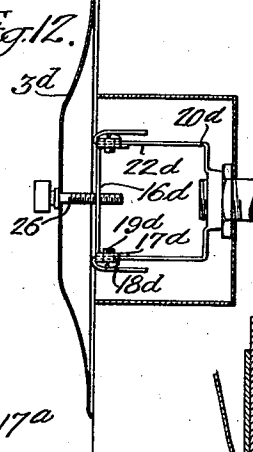
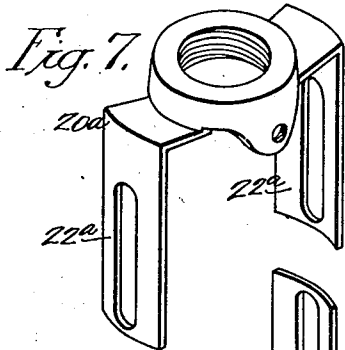
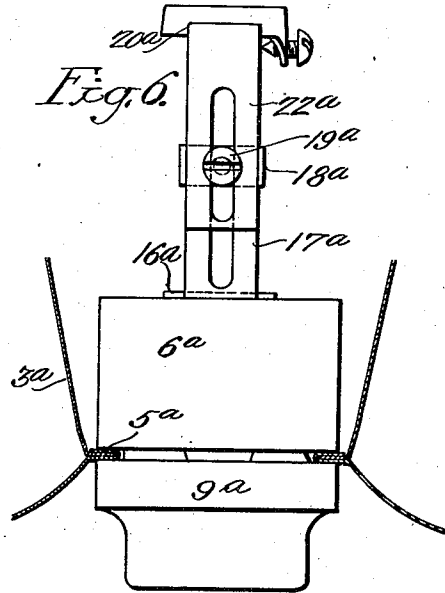
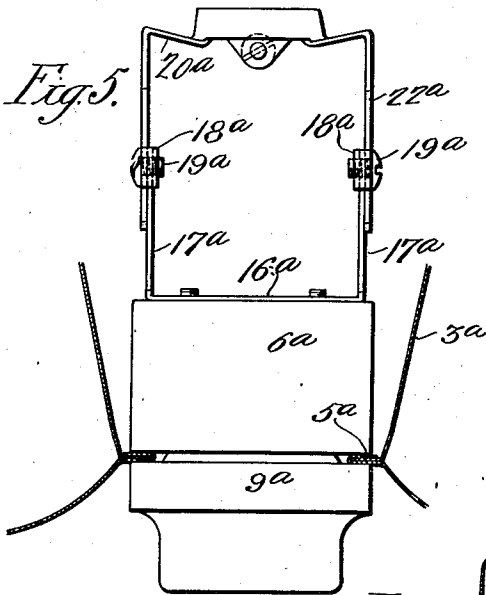
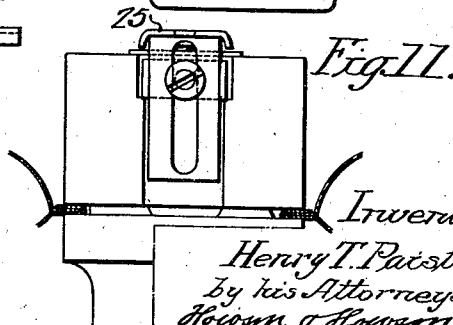
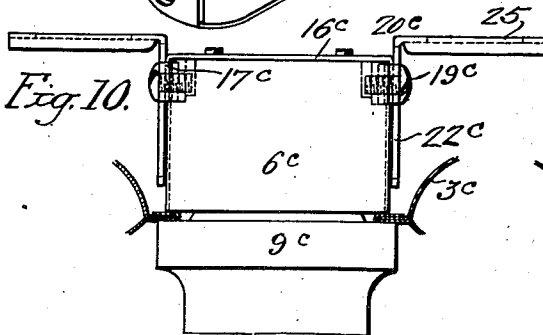
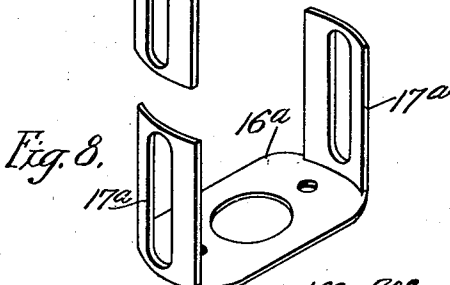
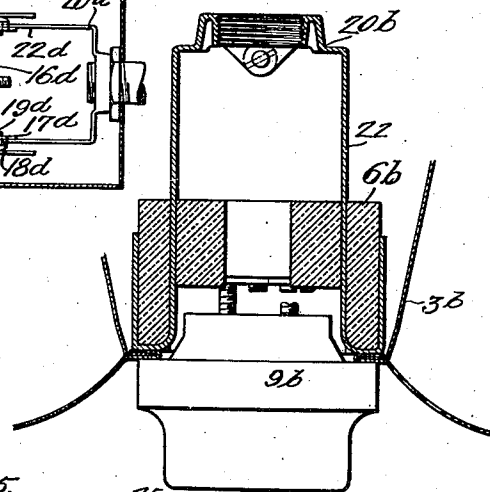


Fig. 9.



Inventor:
Henry T. Paiste,
By his Attorneys,
Hosann & Hosann

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY T. PAISTE, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO H. T. PAISTE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, A CORPORATION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ELECTRIC FIXTURE.

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One object of my invention is to provide means by which the electric socket structure of an electric fixture can be adjusted to fit a canopy or wall-plate.

5 A further object of the invention is to provide means whereby the canopy or wall-plate can be secured between the two parts of the socket structure.

10 The invention relates to other details which will be described hereinafter.

In the accompanying drawings:

Fig. 1 is a sectional view through an electric fixture illustrating my invention;

15 Fig. 2 is a sectional view on the line 2-2, Fig. 1, with the arms in position prior to being bent;

Fig. 3 is a detached perspective view of the frame which connects the socket structure to the fixed stud in the wall or ceiling;

20 Fig. 4 is a detached view of the plate to which the frame is attached;

Figs. 5 and 6 are views of modifications of my invention;

25 Figs. 7 and 8 are detached perspective views of the frame and base plate shown in Figs. 5 and 6;

Fig. 9 is a view illustrating another modification of my invention;

30 Figs. 10 and 11 are views illustrating further modifications of my invention; and

Fig. 12 is a view illustrating my invention as applied to a wall-plate.

1 is a fixed stud, in the present instance having a screw-thread. This stud is located permanently in a ceiling or wall. 2. 3 is a canopy which may be ornamented and encloses a portion of the socket structure. The canopy has a shadeholder 4 in the present instance, the two parts being secured together at the
40 internal flange 5.

The socket structure is made in two parts. One part consists of an insulating base 6, having a recess 7, into which extends a portion 8 of the insulated socket member 9, the
45 two parts being secured together by screws 10. The parts are so proportioned that the flange 5 of the canopy extends between the two parts and is firmly clamped by the screws.

50 Within the socket member 9 is a screw-threaded shell contact 11, having a base flange 12 of the usual form, and one of the screws 10 passes through this flange, while the other passes through the terminal 13. The screws extend through plates 14 to which the wires

are attached. These plates are secured to the
55 base 6 by screws 15, shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1.

The base plate 16 is secured to the back of the insulated base 6 by screws or other fastenings. This plate has depending flanges
60 17 at each side as shown in Fig. 4. Clamps 18 are adapted to the flanges, and screws 19 pass through the clamps and are screwed into the threaded openings in the flanges.

20 is a frame, made as shown in Fig. 3,
65 in the present instance having a threaded hub portion 21 adapted to be screwed onto the fixed stud 1 and this frame has two pairs of arms 22, formed as shown in Fig. 3, a slot 23 being formed between the arms of each
70 pair. At the outer ends of the arms are stop studs 24, which limit the outward movement of the base 6 on the arms. The arms pass through the space between the flanges of the base plate 16 and the clamps 18. The clamp-
75 ing screws 19 extend through the slots 23, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. The arms 22 are graduated in inches, starting from the stop studs 24. Any other suitable graduations may be used without departing from the es-
80 sential features of the invention.

When the socket structure and the canopy are secured in position on the ceiling, the measurement is taken between the ceiling and the flange 5 of the canopy, and this measure-
85 ment is laid out on the socket structure. The frame 20 is adjusted longitudinally on the base 6 until the lower end of the base 6 is the same distance from the ceiling as the flange 5 of the canopy. Then the screws 19 are
90 tightened, firmly clamping the frame 20 to the base, after which the portions of the arms extending beyond the clamps 18 are turned up as shown in Fig. 1, making an additional means for firmly suspending the
95 base 6 from the fixed stud in the ceiling. After this adjustment is made, the frame is screwed onto the stud, the canopy is then applied, and the socket member 9 is secured in position on the base 6, firmly clamping the
100 flange 5 of the canopy to the base. Thus the canopy and the socket member are firmly attached to the supporting structure.

105 In Figs. 5, 6, 7 and 8, I have illustrated modifications, in which the base plate 16^a has upturned slotted arms 17^a which underlap are arms 22^a of the frame 20^a. The base plate 16^a is secured to the base 6^a in the same man-

ner as shown in Fig. 1, and the flange 5^a of the canopy 3^a is clamped between the base 6^a and the socket member 9^a. The screws 19^a and clamps 18^a secure the two arms 17^a and 22^a together. In this instance, the frame 20^a is secured to the fixed stud. Then the canopy is applied, the flange bearing upon the upper end of the base 6^a, and as the canopy is pulled into position, the arms 17^a of the base plate slide on the arms 22^a of the frame 20^a, until the canopy is properly seated against the ceiling. The canopy is then removed and the screws 19^a are tightened, firmly securing the parts of the socket structure together, after which the canopy is again applied and is held to the socket structure by the socket member 9^a.

In Fig. 9 another modification is shown, in which the arms 22^b of the frame 20^b extend through slots in the non-conducting base 6^b, and when the base is in proper position, the arms are bent as shown in Fig. 9 to extend through radial slots in the base. The canopy is clamped between the base 6^b and the socket member 9^b, as illustrated in Fig. 1. In this instance the base plate is dispensed with.

In Figs. 10 and 11 I have illustrated constructions to be applied where there is not sufficient space for the frame such as shown in Fig. 3. In this instance, the base plate 16^c has turned-down flanges 17^c, similar in construction to the flanges shown in Fig. 4, and the frame is made in two parts 20^c having slotted extensions 25. Screws extend through these extensions and secure the socket structure to the ceiling or other support. This arrangement not only allows for longitudi-

nal adjustment of the socket structure but also allows a limited lateral adjustment.

In Fig. 12 I have illustrated the invention as applied to a canopy in the form of a wall plate. In this instance, the frame 20^d has slotted arms 22^d, which are clamped by screws 19^d and clamp plates 18^d to the flanges 17^d of a plate 16^d. This plate is adjusted in position on the arms 22^d, and the projecting portions of the arms are turned up, after which the wall plate 3^d is located in position and held by a screw-bolt 26 which extends into a threaded opening in the plate 16^d.

I claim:—

1. The combination in an electric fixture, of a base; a socket member arranged to be secured to the base; a frame arranged to be secured to a fixed element, said frame having slotted flexible arms; a base plate secured to the base and having flanges; and clamps secured to the flanges and arranged to adjustably clamp the arms of the frame to the base plate, said arms being capable of being bent after adjustment, to prevent movement of the base in one direction.

2. The combination of a frame, having a threaded hub portion adapted to a ceiling or wall stud, said frame having arms; a base having a base plate secured thereto; clamps on the base plate arranged to engage the arms of the frame and hold the base in position after adjustment; a canopy enclosing the base; a socket member clamping the canopy to the base; and means for securing the socket member to the base.

HENRY T. PAISTE.