

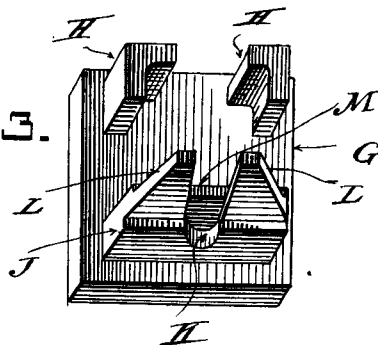
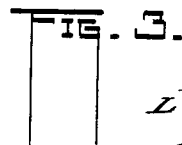
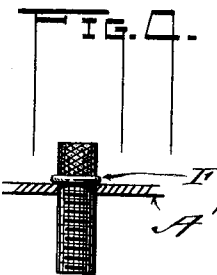
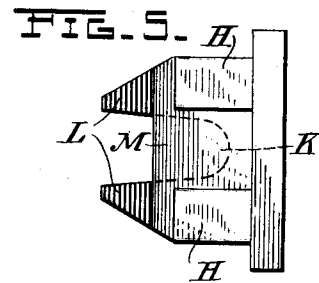
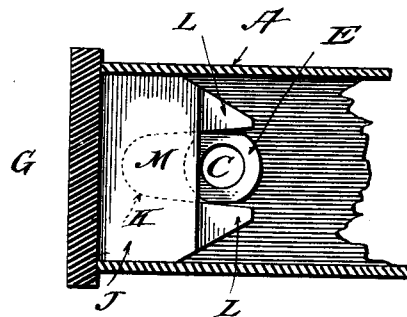
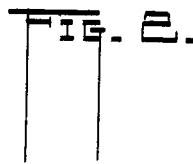
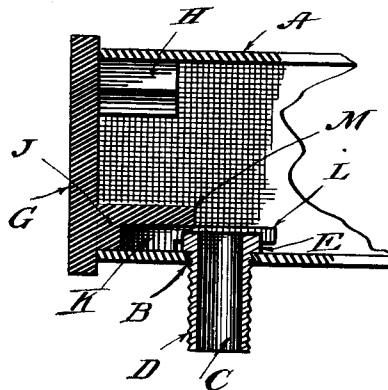
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ELECTRIC FIXTURE.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 4, 1911.

1,029,558.

Patented June 11, 1912.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ELECTRIC FIXTURE.

1,029,558.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 11, 1912.

Application filed May 4, 1911. Serial No. 624,990.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN L. PALMER and CHARLES N. WHEELER, citizens of the United States, residing at Peoria, in the
5 county of Peoria and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Electric Fixtures; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention,
10 which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to an improvement in a lighting fixture and more particularly
15 to means on an arm for carrying an electric lamp or bulb at its outer end.

An object of the invention is to provide a simple and convenient means for positively securing to the arm the ordinary nipple
20 which carries the lamp.

Another object is to provide a closure for the open end of the arm of a fixture, using the same to engage and secure the said nipple against turning.

25 Another object is to provide a new arrangement for holding the nipple in position in the arm without the need of screw threads.

Another object is to provide a closure for
30 the end of a fixture-arm, utilizing friction to hold it in place.

Still another object is to provide a closure for the end of the fixture arm and secure the same in position by friction and to provide
35 for holding the usual lamp supporting nipple through frictional engagement of said closure therewith.

Having outlined the main objects, the invention will now be described aided by the
40 accompanying drawing, in which;

Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional elevation of a part of a hollow fixture-arm showing a closure and nipple. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the same as seen from
45 above. Fig. 3 shows the inside of the closure, in perspective. Fig. 4 is a slightly modified form of a nipple from that shown in the first two figures. Fig. 5 is a plan of one of the parts of the device showing the
50 taper of certain extensions.

A indicates a portion of a hollow arm being represented in this instance as a square tube though, of course, other forms of said arm may be used. Near the end of said arm
55 in its lower side or wall is a hole indicated by B into which is inserted a nipple C for

receiving the usual electric lamp or bulb, not shown, said nipple being provided with screw-threads D for holding said lamp or bulb. The hole or aperture B is preferably
60 a little larger in diameter than that of the nipple the latter being thus permitted to readily drop into it, being provided, preferably, with an enlargement or head at E to rest upon the bottom or lower wall of the
65 tube as shown in Fig. 1. This enlargement, however, may merely be the usual annular enlargement or rim F of the ordinary nipple, see Fig. 4. In either case the enlargement serves to prevent the nipple dropping
70 out through the hole or aperture B.

The closure for the arm or tube A is preferably held in place by friction and is indicated by the reference character G. It is in the form of a plate and with it is cast, on
75 one of its surfaces, the lugs or extensions shown at H at the two upper corners of the said member, and these are preferably slightly tapered so as to have a driving fit within the arm or tube and thereby being
80 held in place by friction, the taper being shown considerably exaggerated in Fig. 5. At J is a lug or extension which may likewise have a driving fit within the arm and this is preferably provided with a V-shaped
85 notch K thereby creating arms L to engage the head or enlargement of the nipple. This said head or enlargement may be slightly flattened at opposite sides, or, as shown in Fig. 4 its upper end may be knurled or
90 otherwise roughened so that when the closure is driven into place with the arms astride the upper portion of the nipple, they will firmly engage said nipple so that that member will be positively held from turn-
95 ing within the hole B in attaching or detaching the lamp socket. In addition to this an extension of the lug J is provided as indicated at M, which overhangs a portion of the upper end of the nipple, as shown in
100 the first two figures. This said extension M, in the present instance, bridges part of the notch K being carried sufficiently inward of the arm to prevent the nipple from falling inward into the tube whenever the fixture is
105 turned upside down as in handling. The overhang of the extension M is not such, however, as to close or overlie any part of the bore of the nipple through which the conducting wires are strung.

It is to be understood that we do not wish to confine ourselves necessarily to structures

shown since the invention contemplates such changes as would properly come under the claims herein. For example, the threads at the upper end of the ordinary nipple enlarged as at F might serve as the knurled portion to be engaged by the members L. And, again, the means for frictionally engaging the nipple may be other than shown.

Having thus described the invention we claim:—

1. As a new article of manufacture, an arm for carrying an electric lamp having an opening in its end and also provided with an opening in its wall, a nipple freely suspended in said opening, and a member to engage said nipple to prevent it from moving.

2. As a new article of manufacture, an arm for carrying an electric lamp having an opening in its end and also provided with an opening in its wall, a nipple freely suspended in said opening, and a closure for the end of the arm having a part to frictionally engage one of the walls of the arm and adapted to engage and hold the nipple.

3. As a new article of manufacture, an arm for carrying an electric lamp having a recessed end provided with an opening in its wall, a nipple freely suspended from said arm in said opening, a member frictionally engaging the arm and held in position by such frictional engagement, and having a part to engage the nipple, the latter having a part to engage the member and threaded exteriorly of the arm.

4. As a new article of manufacture, an arm for carrying an electric lamp having a hole in its wall communicating with its interior, a nipple suspended freely in the hole and resting upon the inner wall of the arm, and means in said arm adapted to engage the nipple to prevent it turning within the arm.

5. As a new article of manufacture, a hollow arm for holding an electric lamp having a hole near its outer end, a nipple freely suspended in the hole and having a part to bear upon the inner wall of said arm, and a member to slidably engage the nipple and to prevent it turning.

6. As an article of manufacture, a member to carry an electric lamp having an opening in its wall, a nipple freely suspended in the hole, and means to engage the same to prevent it from turning, said means and said nipple adapted for engaging one another in a slidable manner.

7. As an article of manufacture, a hollow arm having a hole in its wall, a nipple freely

suspended in the hole, and provided with a head, a member to close the open end of the arm and adapted to engage the nipple and prevent it from turning.

8. As an article of manufacture, a hollow arm to hold an electric lamp having a hole in its wall, a nipple freely suspended in said hole and threaded exteriorly of the same and having a flattened head, a member to close the outer end of the arm and having means thereon to frictionally engage the walls of the arm and including a part to engage the said flattened head of the nipple.

9. As an article of manufacture, an arm having a hollow end and provided with an opening in its wall at said end, a nipple adapted for freely entering said opening and provided with a part to lie against the inner surface of said arm, and a part held on the arm and adapted to hold the nipple from turning.

10. As an article of manufacture, the combination of a hollow arm for suspending an electric lamp, the same having an open end and an opening in its wall, a hollow nipple extending through the opening and adapted to carry a lamp-socket and provided with a head to lie upon the inner surface of the wall, said head being flattened at its edges at opposite sides of the bore of the nipple, and a cap closing the end of the arm and having an extension to lie at each side of the head within the arm to engage the flattened surfaces.

11. As a new article of manufacture, a lighting fixture arm having an open end, a body-portion having a part extending at right angles from one of its surfaces adapted to enter said open end, said body-portion having a bifurcated part extending therefrom substantially parallel to the first said part, and also extending into said arm, and having a portion to overlie a part of the space between the bifurcations.

12. As a new article of manufacture, a lighting-fixture arm having an open end, and an opening in its side, a member closing said open end, a part suspended in the said opening and provided with a flattened substantially vertical disposed surface, and a part extending from said plate into the arm to engage said flat surface.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures, in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN L. PALMER.
CHARLES N. WHEELER.

Witnesses:

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L. M. THURLOW.