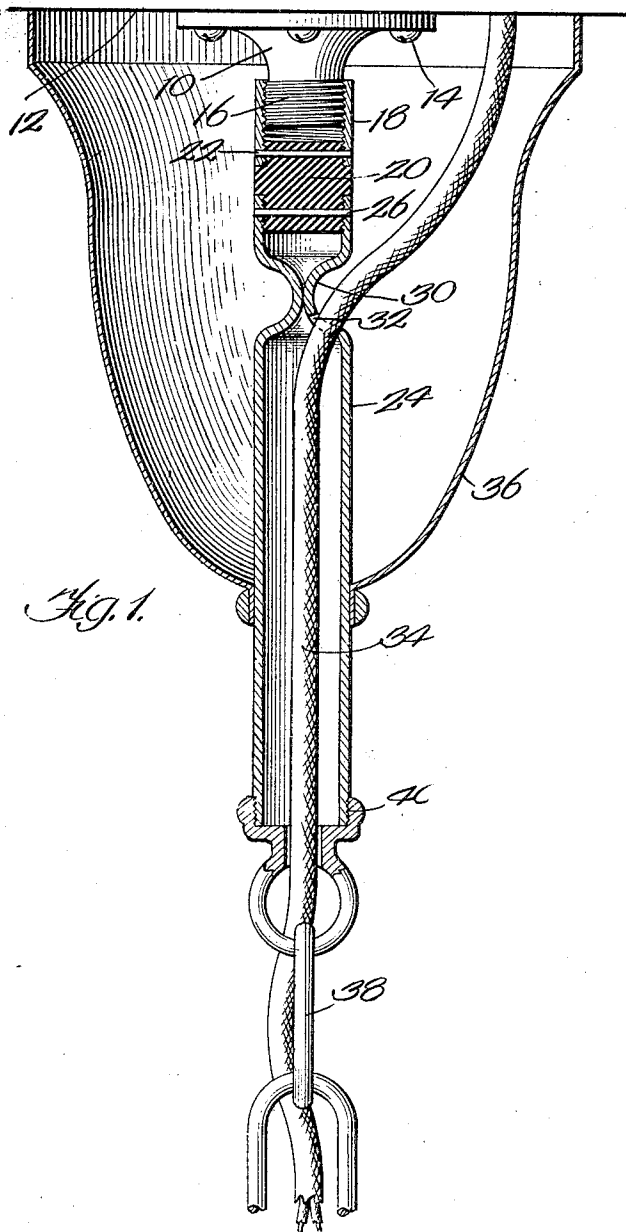
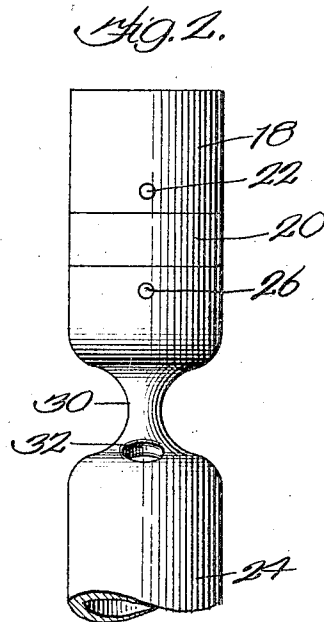
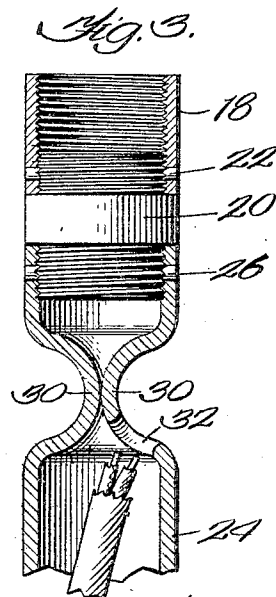


Mar. 20, 1923.

C. H. ROCKEY.
UNIVERSAL FIXTURE STEM.
FILED DEC. 5, 1921.

1,448,942.



Inventor:
Clarence H. Rockey
By Cheever & Co. Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLARENCE H. ROCKEY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

UNIVERSAL FIXTURE STEM.

Application filed December 5, 1921. Serial No. 519,937.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CLARENCE H. ROCKEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Universal Fixture Stems, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to electric light fixtures depending from the ceiling of a room, and particularly to that class of such fixtures in which current carrying wires are concealed within tubular parts of the fixture, but emerge from said tubular parts near the ceiling.

The object of the invention is to provide such a structure with a novel form of wire carrying tube, which can be readily straightened at a point near the ceiling so that the body of the fixture will hang true, even though the stud or other device on the ceiling to which the fixture is attached is not truly vertical, and to provide a novel form of insulation for suspending the wire carrying tube in proper insulated manner from the ceiling stud.

The invention consists in means for attaining the foregoing objects, which can be easily and cheaply made, which is satisfactory in use and is not readily liable to get out of order. More particularly, the invention consists in many features and details of construction hereafter more fully set forth in the specification and claims.

Referring to the drawings, in which like numerals designate the same parts throughout the several views—

Figure 1 is a vertical sectional detail view of a complete mechanism illustrating this invention in its preferred form;

Figure 2 is an outside view of that portion of the mechanism which renders the device straightenable;

Figure 3 shows the device of Figure 2 almost entirely in section.

The device of this invention is shown in the drawings as applied to a depending stationary stud or support 10 attached to a conventional ceiling 12 by any suitable means, as for instance, screws 14, this stud being provided in its lower end with the usual screw threads 16 to which any suitable electric fixture device may be applied.

In the preferred form of the invention shown in Figures 1 to 3, the mechanism of this invention, detachably secured to said

screw threads and suspended from the stud 10, comprises generally a metallic tube 18 engaging the threads 16, an insulating block 20 threaded into the lower end of the tube 18, but more particularly fastened in place by a cross pin 22, and a metallic tubular wire carrying member 24 having its upper end threaded onto the lower end of insulating member 20, and more particularly pinned thereto by the cross rod or pin 26. This use of the intervening insulating block 20 between the two tubular members 18 and 24, secured in place by the two pins 22 and 26, is very important because it provides an effective insulation and prevents the breaking of the connection.

The tubular member 24 is novel in that in the process of making it the wall portion, at a suitable point near its upper end, is contracted into the thin stem 30, wherein the interior walls of the tube 24 closely approach, and in the case here illustrated actually contact, each other, as clearly appears in Figures 1 and 3, the result being that the resistance of the tube to bending laterally of its axis is in such a large measure removed that it is possible for the operator to take hold of the lower portion of the tube 24 and move it, within limits, in the arc of a circle about the contracted portion 30 as a center, thereby enabling the operator, if the stud 10 is not truly vertical and consequently the tubular member 18 is not truly vertical, to adjust the tube 24 until it is vertical from the point 30 downward. The ability to do this enables the owner of a room equipped with such a fixture to properly adjust the device to normal vertical position, either on its original installation or after the fixture has been accidentally struck and bent out of vertical position.

The tube 24 is provided with a perforation 32 in the curved part of the contracted wall through which electric current carrying wire 34 may readily pass from the interior of the tube 24 up to the ceiling 12, as shown. The fact that the contracted portion 30 practically closes the tube 24 at the point where this perforation 32 is located, produces the effect of putting this perforation 32 in approximately the central axis of the tube 24, with the result that when an operator tries to thread a wire 34 from the bottom of the tube 24 upward and thence out of the tube, the upper end of the wire will easily find this opening 32, thus dispensing with the

necessity of fishing in from the side of the tube.

The drawings show the upper half of the fixture enclosed in an ornamental, conical cup or cap 36, which does not enter into the invention, and they also show a chain device 38 of conventional form attached to the lower end of the tube 24 by the screw threads 40, this also without novelty herein.

10 What I claim is:

1. In an electric light fixture, a hollow tube adapted to have an electric wire passed through it, said tube having near one end a contracted portion which weakens the strength of the tube at that point and allows it to be bent about that point, there being in said contracted portion a perforation through which a wire in the tube may pass out of the tube.

20 2. In an electric light fixture, a normally straight rigid tube provided at its upper end for attachment to a fixed support, and with a contraction intermediate the ends of the tube weakening the resistance of the tube to lateral bending, whereby when the fixture is mounted in a ceiling or the like, the tube may be bent laterally for the purposes set forth.

3. In a device of the class described, a nor-

mally vertical tubular member through which a wire may pass, provided with a perforation near its upper end through which a wire may pass out and means formed in said tube above and immediately adjacent to said perforation to render the tube readily laterally bendable at that point and to insure ready egress of a wire end at that point when a wire is threaded up through the tube.

4. A hanger for electric light fixture, comprising a casing provided at one end with a neck weakened between its ends for bending which has means for detachably securing it to an outlet for electric wires.

5. A lighting fixture stem having its upper end adapted for engagement with a wiring installation, and having a reduced portion adjacent said upper end adapted to be easily bent for adjusting the stem relative to said installation.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

CLARENCE H. ROCKEY.

Witnesses:

DWIGHT B. CHEEVER,
RACHEL MINTZ.