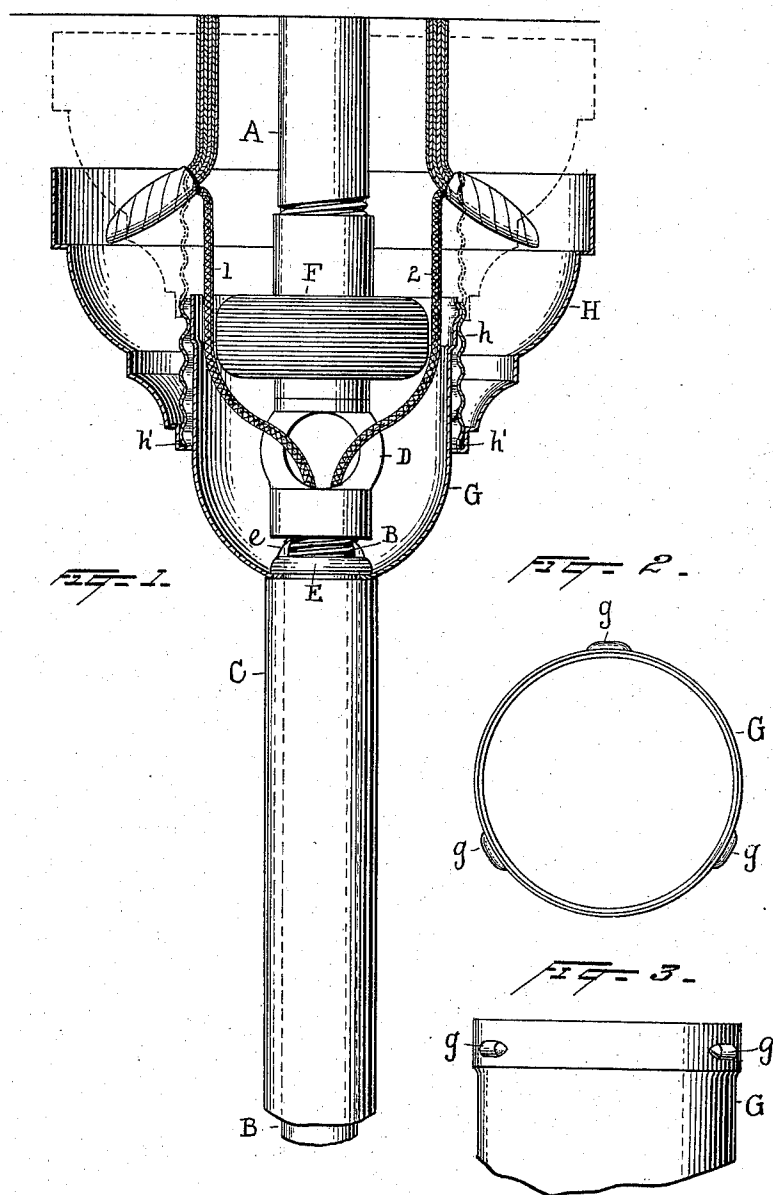


(No Model.)

G. A. SCHMIDT.
ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURE.

No. 570,411.

Patented Oct. 27, 1896.



Witnesses
 Morris A. Clark.
 W. P. [Signature]

George A. Schmidt Inventor
By his Attorneys Over & Above

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE A. SCHMIDT, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO ALANSON TRASK ENOS, OF ENGLEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

ELECTRIC-LIGHT FIXTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 570,411, dated October 27, 1896.

Application filed December 10, 1895. Serial No. 571,718. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE A. SCHMIDT, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Electric-Light Fixtures, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates particularly to the canopies for electroliers and combination-fixtures, bracket backs and bases of newel and portable lamps. Heretofore it was customary to arrange the canopies for electroliers and combination-fixtures to slide on the ornamental shell or tube to facilitate the hanging of the fixture and making the necessary circuit connections. A set-screw was provided to clamp the canopy in place when adjusted to its proper position. The same arrangement has been employed for bracket-bases as well as split backs adapted to be clamped together with set-screws. These forms are objectionable on account of the use of the exposed set-screws and because they are unsightly, which is particularly true with respect to the split backs for wall-brackets. A further objection to the canopies as heretofore constructed is that their upward adjustment is limited by the nipple or ring placed between the insulating-joint and the ornamental shell or tube, which nipple or ring is larger in diameter than the inside diameter of the collar of the canopy. In cases where the pipe projecting from a ceiling or wall is quite long the top of the canopy will be some distance from the ceiling, which is very unsightly.

The object of my invention is to overcome these objections, and in carrying my invention into effect I employ what may be termed a "double canopy," one part of which is stationary and the other movable. The movable part of the canopy is provided with a suitable screw-thread and adapted to screw up and down on the stationary part. The stationary part is preferably a cup-shaped shell secured between the upper end of the ornamental shell or tube of the fixture and the nipple or ring, which is screwed onto the main pipe of the fixture below the insulating-joint. The stationary part of the canopy is of larger

diameter than the insulating-joint, and hence there is no obstruction to upward adjustment of the movable member of the canopy. In hanging the fixture and making the circuit connections the movable member of the canopy is screwed entirely out of engagement with the stationary member and is allowed to slide down the fixture, thus giving ample room for applying a tool for screwing the insulating-joint to the supporting-pipe and for making the circuit connection. The movable member of the canopy is then screwed upward on the stationary member until quite close to the ceiling. When the movable member is screwed onto the stationary member, the two parts appear as though made in one piece and rigidly held in place with the ornamental shell.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a partial elevation and partial section of an electrolier with my improved canopy applied, and Figs. 2 and 3 are detail views of the stationary member of the canopy.

Referring to the drawings, A indicates the usual pipe projecting from a ceiling. B is the supporting-pipe of the fixture, and C is the ornamental shell. The shell is held in place by a nipple D, which is screwed against a suitable ring or washer E. Screwed onto the nipple D is the usual insulating-joint F, adapted to be screwed onto the ceiling-pipe A. The fixture-wires 1 2 are led through the pipe B, as usual in electroliers, and out through the nipple D, as shown.

In the case of a combination-fixture the nipple D is omitted and the insulating-joint F is screwed directly against the ring E, and to permit the circuit-wires being inserted between the fixture-pipe B and the shell C the ring is provided with three prongs *e*, thus leaving a space for the fixture-wires to pass out.

My improved canopy consists of the stationary shell or cup G and the movable shell H. This stationary member G is placed at the upper end of the ornamental shell C and clamped in place between shell C and the ring E. The movable shell H is provided with a screw-threaded sleeve *h*, soldered to shell H

at h' , and which engages with three projections g at the upper edge of the cup G . Thus when the screw-threaded sleeve h is brought into engagement with the projections g and the shell turned it is screwed upward on the shell G .

From the drawings it will be readily seen that when the shell H is screwed downward entirely free from the shell G the fixture can be readily screwed onto the pipe A and the circuit connections made without any difficulty. Instead of providing the shell G with the projections g it may be provided with a screw-thread similar to the thread of the sleeve H , but this form is not as desirable as the form shown, because when the shell H is to be screwed up a considerable distance the thread on the shell G might be exposed, and, furthermore, the projections are much cheaper to make than a screw-thread.

It will also be readily seen without further illustration that my improved canopy is applicable to bracket backs and bases of newel and portable lamps.

It may also be stated that in combination-fixtures the shell G might be made shorter than the shells employed with electroliers, since with the omission of the nipple D the insulating-joint would be too deep in the shell G to permit of the fixture being readily placed in position. Instead of the shell G

being shorter the pipe B might be longer and project farther upward into the shell.

What I claim is—

1. In an electric-light fixture, the combination with the stem of the fixture and its ornamental shell, of a canopy made in two parts, one being cup-shaped and secured between the upper end of the ornamental shell and a collar or nipple on the fixture-stem, and the other part being adjustable longitudinally on the stationary part, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. A canopy for electric-light fixtures, comprising a stationary cup-shaped part of larger diameter than the stem of the fixture, and a shell adjustable longitudinally on said stationary part, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. A canopy for electric-light fixtures, comprising a stationary cup-shaped part, and a movable shell provided with a screw-threaded sleeve on its interior, which sleeve is adapted to engage with projections on the stationary part to adjust the movable part longitudinally thereon, substantially as set forth.

This specification signed and witnessed this 27th day of September, 1895.

GEORGE A. SCHMIDT.

Witnesses:

E. A. STEVENSON,
F. F. STOLZ.