Aug. 10, 1926. 1,595,966

L. A. KEMPTON

LIGHTING FIXTURE

Filed March 26, 1921

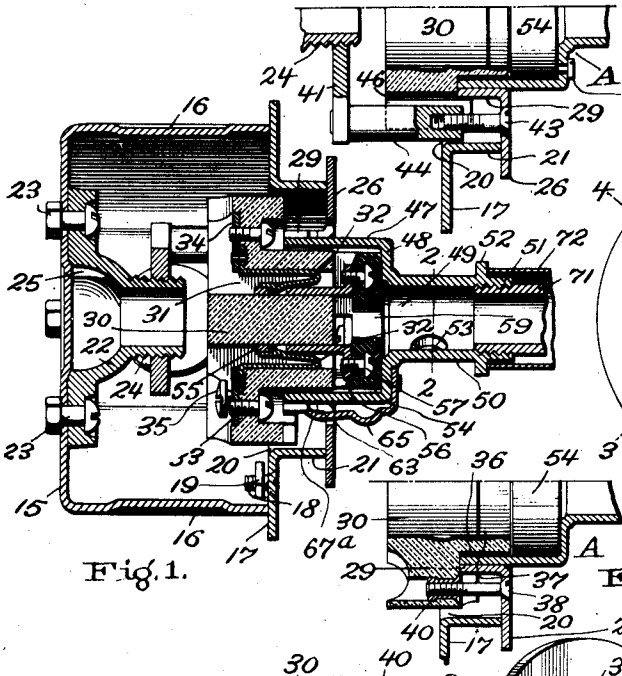


Fig. 1.

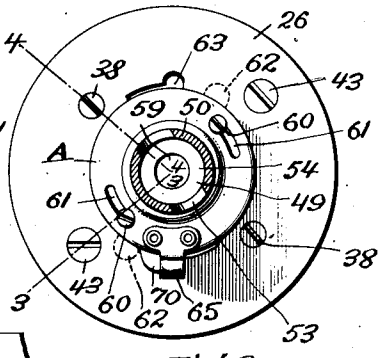


Fig. 2.

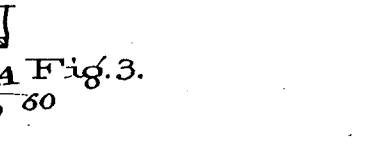


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

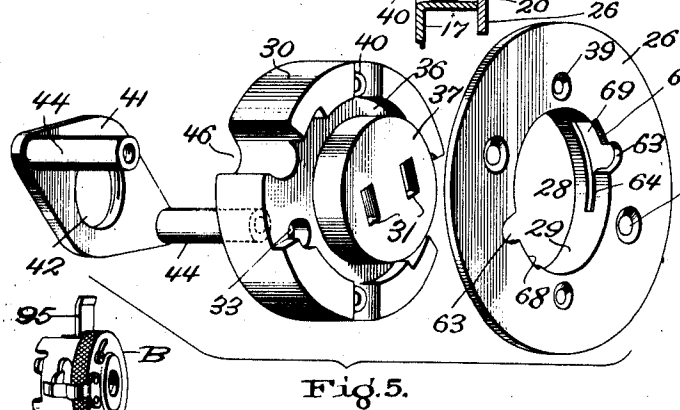


Fig. 5.

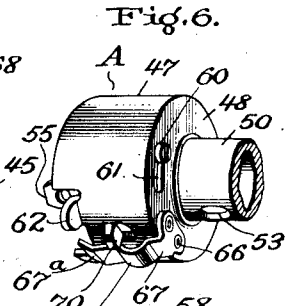


Fig. 6.

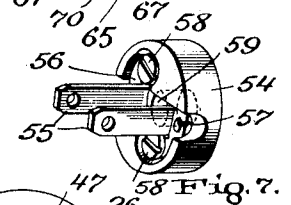


Fig. 7.

Fig. 13.

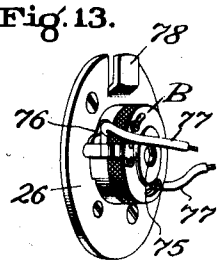


Fig. 8.

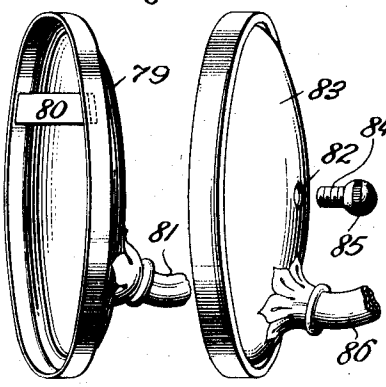


Fig. 9. Fig. 10.

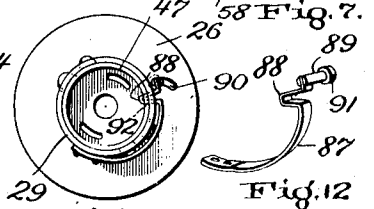


Fig. 11. Fig. 12.

Inventor:
Leslie A. Kempton

by

His Attorney

Patented Aug. 10, 1926. 1,595,966

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LESLIE A. KEMPTON, OF SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

LIGHTING FIXTURE.

Application filed March 26, 1921. Serial No. 455,866.

The present invention relates to lighting fixtures such as wall brackets, ceiling fixtures and the like and particularly fixtures of the type wherein the wall or ceiling portion of the fixture comprises a wired unit and the bracket or hanging portion of the fixture comprises a second wired unit, the latter being adapted to be detachably connected mechanically and electrically to the former, electrical connection being made by means of a receptacle and plug connection.

The object of my invention is to provide an improved structure and arrangement in apparatus of this character, and for a consideration of what I believe to be novel and my invention, attention is directed to the accompanying description and the claims appended thereto.

More particularly the object of my invention is to provide an improved arrangement for attaching a lamp bracket or lamp hanging means to the wall portion of the fixture whereby the bracket or hanging portion of the fixture may be attached to and detached from the wall portion, in a manner as simple and easy as that of attaching and detaching an ordinary plug to and from a receptacle whereby any person may be enabled to mount the fixture in place or change it at will without the assistance of an electrician. In other words, the arrangement is such that there are no electrical connections to be soldered and taped as is usually the case. At the same time the attachment of the fixture is strong and firm and imposes no strains on the electrical connections, this latter being of primary importance.

In the accompanying drawing, wherein I have illustrated apparatus embodying my invention, Fig. 1 is a sectional view of a lighting fixture, the bracket or hanging portion of the fixture being shown attached mechanically and electrically to the wall portion; Fig. 2 is a face view of Fig. 1, a part of the hanging portion of the fixture being shown in section on line 2—2, Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a detail sectional view taken on line 3—3, Fig. 2; Fig. 4 is a detail sectional view taken on line 4—4, Fig. 2; Fig. 5 is an exploded perspective view of certain elements which go to make up a part of the wall portion of the fixture; Fig. 6 is a perspective view of a part of the bracket portion of the fixture; Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a contact plug; Fig. 8 is a perspective view of a modified arrangement which may be used in connection with the bracket portion of the fixture; Figs. 9 and 10 are perspective views of two forms of canopies adapted for use in connection with the modification shown in Fig. 8; Figs. 11 and 12 are detail views of a modified form of locking means; and Fig. 13 is a perspective view of another modification.

Referring to the drawing, 15 indicates an outlet box provided with knockout plugs 16 and a cover plate 17 which is fastened in place by suitable screws 18. Screws 18 pass through openings in the cover plate and thread into ears 19 which project from the inner surface of the outlet box. Cover plate 17 is provided with a central opening 20 which is surrounded by an outwardly projecting flange 21. In the bottom of the outlet box is mounted a fixture stud 22 fastened in place by suitable bolts 23. The fixture stud is threaded as indicated at 24 and is provided with openings 25 for the passage of lead wires.

This form of outlet box may be taken as typical of any suitable structure or arrangement of outlet box provided with a fixture stud. As is well understood such outlet boxes are placed directly in the wall of the building or house, the cover plate 17 being plastered over so that the end of flange 21 is slightly below or substantially flush with the wall surface.

26 indicates a face plate which is adapted to lie against flange 21 or the surface of the plaster adjacent such flange so as to close opening 20. It may be made of suitable material such as brass or the like to give a finished appearance since it is a part of the fixture which is or may be exposed.

At the center of face plate 26 is an opening 28 surrounded by an inwardly projecting flange 29. Fastened to the rear side of face plate 26 is a plug receptacle comprising a mounting block 30 provided with openings 31 in line with which are contacts 32. Contacts 32 are fastened to the mounting block by means of screws 33 which screws enter plates 34 to which the ends of contacts 32 are riveted. In plates 34 are binding screws 35 by means of which lead wires are connected to the receptacle contacts. The mounting block has an annular groove 36 in which lies the inner end of flange 29 and a neck 37 which extends through flange 29 to a

point where it is substantially flush with the surface of face plate 26. The plug receptacle is connected to face plate 26 by means of screws 38 as shown in Fig. 4. In Fig. 5, 39 indicates the holes in face plate 26 through which screws 38 pass and 40 indicates the sockets in mounting block 30 into which the screws thread. It will thus be seen that the plug receptacle is carried directly by the face plate 26. Face plate 26 is connected to and carried by the fixture stud 22 and for this purpose I provide a yoke 41 having a central opening 42 by means of which the yoke may be threaded onto the fixture stud; and I connect the face plate to the yoke by means of screws 43, Fig. 3. Screws 43 may be threaded directly into yoke 41 but preferably I provide standards 44 at the ends of the yoke which have threaded openings to receive screws 43. This arrangement makes it easier to put the screws in as it is easier to find the threaded hole in the end of the standard than in the flat surface of the yoke. Also the arrangement gives a longer bearing for the screws.

In Fig. 5, 45 indicates the openings in face plate 26 through which screws 43 pass and 46 indicates grooves in the side of mounting block 30 which accommodate standards 44. This arrangement, wherein the face plate is attached to the fixture stud on the bottom of the outlet box has a number of important advantages which are pointed out more fully hereinafter, and I consider this arrangement one of the important features of my invention.

The plug receptacle illustrated and described is to be taken as being typical of any suitable type of plug receptacle and it is to be understood that my invention is not limited in use in connection with the type shown.

The structure so far described forms what may be termed the wall portion of the fixture and it will be noted that in many respects it is similar to flush plate receptacles which are in ordinary use in wiring buildings. The particular respects in which a standard flush plate receptacle outlet box need be modified in order to embody my invention will be obvious to those skilled in the art and will be pointed out more fully hereinafter. In use certain of the knock out plugs 16 are removed to provide holes for the wiring and when the face plate with the plug receptacle attached thereto is put in place, the lead wires are connected to binding screws 35. The wall portion of the fixture is then permanently wired as is well understood.

The hanging or bracket portion of the fixture comprises a combined plug and supporting member, the plug being adapted to make electrical connection with the receptacle and the supporting member mechanical connection with the face plate. The supporting member comprises a cup-shaped casing A having a side wall 47 and an end wall 48. End wall 48 has a central opening 49 surrounding which is a projecting nipple 50 having a threaded end 51 and a collar 52. Nipple 50 may be provided with an opening or openings 53 for the passage of lead wires and may be considered as being a hickey formed integral with the cup-shaped casing. In the cup-shaped casing is a plug comprising a mounting block 54 of insulating material on which are mounted two plug contacts 55. The plug contacts have feet 56 at their inner ends which lie in suitable recesses in mounting plug 54 and receive screws 57 which serve to fasten the contacts to the mounting block. Feet 56 are provided with threaded openings to receive binding screws 58 by means of which the lead wires are attached to contacts 55. At the center of mounting block 54 is an opening 59 for the passage of lead wires.

This arrangement may be taken as typical of any suitable plug connector it being understood that plug contacts 55 are of a type suitable to enter openings 31 of the receptacle and engage the receptacle contacts 32. As is obvious the receptacle and plug may have contact arrangements embodying any of the so-termed standard arrangements. The contact plug is mounted inside the cup-shaped casing of the supporting member and is held by means of screws 60, the arrangement being such that the casing may have a limited movement relatively to the plug. In the present instance the shanks of screws 60 pass through arcuate slots 61 in end wall 48, the heads of the screws resting against the outer surface of the wall. By this arrangement the casing may be turned relatively to the plug by an amount equal to the length of slots 61.

In order to fasten the supporting casing to the face plate I provide wall 47 on opposite sides with outturned lugs or hook members 62 which are adapted to pass through notches or openings 63 in face plate 26 and be passed by a turning movement into slots 64, in flange 29. Wall 47 is of a diameter to just pass into opening 28 and flange 29 making a nice fit therewith. After the casing has been fastened to the face plate it is desirable to lock it in place and for this purpose I have shown a spring locking member 65 which lies along the side wall 47 and has an angular end riveted to end wall 48 as indicated at 66. Locking member 65 may be made from a suitable strip of metal and has a bearing portion 67 at its outer end which lies against side wall 47, the rest of the member being spaced from wall 47. By this means when the locking member is pushed toward wall 47 and springs outwardly again the pressure is taken by side

wall 47 so as to relieve the attaching means 66 from strain and wear. At its free end the strip is bent inwardly so as to present an inclined surface 67ª. Locking member 65 is adapted to spring into either of the notches or openings 63 to lock the supporting casing A to the face plate. Face plate 26 and flange 29 are cut away as indicated at 68 and 69 to accommodate locking member 65 when casing A is telescoped into opening 28 and flange 29. A lug 70 is struck out from the side wall 47 to form a lateral support for locking member 65 so that when the casing is turned to fasten it to the face plate and bring the locking member in line with one of the notches 63, the side strain will be taken by lug 70 thus relieving the locking member 65. In the present instance a single locking member is shown and the face plate is arranged so it may engage with either of the notches 63. However, if found desirable a locking member may be provided on each side of the supporting casing. Ordinarily however, this is unnecessary.

The threaded end of nipple 50 is adapted to receive a bracket of any suitable character upon the outer end of which may be supported one or more lamp receptacles with suitable shades, etc. thereon. In the present instance a tube 71 is shown as connected to nipple 50 and surrounding the tube is a suitable sleeve 72 which at one end rests against flange 52 and which is provided for ornamental purposes as is well understood. Tube 71 for example may be in the form of a short iron pipe on the outer end of which is threaded an elbow which carries a downwardly or upwardly projecting lamp socket, the lead wires from the socket to the plug passing through such tube. A suitable canopy (not shown) may be arranged to slide on sleeve 72 and go against the wall to give a finished appearance to the fixture in the well known manner.

In the use of the fixture the wall portion of the fixture is permanently wired as already referred to, the lead wires being connected to binding screws 35. The hanging or bracket portion of the fixture is also wired as a unit, the lead wires extending through tube 71 and being connected at one end to binding screws 58 and at the other end to the lamp socket or sockets, or other fixture devices which tube 71 carries. To attach the bracket or hanging portion of the fixture to the wall portion contacts 55 are pushed into openings 31 of the plug receptacle, the hanging or bracket portion of the fixture being pushed as a whole toward the wall portion. As contacts 55 move into openings 31 casing wall 47 will enter openings 28, the out-turned lugs or hooks 62 passing through notches or openings 63. The arrangement is such that when the plug contacts are fully inserted into the receptacle openings, lugs 62 will strike the inner or bottom walls of slots 64. At this time the spring locking member 65 slides through cut-away portion 68, the inclined surface 67 riding along the edge of the opening, and in so doing member 65 is forced toward wall 47 and put under tension. The supporting casing is now turned relatively to the contact plug and the face plate so as to bring lugs 62 into slots 64, and at the time they reach the end of slot 64 the spring locking member has come into line with one of the notches 63 so that it springs therein to lock the casing to the face plate. The supporting or bracket member of the fixture is then both electrically and mechanically connected to the wall portion and locked thereto against accidental displacement. To remove the hanging or bracket portion of the fixture it is only necessary to press inwardly on the locking member 65 so as to move it from notches 63, give the casing a turn to bring lug 62 out of slots 64 and then pull the entire supporting or hanging portion of the fixture away from the wall portion.

It will be understood that the slots 61 are of such length as to define the correct turning movements of the casing so as to bring lugs 62 from locking engagement with slots 64 into line with notches 63. It will also be understood that slots 61 and lugs 62 are arranged in the correct relative positions to plug contacts 55 to permit of correct assembly of the parts.

When the bracket or hanging portion of the fixture is attached to the wall portion in the manner described, it will be seen that it is firmly held and locked in position and is not likely to become loosened accidentally. The weight of the fixture is taken by the face plate which in turn is attached to the fixture stud so that the bracket has a good firm support and imposes no strains upon the electrical connections. In addition, yoke 41, since it threads onto stud 22, is adjustable on the stud both circumferentially and toward and away from the front of the box. Since the yoke is adjustable circumferentially the face plate after being loosely connected to the yoke by screws 43 can be turned to bring it to correct position. Screws 43 can be then set up tight to hold it. With this arrangement, therefore, it is not material how the outlet box is set in the wall so far as positioning the face plate and plug receptacle is concerned. In practice, the outlet boxes in a building are not set with a great degree of accuracy and often they extend at an angle to the surface of the wall or are not out flush with it. As is well known, the outlet boxes are set in the walls of houses before they are plastered and often the plaster comes quite beyond the edge of a box. If this is the case, or if the box is set crooked, still it does not affect the

correct positioning of the face plate. The face plate will, of course, rest against the plaster surface so it is bound to be straight and if the box is set back too far then yoke 41 can be adjusted forward so screws 43 will reach. Also with this arrangement when screws 43 are tightened up, the face plate 26 is pulled into firm engagement with the surface of the plaster so as to prevent swiveling or turning of the face plate relatively to the wall. This serves to firmly fix the face plate against the wall. It will thus be seen that by mounting the face plate 26 on an adjustable supporting member on the fixture stud, I obtain a number of important advantages.

To carry out my invention, I need modify existing standard structures but little. For the wall portion of the fixture, it only requires that a yoke be provided for the fixture stud and that a modified form of face plate be provided. For the hanging or bracket portion of the fixture I need provide only the casing A with the plug therein. This may be fitted to the end of any standard or desired form of fixture member.

It will be noted that in mounting the bracket or hanging portion of the fixture on the wall portion, the lugs 62 pass through notches or openings 63 in the face plate and that, when turned to complete the attachment of the former to the latter, locking member 65 springs into one of these same notches, or openings. I thus utilize these notches for two purposes which serves to simplify the structure and to reduce to a minimum the modifications required in the face plate.

In Fig. 8 I have shown a modified arrangement wherein the casing B, corresponding to casing A of Fig. 6, is provided in its end wall with a threaded opening 75 and with openings 76 in its side wall for the passage of lead wires indicated at 77. The face plate 26 is provided with a struck out hook 78. Otherwise, the arrangement of Fig. 8 is the same as that shown in Figs. 1 to 7 inclusive. The modification shown in Fig. 8 is adapted for use in hanging a fixture carried by a canopy. In Fig. 9 a suitable canopy 79 is provided with a strap 80 adapted to hook behind hook 78. Canopy 79 carries a bracket 81 in the form of a tube at the outer end of which is a lamp receptacle or receptacles or other suitable device. Lead wires 77 run through tube 81 to the receptacle or receptacles. The bracket or hanging portion of the fixture is wired as a unit as heretofore described and after the plug and casing B have been connected to the receptacle and face plate respectively, the canopy is positioned by placing it against the wall with strap 80 above hook 78 and then sliding it downwardly whereupon strap 80 passes behind the hook. The hanging portion of the fixture is thus supported by the face plate as in the arrangement shown in Figs. 1 to 7 inclusive, the face plate in turn being adjustably supported from the fixture stud. The canopy instead of being fastened in place by means of strap 80 may be of a form as shown in Fig. 10 wherein an opening 82 is provided at the center of the canopy indicated at 83, through which opening screw 84 is adapted to pass and thread into the opening 75. Screw 84 has a finished head 85 in order to give a pleasing appearance to the structure. 86 indicates a tube corresponding to tube 81 of Fig. 9. The manner of attaching a fixture as shown in Fig. 10 is the same as that described in Fig. 9 except that the canopy is fastened in place by means of screw 84 in an obvious manner .

In Figs. 11 and 12 I have shown a modified form of locking means wherein the spring locking member instead of being carried by a casing corresponding to casing A of Fig. 6, is fixed to flange 29 at the rear of face plate 26. The locking member, which is shown in perspective in Fig. 12, is in the form of a spring strip 87 riveted to the outer surface of flange 29 and provided with a reversely bent portion forming a locking nose 88. At the free end of strip 87 is a pin 89 which projects through an opening 90 to the front of the face plate and is provided with a head 91. The wall 47 of casing A is provided with an opening 92 which comes in line with nose 88 when casing A is turned relatively to the face plate in a manner already described, to lock it thereto.

With this arrangement when the turning movement for fastening casing A to the face plate is completed nose 88 automatically springs into opening 92 to lock the parts in such position. To release the locking means, nose 88 is moved out of opening 92 by means of pulling radially outward on pin 89. This arrangement of locking member has the advantage that it is behind the face plate and hence hidden from view, the only part showing being head 91.

In Fig. 13, I have shown an arrangement similar to that of Fig. 8 except that casing B is provided with a struck-out tongue or hook 95 for supporting a canopy as shown in Fig. 9. With the Fig. 13 arrangement the type of canopy shown in either Fig. 9 or Fig. 10 may be supported from casing B.

In accordance with the provisions of the patent statutes, I have described the principle of operation of my invention, together with the apparatus which I now consider to represent the best embodiment thereof, but I desire to have it understood that the ap-

paratus shown is only illustrative and that the invention may be carried out by other means.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is:—

1. In a lighting fixture, a wall portion comprising a receptacle having contacts and a face plate which presents a flat surface and is provided with openings, and a bracket portion comprising a casing having hook members adapted to enter said face plate openings and a plug in the casing having contacts adapted to be pushed into engagement with the receptacle contacts, said bracket portion being adapted to be connected both electrically and mechanically to the wall portion by simultaneously pushing said plug contacts into engagement with the receptacle contacts and the hooks through said opening and then moving the casing relatively to the plug to bring the hooks into engagement with the rear of the face plate.

2. In a lighting fixture, a wall portion comprising a receptacle having contacts and a face plate which presents a flat surface and is provided with openings, a bracket portion comprising a casing having hook members adapted to enter said face plate openings and a plug in the casing having contacts adapted to be pushed into engagement with the receptacle contacts, said bracket portion being adapted to be connected both electrically and mechanically to the wall portion by simultaneously pushing said plug contacts into engagement with the receptacle contacts and the hook members through said openings and then moving the casing relatively to the plug to bring the hooks into engagement with the rear of the face plate, and a locking member which enters one of said openings to lock the bracket portion to the wall portion.

3. In a lighting fixture, a wall portion comprising a plug receptacle, and a face plate having a central opening surrounded by an inturned flange, said flange having a circumferentially extending slot and said face plate having an opening which communicates with the slot, and a bracket portion comprising a casing adapted to enter the opening in the face plate and having a hook adapted to pass through the opening in the face plate and be turned into engagement with the slot, and a plug carried by the casing for making electrical engagement with the receptacle.

4. In a lighting fixture, a wall portion comprising a plug receptacle and a face plate having a central opening surrounded by an inturned flange, said flange having a circumferentially extending slot and said face plate having an opening which communicates with the slot, a bracket portion comprising a casing adapted to enter the opening in the face plate and having a hook adapted to pass through the opening in the face plate and be turned into engagement with the slot, a plug carried by the casing for making electrical engagement with the receptacle, and a spring member adapted to enter the face plate opening to lock the bracket portion of the fixture to the wall portion.

5. In combination, a face plate, a plug receptacle associated therewith, a plug and casing, said plug being adapted to make electrical connections with the receptacle and said casing being adapted to make mechanical connection with the face plate, a canopy, means for connecting it to the casing, and a fixture carrying tube projecting from the canopy.

6. In combination, a face plate which presents a flat surface, said flat surface being provided with openings, a plug receptacle located behind said flat surface, a supporting member, means carried by the supporting member for passing through said openings and engaging the rear surface of the face plate to fasten the supporting member to the face plate, a canopy detachably connected to the supporting member, a bracket carried by the canopy, and a plug associated with the supporting member for making electrical contact with the plug receptacle.

7. The combination with a face plate which presents a flat surface provided with openings and a plug receptacle located behind said flat surface, of a permanently wired fixture member comprising a casing, means carried by the casing for passing through said openings and engaging the rear surface of the face plate, a canopy detachably connected to the casing, a bracket carried by the canopy, wiring for the fixture, and a contact plug arranged in said casing and permanently connected to said wiring.

8. In a lighting fixture, a wall portion comprising a receptacle having contacts, and a face plate which presents a flat surface provided with openings, a bracket portion comprising a supporting member having hooks adapted to enter said face plate openings, a plug carried by the supporting member having contacts adapted to be pushed into engagement with the receptacle contacts, said bracket portion being adapted to be connected both electrically and mechanically to the wall portion by simultaneously pushing said plug contacts into engagement with the receptacle contacts and the hooks through said openings and then moving the supporting member relatively to the plug to bring the hooks into engagement with the rear of the face plate, and a locking member which enters one of said openings to lock the bracket portion to the wall portion.

9. A fixture, a receptacle, a push-in electrical connector for cooperation with said receptacle, a cover plate for said receptacle forming a support, said cover plate having an opening, a mechanical connecting member for supporting said fixture, said push-in connector having a swivel connection with said mechanical connecting member, a pair of oppositely disposed notches extending from the edge of said opening, said mechanical connecting member having a pair of oppositely disposed lugs to be inserted through said notches and then turned to secure said connector member to said plate.

10. The combination of a fixture, a supporting plate adapted to be secured to an outlet box and having an opening, a receptacle located behind said plate and having a portion projecting through said opening, said receptacle having a plurality of recesses, contacts located in said recesses, a combined fixture support and electrical connector, comprising an insulating base, contacts carried thereby, arranged to enter said recesses for engagement with the receptacle contacts, and mechanical supporting means for said fixture, comprising an element for supporting said fixture and arranged to turn about the axis of said base, said element having a plurality of retaining projections each adapted to pass through said supporting plate and to pass behind said plate when turned to engaging position, and means for preventing backward rotation of said element and consequent disengagement from said supporting plate.

11. The combination of a fixture, a supporting plate adapted to be secured to an outlet box and having an opening, a receptacle located behind said plate and having a portion projecting through said opening, said receptacle having a plurality of recesses, contacts located in said recesses, a combined fixture support and electrical connector, comprising an insulating base, contacts carried thereby, arranged to enter said recesses for engagement with the receptacle contacts, and mechanical supporting means for said fixture, comprising an element for supporting said fixture and arranged to turn about the axis of said base, said element having a plurality of retaining projections each adapted to pass through said supporting plate and to pass behind said plate when turned to engaging position.

12. The combination of a fixture, a supporting plate adapted to be secured to an outlet box and having an opening, a receptacle located behind said plate and having a portion projecting through said opening, said receptacle having a plurality of recesses, contacts located in said recesses, a combined fixture support and electrical connector, comprising an insulating base, contacts carried thereby, arranged to enter said recesses for engagement with the receptacle contacts, and mechanical supporting means for said fixture, comprising an element for supporting said fixture and arranged to turn about the axis of said base, said element having a plurality of retaining projections each adapted to pass through said supporting plate and to pass behind said plate when turned to engaging position, and manually operable means for preventing backward rotation of said element and consequent disengagement from said supporting plate.

13. The combination with a receptacle and a plug-in device having push-in contacts for engaging the receptacle contacts, of means for supporting said plug-in device in position with respect to said receptacle, comprising a flat apertured supporting plate, a connecting member swiveled with respect to said plug-in device, and having hook members engageable with said supporting plate by movement of said swivel member toward said plate and swivelly with respect to said plug to move the hook members through the aperture in the plate and cause them to engage behind the plate, and means for holding said hooks connected, comprising a latch member engaging said plate.

14. The combination with a receptacle and a plug-in device having push-in contacts for engaging the receptacle contacts, of means for supporting said plug-in device in position with respect to said receptacle, comprising a flat apertured supporting plate, a connecting member swiveled with respect to said plug-in device, and having hook members engageable with said supporting plate by movement of said swivel member toward said plate and swivelly with respect to said plug to move the hook members through the aperture in the plate and cause them to engage behind the plate, and means for holding said hooks connected, comprising a latching member slidably mounted on said swivel member.

15. The combination with a receptacle and a plug-in device having push-in contacts for engaging the receptacle contacts, of means for supporting said plug-in device in position with respect to said receptacle, comprising a flat supporting plate having apertures therethrough, and a member swiveled with respect to said plug-in device, and having hook members engageable with the apertures in said plate by movement of said swivel member toward said plate and swivelly with respect to said plug-in device, and means for holding said hook members connected comprising a latching member engaging the apertures in said plate.

16. The combination with a receptacle and a plug-in device having push-in contacts for engaging the receptacle contacts, of means for supporting said plug-in device in position with respect to said receptacle, com-

prising a flat apertured supporting plate, a connecting member swiveled with respect to said plug-in device, and having hook members engageable with said supporting plate by movement of said swivel member toward said plate and swivelly with respect to said plug, to move the hook members through the aperture in the plate and cause them to engage behind the plate, and means for holding said hooks connected, comprising a latch member engaging said plate, and a spring for holding said latching member in latched position.

17. The combination with a receptacle and a plug-in device having push-in contacts for engaging the receptacle contacts, of means for supporting said plug-in device in position with respect to said receptacle, comprising a flat apertured supporting plate, a connecting member swiveled with respect to said plug-in device, and having hook members engageable with said supporting plate by movement of said swivel member toward said plate and swivelly with respect to said plug, to move the hook members through the apertures in the plate and cause them to engage behind the plate, and means for holding said hooks connected, comprising a latch member engaging said plate, and a fixture supported by said swivel member.

18. In a lighting fixture, a wall portion comprising a receptacle having a face plate with a flat front provided with slots, a bracket portion comprising a casing having hook means which enter the face plate slots, a supporting means carried by said casing and a connecting plug mounted in said casing, and adapted to make electrical connections with said receptacle, said casing being adapted to slide relatively to the plug to bring the hook means into engagement with the edges of the slots.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 25th day of March, 1921.

LESLIE A. KEMPTON.