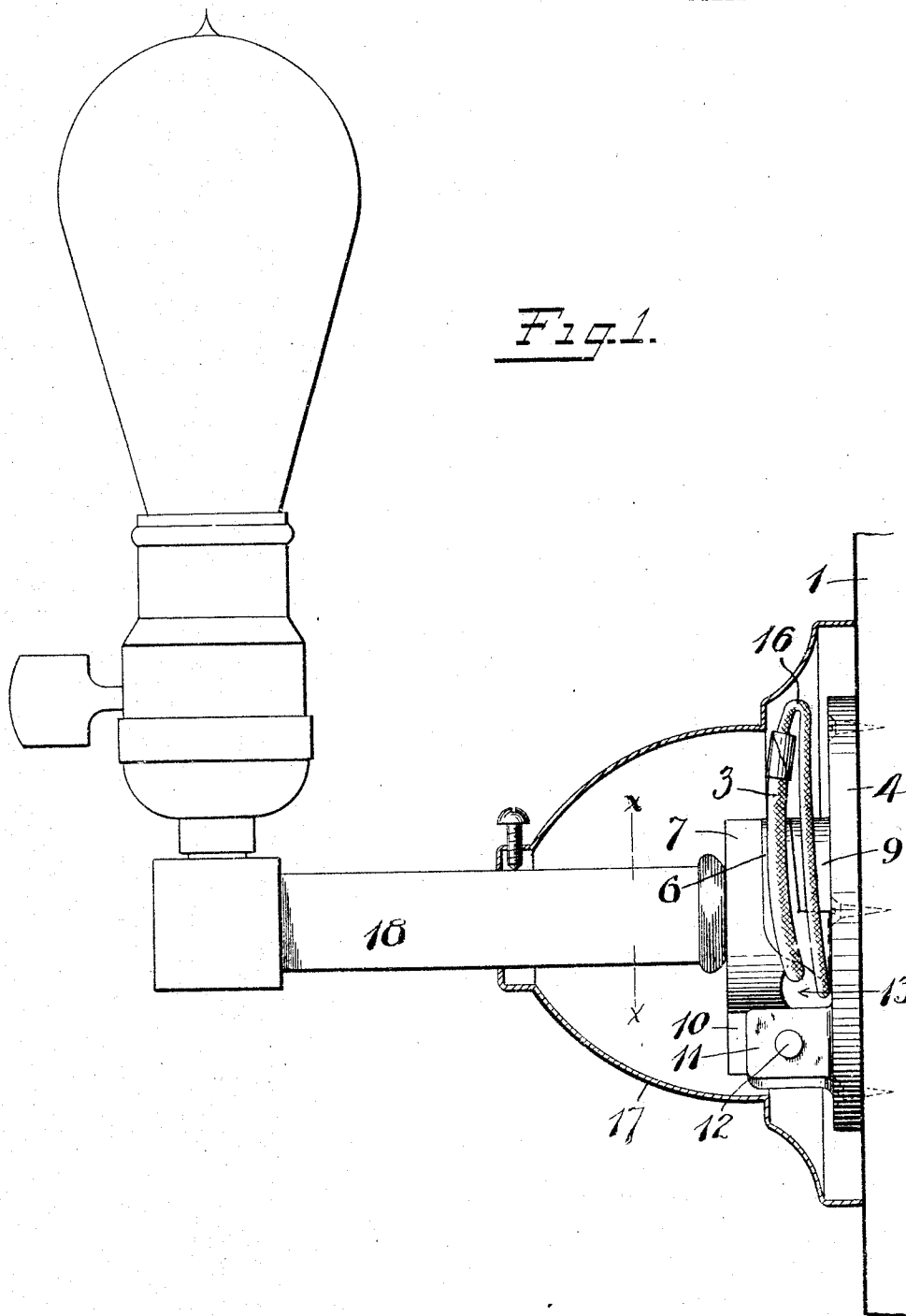


E. C. RUTH.
ELECTRIC FIXTURE FITTING.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 6, 1909.

956,603.

Patented May 3, 1910.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.

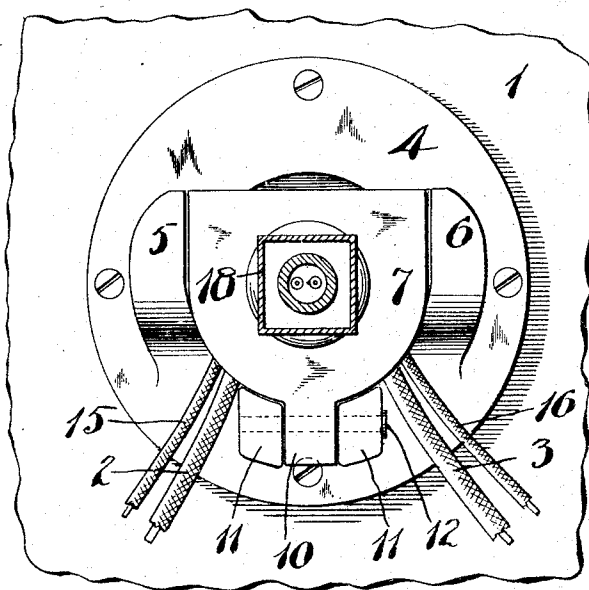


Fig. 3.

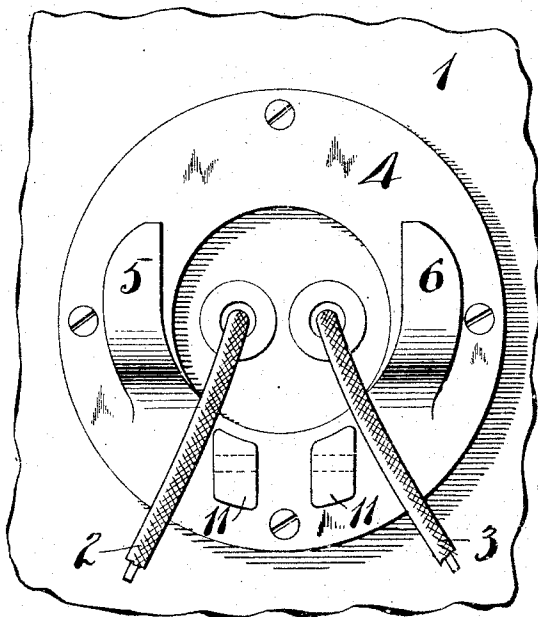
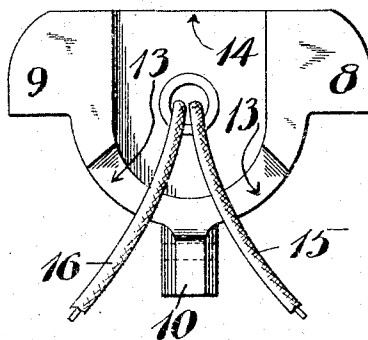


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ELECTRIC-FIXTURE FITTING.

956,603.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 3, 1910.

Application filed November 6, 1909. Serial No. 526,500.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD C. RUTH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Mount Vernon, Westchester county, New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Electric-Fixture Fittings, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in electric fixtures, the object being to provide a simple and effective means for permitting the fixture proper to be secured in place upon the wall or ceiling.

My improvement facilitates the connection of the wires, and in many ways affords various advantages that the expert in the art will fully appreciate.

In the accompanying drawings I have shown my invention as applied to a side wall fixture, although obviously the same or an equivalent construction may be applied with equal readiness to a ceiling.

In the drawings Figure 1 is a side elevation partly in section of my invention as in use and full-sized. Fig. 2 is a section on the plane of the line $x-x$ Fig. 1, the canopy being removed. Fig. 3 is a front view of the base plate. Fig. 4 is a rear end view of the coupling.

1 represents a wall, through which circuit wires 2—3 lead forwardly through a suitable opening.

4 is a base plate for supporting the fixture, the same being preferably of annular form or having a central passage for the wires. This base plate is secured to the wall in any suitable manner, as by wood screws.

5—6 are interlocking lugs projecting forwardly from the base plate 4 and being hooked preferably in the same direction.

7 is a coupling which is secured to the fixture in place of the well-known "crowfoot." This coupling has offset lugs 8—9 arranged to interlock respectively with the lugs 5—6 upon the base plate. 10 is another offset on the coupling 7 arranged to coöperate with one or more offsets 11—11 on the base plate 4, said offsets having registering holes through which a suitable pin 12 may be passed after the parts are assembled to prevent accidental displacement.

In the preferred form of the coupling 7, the same is hollow at the rear and has suitable outlets for the wires 2—3. As shown, two of these outlets are provided, one on each side of the offset 10, as indicated at

13—13, and one at the top, or opposite side, of the coupling, as indicated at 14 (Fig. 4). In ordinary use it would be preferable to employ the lower outlets 13—13, since in side-wall work the connections of the circuit wires may be more easily made.

15—16 are circuit wires leading from the fixture and arranged to be connected respectively with the wires 2—3, as the drawings indicate.

17 represents a canopy such as is provided on the majority of fixtures, said canopy being adjustable to and fro upon the stem 18 of the fixture. In many fixtures, owing to the shortness of the stems 18, it is impossible with the ordinary fittings to secure the bracket or fixture to the wall or ceiling without special tools or without great danger of injury to the insulation of the circuit wires. By the use of my improved fitting, the length of adjustment of the canopy interferes in no way with the hanging of the fixture or with the performing of perfect work involving soldering and taping of the joints between the circuit wires.

By my improvement the base plate may be secured to the wall before any of the connections are made. The wires 2—3 are then led through and placed in the desired openings. The connections between these wires and the fixture wires may then be made and the fixture may then be hung on the base plate, or, indeed, the fixture may be hung upon the base plate before the wires are connected, it being merely necessary to slip the canopy forward far enough to afford clearance for the mere thickness of the wire joints, say approximately half an inch. When the joints have been properly made and the fixture hung and locked by the pin 12, the connected wires may be turned back into the space behind the canopy and the latter moved back to its final position and secured in the usual manner.

While I am aware that various modifications may be made in the particular form of construction herein shown, I have found the form illustrated and described to be preferable in that it adapts the fixture for side wall and ceiling work, the particular form shown being equally good in either connection. As shown, the strain of the bracket is taken by two powerful lugs, which are so arranged as to prevent the bracket from falling, even though the pin 12 is not applied. In overhead use, of course, the pin,

or an equivalent means, should be employed for locking the parts together. It should be understood that the pin need not necessarily fit with exactness, its function merely being to safeguard the connection of the parts from accidental displacement.

It is obvious that this invention is applicable to any form of fixture which is provided with a stem, said fixture stem being connected directly to the coupling 7, as shown, or indirectly thereto, by means of the well known insulating joint such as is ordinarily required where a conduit or flexible steel cable system is installed. The base 4 may be secured directly to the wall (as shown) or indirectly thereto through the medium of the well known appropriate outlet box, also such as is regularly employed in the last mentioned systems.

20 What I claim is:

1. In an electric fixture fitting, a base plate arranged to be secured to the wall and having a passage therethrough, a coupling arranged to be secured to the fixture and having a passage therethrough, cooperating interlocking lugs carried by both of said parts, each of said parts having a clearance passage at the side for the passage of circuit wires.

2. In an electric fixture fitting, a base plate arranged to be secured to the wall and having a passage therethrough, a coupling arranged to be secured to the fixture and having a passage therethrough, cooperating interlocking lugs carried by both of said parts, each of said parts having a clearance passage at the side for the passage of circuit wires, one of said lugs being hook-shaped.

3. In an electric fixture fitting, a base plate arranged to be secured to the wall and having a passage therethrough, a coupling arranged to be secured to the fixture and

having a passage therethrough, cooperating interlocking lugs on opposite sides of the passage through said base plate, each of said parts having a clearance passage at the side for the passage of circuit wires, one of said lugs being hook-shaped.

4. In an electric fixture fitting, a base plate arranged to be secured to the wall and having a passage therethrough, a coupling arranged to be secured to the fixture and having a passage therethrough, cooperating interlocking lugs carried by both of said parts, each of said parts having a clearance passage at the side for the passage of circuit wires, certain of said lugs having a registering pin passage and a locking pin adapted to said passage.

5. In an electric fixture fitting, a base plate having an opening therethrough for the passage of circuit wires, a hooked lug on each side of said opening, the hooked ends of said lugs projecting in the same direction, a coupling arranged to be secured to the stem of a fixture, lugs arranged to engage with the hooked lugs on the base plate, and means to prevent the accidental disengagement of said parts when assembled.

6. In an electric fixture fitting, a base plate having an opening therethrough for the passage of circuit wires, a hooked lug on each side of said opening, the hooked ends of said lugs projecting in the same direction, a coupling arranged to be secured to the stem of a fixture, lugs arranged to engage with the hooked lugs on the base plate, and means to prevent the accidental disengagement of said parts when assembled, said means comprising a lock pin engaging both of said parts.

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