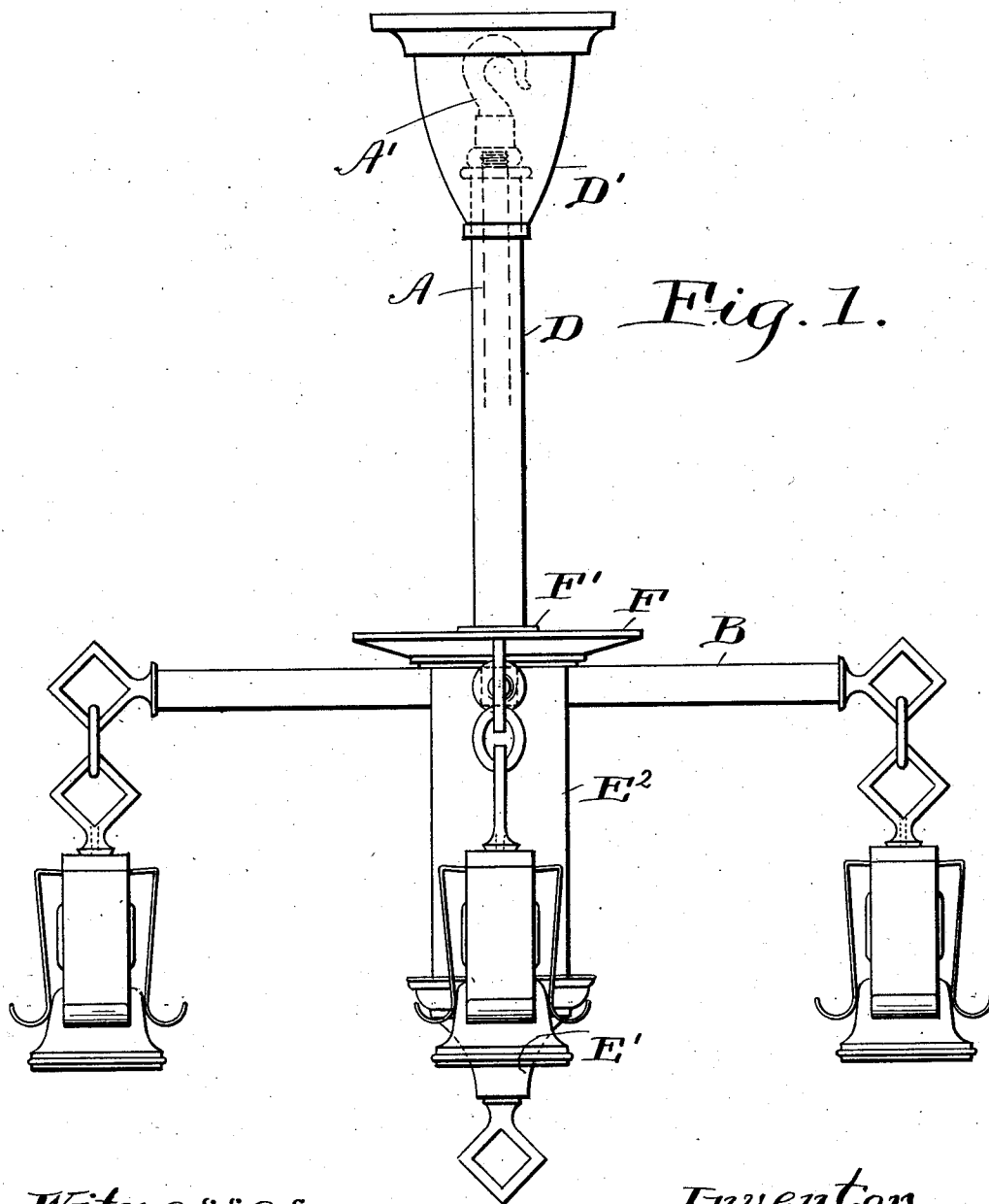


W. LUMLEY.  
FOLDING CHANDELIER.  
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 27, 1909.

1,023,085.

Patented Apr. 9, 1912.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses.  
*E. B. Gilchrist.*  
*H. B. Sullivan.*

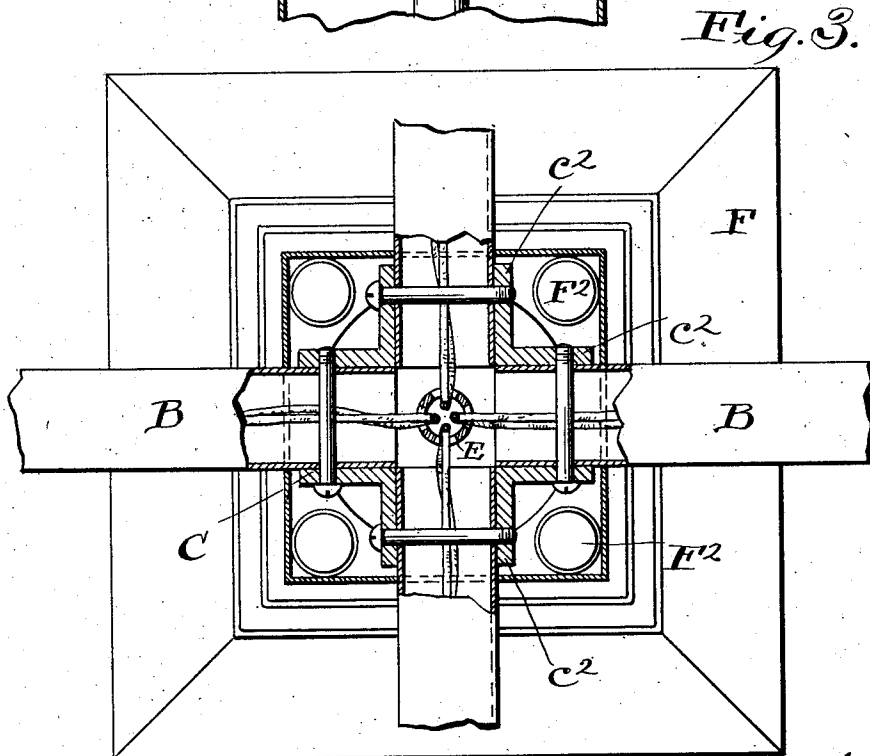
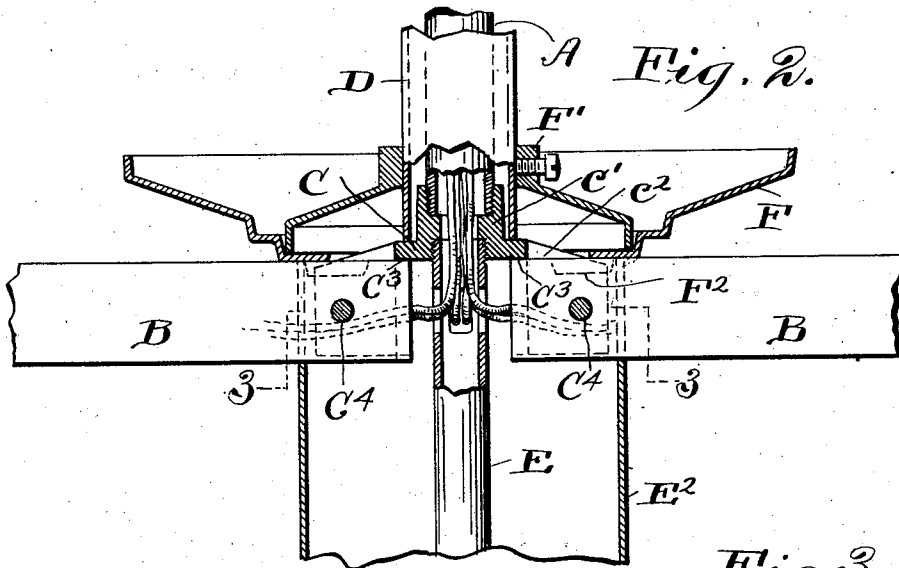
Inventor.  
*Wilfrid Lumley*  
by  
*Shurline Woodward*  
Attys.

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3 SHEETS-SHEET 2.

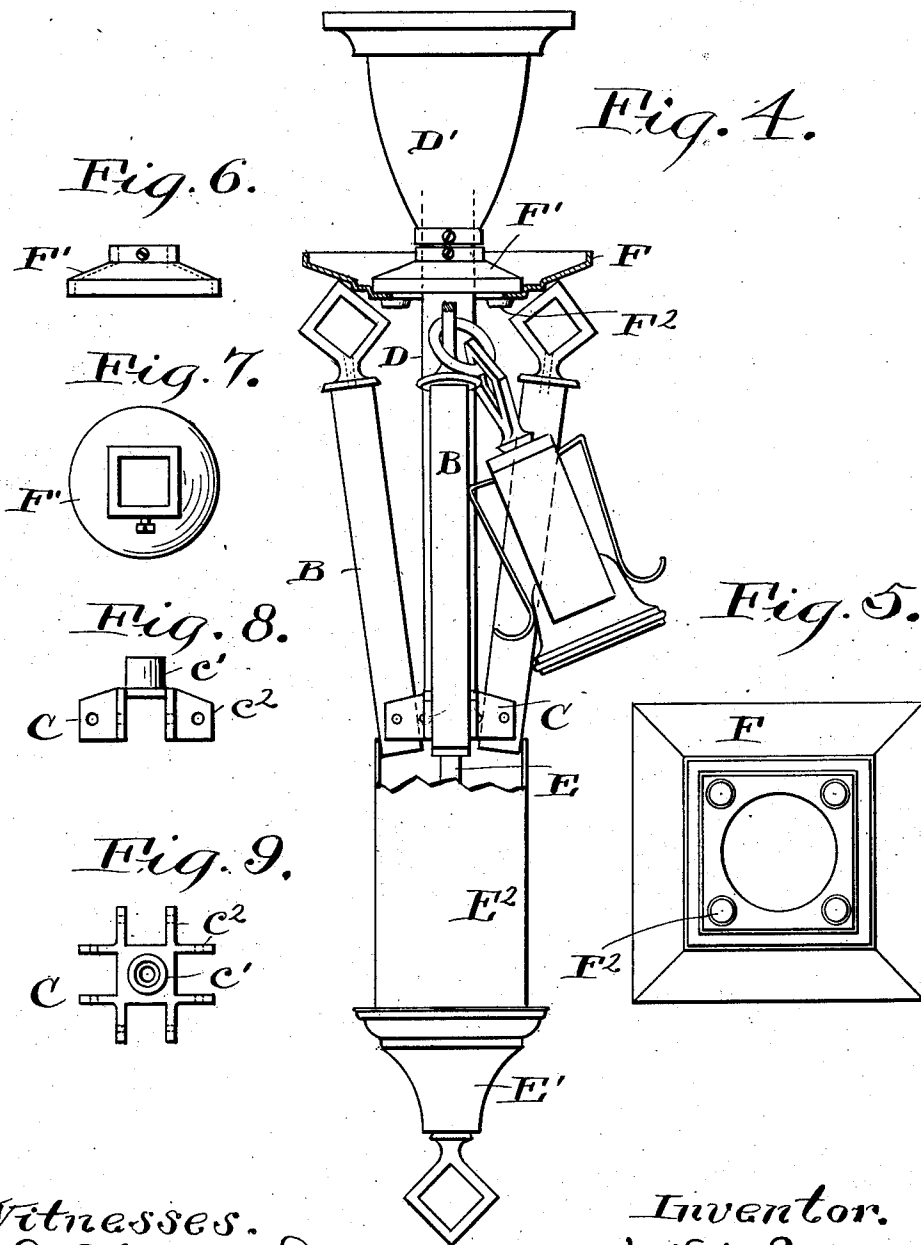


Witnesses.  
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H. B. Sullivan

Inventor  
Wilfred Lumley  
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**1,023,085.**

3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.



Witnesses.  
E. B. Gilchrist,  
H. R. Sullivan

Inventor.  
Wilfrid Lumley  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILFRID LUMLEY, OF EAST CONNEAUT, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE CONNEAUT COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF OHIO.

## FOLDING CHANDELIER.

1,023,085.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 9, 1912.

Application filed January 27, 1909. Serial No. 474,388.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILFRID LUMLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at East Conneaut, in the county of Ashtabula and State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Folding Chandeliers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the present invention is to provide an improved fixture for electric lights, and the invention is particularly directed to a construction in the nature of a chandelier having a number of arms projecting from a single central supporting stem.

The purpose of the invention is to produce a structure which may be folded or compacted into a space smaller than that which it occupies when installed in position, without in any manner impairing the ornamental effect of the design and without producing any complication in the electrical installation or weakening the structure so that it will not perform its functions in a thoroughly efficient manner.

The above and other advantages it will be seen are obtained in the embodiment of my invention described in the following specification with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of an electric chandelier to which my invention has been applied. Fig. 2 is an enlarged vertical transverse section showing the details of structure at the points where the lateral projecting arms of the chandelier are secured to the supporting body. Fig. 3 is a cross-section looking upward along the line 3—3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a side elevation partly broken away and partly in section showing the lateral arms of the chandelier folded upward into compact position; one of the pendant sockets being illustrated in place. Fig. 5 is a bottom plan of the crown plate by which the horizontal arms are held in the lateral position against accidental upward displacement. Fig. 6 is a side elevation of the locking disk which fastens down the crown plate. Fig. 7 is a top plan of the locking disk. Fig. 8 is a side elevation of the supporting spider to which the horizontal arms are pivotally connected. Fig. 9 is a plan view of the supporting spider shown in Fig. 8.

In the various figures it will be seen that

I provide the chandelier with a supporting tube A through which the electric connections are led to the arms B of the chandelier; said tube having at its upper end a nut provided with a hook A', which may be replaced by other suitable means, for securing the structure to the ceiling or an overhead hanger. On to the bottom of the supporting conduit is secured a hollow spider C having a perforate tubular boss C' which is interiorly threaded for the purpose of receiving the lower end of the supporting conduit A and is provided with lateral projecting wings C<sup>2</sup> on which are pivoted the horizontal arms of the chandelier. The spider is further provided with suitably located supporting surfaces C<sup>3</sup> spaced a proper distance away from the pivots C<sup>4</sup>, against which surfaces a portion of each arm takes when in its extended position. I have shown but one of these supporting surfaces for each arm in the present drawing.

Resting on the spider and surrounding the tube A is a jacket D of suitable shape and material and supporting at the upper end thereof a canopy D' adapted to cover the joint between the chandelier and the ceiling. From the lower side of the spider is suspended a tie-rod E having at its lower end an ornamental nut E' for securing in position the finishing shell or jacket E<sup>2</sup> forming the centerpiece of the chandelier. The upper end of the jacket E<sup>2</sup>, which is rectangular, is designed to be upon a level with the upper face of the horizontal arms when the latter are thrown out into position. The sides, in this last named jacket, are notched or cut away at their upper edges to receive the arms as they are turned downward and to closely fit the same as shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3.

A crown or finishing plate F, which in the present illustration is shown as made in one piece, is vertically movable over the jacket D and is adapted to rest close upon the upper face of the projecting arms B, so that, when it is in its lower position, where it may be secured by means of the sliding locking ring F' shown, it forms a close finishing fit with the arms B and, it may furthermore be noted, that the arms will be held in their true horizontal position and will not be subject to accidental upward displacement. On the lower face of the crown are four circular bosses F<sup>2</sup>

stamped in the metal and in position so as to fit between the angular corners of the lower casing. This is an advantageous structure since it facilitates getting the parts into position, there being no slow accurate fitting required.

The electric connections for the chandelier are drawn down through the hollow supporting stem A and the perforations in the upper end of the tie-bolt E or equivalent structure, which thus in effect forms a prolongation of the stem A, into the horizontal hollow arms and to the socket pieces hanging therefrom.

When it is desired to fold the chandelier for the purpose of packing or shipping the same, the locking ring F', above referred to, is slid up the jacket D; its set screw having been first loosened. The set screw is again tightened when the ring is at the upper end of the jacket and it is thus held in that location temporarily. The crown F may now be slipped upward and each of the horizontal arms turned up as shown in Fig. 4 so that they support the crown piece. Ordinarily the frictional resistance of the hinges or pivots on which the horizontal arms turn will be sufficient to keep them in this folded position, but some wrapping may be given a turn about the arms so as to insure that they will not fall down or project outward accidentally during shipping.

It will be seen that with the arrangement thus described it is possible to keep a chandelier of considerable dimensions in one-third or one-fourth of the space ordinarily occupied by it, and this is a matter of the greatest consequence to the dealer who keeps a large stock on hand, since it either trebles the capacity of his storage room or else cuts to one-third the rent for his storage, as the case may be. It is also an important matter in the shipping of the goods.

It will be seen that I have obtained the advantages herein described without in any manner impairing the ornamental effect of the chandelier which, as seen by reference to Fig. 1, is precisely the same as if the chandelier were made up of fixed and immovable parts the same as has heretofore been customary.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. A chandelier comprising a tubular supporting stem adapted to contain electric light wires, a spider attached near the lower end of said stem, tubular arms adapted to contain electric light wires and pivotally supported on said spider, and supporting means for sustaining the said arms in their extended position, said tubular stem, said spider and arms having openings therein through which said wires may be led.

2. A chandelier comprising a tubular supporting stem adapted to contain electric

light wires, a spider near the lower end of said stem, tubular arms pivotally supported by said spider and adapted to contain electric light wires, said tubular stem having openings therein, means establishing communication between said openings and said arms through which said wires may be led, and a crown plate surrounding the stem and adapted to rest on the upper face of the projecting arms when they are in their horizontal position, said crown plate being movable upwardly along the stem to allow said arms to be swung upwardly.

3. A chandelier for electric light fixtures comprising a stem and a spider carried thereby, tubular branch arms adapted to carry electric light wires and pivotally connected to said spider, means of communication between said stem and said tubular branch arms, a shell-like jacket supported beneath the spider and having notches in its upper edge fitted closely to the branch arms in their horizontal position.

4. A chandelier for electric light fixtures comprising a stem having a spider carried thereby, tubular branch arms adapted to carry electric light wires and pivotally connected to said spider, means of communication between said stem and said branch arms, a shell-like jacket supported beneath the spider and fitted closely to the lower face of the branch arms in their horizontal position, and a crown plate vertically movable along said stem and adapted to fit close to the upper faces of said arms when the arms are in their horizontal position.

5. A chandelier having a tubular stem, a spider on said stem, projecting arms connected to said spider, a jacket beneath the spider, said jacket being open at its upper end and having angular corners at said end, and a crown plate adapted to rest upon the upper edge of said jacket when the arms are in a horizontal position, said crown plate having circular bosses on the lower face thereof spaced to fit closely inside said angular corners of the jacket.

6. A chandelier comprising a tubular supporting stem adapted to contain electric light wires, a spider carried by said stem, and tubular arms carried by the spider and pivotally mounted thereon, said spider having supporting surfaces against which the inner end of the tubular arms takes when in extended position.

7. A carrier for electric lights comprising a tubular stem, a tubular tie-rod connected therewith and tubular arms adapted to contain wires, means of communication between said tubular stem, tie rod and said tubular arms, means for sustaining the said arms in extended position and permitting them to be readily folded to a position approximately parallel with the axis of the stem without disturbing the wiring.

8. A chandelier comprising a tubular supporting stem, a body secured thereon, tubular arms, supported on said body and movable in relation thereto and to said stem to such an extent as to permit them to be folded approximately parallel to said stem, and means of communication between said parts for the passage of electric light wires.

9. A carrier for electric lights, comprising a tubular stem, a spider secured thereto, a tubular tie-rod secured to said spider, said spider having means of communication between said stem and said tie-rod, tubular arms pivoted to said spider, said spider having supporting shoulders to the rear of the pivotal point of said arms, against which a portion of the tubular arms engage when in extended position.

10. A carrier for electric lights comprising a hollow stem and a body, means being provided for holding the stem and the body in fixed relative position, hollow arms normally held in said body in extended position with reference to said stem and in fixed relation thereto, but adapted to be folded to a position approximately parallel to said stem, and wires forming current connections

for the lights carried by said arms arranged in said stem and arms so that the connections may remain uninterrupted when the arms are folded as aforesaid and returned to their normal positions again.

11. A carrier for electric lights comprising a hollow stem and a body, means being provided for holding the stem and the body in fixed relative position, hollow arms normally held in said body in extended position and secured against displacement by a part which can upon occasion be displaced in the longitudinal direction of said stem to allow said arms to be released and folded to a position approximately parallel with said stem, and wires forming current connections for the lights carried by said arms arranged in said stem and arms so that the connections may remain uninterrupted when the arms are folded as aforesaid and restored to normal position.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

WILFRID LUMLEY.

Witnesses:

H. R. SULLIVAN,  
J. M. WOODWARD.