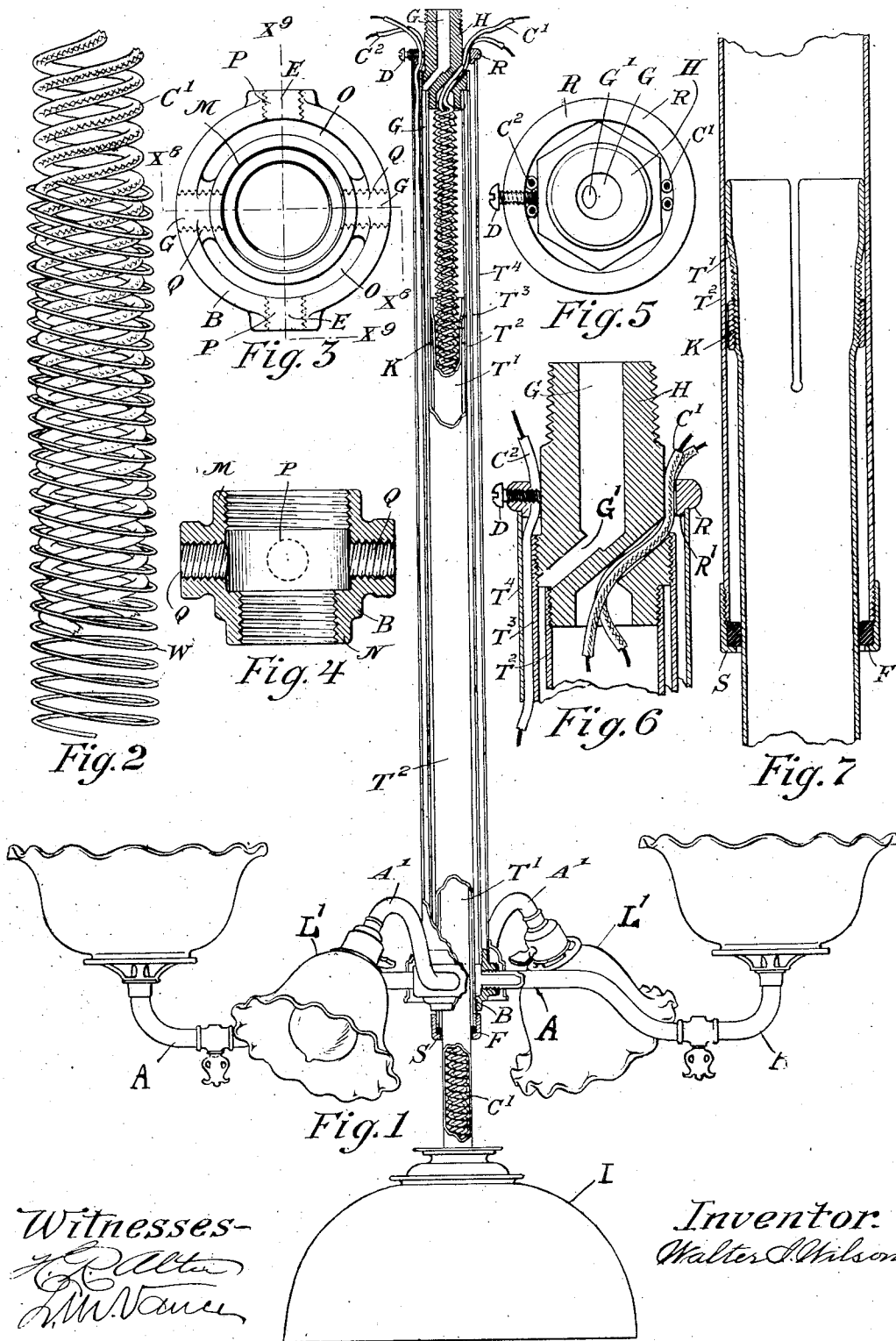


No. 888,376.

PATENTED MAY 19, 1908.

W. I. WILSON.
EXTENSIBLE CHANDELIER.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 1, 1907.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses-
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EXTENSIBLE CHANDELIER.
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

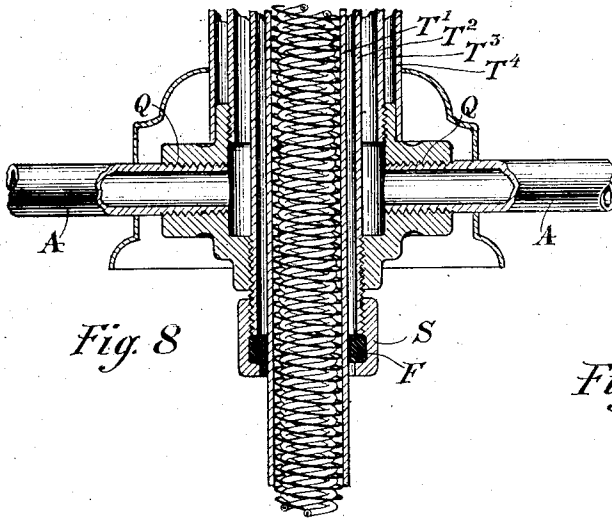


Fig. 8

Fig. 10

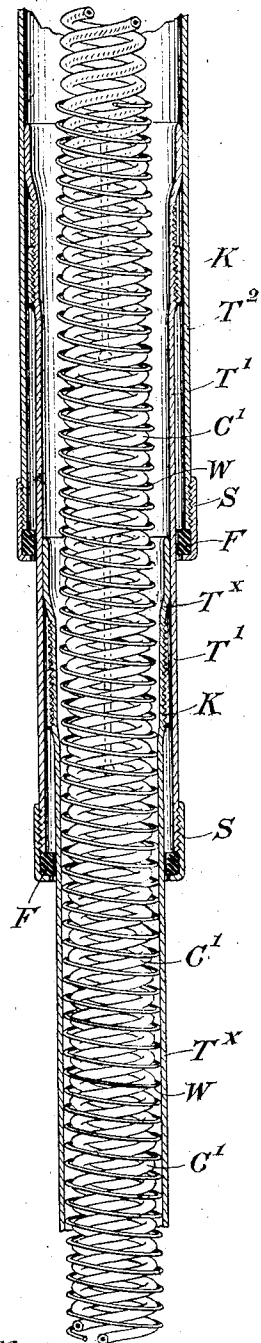
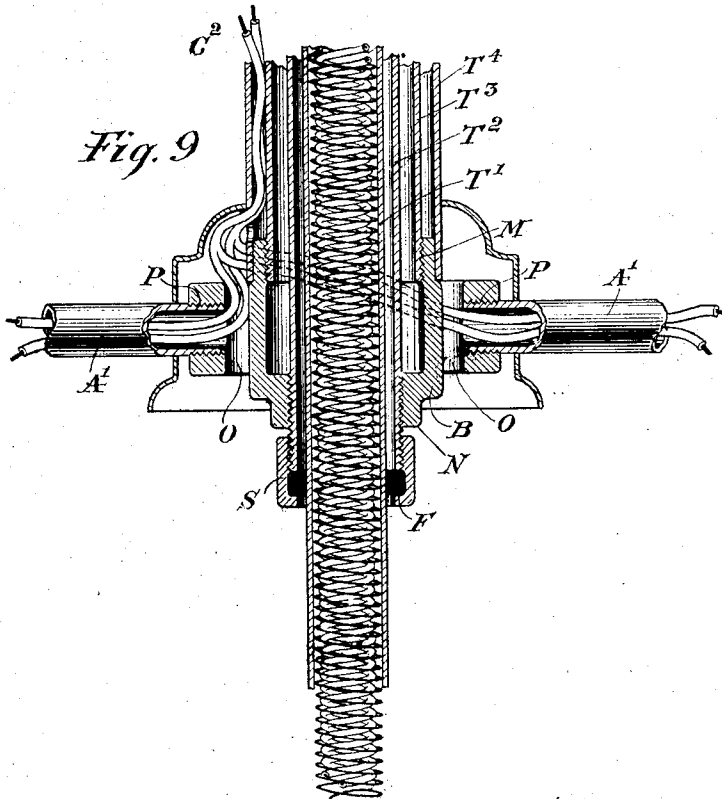


Fig. 9

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER I. WILSON, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

EXTENSIBLE CHANDELIER.

No. 888,376.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 19, 1908.

Application filed March 1, 1907. Serial No. 360,004.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER I. WILSON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented a new and useful Extensible Chandelier, of which the following is a specification.

The object of the invention is to produce a practical, simple, cheap, and durable extensible chandelier which may be easily adjusted to different heights.

I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which

Figure 1 is a vertical sketch of the entire fixture drawn partly in perspective and partly in section. Fig. 2 is a vertical view of the coils which extends from one end of the fixture to the other. Fig. 3 is a top view of the body of the fixture. Fig. 4 is a vertical section of the body. Fig. 5 is a top view of the head and adjacent parts, showing the method of bringing conductors out. Fig. 6 is a vertical section of the head and adjacent parts. Fig. 7 is a section of the friction device collar stop and bushing. Fig. 8 is an enlarged vertical cross section on line x^8-x^8 Fig. 3, showing the construction of parts adjacent thereto. Fig. 9 is an enlarged vertical cross section on line x^9-x^9 Fig. 3, showing the construction of parts adjacent thereto. Fig. 10 is an enlarged vertical section similar to Fig. 7 showing a modification in which a greater number of telescopic tubes are employed.

The tubing may most clearly be designated as T^1 being the 1st or inside tubing, T^2 being the 2nd tubing from the center, T^3 being the 3rd from the center and T^4 being the 4th from the center.

Fig. 2— C^1 represents the conductors which carry the current from the top of the fixture to the extensible light or lights. This conductor may be what is known as lamp cord size #18, the two strands being separated and wound side by side around a rod close together. The whole thing is then pushed into the wire guard W, then the rod withdrawn. This wire guard W is a very small single wire with its coils wound close together and in an opposite direction from C^1 . Guard W should be made of the very best steel wire such as "piano wire". The function of the guard W is principally to protect C^1 from being worn or becoming tangled or catching on the tension device at the top of T^1 . The

upper end of the guard W is made fast to the upper end of T^2 as is also C^1 . The lower end of the guard W is made fast to the lower end of T^1 as is also C^1 . By this arrangement you may pull T^1 almost out of T^2 and have a dis-interrupted circuit from the top end of T^2 to the bottom end of T^1 . Any number of tubes telescoping one within the other may be used as shown in Fig. 10 by providing a similar stop as S and a similar friction as shown in Fig. 7 and another tube T^4 inside of tube T^1 and attaching one end of the coils to the adjacent end of the smallest tubing and the other end of the coils to the adjacent end of the largest tubing. This fixture may be screwed to the ceiling, wall or floor as the case may demand. A distributor connection B is arranged at the lower end of the tube T^2 and has an internally threaded annular upper portion M into which the lower end of tube T^3 is screwed, and having an internally threaded lower portion N of less diameter, into which the lower part of tube T^2 is screwed or soldered. The distributor connection is provided with two segmental openings O as clearly shown in Figs. 3 and 9. The outer tube T^4 is arranged with its lower end nesting with the annular portion M. The distributor connection has two threaded orifices P which communicate with the openings O respectively, and is also provided with two threaded orifices Q which pass entirely through the wall of the connection B but do not communicate with openings O. A gas channel is formed between tubes T^2 and T^3 with which gas channel gas arms A communicate, the latter being screwed in orifices Q. Electric light arms A' are screwed in the orifices P. The lower end of tube T^2 extends below the body B and a stop S is screwed to the extreme lower end of tube T^2 .

Fig. 5 and Fig. 6 represent the head or casting H. The lower portion has two threaded portions, the smallest is screwed into the top of T^2 and the larger threaded portion is screwed into the top of T^3 , thus giving a channel for the gas out through the channel G and duct G^1 . R represents a clamp ring, having a depending bead R^1 and set screw D which is slipped on the head H to keep T^4 in place and also conductors C^1 and C^2 . The top end of H may be threaded $\frac{1}{2}$ " standard so as to fit in any ordinary fitting.

Fig. 7 shows a section of the friction device which consists of slotting the upper end of

T¹ then by slipping the end on a mandrel and pounding it until it is swelled so as to hold about three times the required weight. Then threading the lower portion of the slot-
 5 ted portion and screwing on the collar K until the friction is reduced to just a little more than what is required to hold up the extensible parts.

Fig. 7. The lower part shows the stop S
 10 and the bushing F. The stop S is screwed upon the lower end of T² to prevent T¹ from pulling out when being extended. Bushing F is a guide for T² and should be made of some semi-hard substance, such as fiber or
 15 hard leather, so as not to scratch and disfigure the plating on T¹. When the friction becomes worn all that is necessary is to unscrew stop S and pull T¹ out as far as the collar K, then with a pipe wrench or a pair of
 20 gas pliers, unscrew collar K until you get the required friction.

The sketch shows but one light L, being extensible. However, any number of lights may be attached to the extensible part in
 25 any manner seen fit. If it is so desired, the two electric lights L¹ shown to be stationary may be omitted in that place entirely or attached to the extensible part, by using a body something like casting "B", Figs. 3
 30 & 4. If what is termed as a straight electric fixture is desired, the gas arms "A" may be omitted, also tubing T³. If all three electric lights are desired to be extensible casting "B" furnished with lights L¹ may be screwed
 35 onto the lower end of T¹. Tubing T³ and T⁴ may then be omitted.

I claim:

1. In an extensible chandelier, a distributor connection having an annular upper portion
 40 for the attachment of tubes T³ and T⁴, and having a lower portion of less diameter for the attachment of tube T², and having segmental openings with threaded orifices communicating therewith for the attachment
 45 of electric light arms, and having threaded orifices which pass clear through the wall of the distributor and communicate with the space between tubes T² and T³ for the attachment of gas arms.

2. In an extensible chandelier, a head
 50 having a hexagonal portion and a threaded flange below the hexagonal portion, a threaded extension below the flange and of less diameter, a tube fastened to the flange, an inner
 55 tube fastened to the threaded extension thus forming a space between said tubes, said head having a gas duct extending from the top and offset to communicate with the space between said tubes, said head having a
 60 passage extending from the bottom and having an offset communicating with the exterior of the head to enable a conductor being extended from externally of the head into the inner tube.

3. In an extensible chandelier a plurality
 65 of nested sliding tubes, a coiled conductor with its coils extending completely through the nest of tubes whereby when the tubes are retracted the inner tube forms a receptacle for all the coils thereby enabling a maximum
 70 number of coils to be employed, the upper inside sliding ends of the respective tubes being enlarged and slotted to form spring fingers which frictionally bear against the inside of the tubes in which they slide, the
 75 spring fingers being threaded, and nuts screwed on the respective threaded ends of said spring fingers and their friction against the inner walls of the tubes, said nuts being
 80 freely slidable within the respective tubes, said nuts also acting as stops coacting with terminal annular abutments on the lower ends of the tubes.

4. In an extensible chandelier a distributor
 85 connection having an annular upper portion, a tube T³ attached thereto, a tube T⁴ receiving said annular portion, the distributor connection having a lower portion of less diameter and a tube T² attached thereto, and hav-
 90 ing segmental openings with threaded orifices communicating therewith for the attachment of electric light arms, and having threaded orifices which pass clear through the wall of the distributor and communicate
 95 with the space between tubes T² and T³ for the attachment of gas arms, a tube T¹ inside of tube T² and an extensible conductor extending through said tube from the lower end of tube T¹ to the upper terminal end of
 100 the set of tubes.

5. In an extensible chandelier a head having a hexagonal portion and a threaded flange below the hexagonal portion, a threaded extension below the flange and of less diameter,
 105 a tube fastened to the flange, an inner tube fastened to the threaded extension thus forming a space between said tubes, said head having a gas duct extending from the top and offset to communicate with the space between said tubes, said head having a
 110 passage extending from the bottom and having an offset communicating with the interior of the head, a sliding tube inside said inner tube, a distributor connection at the
 115 lower end of said first two tubes, a lamp socket at the lower end of said sliding tube, and an extensible conductor extended from externally of said head through said offset and through the tubes to the lamp socket.
 120

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WALTER I. WILSON.

Witnesses:

ALBERT H. MERRILL,
 FRANK N. BURLEIGH.