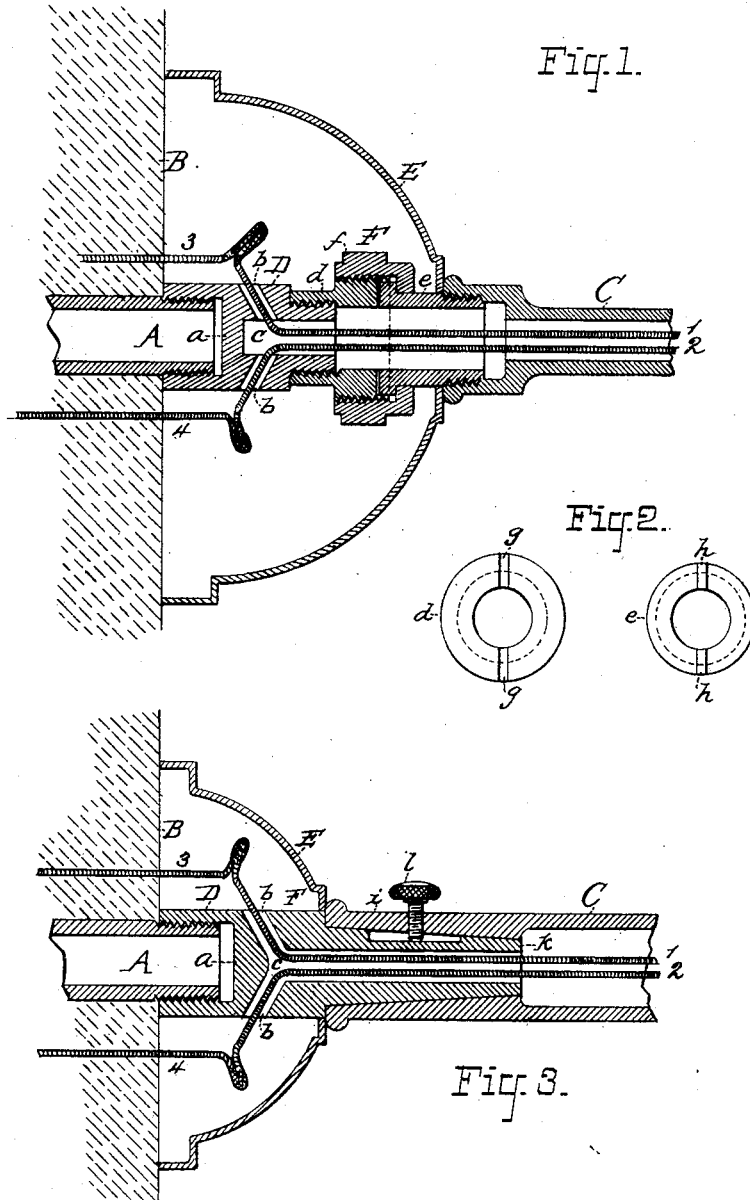


(No Model.)

L. STIERINGER.  
ELECTRICAL FIXTURE.

No. 266,549.

Patented Oct. 24, 1882.



ATTEST:

Julian A. Muddle.  
Edward H. Pyatt

INVENTOR:

Luther Stieringer,  
By Rich. D. A. Dyer,  
Att'y.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LUTHER STIERINGER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## ELECTRICAL FIXTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 266,549, dated October 24, 1882.

Application filed June 14, 1882. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LUTHER STIERINGER, of New York city, in the county and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Electrical Fixtures, of which the following is a specification.

The object I have in view is such an improvement in the sustaining-joints of fixtures for electric lamps that the fixtures can be supported or suspended from the gas-pipe of a house, and the gas used in other fixtures, the joint being constructed to shut off the gas at the fixture, and to allow the wires to be passed into or out of the fixture for wiring the same internally without passing through such gas-pipe; and my object is, further, to produce a sustaining-joint by which the fixture can be secured to a pipe projecting from the wall or ceiling without turning the fixture itself and without danger of the fixture being accidentally turned while in position, and of cutting the wires or abrading the insulating covering of the wires.

Means for carrying out the invention are shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional view of a supporting-joint embodying both features of the invention. Fig. 2 represents the meeting faces of the special union used in the joint, and Fig. 3 is a sectional view of a modified form of the joint.

A is a pipe projecting from the wall or ceiling; B, which pipe may be the gas-pipe of the house; and C is the arm of a bracket or the stem of a chandelier, through the interior of which pass the main fixture wires 1 2, which are joined to the wall or ceiling wires 3 4, running to the fixture along the surface of the wall or ceiling, or carried within the wall or ceiling, and projecting outwardly through one or more holes close to the pipe A.

D is a joint provided with a female or male screw-thread, and turning upon or into A. This joint is provided with a solid portion, *a*, which closes the end of A and prevents the escape of gas therefrom, thus allowing ordinary gas-fixtures or combined gas and electric light fixtures to be used in the same house with the electric-light fixtures. The joint D is provided with one or more openings, *b*, of the proper size and shape to permit conduct-

ing-wires to be readily passed through the same without passing through the gas-pipe, and the joint also has an internal bore, *c*, extending from its outer end to the solid portion *a*, through which the wires from the arm or stem C pass; or instead of a central bore and one or more openings extending into it the joint may be provided with one or more slots in its side, along which the wires from the interior of the fixture will run. A shell, cap, or canopy, E, covers the joint, and the wires 1 2 and 3 4 are joined within the cap or canopy, as shown. To permit of attaching the fixture to the supporting-pipe without turning the fixture, the supporting or sustaining point has another section, F, which is preferably what is known in the gas-fixture trade as a "union," but which is provided with means to prevent the accidental turning of the fixture in use, and the consequent cutting or abrading of the insulating covering of the conducting-wires. The union is composed of parts *d e*, which are joined by a screw-cap, *f*. The part *d* has a male screw-thread, with which a female thread on the cap *f* engages, and the part *e* has a shoulder against which a flange on the cap takes. The parts *d* and *e* are provided on their meeting faces with engaging depressions and ribs *g h*, which prevent the fixture from turning at the union, or a pin or pins on one part and a corresponding hole or holes on the other may be used for the purpose. The wires 1 2 pass through this union.

Instead of the peculiarly-constructed union, the joint shown in Fig. 3 may be employed. In that construction the arm or stem C has an angular socket, *i*, in which fits a similar plug, *k*, the parts being held together by a set-screw, *l*. The plug *k* may have a central bore, through which the wires 1 2 pass, or it may be slotted for that purpose.

It is evident that the two parts of the supporting-joint could be used separately, if desired, or combined in a single joint, as shown.

What I claim is—

1. The combination, with the gas-pipe of a house, of an electrical fixture having a hollow arm or stem supported from such gas-pipe, means for closing the end of the gas pipe at the wall or ceiling to prevent the escape of gas, and insulated electrical conductors forming the two parts of the circuit passing through

the interior of such hollow arm or stem, but outside of said gas-pipe, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with the gas-pipe of a  
5 house, of an electrical fixture having a hollow arm or stem supported from such gas-pipe, a supporting or sustaining joint connecting said arm or stem with said gas-pipe, and closing the end of such gas-pipe at the wall or ceiling,  
10 ing, an opening or openings in such joint leading to the interior of the hollow arm or stem, and insulated electrical conductors forming the two parts of the circuit, passing through such opening or openings into or out of the arm or  
15 stem and extending through the interior of said hollow arm or stem, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, with a supporting-pipe,  
20 of an electrical fixture, conducting-wires carried by such fixture, a joint connecting the fix-

ture and supporting-pipe, means for permitting the connection and disconnection of the fixture and pipe without turning such fixture, and means for preventing the turning of the fixture in use, substantially as set forth. 25

4. The combination, with a supporting-pipe, a fixture, and conducting-wires carried by such fixture for supplying electric light, of a connecting-joint composed of two parts, and a  
30 loose screw-collar securing them together without turning either part, the meeting faces of the two parts having means for locking them against turning independently, substantially as set forth.

This specification signed and witnessed the  
35 31st day of May, 1882.

LUTHER STIERINGER.

Witnesses:

WM. H. MEADOWCROFT,  
SAML. D. MOTT.