

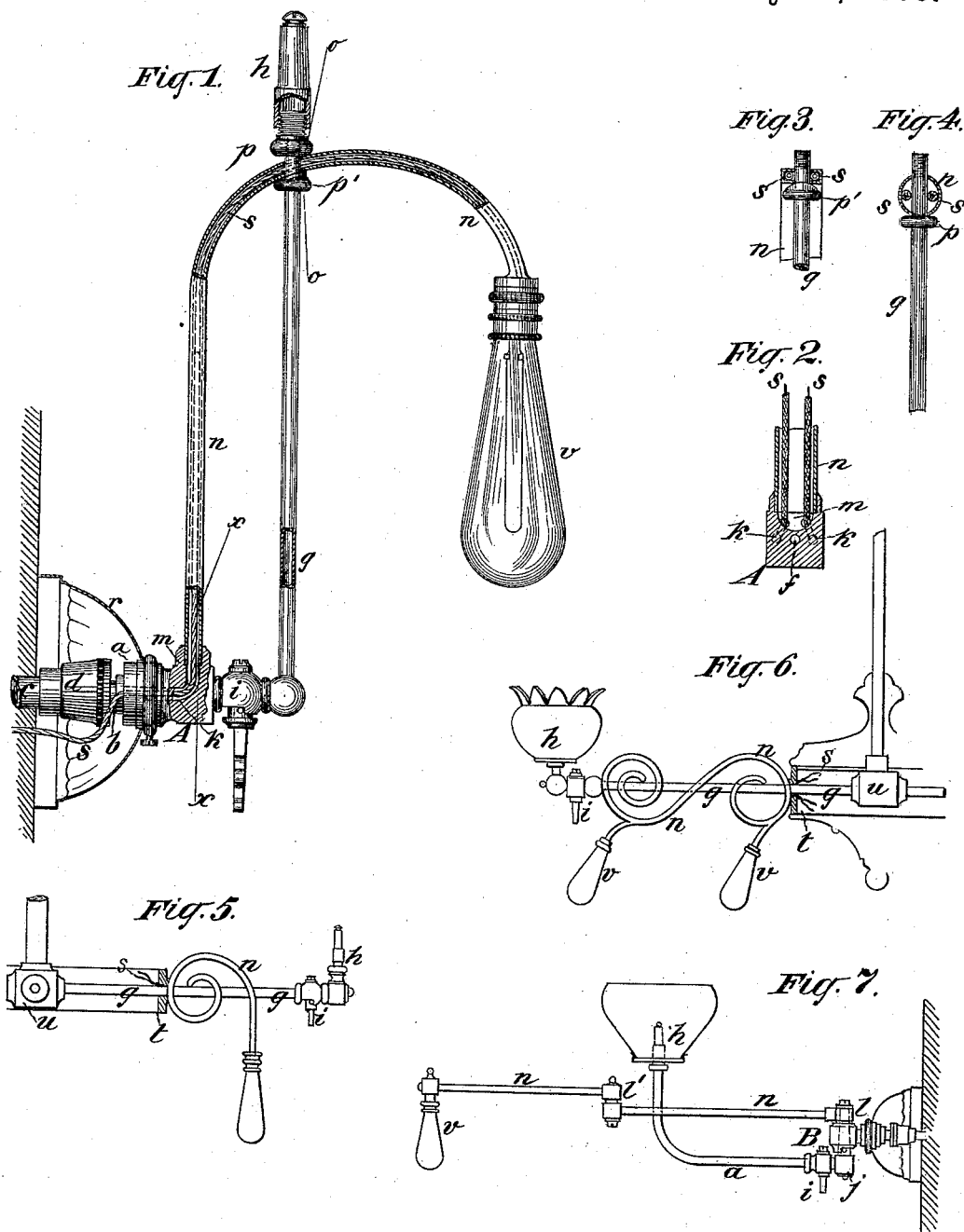
(No Model.)

S. B. H. VANCE.

COMBINED GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURE.

No. 383,332.

Patented May 22, 1888.



WITNESSES

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## COMBINED GAS AND ELECTRIC-LIGHT FIXTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 383,332, dated May 22, 1888.

Application filed January 31, 1887. Serial No. 225,973. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Combined Gas and Electric-Light Fixtures, of which the following is a specification.

My present invention applies either to wall-brackets—more particularly to those of a single joint—or to the arms of chandeliers, and it aims to arrange the gas and wire tubes in independent paths, which will yet serve to sustain each other, and at the same time present an ornamental appearance and allow of the electric lamp hanging in a pendent position, while the gas-light stands erect. To this end I construct the fixture with distinct gas and wire tubes springing from the same root or fittings, and extending parallel or contiguous and then crossing or intersecting each other, thereby forming a point of connection which serves to mutually sustain the tubes, from which point of intersection the wire-tube extends downward to receive the pendent electric lamp, while the gas-tube continues upward to receive the erect gas light.

My invention therefore consists, mainly, in the features here outlined and in details of construction, as hereinafter fully set forth.

In the drawings, Figure 1 presents a sectional side elevation of a simple wall-bracket constructed according to my invention. Fig. 2 is a cross section on *x x*. Fig. 3 is a section on *o o*, and Fig. 4 shows a modification of the parts in Fig. 3. Figs. 5 and 6 show different modifications or designs of my invention applied to chandeliers. Fig. 7 shows my invention applied to a jointed wall-bracket.

Referring to Fig. 1, *A* indicates the root fitting of the fixture, which has a central nipple, *b*, as usual, which is coupled with the gas-pipe *c*, projecting from the wall, by the insulated coupling *d*, in the ordinary way. This fitting *A* has a central gas-passage, *f*, Fig. 2, which extends through the same into the gas-cock *i*, which is cast on or secured to the front end of the fitting, and from said gas-cock proceeds the gas-pipe *g*, which in this form of my invention rises straight up and is tipped with the gas-burner *h*, as shown.

Through the rim or neck *a* of the fitting *A*,

outside the nipple *b*, there are bored two wire-holes, *k k*, (seen in Figs. 1 and 2,) which bend or curve upward at their outer ends on each side of the gas-passage and open into a lateral recess or socket, *m*, on the top of the fitting *A*, as well shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Into this socket is inserted the lower end of a flat wire-tube, *n*, which rises parallel with the gas-tube *g*, and, being thence curved at the top, crosses and intersects the gas-tube *g*, and thence proceeds in a graceful downward curve to receive at its tip the pendent electric lamp *o*. The flat wire-tube is perforated in the middle at the point of intersection to allow the gas-tube *g* to pass centrally through the same, and the curved wire-tube is secured to the gas tube by being clamped between an underlying ornamental shoulder, *p'*, on the gas-tube and an overlying nipple or fitting, *p*, screwed on the end of the gas-tube, thus attaching both tubes together at the point of intersection, so that they mutually sustain each other, thus securing stability. The gas-burner *h* is screwed directly on the nipple *p*, as shown in Fig. 1. The electric wires *s* are passed from the wall under the canopy *r* in through the wire-holes *k* in the fitting *A*, and thence up into the recess *m* and up through the wire-tube *n*, passing on each side of the gas-tube at the point of intersection, as seen in Fig. 3, and thence down to connect to the electric lamp, as will be readily understood from Figs. 1, 2, and 3. The wire-tube, instead of being flat, as in Figs. 1 and 3, may be round, as shown in Fig. 4, or of any other desired section; but flat is preferred. It may now be seen that this construction forms a very neat and simple fixture, as it insures the gas-tube being distinct from the wire-tube; yet both proceed contiguous and one crosses the other in a graceful and ornamental manner and mutually sustain each other at the crossing-point, while the wire-tube terminates pendent to receive the pendent electric light in the position most desired and favorable to said light, while the gas-tube terminates erect, as is most desirable for the gas-light.

The same principles of construction may of course be applied to the arms of chandeliers—that is, the identical form of fixture shown in Fig. 1 being used either for a wall-bracket or the arm of a chandelier. When used as the arm of

a chandelier, the fitting A will of course project from the ring of the chandelier (see *t* in Figs. 5 and 6) in the same relative position as it projects from the canopy *r* in Fig. 1, the gasway of the fitting being connected to the gas-pipes of the chandelier within the ring *t*, and the wires passing into the wireways from within said ring, as will be understood. My invention may, however, be embodied in various designs in chandeliers besides that shown in Fig. 1—for example, among others, in the manner shown in Figs. 5 and 6.

In Fig. 5 the gas pipe *g* proceeds straight out from the central gas-hub, *u*, and from the chandelier-ring *t*, and is terminated with the gas lamp or burner *h*, while the wire-tube *n* proceeds from the face of the ring at the origin of the gas tube, and, curving in the form of a scroll, crosses the gas tube and proceeds downward to receive the pendent electric lamp *v*. The electric wires are inserted through openings in the gas-ring into the wire-tube, as will be readily understood, and the pendent wire-tube is secured to the gas tube at the point or points of intersection by solder or any other suitable means. The construction is substantially the same in Fig. 6, except that the wire-tube has a more elaborate or double-scroll form and sustains the two pendent electric lamps.

In Fig. 7 the invention is embodied in a jointed wall-bracket. Both gas-tube *g* and wire-tube *n* proceed from the same root-fitting B, having a swing-joint at top and bottom, to which the respective tubes connect. The wire *n* proceeds straight out from the top joint, *l*, and has an intermediate joint, *l'*, and is terminated with the pendent electric lamp *v*. The gas-tube *g* proceeds from the lower joint, *j*, parallel with the wire-tube, and is curved up at the end, crossing the first section of the wire-tube, and thence stands erect to receive

the gas lamp *h*, as shown. The gas and wire tubes may be secured together in any suitable manner at the intersection, and the joints *l l'* of the wire-tube may be formed in any suitable way to permit the passage of the wires, while the gas-joint *j* is presumed to be made in the way of ordinary swing-joints of gas-brackets.

The root-fitting B in Fig. 7 is presumed to receive the gas and wires from the wall in exactly the same manner as in Fig. 1. In some cases the straight or erect tube may be used for the wires and the electric lamp, while the curved tube is used for the gas.

What I claim is—

1. In a combined fixture having independent gas and wire tubes proceeding contiguous and crossing each other between their roots and their extremities receiving the lights, collars *p p'* on one tube, between which the other tube is held at the point of intersection, substantially as set forth.

2. In a combined fixture, the combination, with a gas-tube, *g*, of a contiguous wire-tube, *n*, wider than the gas-tube and turned to cross the path of said tube, with the extremity of said gas-tube passed through the said wire-tube at the intersecting turn, with wires laid through the wire tube and passing at the intersecting point between the inner walls of the wire-tube and outer walls of gas-tube, substantially as shown and described.

3. In a combined fixture, the flat wire-tube *n*, laterally turned at the end of the round or narrow gas-tube *g*, extending parallel with the initial part of said flat wire-tube, and extending across and through the same at the lateral turn thereof, substantially as shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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