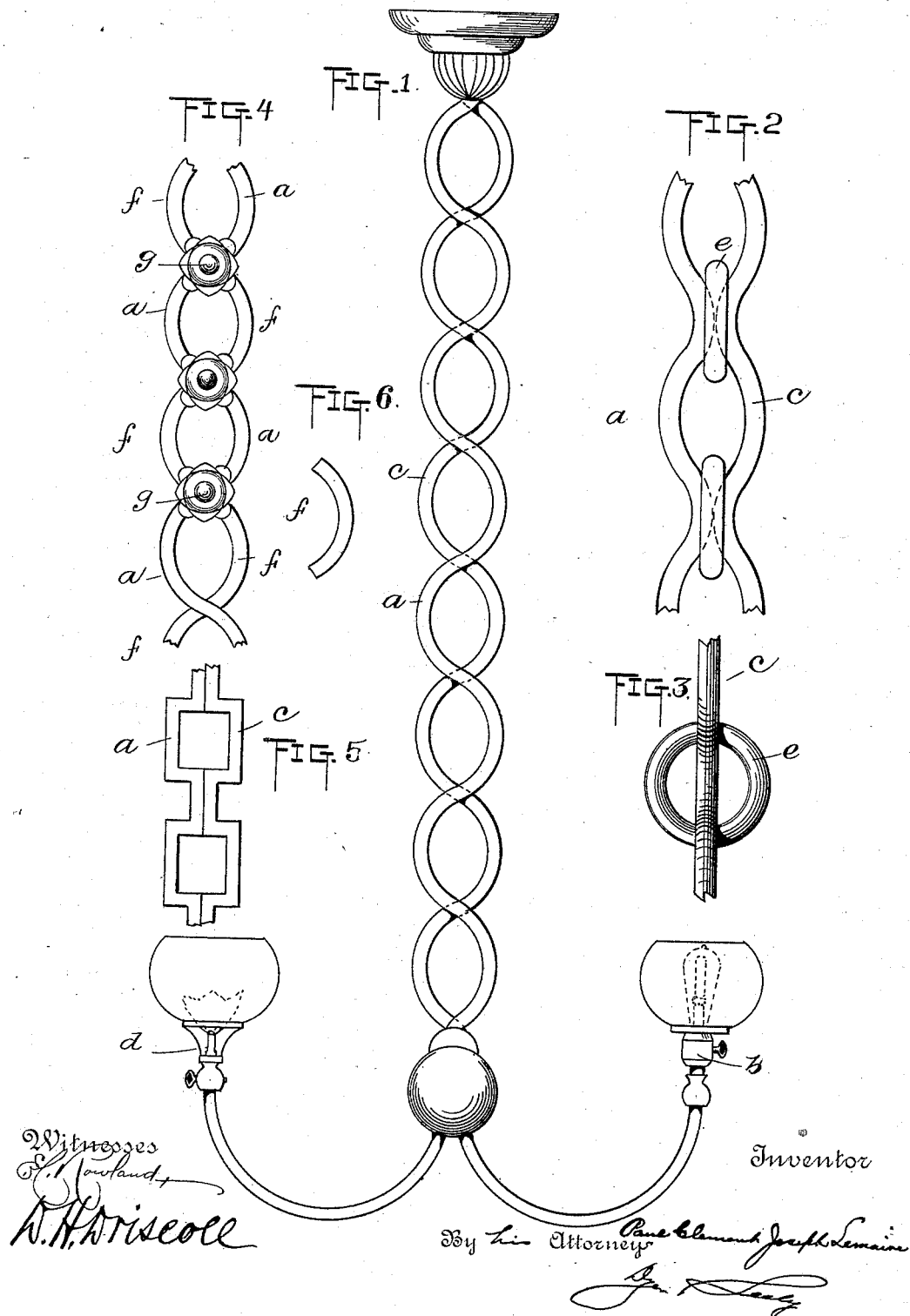


(No Model.)

P. C. J. LEMAIRE.
LIGHTING FIXTURE.

No. 422,811.

Patented Mar. 4, 1890.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PAUL CLEMENT JOSEPH LEMAIRE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO
BERGMANN & COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

LIGHTING-FIXTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 422,811, dated March 4, 1890.

Application filed April 20, 1889. Serial No. 308,003. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PAUL CLEMENT JOSEPH LEMAIRE, a citizen of the Republic of France, residing at the city of New York, in the State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Lighting-Fixtures, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of fixtures wherein a continuous pipe is used as a conduit for the gas or electric conductors, and has for its main object the production of a fixture which shall be economical, strong, and of ornamental appearance.

My invention consists in combining with a pipe bent either sinuously or angularly stay-pieces, preferably of the same cross-section and material as the main pipe, in such manner that the stay-pieces will round out the curves of the main pipe when a sinuous main pipe is used, and will form a regular figure when the angular pipe is used. By this arrangement the material used in the construction of the fixture may be very thin, whereby economy of material is effected, and yet the fixture will possess great strength and have a graceful and ornamental appearance.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a completed fixture embodying my invention for use with either gas or electric light. Fig. 2 represents a front view of a modified form of stem. Fig. 3 is an edge view thereof. Figs. 4 and 5 are front views of other modified forms of stems, and Fig. 6 is a front view of the stay-piece for the main pipe of Fig. 4 detached.

Referring to Fig. 1, *a* is the main pipe, which serves as a conduit for the conducting-wires for the electric lamp *b*. *c* is a continuous piece crossing the tube *a*, as shown, and formed to round out the curves of pipe *a*. This piece *c* is preferably made of piping, and may be utilized as a conduit for conductors for a second electric lamp, or may be used, as shown, as a conduit for gas to be supplied to a gas-burner *d*. At the crossing-points the pipe *a* and piece *c* are brazed or otherwise firmly secured together. By this arrangement the pipe *a* may be made of very thin metal, as may also

the piece *b*, and yet possess great strength and stiffness, while presenting a graceful and ornamental appearance.

Figs. 2 and 3 show the pipe *a* and part *c*, which may also be formed of piping formed sinuously, but not crossing one another, being secured together at their several points of contact by any suitable means, as the ring *e*. The part *c*, being here opposed to the tube *a*, stays it efficiently.

In Fig. 4 the main pipe *a* is formed sinuously in a series of curves similar to the main pipe of Fig. 1. Here, however, instead of using a continuous piece for staying the main tube, I use pieces, as *f*, (shown detached in Fig. 6,) which are applied on alternate sides of the main pipe, so as to round out the curves regularly, and secured in place, preferably, by solder, the junction being covered by a rosette *g*.

Fig. 5 shows the main pipe *a* angularly bent opposed by a part *c*, which may also be a pipe, the meeting points being securely joined.

It will be seen that by constructing a fixture in the manner shown in the drawings the parts thereof will mutually stay one another and prevent straightening out, while effecting an ornamental appearance, and that the fixture, by reason of the small amount of material necessary to be used to supply sufficient strength, may be economically manufactured.

What I claim is—

1. In a fixture for gas or electric lighting, a main pipe sinuously formed and a rigid stay piece or pieces reversely sinuously formed combined therewith, substantially as set forth.

2. In a combined fixture for gas and electric lighting, a pipe sinuously formed and another pipe reversely sinuously formed, said pipes being secured together and one pipe serving as a gas-conduit and the other as a conducting-wire conduit, substantially as set forth.

PAUL CLEMENT JOSEPH LEMAIRE.

Witnesses:

D. H. DRISCOLL,
WILLIAM PELZER.