(No Model.)

S. BERGMANN.

COMBINED GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURE.

No. 262,271. Patented Aug. 8, 1882.

Fig. 1.

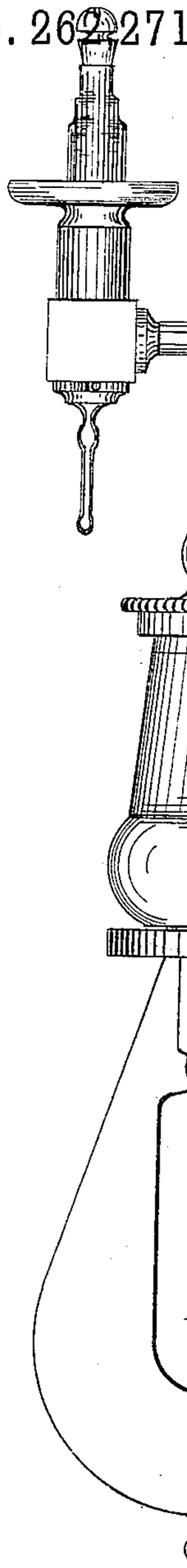


Fig. 2.

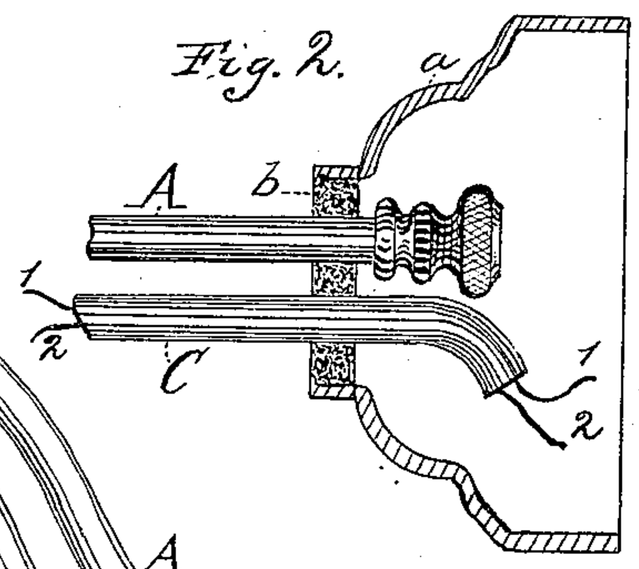
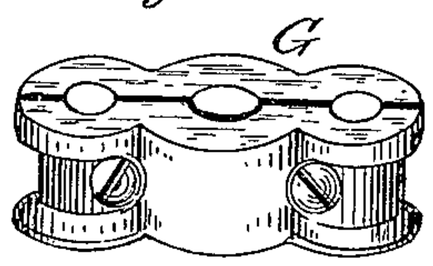


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

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SIGMUND BERGMANN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO EDWARD H. JOHNSON, OF SAME PLACE.

COMBINED GAS AND ELECTRIC-LIGHT FIXTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 262,271, dated August 8, 1882.

Application filed April 27, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SIGMUND BERGMANN, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Combined Gas and Electric-Light Fixtures, of which the following is a specification.

The object I have in view is to produce a simple and efficient combined gas and electric-light fixture, and also efficient means for providing simple forms of gas-fixtures with attachments carrying incandescing electric lamps, whereby both gas and electric light can be used at the same time or either can be used, as desired; or, if the electric current is furnished at certain hours only, then the gas can be used at other times, and there will be no danger of the formation of a ground-connection with the gas-fixture.

The features of invention are fully hereinafter explained, and pointed out by the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a wall-bracket embodying my invention; Fig. 2, a section of the inner end of the same through the wall-cap; Fig. 3, an elevation of a chandelier embodying the invention, and Fig. 4 a perspective view of the clamp employed with the construction shown in Fig. 3.

The arm A of a gas-bracket or the stem B of a gas-chandelier has attached to it one or more pipes, C or D, which support the incandescing electric lamps E, and have run through them the insulated conducting-wires 1 2 for supplying such lamps. The electric-lamp-carrying tubes or pipes are supported a definite distance off from the gas tubes or pipes, and preferably parallel therewith for a portion of their length, by means of clamps F or G. These clamps are made of insulating material, such as hard rubber; or the electric-lamp-carrying tubes may be themselves constructed of non-conducting material, in which case the clamps could be made of metal. By either of these constructions the electric tubes will be insulated from the gas-tubes, and there will be no danger of the formation of a ground-connection through the gas-fixtures. The connection shown in Figs. 1 and 2 is that of a wall-bracket especially constructed for using gas and electricity simultaneously.

The electric-lamp-carrying tube C is supported beneath the gas-tube, and has its lamp hanging downwardly. This tube C is of metal, and the clamp F is of insulating material.

The wall-cap *a* of the bracket has a center, *b*, of hard rubber or other insulating material, through which both the gas and electric tubes pass.

The whole fixture is sustained by the attachment of the gas-tube of the fixture to the gas-pipe projecting from the wall. The wires 1 2, running through tube C, may pass through from the inside of the wall or be led to the bracket by a molding or otherwise. It is evident that two or more electric tubes could be supported from the gas-tube of the fixture in this manner.

In Figs. 3 and 4 is shown a construction adapted for a special chandelier, or for the attachment of one or more electric lamps to a simple form of gas-chandelier.

Two electric-lamp-carrying tubes D are shown, although one could be used, or more than two. The clamps G are made in two parts, of hard rubber or other insulating material, such parts being secured together upon the gas and electric tubes (one or more) by screws or otherwise. The tubes D are shown as running nearly to the upper end of the gas-tube B. They stop short of the ceiling, however, to permit the making of proper connections with the wires. When used as an attachment to gas-chandeliers the electric tubes D can be readily removed at any time and replaced without disfiguring the gas-chandelier.

In both the bracket and chandelier it will be understood that the electric tube or tubes are supported a definite distance from the gas-tube, and are insulated therefrom by non-conducting clamps or securing-connections, or by making the electric tubes themselves of non-conducting material, in order to comply with all requirements relating to the running of electric-light wires in proximity to gas or other grounded metallic pipes.

It will be understood that both the gas and electric tubes may be covered by an ornamental tube of metal or insulating material for a portion of their length, to give the fixture a more finished appearance.

What I claim is—

1. The combination, with a gas-fixture, of an electric-lamp-carrying tube supported from the gas-fixture and insulated therefrom, substantially as set forth.

2. A combined gas and electric-light fixture composed of a gas-tube and one or more electric-lamp-carrying tubes supported from the gas-tube at a definite minimum distance therefrom, and insulated from such gas-tube, the gas and electric tubes being parallel for a portion of their length, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, with the gas-tube A, of the electric-lamp tube C, secured to the gas-tube, and the cap *a*, supported from the gas-tube and covering the inner end of the electric-lamp tube, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination, with the gas-tube A, of the electric-lamp tube C, the cap *a*, having insulating-center *b*, and the insulating-clamp F, substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:
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