

(No Model.)

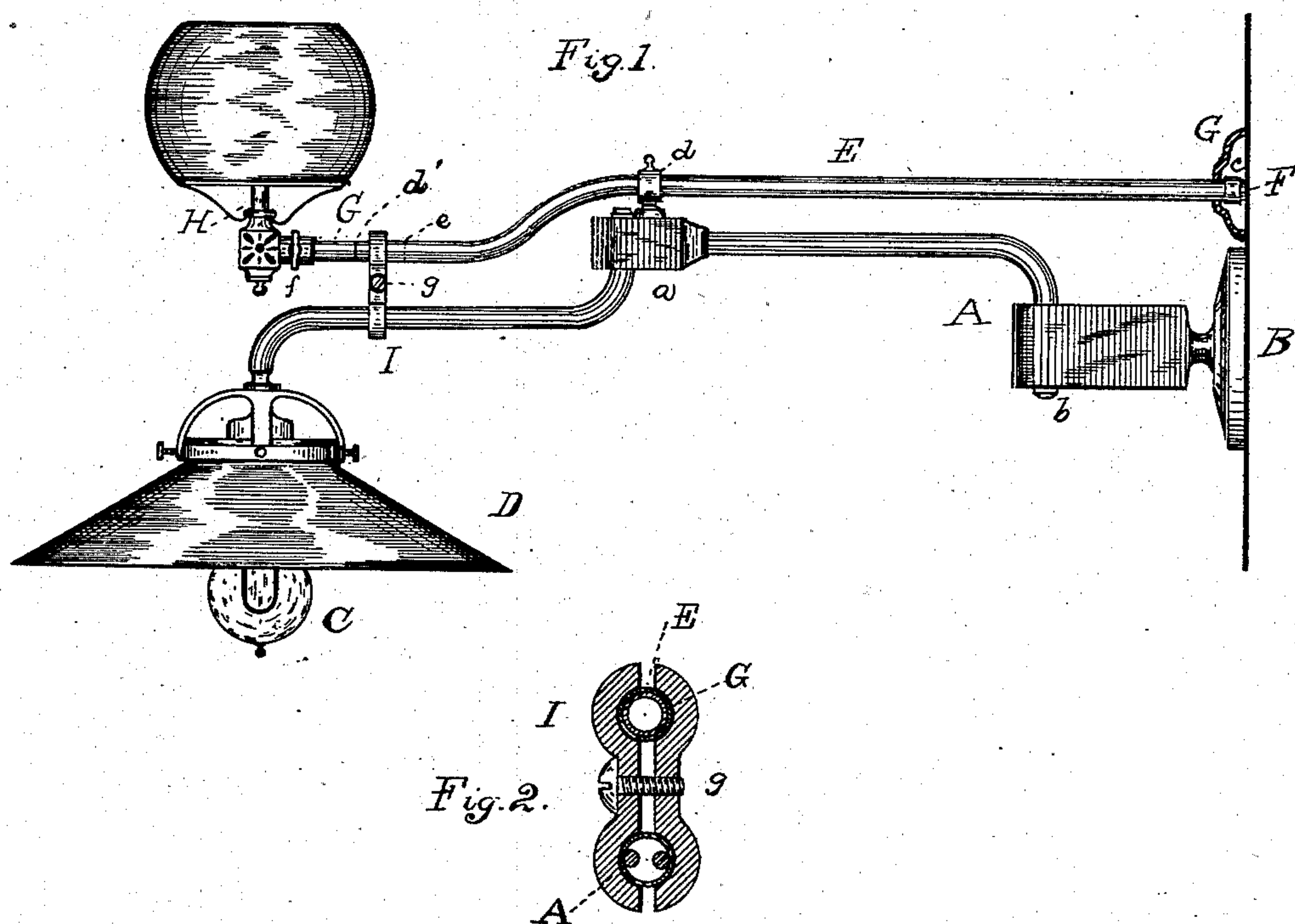
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

S. BERGMANN.

COMBINED GAS AND ELECTRIC LAMP FIXTURE.

No. 293,553.

Patented Feb. 12, 1884.



ATTEST

Edward C. Rowland
W. W. Seely

INVENTOR

Sigmund Bergmann
By Rich. N. Dyer,
Att'y.

(No Model.)

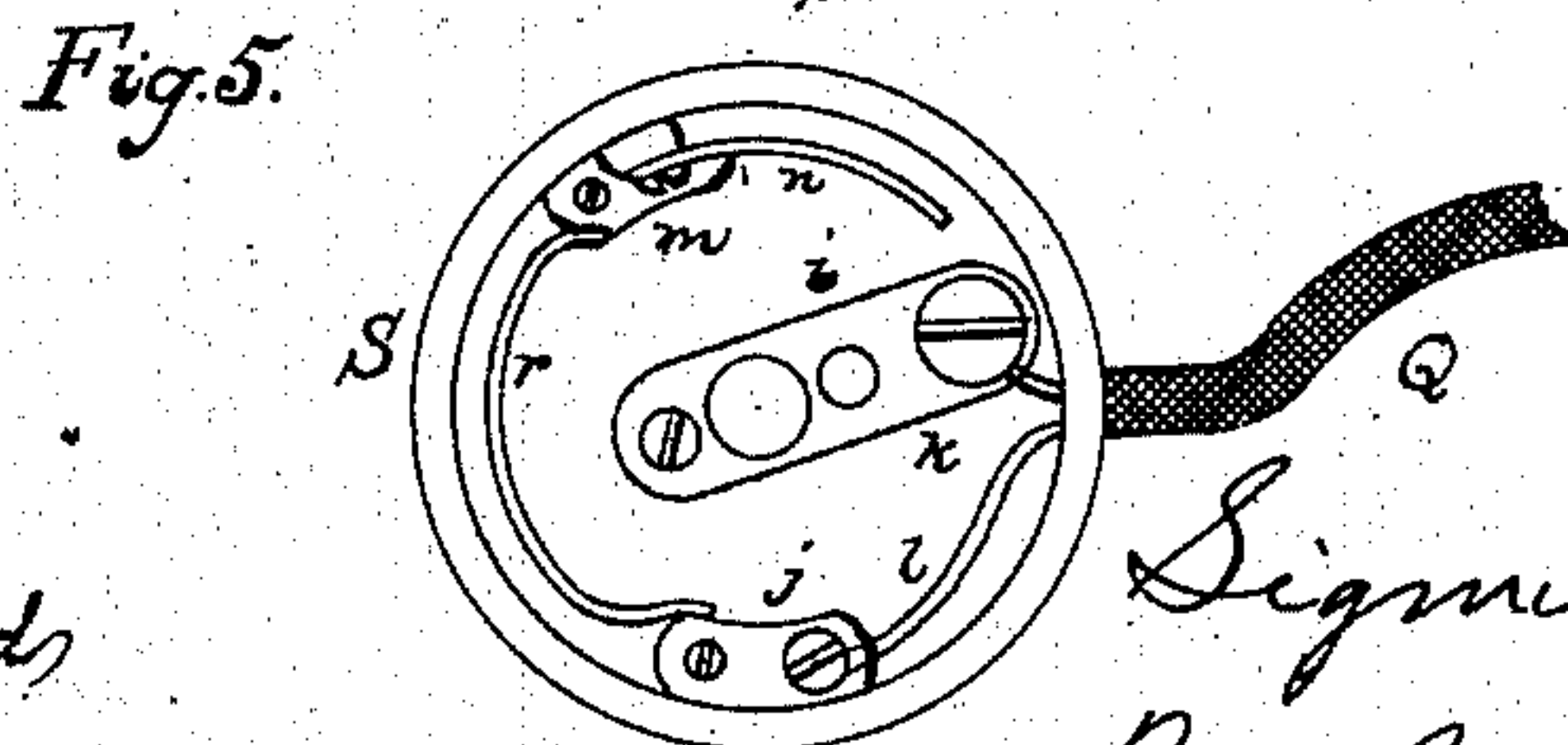
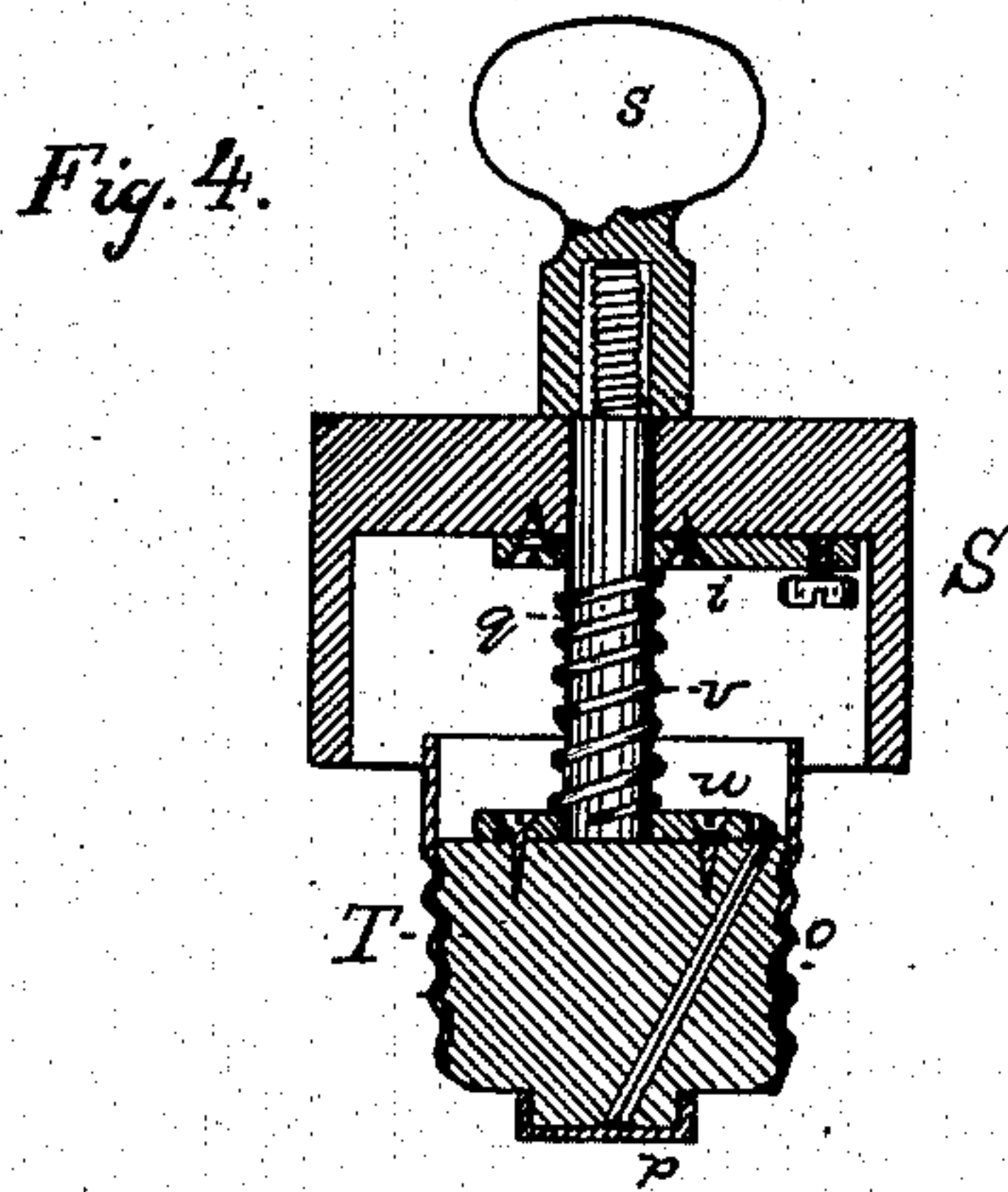
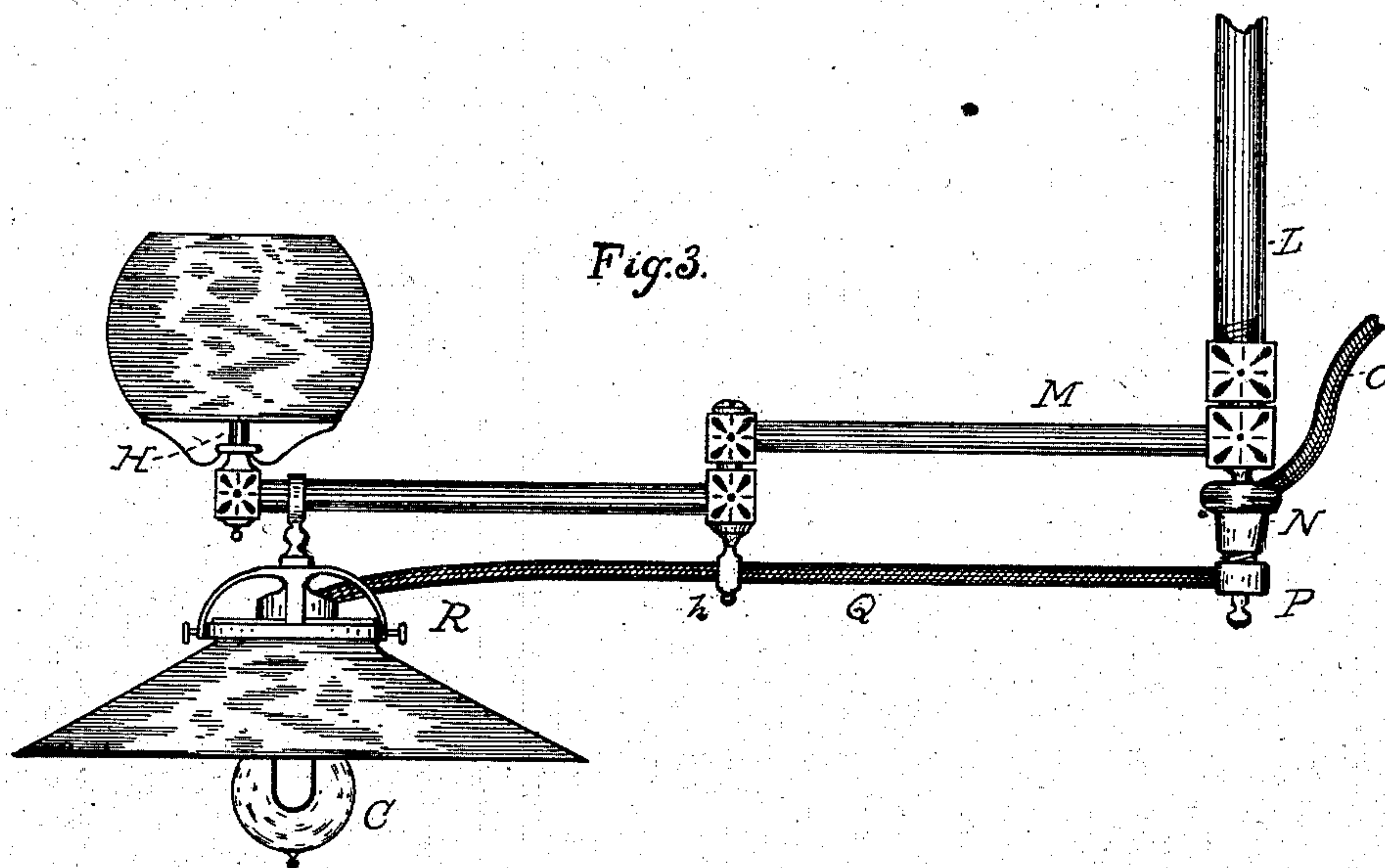
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ATTEST
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Witness

INVENTOR:
Sigmund Bergmann
By Rich^d. H. Dyer,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SIGMUND BERGMANN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO BERGMANN & CO.,
OF SAME PLACE.

COMBINED GAS AND ELECTRIC LAMP FIXTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 293,553, dated February 12, 1884.

Application filed October 9, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

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

The object I have in view is to produce a bracket for supporting both an incandescing electric lamp or lamps and a gas burner or burners, which bracket shall be capable of being folded or swung in any manner, while both the gas and electrical connections are maintained. I may accomplish this in either of two ways: first, by employing an electrical swinging bracket of suitable construction—such, for instance, as is shown in the patent of T. A. Edison, No. 248,420—and supporting upon said bracket a flexible tube attached to a gas-pipe, and carrying at its outer end a gas-burner, the flexible tube extending longitudinally along the electrical fixture, so that when the latter is folded or bent the tube bends with it; or, secondly, I may employ a jointed swinging gas-bracket, of any suitable construction, supporting flexible electrical conductors, which run to a lamp-socket supported at the end of the gas-bracket, a swiveled connection being preferably employed between these conductors and the main house-wires to prevent injury to the wires when the bracket is swung.

My invention is illustrated in the annexed drawings, in which Figure 1 is a view in elevation illustrating that form of my invention in which a flexible gas-tube is employed; Fig. 2, sectional view of a portion of the same; Fig. 3, a view in elevation illustrating that form in which a swinging gas-bracket and flexible electrical conductors are used; Fig. 4, a sectional view of a plug which I prefer to use for connecting the flexible electrical conductors with the house-wires, and Fig. 5 a plan view of the interior of said plug.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 2, A is the swinging electrical bracket, supported from the wall of a room at B, and carrying an incandescing electric lamp, C, provided with a suitable shade, D. The wires which convey current to the lamp pass through the bracket, suitable

devices for maintaining connection being provided at the joints *a b*.

E is a flexible tube of rubber or other suitable non-conducting material not affected by the gas. One end is attached to the projecting end of a gas-pipe, F, the tube being slipped over the end of the pipe, and a ring, *c*, being used to hold it. A suitable cap covers the joint. The tube E passes through a ring or band, *d*, projecting above the bracket A. The outer end of the tube is slipped over the end of a short section of metal pipe, G, the flexible tube ending at *d'* and the metal tube G at the dotted line *e*.

The pipe or tube G supports a gas-burner, H, of ordinary construction, except that the gas-cock *f* is placed at the side, as shown, instead of at the bottom, where it would be inconvenient to reach it. The tube G is supported from the electrical fixture by means of a clamp, I, (shown in detail in Fig. 2,) consisting of two halves attached together in the middle by screws *g*. The tubes E G are held in one end of the clamp, and the bracket A in the other. The clamp may be either of metal or of insulating material.

The second form of my invention is illustrated in Figs. 3, 4, and 5. The fixture shown in Fig. 3 is a suspended swinging bracket.

L is a gas-tube extending downwardly from the ceiling of a room. From near the lower end of tube L the swinging gas-bracket M extends horizontally, provided at its end with the burner H.

To the lower end of tube L is attached the socket N, which is provided with the interior terminals usual with incandescing electric-lamp sockets. The house-circuit wires are connected with such terminals, in this case by conductors combined in the flexible cord Q.

P is a plug having exterior terminals corresponding with the interior terminals of socket N. To such terminals are connected wires which are combined in the flexible cord Q. The cord Q is supported from the gas-bracket at *h*, and at its outer end the conductors contained in said cord enter the incandescing electric-lamp socket R, which holds the lamp C.

The plug P is shown in detail in Figs. 4 and 5. The object of the peculiar construction of

this plug is to prevent injury to the wires in the flexible cord Q when the bracket is turned or swung, the plug being swiveled so as to turn with the wires and prevent them from bending. The plug consists of a stationary outer casing, S, having interior contact-plates, *i* and *j*, to which, respectively, are attached, by means of binding-screws, the wires *k* and *l*, contained in the flexible cord Q. From plate *j* a piece of lead wire, *r*, forming a safety-catch, extends to plate *m*.

To plate *m* is attached a flat spring, *n*, which extends down from said plate a sufficient distance to bear against the inside of the screw-threaded band or ring *o*, which encircles the wooden plug T. The plug T is swiveled to the outer casing, S, so that it turns independently of such casing. It is turned by means of rod *q*, to which is attached a thumb-piece, *s*. A metal plate, *p*, is attached to the bottom of plug T, and from said plate a wire runs through the plug to plate *u*, to which the rod *q* is attached. A spring, *v*, coiled around rod *q*, makes contact with both plates *u* and *i*, and preserves good electrical connection between them when the plug is turned. The ring *o* and plate *p* make contact with the corresponding interior terminals of the socket N when the plug is screwed into said socket.

The plug just described is adapted to be used in other ways than that mentioned, and will therefore be made the subject of a separate application for Letters Patent.

It is evident that the latter form of my invention is applicable to brackets which extend horizontally from the wall as well as to the suspended fixture. In this case the socket N would be attached to the stationary part of the gas-fixture near its inner end, connection

being made from the socket to the house-wires in the wall, and the swiveled plug employed as above. It will be seen that in either form the electric lamp and the gas-burner will be swung together and simultaneously.

What I claim is—

1. The combination, with a jointed swinging bracket, of a gas-burner and an electric lamp supported by such jointed swinging bracket, and a flexible connection supported by said jointed swinging bracket for supplying one of such two devices with its lighting agent, the other being supplied through the bracket, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, in a swinging bracket, of a jointed portion supporting both an incandescing electric lamp and a gas-burner, and so constructed and connected as to supply one of them with its lighting agent, and a flexible portion supported by the jointed portion, so constructed and connected as to supply the other, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, with an electrical jointed swinging bracket carrying concealed circuit-wires, of a flexible tube supported by said bracket and carrying a gas-burner, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination, with the electrical jointed swinging bracket carrying an electric lamp, of the flexible gas-tube connected with the wall gas-pipe, the metal pipe G, secured to the end of the flexible tube and carrying the gas-burner, and the clamp I, supporting the pipe G from the electrical bracket, substantially as set forth.

SIGMUND BERGMANN.

Witnesses:

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E. H. PYATT.