(No Model.)

P. W. REMIG.

ELECTRIC LIGHT ATTACHMENT FOR GAS FIXTURES.

No. 559,403. Patented May 5, 1896.

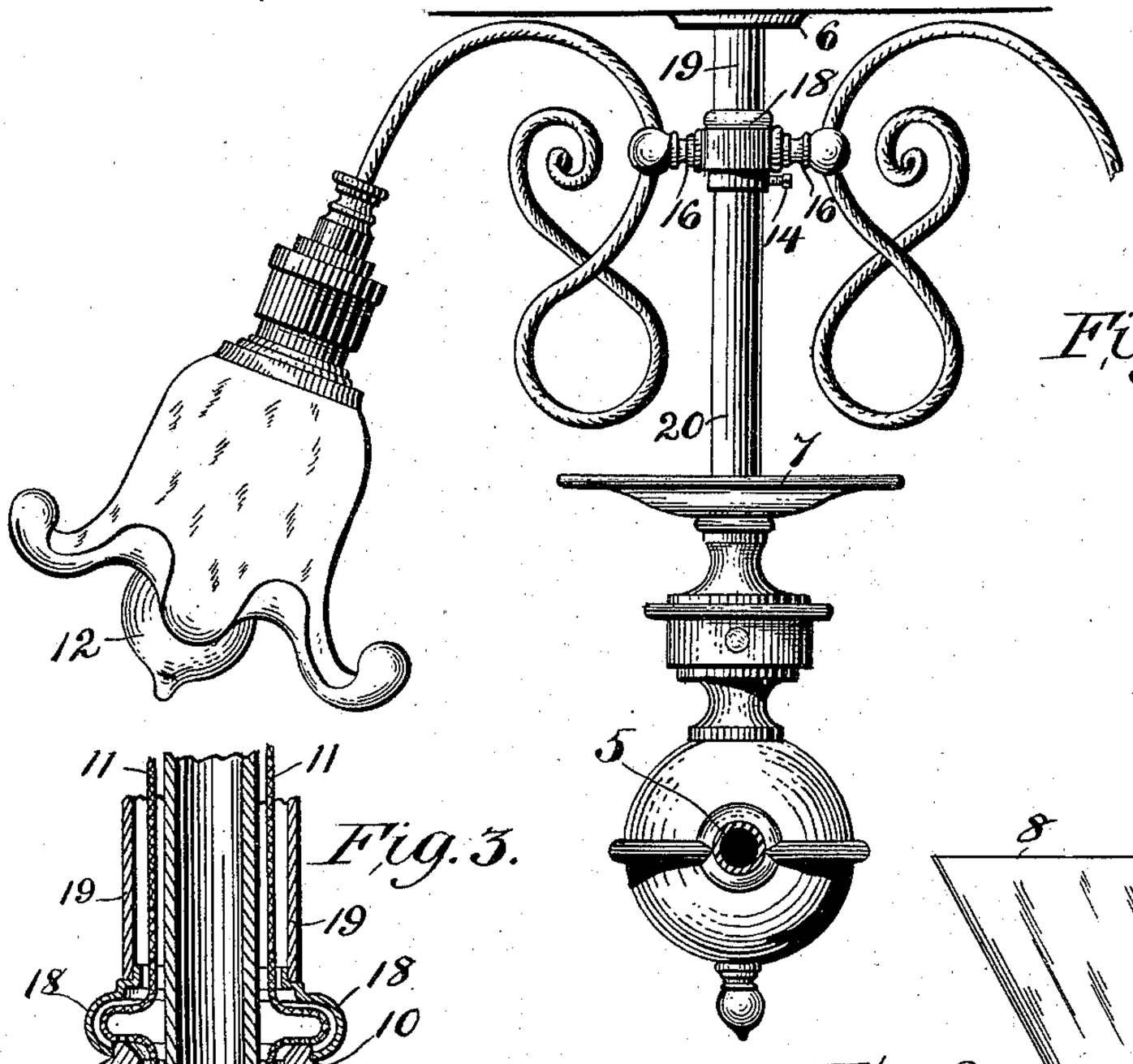

Fig. 1.

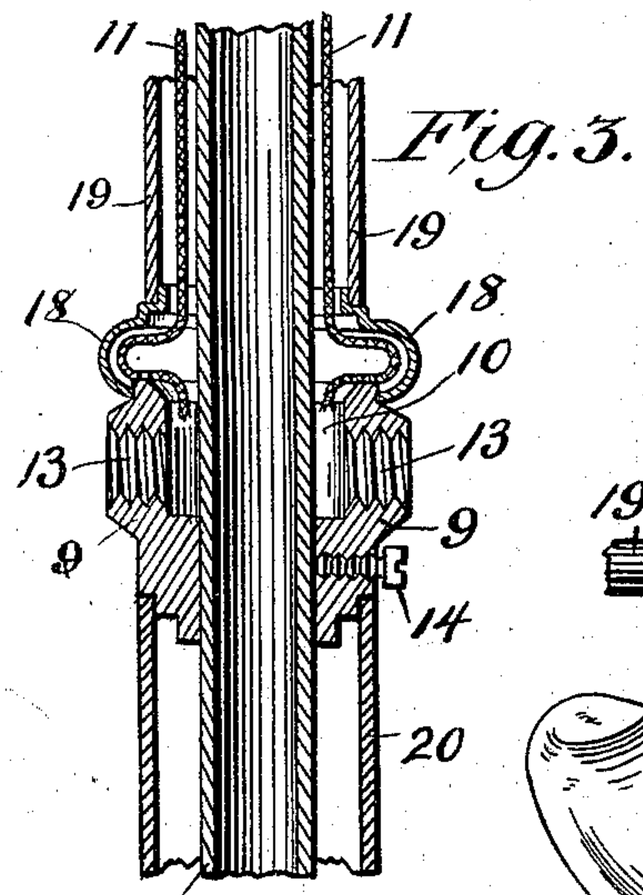

Fig. 3.

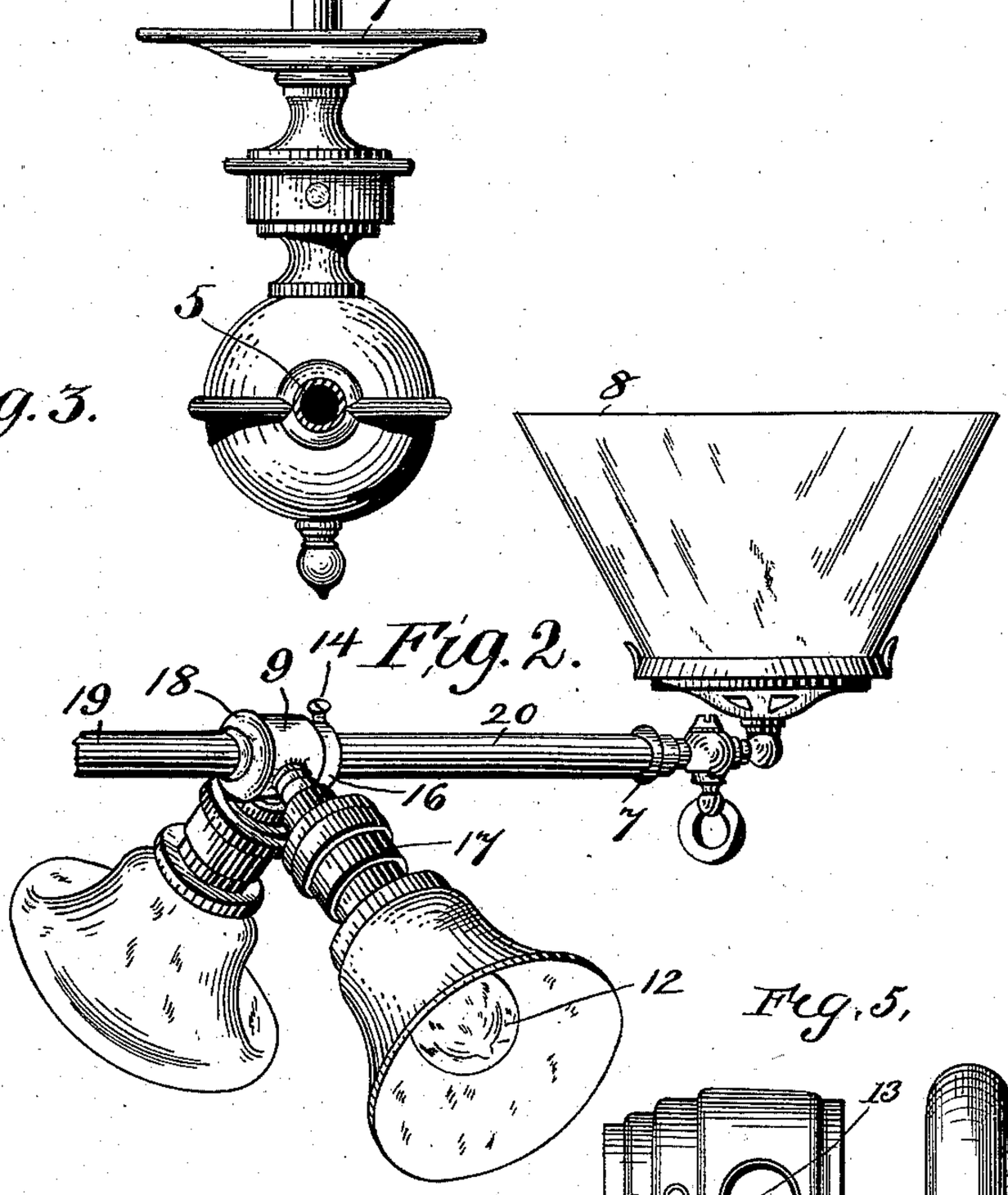

Fig. 2.

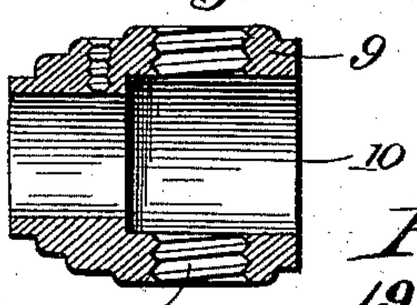

Fig. 6.

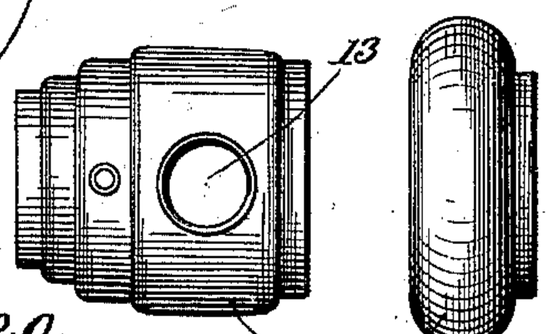

Fig. 5.

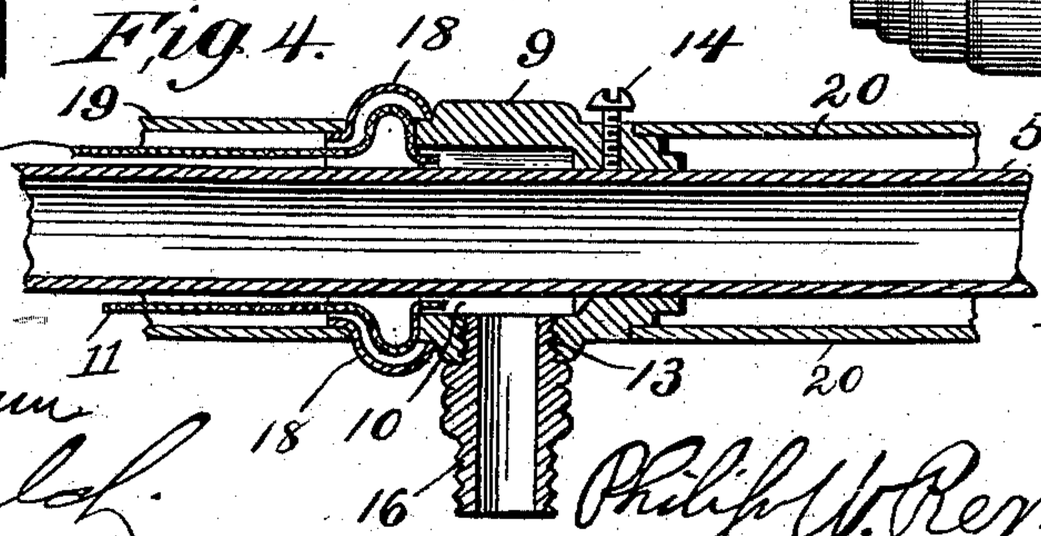

Fig. 4.

Witnesses:-
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHILIP W. REMIG, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

ELECTRIC-LIGHT ATTACHMENT FOR GAS-FIXTURES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 559,403, dated May 5, 1896.

Application filed January 25, 1895. Serial No. 536,282. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PHILIP W. REMIG, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Electric-Light Attachments for Gas-Fixtures, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to electric-light fixtures, and more particularly to electric-light fixtures combined with and which may be readily applied and attached to gas-fixtures previously fitted up in buildings.

The purpose of my invention is to provide suitable means for so attaching the sockets of incandescent electric lamps to gas-fixtures, and particularly to the tubes therein conducting the gas, as to firmly secure said sockets in the positions assigned to them, also to permit of shifting the position of said sockets along such tubes without being compelled to lengthen or shorten the conducting-wires.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 shows an elevation of my combined gas and electric fixture as attached to the ceiling of a room, while Fig. 2 is a perspective view of part of such a combined fixture, arranged, however, in the form of a horizontal bracket similar to stationary wall-brackets for gas-burners as usually constructed. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section through the combined fixtures as illustrated in Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 a corresponding section through that illustrated in Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of the socket and sleeve herein referred to, and Fig. 6 is a longitudinal section through said socket. Figs. 3, 4, 5, and 6 are drawn to enlarged scales.

Corresponding figures throughout the different views refer to corresponding parts.

5 is a gas tube or conveyer forming a portion of a gas chandelier or bracket, 6 and 7 being shoulders or flanges as usually provided on such fixtures for the purpose of joining their parts together as well as for purposes of ornamentation.

8 8 are glass globes surrounding the gas-burners at the ends of such fixtures.

9 is a socket, its smaller interior diameter corresponding with the outer diameter of the gas-conveyer where the two are to be joined together, while the interior diameter of the socket at its other end exceeds that of the gas-conveyer surrounded by it sufficiently to provide a longitudinal recess 10 between the tube and the socket of sufficient size to permit of the introduction into its mouth of one or more electric conductors 11 11, extending from the wall or ceiling along such gas-conveyer and intended to furnish the current for one or more incandescent lamps 12, which are to be supported by said socket.

13 are screw-threaded outlets extending laterally from aforesaid recesses through the bodies of the sockets, their number corresponding with the number of electric lamps which the socket is designed to support.

14 are set-screws for holding the sockets in the positions assigned to them.

16 are nipples screwed into said lateral outlets, and to these nipples electric-lamp sockets 17 or brackets connecting therewith are attached in the usual manner.

18 are sleeves abutting against or having one of their ends resting upon the outer surface of a socket 9. These sleeves are of greater interior diameter than the diameter of the longitudinal recess in the socket with which they communicate, they being made curving in their general outlines and bulging outward primarily to furnish a sufficient space wherein splices between main and branch conductors may be located, and also to permit of deflecting the electric conductors within the same and thereby disposing of any surplus length of the wires without cutting them.

19 represents a tube extending from shoulder 6 to the nearest end of sleeve 18. Said tube is made of sufficient size to leave ample space between it and tube 5, which it surrounds, for the electric conductors to be placed within said space, and to have it fit over the nearest end of sleeve 18, and to abut against a shoulder on said sleeve.

20 is another tube, preferably and for the purpose of giving the fixture a symmetrical appearance, of the same size as tube 19. Tube 20 extends from a suitable shoulder on socket 9 to shoulder 7. In addition to thus improving the appearance of the fixture tube 20 also adds strength and stability to the same. When the electric-light fixture is to be added to the gas-fixture, it is necessary to

first break one of the connecting-joints of the gas-fixture, as at 7, and to then successively slip over tube 5 the pipe 19, sleeve 18, and socket 9, arranging at the same time the electrical conductors within the same, and after tightening set-screw 14 and adding tube 20 to reconnect the joint at 7.

While the recesses in sockets 9 and sleeves 18 are indicated to be of annular cross-section, any other suitable form may be adopted for the same.

I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. As a new article of manufacture, an electric-light attachment for gas-fixtures consisting of a socket formed as an integral structure and of approximately cylindrical shape, provided with screw-threaded outlets and having a longitudinal opening of two diameters, the smaller of which coincides with the circumferential measurement of the gas pipe or conveyer to which said socket is adapted to be adjustably secured, the larger diameter of said longitudinal opening being greater than the circumferential measurement of the gas-conveyer and communicating with said screw-threaded outlets, substantially as set forth.

2. In electric-light attachments for gas-fixtures, the combination with the gas-conveyer and a length of tubing concealing the gas-conveyer and having an interior diameter greater than the circumferential measurement of the latter, of the socket 9 formed as an integral structure and having screw-threaded outlets and a longitudinal opening of two diameters, the smaller coinciding with the circumferential measurement of the gas-conveyer and the larger of greater diameter and in communication with said screw-threaded outlets, the said socket adapted to slide on the gas-conveyer and to be adjustably fixed thereon, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination with the gas-conveyer and two lengths of tubing concealing the gas-conveyer and of an interior diameter greater than the circumferential measurement of the latter, of socket 9 formed as an integral structure and of approximately cylindrical shape having screw-threaded outlets and a longitudinal opening of two diameters, set-screw 14 for adjustably fixing the socket on the gas-conveyer, and nipples 16 applied to the screw-threaded outlets of the socket, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination with the gas-conveyer and two lengths of tubing concealing the gas-conveyer and of an interior diameter greater than the circumferential measurement of the latter, of socket 9 adjustably secured to the gas-conveyer and having screw-threaded outlets and a longitudinal opening of two diameters, and a sleeve 18 having an interior diameter greater than the larger diameter of the longitudinal opening of socket 9 and in communication therewith, substantially as set forth.

Signed at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 12th day of January, A. D. 1895.

PHILIP W. REMIG.

Witnesses:
ERNST LINDMAN,
THEO. H. MULCH.