No. 682,116. Patented Sept. 3, 1901.

J. H. RUSBY.

ELECTRIC LIGHT ATTACHMENT.

(Application filed Oct. 20, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

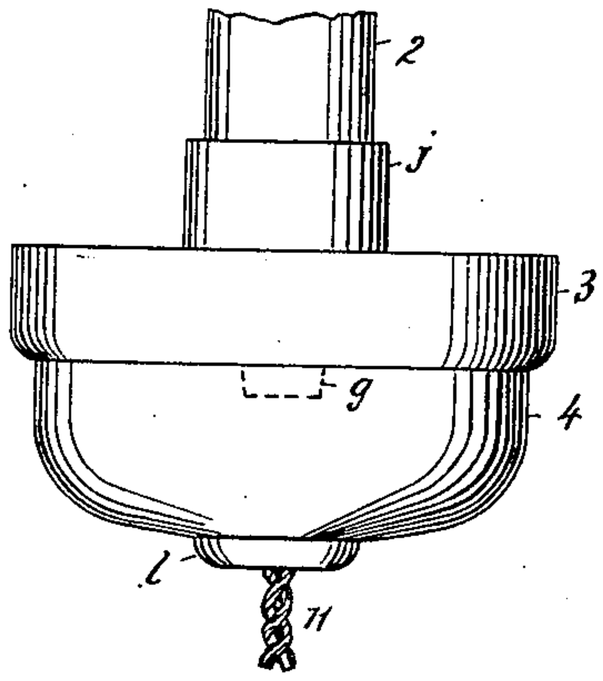


Fig. 2.

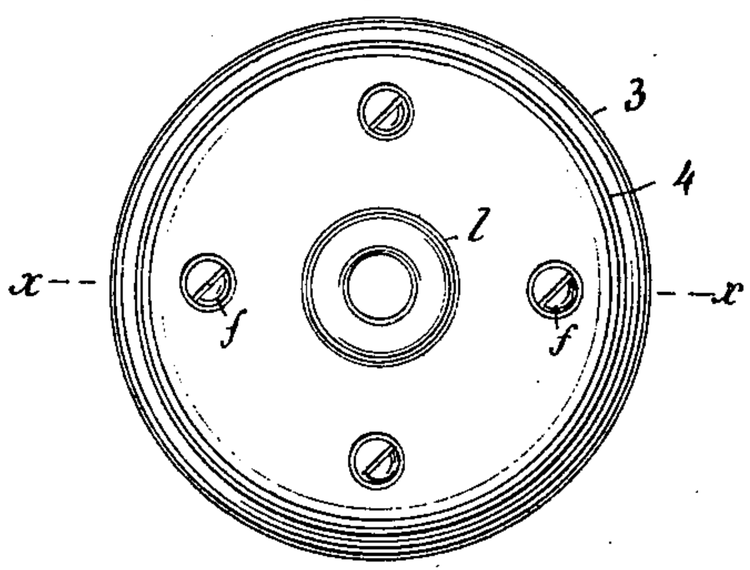


Fig. 3.

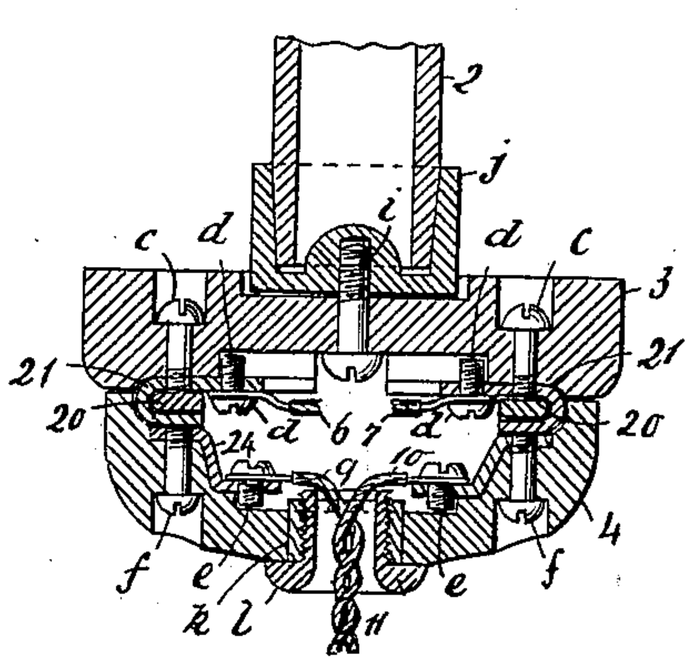


Fig. 4.

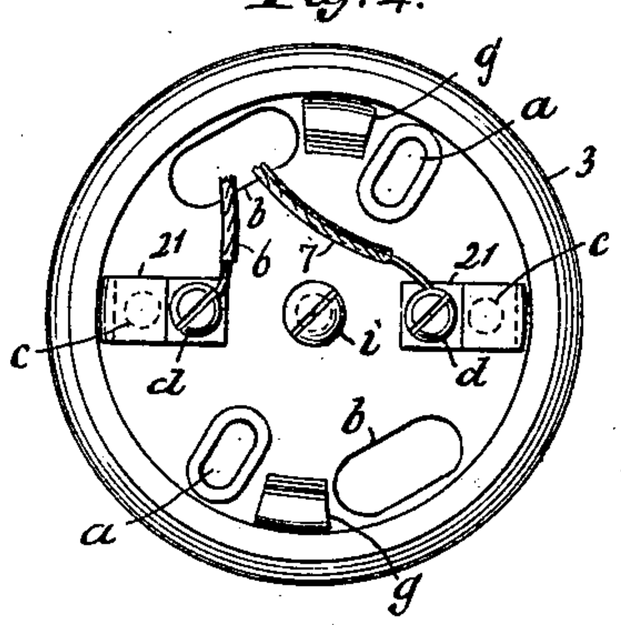
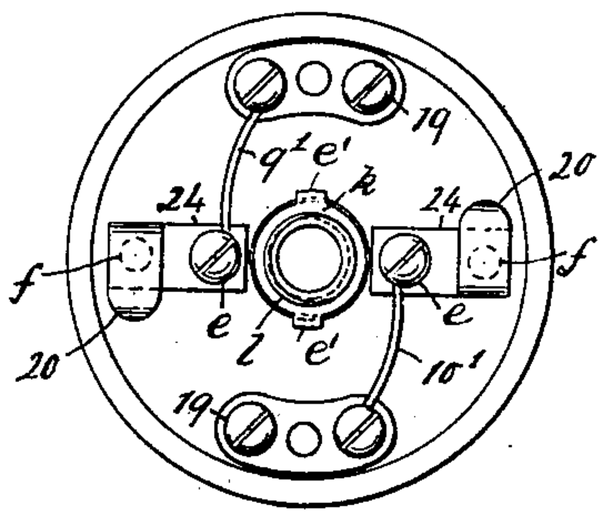


Fig. 5.



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JOSEPH H. RUSBY, OF NUTLEY, NEW JERSEY.

ELECTRIC-LIGHT ATTACHMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 682,116, dated September 3, 1901.

Application filed October 20, 1900. Serial No. 33,763. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH H. RUSBY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Nutley, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented new and useful Improvements in Electric-Light Attachments, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide an attachment by means of which a conductor or conductors as for a light or fan or other object can be satisfactorily connected to a gas-pipe, or a ceiling, or wall, or other object; and the invention resides in the novel features of construction set forth in the following specification and claims, and illustrated in the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of an attachment embodying this invention. Fig. 2 is an inverted plan view of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a section along *x x*, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is an inverted plan view of the upper rosette-section. Fig. 5 is a plan view of the lower rosette-section.

Say, for example, from a ceiling or wall projects a screw-threaded gas-pipe end 2. When idle, a cap screwed to this projection prevents waste of gas, as known in the trade. In the drawings is shown a cap *j*, having a boss or tap for the engagement of a screw *i*, which passed through or engaging the upper section 3 of the attachment secures the latter in place. The section 3 has a seat or depression for receiving cap *j* and is perforated for the passage of screw *i*. This attachment, also known at times in the trade as a "rosette," can be of various forms or ornamentation, the kind shown in the drawings being frequently known as a "concealed" type of rosette, or a rosette so arranged that it may hide or conceal the inlet of conductors. The sections are shown so made or united that they appear as one piece or that the joint is not particularly noticeable, while at the same time the sections are readily separable, so that section 4, with the cord or conductors, can be readily dismounted and reattached, leaving section 3 secured in place or fixed.

For convenience of description let section 3 be called "upper" and section 4 the "lower" section, although of course the sections or attachment could be secured to a wall, or so that the sections are arranged horizontally or in any other desirable manner with section 4 above section 3—as, for example, if section 3 should be secured to or seated on top of a post or torch.

The lower section has a hole preferably at or near its center and a bushing *k* is seated in this hole, said bushing having upper shoulders or rim portions *e'*, so as not to fall down through the hole, while at the same time this bushing is upwardly removable, so that it can be lifted out of place or removed when desired. This bushing is tapped or has an inner thread for the engagement of the thread of bushing *l*, which is outwardly or downwardly removable. A "twin cord," as it is generally called, and shown at 11, comprising the conductors 9 and 10, has its terminal parts fastened or bound at the screws *e*, from which conducting-strips 24 lead to screws *f*, securing hooks 20 for enabling the sections when placed together and properly rotated to be connected by these hooks engaging strips 21 on section 3, or the terminals 9 and 10 could be connected to screws 19, Fig. 5, having fuse connections 9' and 10' to the conductor-strips 24. Safety-fuses and their objects are well known. The bushing *l* being insulating will tend to prevent leakage in case the insulation of cord 11 should be chafed, which may happen if the cord hangs loose and swings. This cord can feed a lamp or be otherwise utilized—as, for example, to drive a fan. Should the upwardly-removable bushing *k* be removed, the central hole in section 4 can be thus enlarged or space provided for the passage of a number of flexible conductors or of a conductor of unusual thickness, should the latter be called for.

The hooking part or tongue 21 for connecting the sections is of suitable shape and secured in place by screws *c*, Fig. 3, connecting by conducting-strips with screws or binding-posts *d*, by which the service conductor or terminals 6 and 7 are secured. The current can run its circuit, starting from conductor 6, through the conductor-strips 21 24 and conductor 9, and thence, leaving the cord 11 through 10, the current can return through the corresponding duplicate parts 21, 24, and 7.

The upper section has holes or, rather, elongated slots *b*, Fig. 4, and a conductor or conductors can be passed through one or both these holes. For example, the conductors 6

and 7, Fig. 3, could all be passed through one of these holes or each conductor through a separate hole.

The upper section is shown with slots or elongated holes *a*, which, while narrow enough to prevent passage of a screw-head, allow adjustment along the slot. Should the rosette not be secured to a stem or gas-pipe, but to a ceiling or wall, the elongated holes *a* allow shifting of the securing-screws or fastenings, so that such screws can be driven in at points where a hold is obtainable, as into laths, instead of simply catching a point in the plaster between the laths.

The top section is shown with truing-lugs *g*, which entering into the hollow or ring space in lower section, which is chamber-shaped, will cause the sections to sit properly or concentrically with relation to one another. The upper section has a seat or depression for receiving the cap *j*, engaged by screw *i*. When the rosette is secured by fastenings at slots *a*, the screw *i* can of course be dispensed with. A variety of rosettes on the market are known, respectively, as "concealed" or "cleat" or "molding" type of rosette and the like; but the invention is not confined in its application to any particular style of rosette. Such rosettes serve, for example, for insulating the suspension or support of conductors, clusters, and other objects from ceilings, gas-pipe, or other supports—as, for example, fixtures supporting studs in outlet-boxes.

The sections 3 and 4 are readily formed of porcelain or like insulating material.

No claim is made herein to what is secured by United States Patent No. 571,248, granted November 10, 1896, for electric-light attachments.

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

1. The combination with a pipe-closing cap, of an electric-light attachment comprising sections, the upper section having a seat for said cap and a passage for a screw or fastening for the cap, said cap having a tapped boss for engaging said screw without allowing the latter to pass through or pierce the cap substantially as described.

2. An electric-light attachment comprising an upper and lower section, the latter being provided with a depression and the former provided with a series of slotted holes for conductors and a centrally-arranged seat and passage, truing-lugs on the said upper section adapted to be seated in the depression of the lower section, a cap mounted in the said seat, and a screw extending through said passage for connecting the cap to the upper section.

3. An electric-light attachment comprising an upper and lower section, said upper section provided with a series of slotted holes for conductors and a centrally-arranged seat, means for separably connecting the sections, a cap adapted to be connected to the seat of the upper section.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOSEPH H. RUSBY.

Witnesses:
W. C. HAUFF,
E. F. KASTENHUBER.