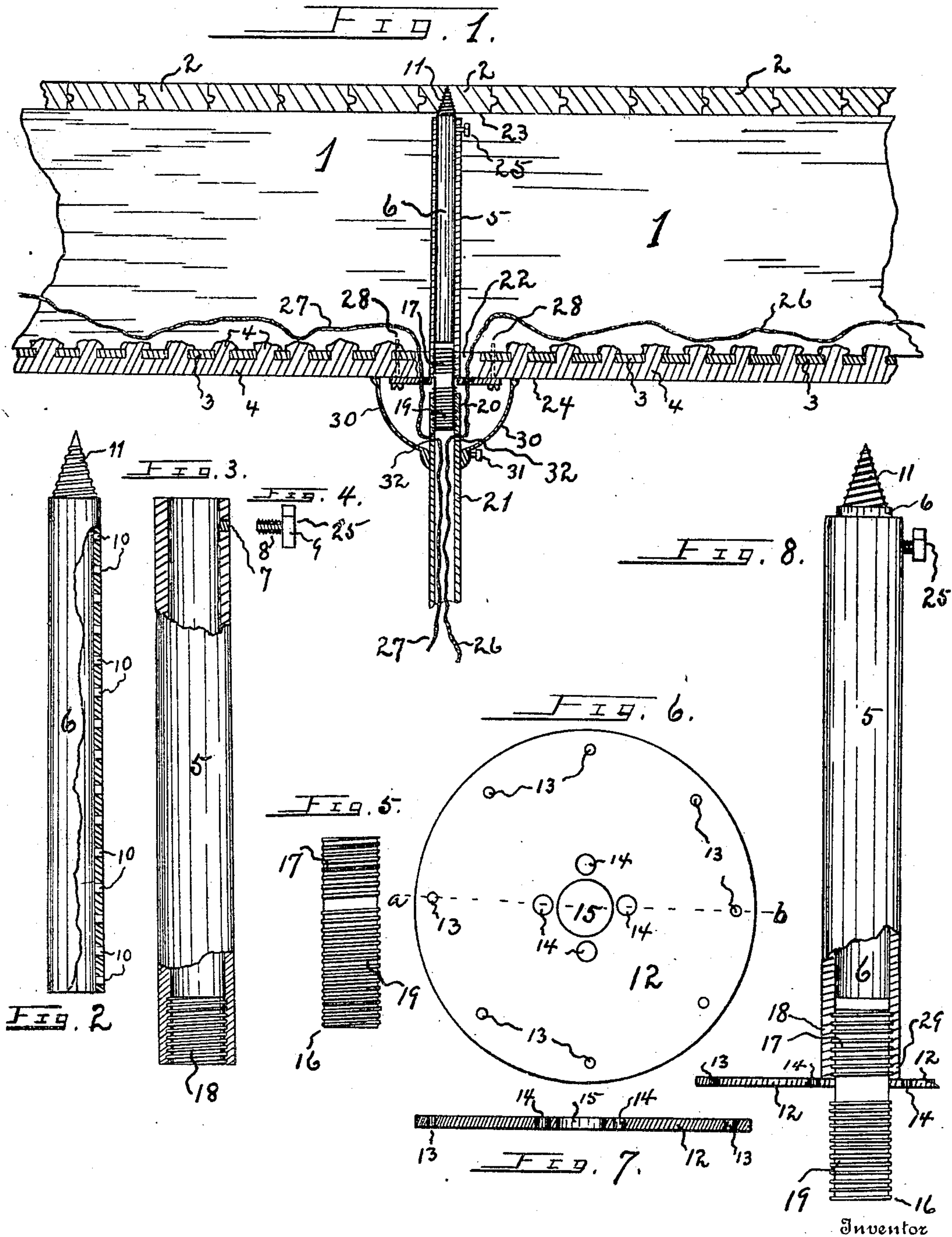


No. 837,286.

PATENTED DEC. 4, 1906.

D. V. CUSHMAN.  
CHANDELIER SUPPORT.  
APPLICATION FILED JULY 14, 1906.



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

D V CUSHMAN, OF OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

## CHANDELIER-SUPPORT.

No. 837,286.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 4, 1906.

Application filed July 14, 1906. Serial No. 326,254.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, D V CUSHMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Omaha, in the county of Douglas and State of Nebraska, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Chandelier-Supports, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in chandelier-supports, and has reference to the construction of a support for chandeliers to be placed in buildings already erected.

At the present time where electric lighting is to be placed in old buildings or when it is desired to place chandeliers supported from the ceiling in buildings already built for lighting purposes other than electrical it is the custom to tear away a part of the upper floor where the building is of two or more stories and build between the floor-joist a sustaining-platform or erect cross-pieces between the joists for the purpose of holding the chandelier-stem to which the chandelier is attached. The floor is often of hard wood or carpeted, and the method involves considerable time and displacement of the floor and consequent expense.

The object of the invention is to provide means whereby a chandelier for lighting purposes may be securely hung to a ceiling without injury to the upper floor and without unnecessary loss of time, which will be of few parts and may be economically constructed.

With these and other objects in view the invention presents a novel construction and arrangement of parts, as disclosed herein and illustrated by the drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a sectional view showing my invention vertically mounted and in operative position upon a ceiling. Fig. 2 is a view of the engaging pin, partly torn away to disclose its apertured wall. Fig. 3 is a partly-torn-away view of the sleeve, and Fig. 4 represents a view of the screw-bolt used in connection therewith. Fig. 5 represents the threaded connecting-pin. Fig. 6 is a plan view of the ceiling-plate. Fig. 7 is a sectional view on line *a b* of Fig. 6. Fig. 8 is a view, partly broken away and partly in section, showing assembled parts, which will be more fully described hereinafter.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 1 represents a floor-joist of a building, having secured thereto upon the upper edge thereof the floor-pieces 2, and secured to the lower edge of the joist are shown lathing-strips 3

and plastering 4 to represent the ceiling of a room beneath the floor.

I construct a sleeve 5, adapted to inclose the engaging pin 6. The sleeve 5 is provided with the aperture 7, having a threaded connection with the bolt-stem 8, the bolt-head 9 preferably being square. The engaging pin 6 is provided with a series of apertures 10 and with the screw-head 11. The ceiling-plate 12 is provided with a series of screw-holes 13, passing therethrough near its outer edge, and with a series of wire or loom openings 14 near its center and with a larger central opening 15, adapted to contain the connecting-pin 16. The connecting-pin 16 has one end 17 adapted to make thread-and-groove connection with the end 18 of sleeve 5, the opposite end 19 of the connecting-pin being constructed to have thread-and-groove connection with the end 20 of a chandelier-stem 21.

As thus constructed the invention affords a ready means for hanging a chandelier and securing it to a ceiling of a room without requiring the customary blocking between the joists or injury to the floor. An opening is first made, as at 22, through the plaster of the ceiling for the mounting of my invention, and a vertical measurement is made of the distance from the lower surface 23 of the floor to the lower edge of the ceiling-plaster, as at 24, and, as is obvious, this distance will vary, according to the width of floor-joist or thickness of plaster. The engaging-pin 6 is constructed of a less length than the width of the floor-joist, and the sleeve 5 has a less length than the width of the joist plus the thickness of plaster, and after the engaging pin is placed within the sleeve an adjustment of these parts is made in a manner so that said pin is made rigid within the sleeve by means of the bolt 25, passing through threaded aperture 7 of the sleeve and entering one of the series of openings 10 of the engaging pin 6, thereby making an adjustment as to length of the combined parts, so that the lower end 29, Fig. 8, of the sleeve will be presented flush with the surface 24 of the ceiling and allowing for the length of the screw-head 11, which is to enter the flooring above. The connecting-pin 16 is then screwed in the end 18 of sleeve 5 and the parts vertically placed in the opening 22, the screw 11 engaging the floor. The head 11 is then screwed into the floor, as by means of a wrench applied at the lower end 19 of the connecting-pin 16. The electric wires 26 and 27 are



then "fished" along the floor-joist and are drawn down through opening 22 of the ceiling, and ceiling-plate 12 is then screwed to the ceiling by means of screws 28, each of  
 5 the electric wires passing through separate openings 14. The lower end 29 of the sleeve, Fig. 8, is adapted to rest upon the upper face of the ceiling-plate, and it will be understood that by these means the sleeve and engaging  
 10 pin unitedly operate as a screw, the screw-head 11 being embedded in the floor and operating as a holding means, the balance of the parts having a length, as above mentioned, equal to the distance from the floor  
 15 to the plate 12, and it will be noted that plate 12, as well as screw-head 11, operates as a holding means to sustain the weight of a chandelier coming upon the chandelier-stem 21. Since plate 12 is provided with numer-  
 20 ous screw-holes 13, some of the screws will pass through the body of the lath, and the device is considered adequate to resist the weight of a chandelier.

The numeral 30 represents the canopy or  
 25 ornamental cup fastened to the chandelier-stem 21, adjacent to the ceiling-surface 24, by means of the thumb-screw 31, which covers from view the wires 26 and 27 and plate 12. The wires 26 and 27 pass within  
 30 stem 21 through apertures 32. The canopy, thumb-screw 31, and chandelier-stem 21 and wires 26 and 27 are not new, and nothing is claimed relative to those parts.

The invention consists of few parts and  
 35 not expensive in manufacture; but its use results in a considerable saving of time or injury to the upper floor, and its use in buildings which have been erected or in reconstructing old buildings has proven to be of  
 40 utility. It will be noted that if pins 6 and 16 were united the invention would be opera-

tive in a limited degree. The preferred construction, of course, is to have the construction separate, as shown.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. A chandelier-support comprising a ceiling-plate having a central opening; a lengthwise-adjustable engaging pin having a screw-head upon one end, the opposite end of the engaging pin adapted to have a seating upon  
 50 said ceiling-plate and having an extended part adapted to pass through said central opening of the ceiling-plate.

2. A chandelier-support, in combination, comprising an engaging pin, a sleeve, a ceiling-plate and a connecting-pin; said sleeve  
 55 adapted to have a seating transversely upon the ceiling-plate; said engaging pin being adjustable within the sleeve and formed at one end as a screw-head; one end of the connect-  
 60 ing-pin seated within the sleeve, the opposite end of the connecting-pin being extended beyond the sleeve and beyond the plane of the ceiling-plate.

3. In a chandelier-support, the combination with a ceiling-plate having apertures 13,  
 65 14 and 15, of an engaging pin, a sleeve and a connecting-pin; said sleeve adapted to have a seating transversely upon the ceiling-plate; said engaging pin being adjustable within  
 70 the sleeve and formed at one end as a screw-head; one end of the connecting-pin seated within the sleeve, the opposite end of the connecting-pin being extended beyond the sleeve and passing through aperture 15, be-  
 75 yond the plane of the ceiling-plate.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

D V CUSHMAN.

Witnesses:

H. A. STURGES,

WILFRED HAINES.