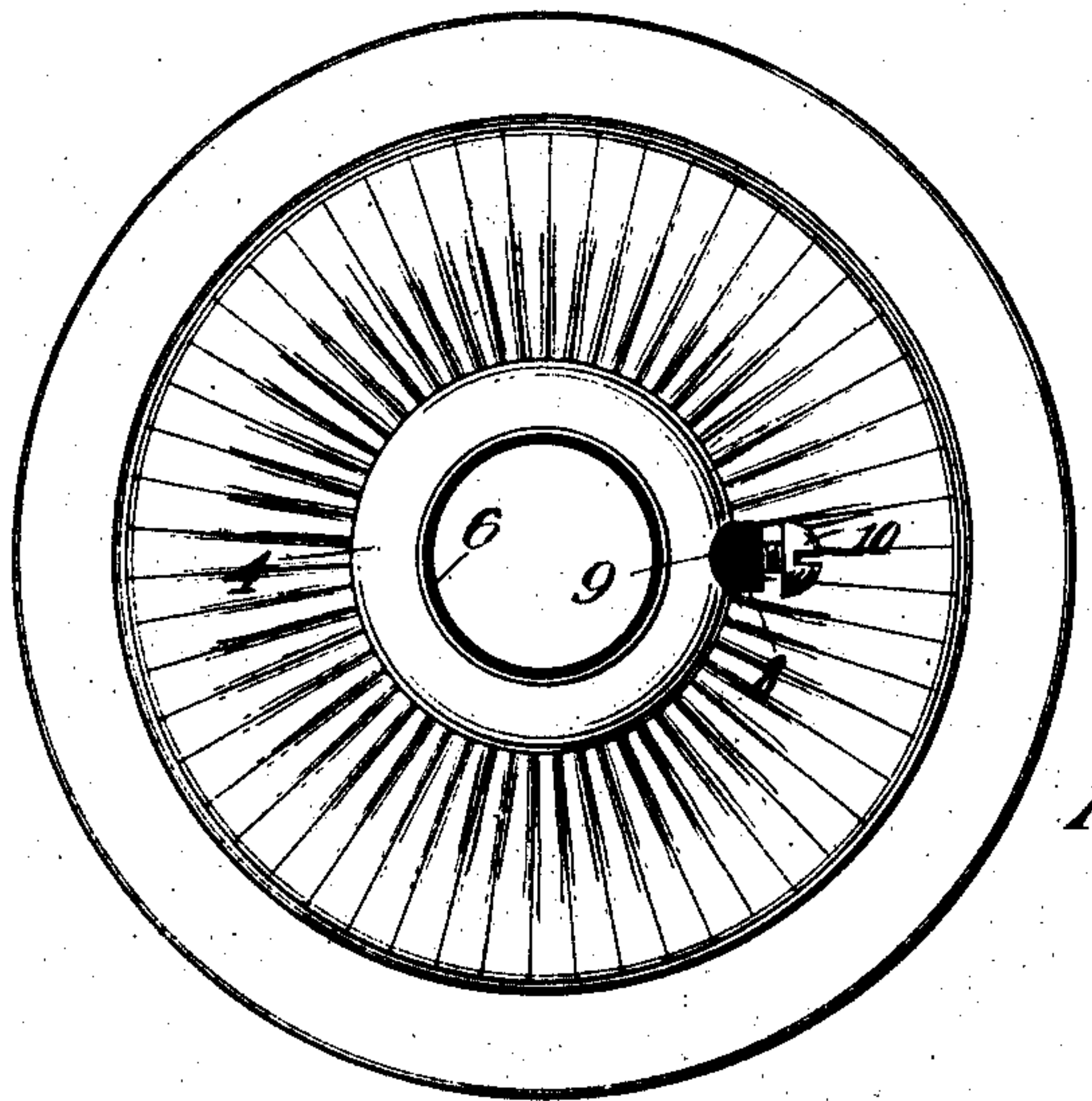


No. 873,994.

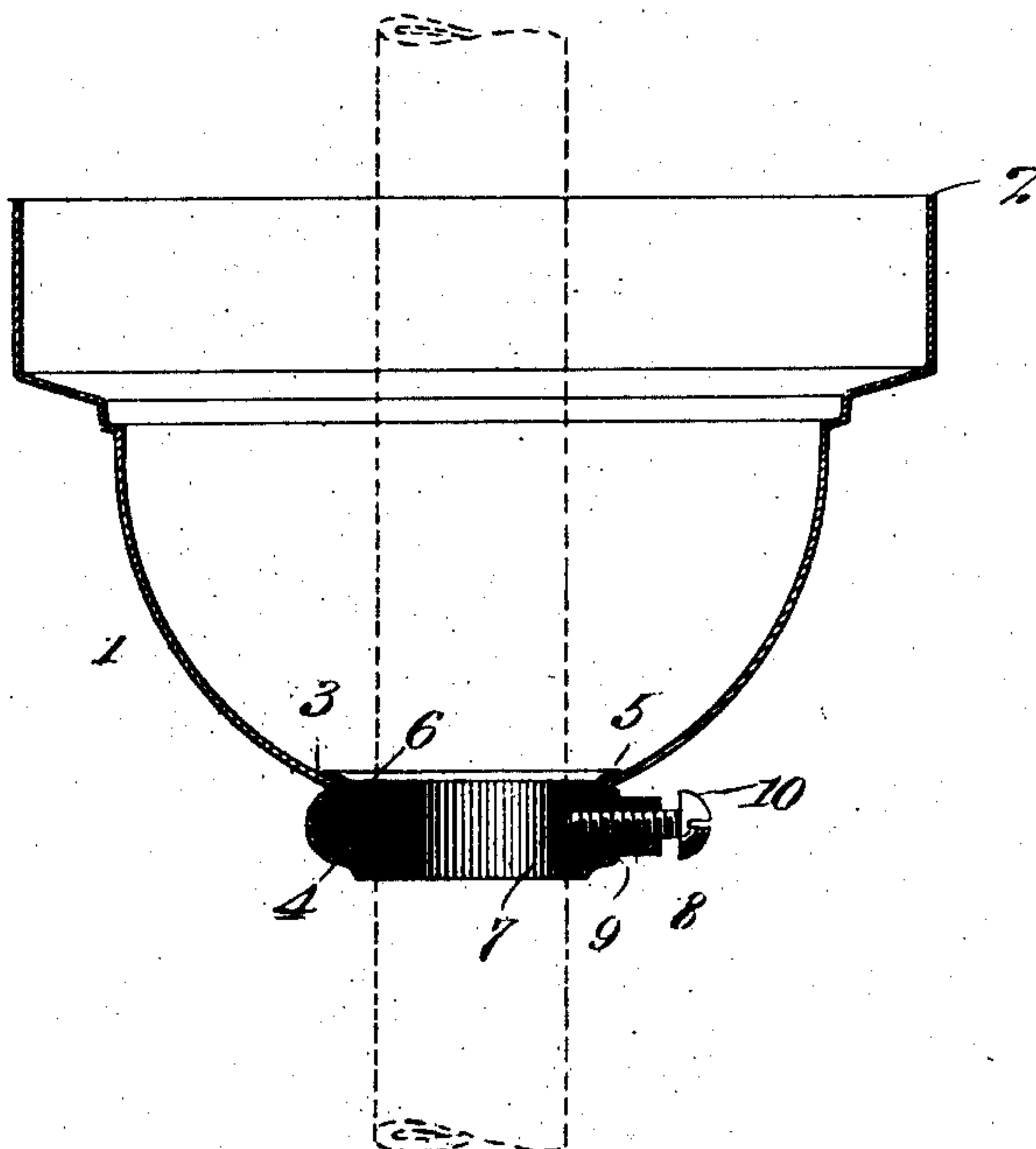
PATENTED DEC. 17, 1907.

J. H. DALE.  
CANOPY FOR ELECTRIC FIXTURES.  
APPLICATION FILED MAY 18, 1906.

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN HENRY DALE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## CANOPY FOR ELECTRIC FIXTURES.

No. 873,994.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 17, 1907.

Application filed May 18, 1906. Serial No. 317,448.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN HENRY DALE, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Canopies for Electric Fixtures, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to electric fixtures or brackets, and particularly to the sheet metal canopy which is usually employed with wall brackets to give a more finished appearance at the junction of the bracket with the wall, and to cover up any interior wiring or connections.

The principal object of the invention is to provide a form of canopy which is cheap and easy to construct, very strong and durable, which is pleasing in appearance, and which conforms to the usual insurance regulations.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in the construction, combination, in the location and in the arrangement of parts, as hereinafter set forth and shown, and finally particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a front view of a canopy embodying the principles of my invention; and Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the same.

One of the provisions of insurance regulations regarding electric wiring is that the usual canopy of the bracket must not be close enough to the wall to endanger fire in case the canopy should become charged by a ground connection or in any other way. The circuit wires are entirely protected from the wall by the bracket, and the usual metallic fixtures and parts, but it is evident that if the circuit wires are grounded, the canopy will become electrified, and on account of the close proximity of the canopy to the wall, the liability of fire from this cause is considerable. In order to remove this danger so far as possible, the insurance regulations have prescribed that a strip of fiber or insulating material be included in the canopy so as to separate the same from the surface of the wall by a considerable distance. This is an unsightly arrangement, and somewhat expensive on account of the quantity of fiber necessary, and it is desirable to find a way to avoid this troublesome construction. In carrying out my invention I provide a construction by which the separation of the canopy from the wall is made unnecessary,

and the insurance regulations fully complied with, by a more convenient and more ornamental form of fixture than hitherto used.

Referring to the drawings in which like parts are designated by the same reference sign, 1 indicates a canopy conveniently spun or stamped from sheet metal in the ordinary way, the canopy terminating in an edge 2, adapted to fit snugly against the face of the wall. At its other end the canopy is perforated, as shown at 3, and within this perforation I place a beaded ring 4, the inner edge of which is turned over, as shown at 5, so as to closely embrace the walls of the canopy about the perforation 3. In this way the beaded ring 4 virtually forms part of the complete canopy.

Within the beaded ring 4, and conveniently positioned by molding, or in any other way, is an insulating ring 6 of fiber or hard rubber, and having an internal bore 7 of suitable diameter to engage the usual tubing of the fixture. The tubing is indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 2.

For the purpose of firmly positioning the canopy upon the tube I provide an extension or boss 8 upon the insulating ring 6, which boss is extended through an opening 9 within the beaded ring 4, as clearly shown in Fig. 1. 10 indicates a set screw threaded in the boss or protuberance 8, and which may be tightened to engage the usual tube of the fixture and firmly hold the canopy in place.

In use it is merely necessary to assemble the canopy upon the usual fixture, as shown in the drawings, so that the edge 2 is closely disposed against the surface of the wall. The set screw 10 is then tightened and the canopy thereby screwed in position upon the fixture. On account of the fact that the insulating ring 6 separates the canopy from the bracket tube at all points, it is impossible for the canopy to become grounded under any circumstances, so that the fire regulations are satisfied, notwithstanding the fact that the canopy rests snugly against the surface of the wall. In this action the set screw 10 does not interfere, since, although this set screw may become grounded, it is effectually separated from the beaded ring 4, and from the canopy by the boss or protuberance 8 on the insulating ring.

What I claim, is:—

A canopy for electric fixtures comprising a sheet metal shell having a perforation, a beaded ring engaged in said perforation and

having its inner edge turned over so as to closely embrace the wall of the shell about the perforation, said beaded ring having an opening on one side thereof, an insulating  
5 ring with a cylindrical bore of uniform transverse section fixed in said beaded ring and having a boss projecting through the opening of said ring, said boss having a threaded hole

therethrough, and a set screw received in said threaded hole.

10

In witness whereof, I subscribe my signature, in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN HENRY DALE.

Witnesses:

F. A. HOPTON,

E. E. BAYNON.