G. H. JONES.

FIXTURE FOR ELECTRICITY AND GAS.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 8, 1908.

908,675.

Patented Jan. 5, 1909.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1

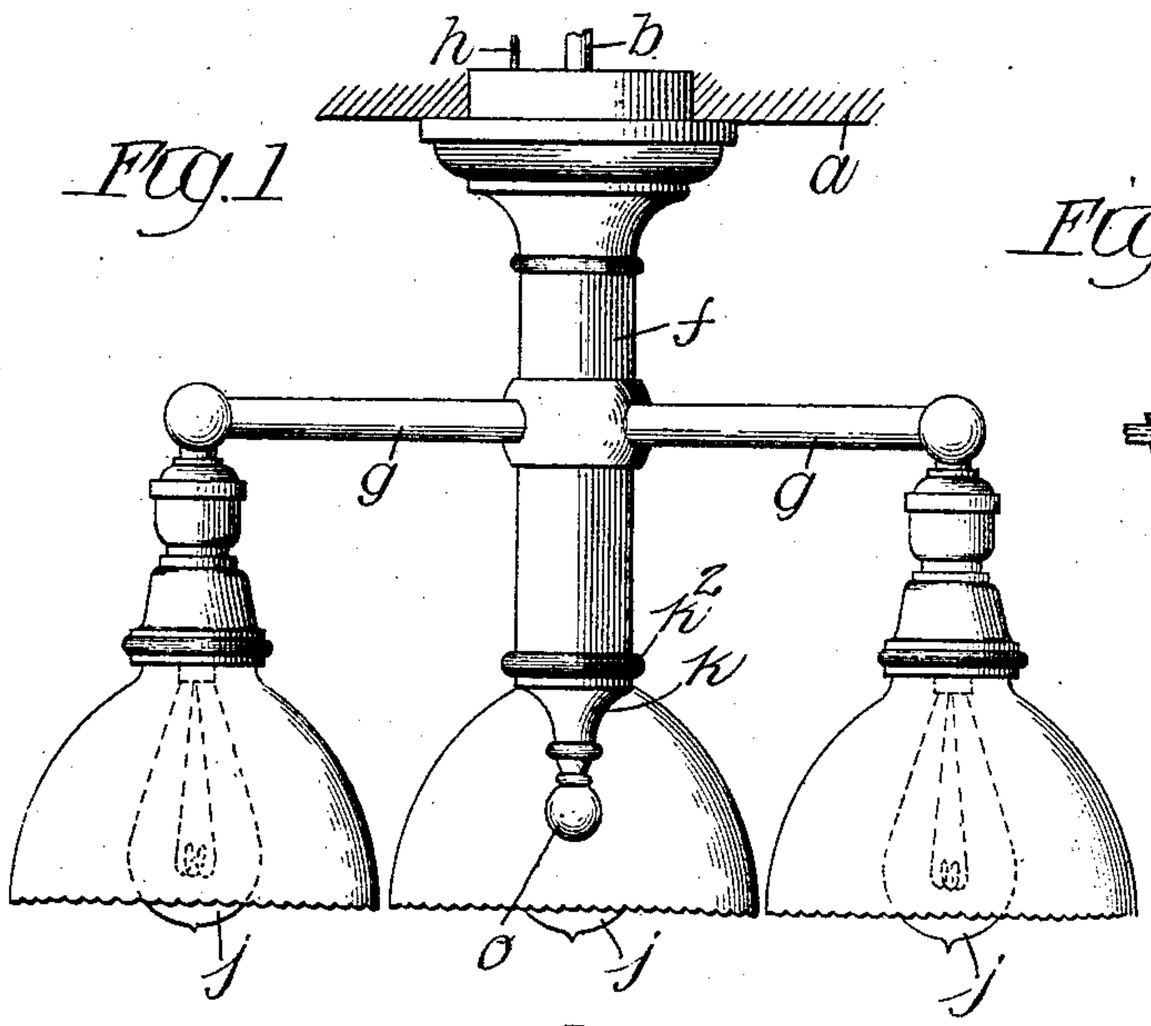


Fig. 3

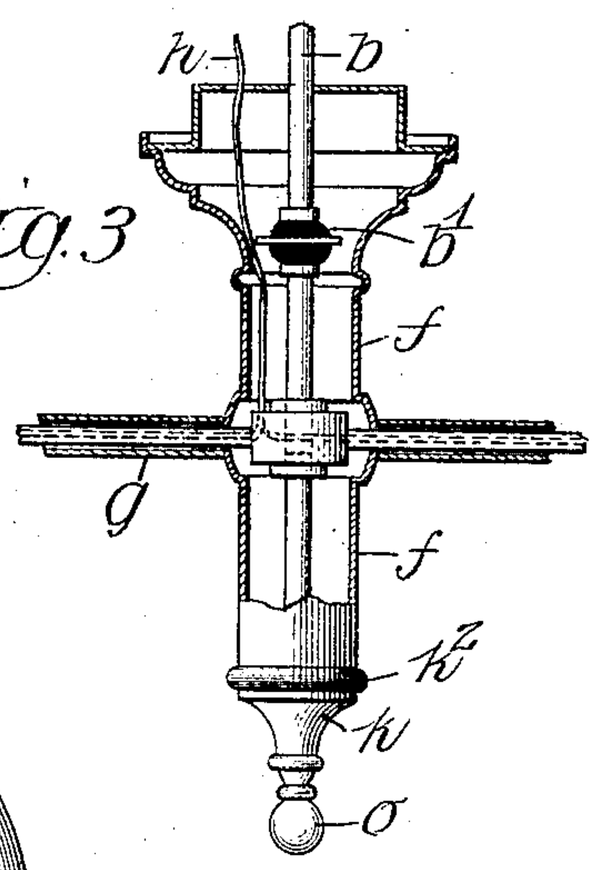


Fig. 2

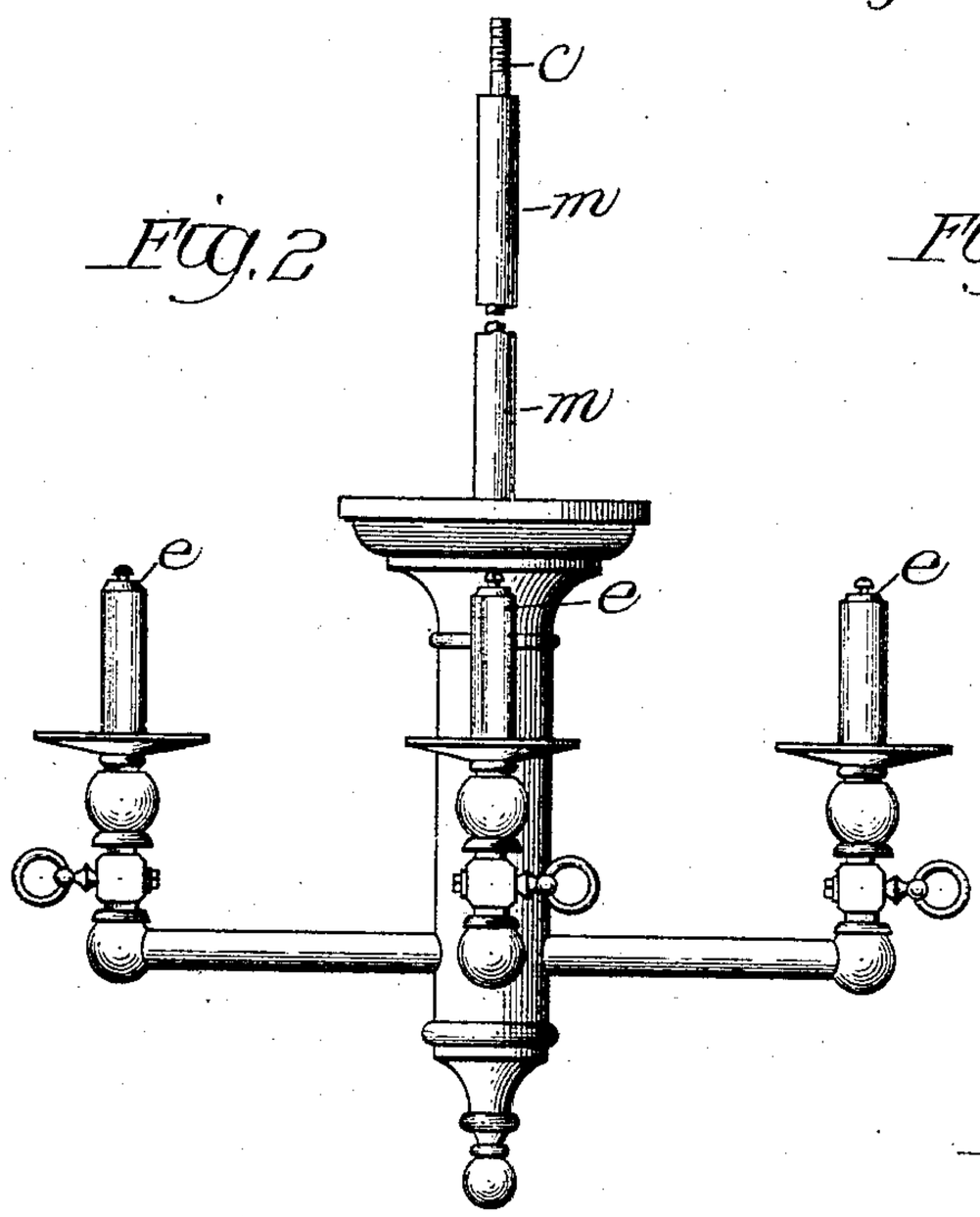


Fig. 4

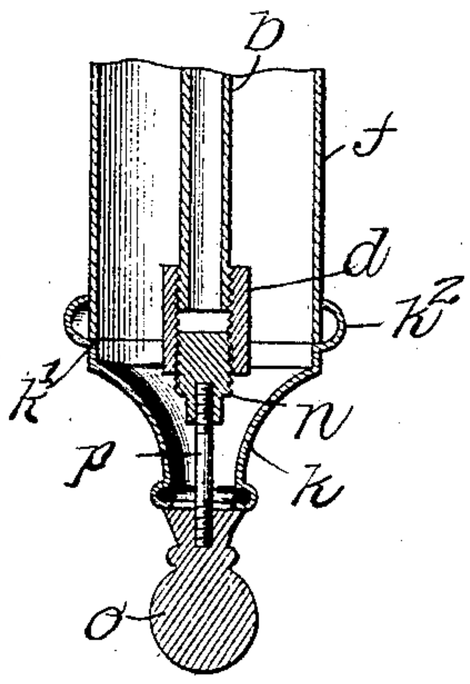
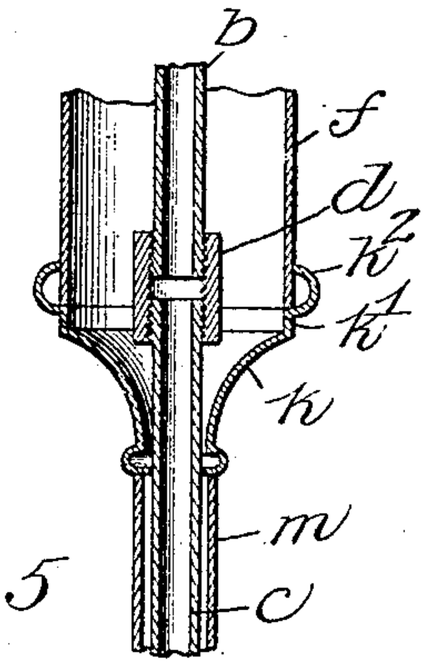


Fig. 5



Witnesses:
Robert A. Weir
H. G. Barnett

Inventor:
George H. Jones:
By Cheever & Cox
Atty's.

G. H. JONES.

FIXTURE FOR ELECTRICITY AND GAS.

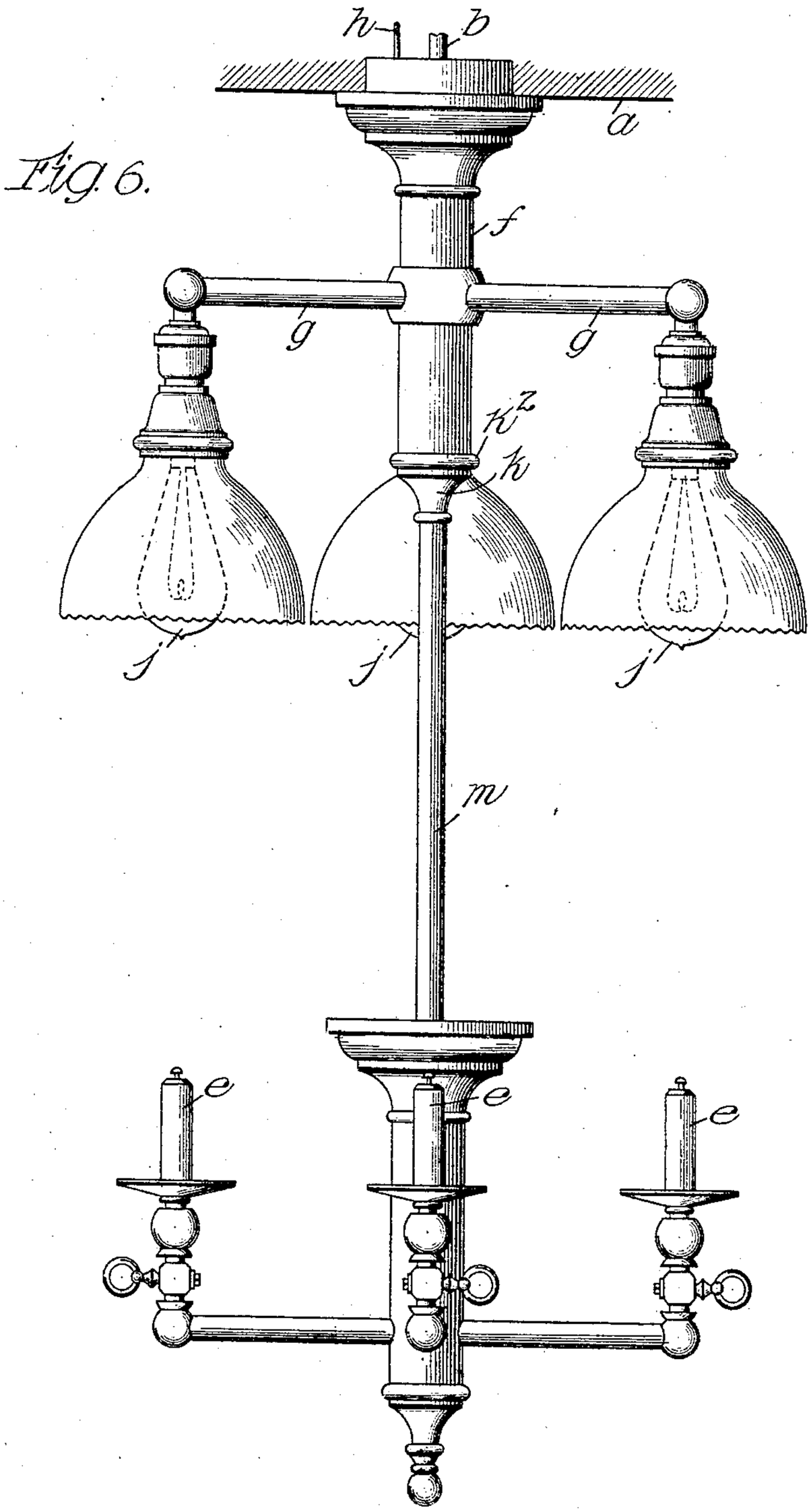
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 8, 1908.

908,675.

Patented Jan. 5, 1909.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 6.



Witnesses:

Jas. D. Perry

Robert N. Weir

Inventor:

George H. Jones:

By: Cheever & Cox

Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE H. JONES, OF RIVER FOREST, ILLINOIS.

FIXTURE FOR ELECTRICITY AND GAS.

No. 908,675. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 5, 1909.

Application filed June 8, 1908. Serial No. 437,364.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE H. JONES, a citizen of the United States, residing at River Forest, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Fixtures for Electricity and Gas, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to fixtures for lighting purposes, particularly in dwelling houses.

In many of the larger and older cities in this country there are dwellings provided with lighting fixtures for gas only, the buildings having been constructed before electricity came into general use. At the present time however, electricity is largely taking the place of gas for lighting purposes and many dwelling houses heretofore dependent upon gas are being wired for electricity. Frequently where old houses are being wired, the occupants being accustomed to the use of gas insist upon having combination fixtures installed so that they may fall back upon the gas in case the service of electricity is interrupted. But experience subsequently shows to many users that it is quite practicable to rely entirely upon electricity, and in such cases the gas connections come to be regarded as useless and unsightly.

The object of my invention is to provide a fixture capable of supplying the wants of a person requiring, in the first instance, a combination gas and electric fixture, but so constructed that in case of disuse of the gas burners said burners and the gas connections may be removed and a finished appearance imparted to the remaining electric portions of the fixture.

I accomplish my object by the apparatus illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a side view of the electric portions of my fixture, showing the finished appearance of the same when the gas connections are removed. Fig. 2 is a side view of the gas connections. Fig. 3 is a side view partly in central vertical section of the principal parts shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a vertical central sectional view of the attachments at the lower end of the parts which remain when the gas connections are removed. Fig. 5 is a central vertical sectional view showing the arrangement of the parts at the joint in the gas duct when the gas connections are in operative connection. Fig. 6 is a side view of the complete fixture when the gas burning portions are in place.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

As already intimated, this fixture is intended primarily for interior lighting and is therefore, under ordinary conditions, suspended from the ceiling *a* of the room to be lighted. Extending downward from the ceiling into the room is a gas duct which in the present instance consists of an upper section *b* and a lower section *c*, the proximate ends whereof are threaded for receiving a member such as the coupling *d* shown in Figs. 4 and 5. The lower section *c* is the removable one and while it may be of various lengths and inclosed in shells having various ornamentations, the essential characteristic is that it terminates in one or more burner outlets *e*, *e* as shown in Fig. 2. In practice an insulating joint b^1 is usually provided in the upper section of duct *b* for safety.

Inclosing the upper section of the duct is a shell *f* which is usually of so-called "spun" metal and may be provided with any desired amount of ornamentation. At a point between the ceiling and lower end of shell *f* are outlets *g*, *g* through which the electric conductors *h*, *h* are led to the electric lamps *j*, *j*. The electric conductors will, under ordinary circumstances, be contained within the upper portion of the shell *f* for the sake of safety and to improve the appearance and convenience of the fixture.

The lower section of the gas duct when in place is connected to the upper section *b* by means of the coupling *d* as indicated in Fig. 5, and the cap *k* which closes the lower end of shell *f* is held in place in any suitable manner, the preferred means being the shell *m* which incloses the duct *c* in the manner indicated in Figs. 2 and 5. Although said cap may be somewhat varied in its configuration, it is adapted to hold the lower end of the shell *f* in place, the preferred construction being shown in Figs. 4 and 5 where it is apparent that said cap has an interior shoulder k^1 adapted to contact the lower end of shell *f* and an annular collar adapted to hold the shell from lateral movement. Said cap is apertured at its lower contracted extremity for accommodating the lower section of duct *c*.

When the use of the gas connections is not required the lower section *c* with its burner *e* and shell *m* are removed, and a plug *n* is ap-

plied to the lower end of duct *b*, preferably in the coupling *d*. The shell is then supported by means of a knob *o* which is held preferably by means of a rod *p* which screws into said plug. By reference to the drawings, particularly Fig. 1, it will be seen that this not only gives a finished appearance to the fixture after the gas connections are removed, but effectually stops the leakage of gas by means of a device not exposed to view and moreover supports the shell firmly and adjustably.

It will be seen that the joint in the gas duct is located beneath the lateral electrical branches. In consequence, when the removable portions of the fixture are absent the remaining portions will be "alive" to gas to a point beneath said branches. There are two advantages in this: First, the gas duct, which is in practice a strong iron pipe, extends down far enough to afford a rigid and secure point of attachment for the finishing shell *k;* second, the attachment or removal of the gas burning portions of the fixtures may be accomplished without in any way disturbing the electrical connections above them.

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

In a fixture for interior lighting for buildings, the combination of a vertical duct for gas having burners at its lower end, said duct having a joint at a point between the ceiling and the lower end whereby the burners and lower section of duct may be removed, means for plugging said duct when the lower section is removed, a metallic shell inclosing the upper section of duct, branches for electric lighting connections extending laterally from said shell, a metallic cap for the lower end of said shell, said cap having an aperture at its lower extremity through which the duct may pass, and means adapted to be connected to the upper section of said duct for holding said cap in place when the lower section of said duct is removed.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE H. JONES.

Witnesses:

HOWARD M. COX,

GRACE M. LAMKIN.