W. LUMLEY.

CROWN FOR CHANDELIERS.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 27, 1909.

987,309.

Patented Mar. 21, 1911.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

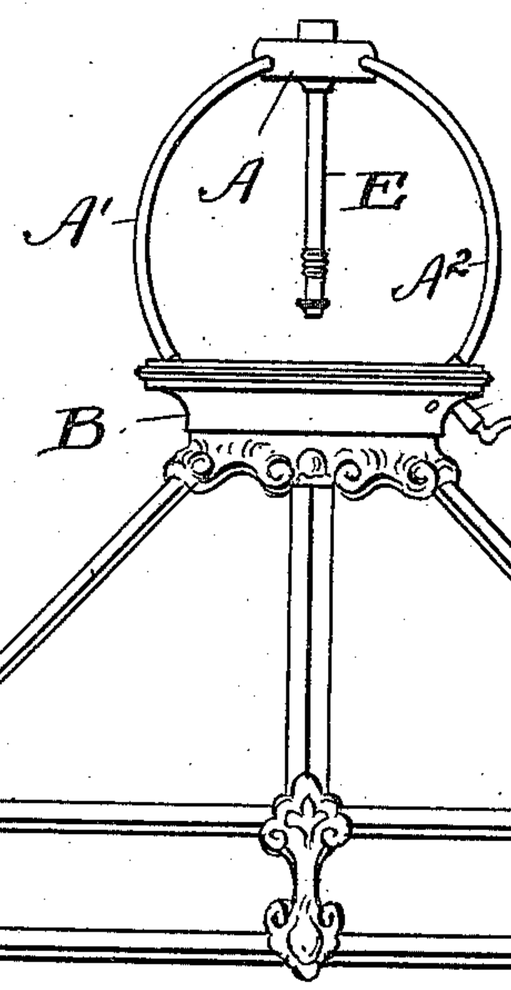


Fig. 1.

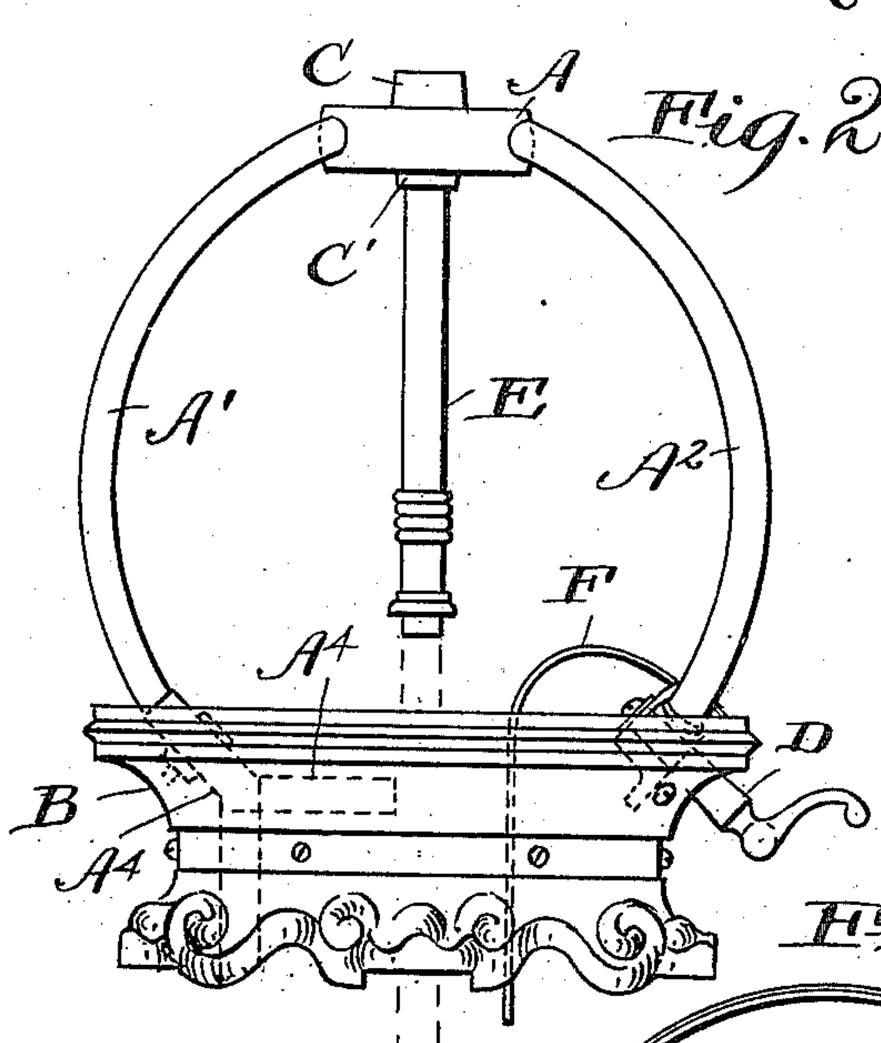


Fig. 2.

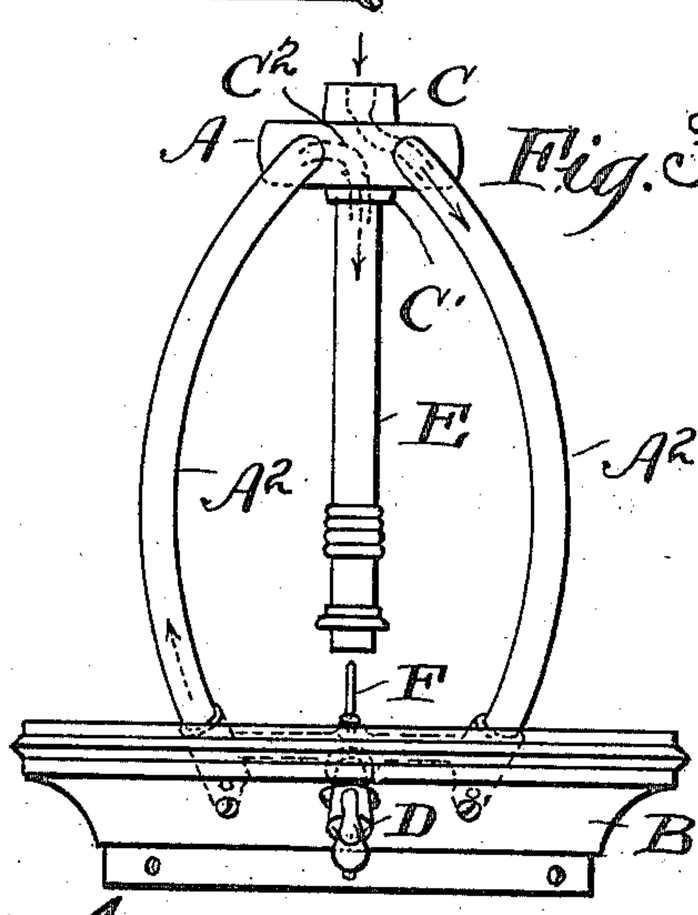
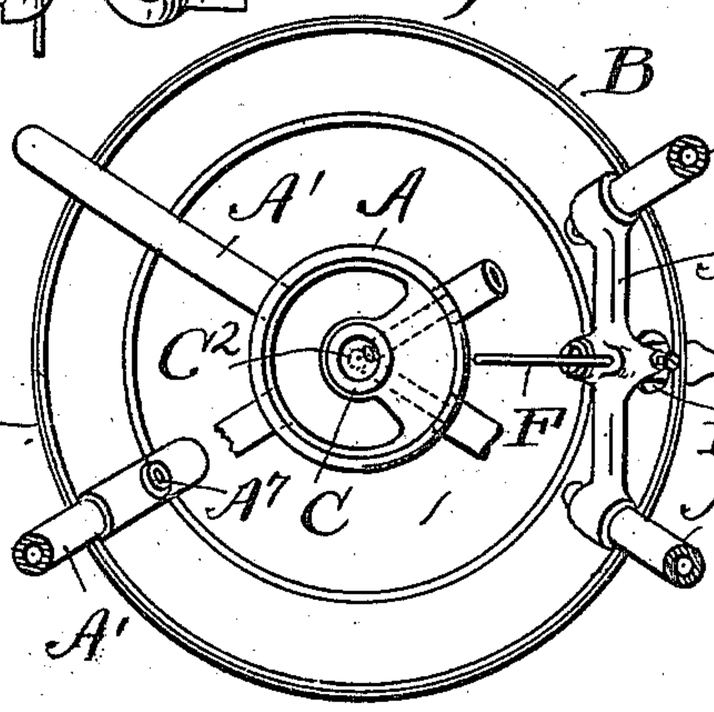


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.



Witnesses
E. B. Gilchrist
H. R. Sullivan

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Fig. 5.

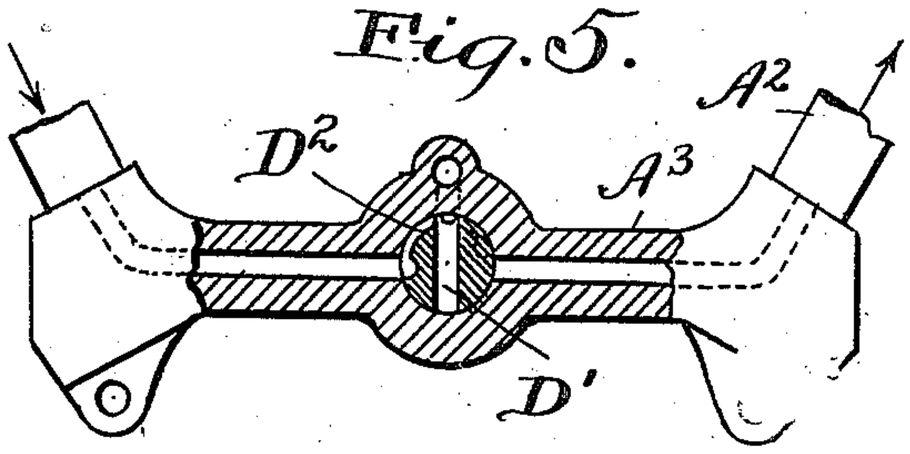

Fig. 6.

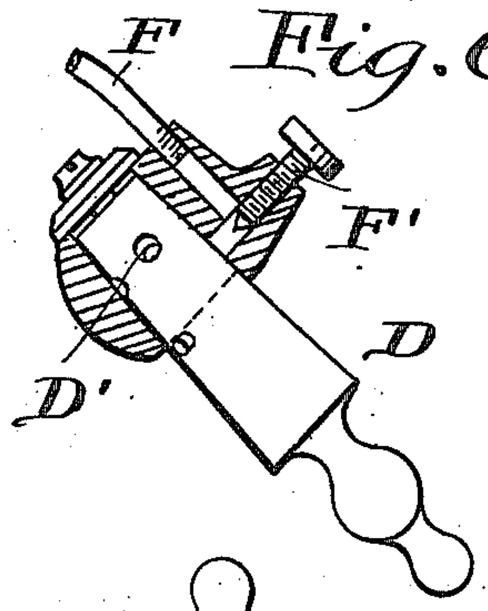

Fig. 7.

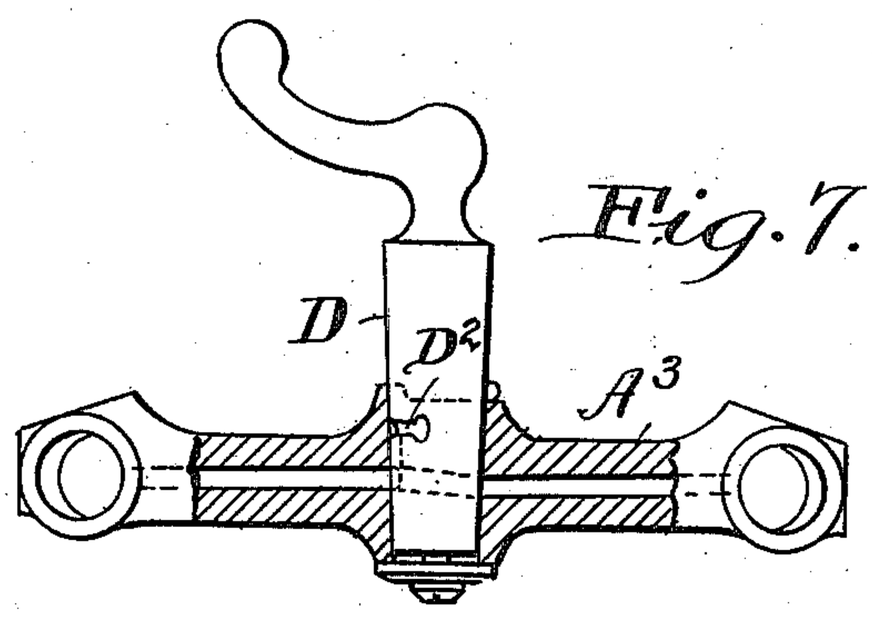

Fig. 8.

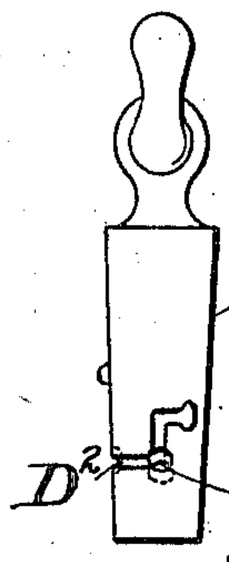

Fig. 9.

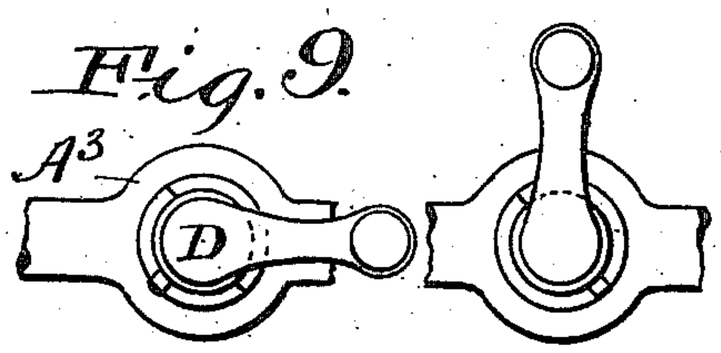

Fig. 11.

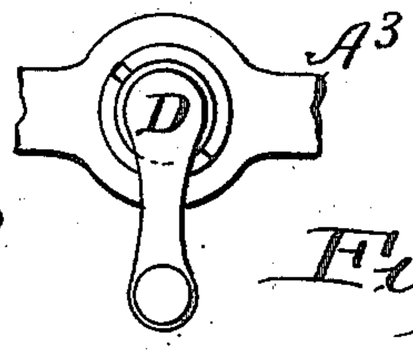

Fig. 10.

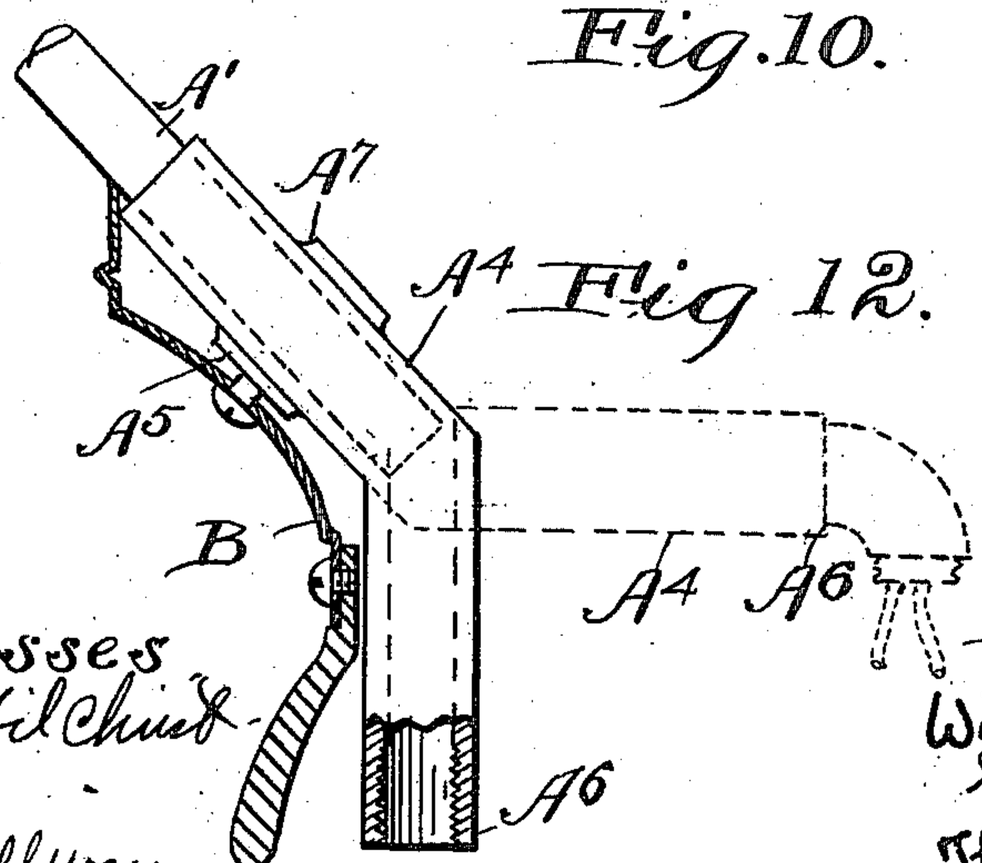

Fig 12.

Witnesses
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H. R. Sullivan

Inventor:
Wilfrid Lumley
by
Thurston & Woodward
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILFRID LUMLEY, OF EAST CONNEAUT, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE CONNEAUT COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF OHIO.

CROWN FOR CHANDELIERS.

987,309. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 21, 1911.

Application filed January 27, 1909. Serial No. 474,383.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILFRID LUMLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at East Conneaut, in the county of Ashtabula and State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Crowns for Chandeliers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The present invention is directed to the crown of a lighting dome.

More particularly the invention is directed to a character of crown having lighting connections such as to permit choice in the amount and character of light used.

The object of my invention has been to produce a crown of the character described, and it has been my purpose to so construct the device that either electric lights or gas may be used in the same chandelier if desired.

It has been a particular object to make the crown piece of such construction that the various necessary connections and conduits may be had without encumbering the structure with unsightly or complex additions and to so locate the parts, by which the control of the light is had, so as to be accessible and easily manipulated without resorting to expense and impairing the beauty of the structure.

The above objects and other useful advantages it will be seen are attained by that embodiment of my invention described in the following specification with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which;

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a chandelier having my crown piece thereon. Fig. 2 is an enlarged side elevation of the crown piece, one of the electric adjustments being shown in its alternative position in dotted lines and the by-pass pipe being also illustrated. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the crown piece viewed at right angles to Fig. 2, the course of the gas flow being indicated by arrows. Fig. 4 is a top plan view of the crown piece, one of the electric conduits and both of the gas conduits being broken away for the better illustration of the structure. Fig. 5 is an enlarged longitudinal section through the union connecting the two gas conduits showing the controlling valve in the position in which the pilot light is open. Fig. 6 is a transverse section through the union pipe showing the cock turned to the position in which the pilot light and the burner are both open. Fig. 7 is a horizontal longitudinal section through the union pipe showing the valve in the same position as in Fig. 6. Fig. 8 is a top plan view of the valve in the position in which it is turned in Fig. 5. Fig. 9 is a detail end view of the valve in the position which it occupies in Fig. 7. Fig. 10 is a detail end view of the valve in the position which it occupies in Fig. 5. Fig. 11 is a detail end view of the valve turned to the position in which both the pilot and the burners are shut off. Fig. 12 is an enlarged detail showing the adjustable elbow at the lower end of the electric connection, the alternative position of the elbow with its attachment being indicated in dotted lines.

The chandelier head which I have here illustrated comprises a connecting spider member A from which spring the tubes forming the so-called harp, the said tubes being attached at their lower end to the crown band B of the chandelier. The said spider is designed to permit the proper connection between the feed wires and also gas pipes for the purpose of supplying the lights in the chandelier. To this end the said spider is provided with a proper size space or chamber to accommodate the feed wires, as shown in Fig. 4, and into which space or chamber lead a pair of the harp tubes A′ through which branch wires may be led to electric light connections in the chandelier below. The spider is further provided with a pair of short tubular connections, one C above and one C′ below, separated by means of a diaphragm C^2, and each tubular connection having a short conduit communicating therewith and leading to one of those harp tubes A^2 designed to serve as a gas conduit, which tubes are in turn connected at their lower ends on the crown band by a horizontal union member A^3 containing a controlling valve D. The upper tubular connection C of the spider is designed to be fitted to a gas supply pipe while the lower connection C′ is designed to connect with the pipe E to which the gas burners are attached, the said burners not being shown in the accompanying drawing.

While not always desirable to use both electric lights and gas at the same time, it is desirable to have a form of chandelier which can be sold for use with either or both and can be changed from one use to the

other without altering its physical structure or marring its ornamental appearance, and it will be seen from the following that the chandelier crown here described is adapted to serve this purpose.

The two harp tubes A′ through which branch wires for the electric lights are led, have at their lower ends elbow connections A^4 provided with bosses A^5 having threads tapped therein, by means of which the said elbows are secured in position on the crown band by set screws as shown by Fig. 12. The electric connections are made in the threaded lower ends A^6 of these elbows. At least one of the elbows is provided with a second boss A^7 on the side diametrically opposite to the one just described. This second boss is for the purpose of permitting the elbow to be turned 180°, after the manner shown in dotted lines in Fig. 12, and be held in this position by the same set screw, before mentioned, for the purpose of projecting the lower arm of the elbow toward the center of the chandelier so that a single central lamp may be used when it is desired to substitute a tungsten lamp for the plurality of carbon lamps ordinarily used.

In using the chandelier for gas it will be seen that the incoming flow is through the short tubular connection C on the upper side of the spider down through one of the harp tubes A^2 through the horizontal union A^3, in which the controlling valve D is located, up through the second harp tube A^2 to the short tubular connection C′ on the lower side of the spider down through the central vertical connection E to the burners. It will be noted that I am enabled by this construction to locate the controlling valve D in a position easily accessible and out of the way of the heat of the flame, without resorting to the usual unsightly expedients of goose necks and similar contrivances. The controlling valve in question is designed to control the flow of gas not only to the burners but also to a pilot light connected with the conduit in the union member by means of a small tube F secured to the latter. A needle valve F′ on the union member regulates the volume of the flow of gas to the pilot light. The said controlling valve has a transverse opening D′ designed to register at each end with the conduit in the union pipe. A channel D^2 on the surface of the valve circumferentially disposed for a part of its length and running longitudinally so as to be offset from the inlet side of the union pipe, serves to feed the pilot light throughout a certain angle of movement of the valve. These channels are of such length that the connection between the pilot light and the inlet channel on the union member may be maintained while the controlling valve is in such position as that shown in Fig. 5, in which the outlet side of the union pipe and the burners themselves are entirely cut off.

With the turning of the valve toward the left in Fig. 5 the pilot light will still be maintained in connection up until the transverse opening through the valve first permits gas to pass through the union to the burners. When this transverse opening comes into full registration it will be noted that the channel D^2 through which gas is admitted to the pilot light, is turned sufficiently far to shut the pilot light off entirely. Further turning of the valve in the same direction would shut the gas off from the burners also, but a reversal of the movement would admit gas to the pilot burner before shutting it off entirely from the light-giving burners and would permit the continuance of said flow after the burners had been fully shut off by continued movement in this same direction.

From the above description it will be seen that I have produced a chandelier crown which can be put on the market as it stands without alteration, for use with either carbon or tungsten electric lamps, with gas, or carbon lamps and gas, as the user may elect, and it will further be seen that I have in this chandelier head so located the parts that the control of the gas lights by means of a pilot may be effected through a valve within easy access, in a thorough practical manner, without the use of ugly auxiliary contrivances such as are familiar to this particular art.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. A chandelier crown comprising an attaching spider at the upper end, said spider having a diaphragm and chambers on each side of the diaphragm, two tubular harp members springing from the spider, one tube connected with one chamber, the other tube with the other chamber said tubes being secured at their lower ends independently to a crown band, a union member within said crown band and having a conduit therethrough connected at its opposite ends to said tubes, and a controlling valve therein provided with a handle or thumb-piece projecting through the band.

2. A chandelier crown comprising a crown band and a spider ring, opposite pairs of harp tubes springing from said spider and independently connected at their lower ends to the crown band, said spider having opposite connections for gas conduits and a web upon one side forming a diaphragm between said gas connections, one pair of said harp tubes being connected to said gas connections and being connected at their lower ends with a union member containing a valve, and said valve being provided with a handle or thumb-piece projecting through said crown band.

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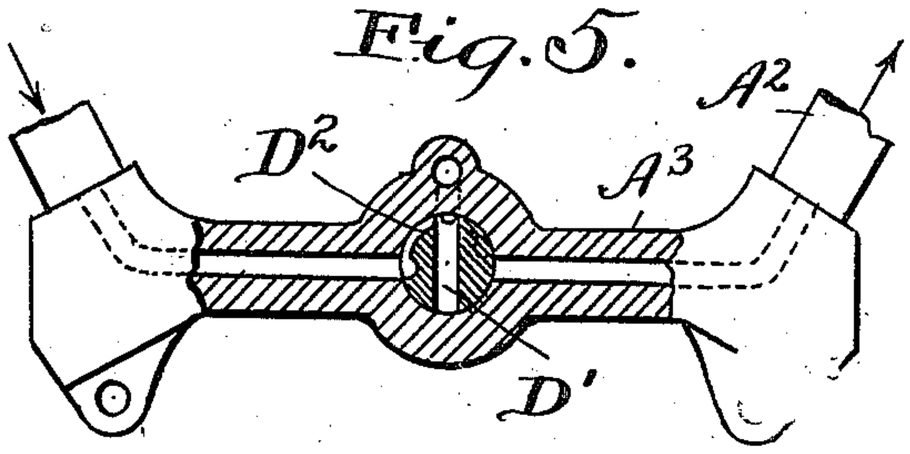

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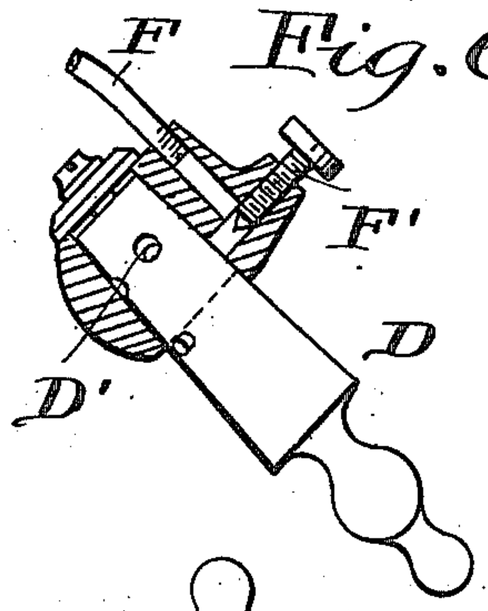

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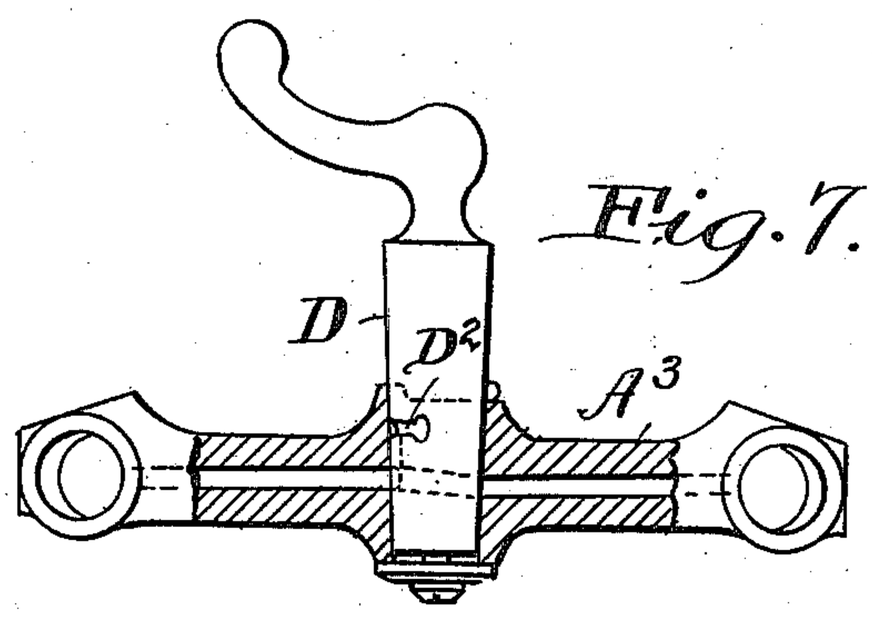

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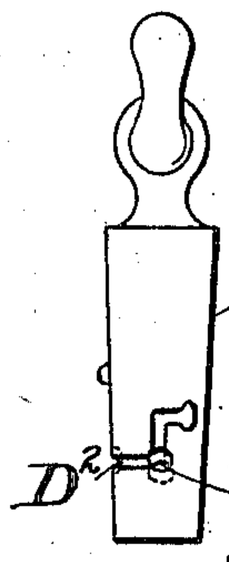

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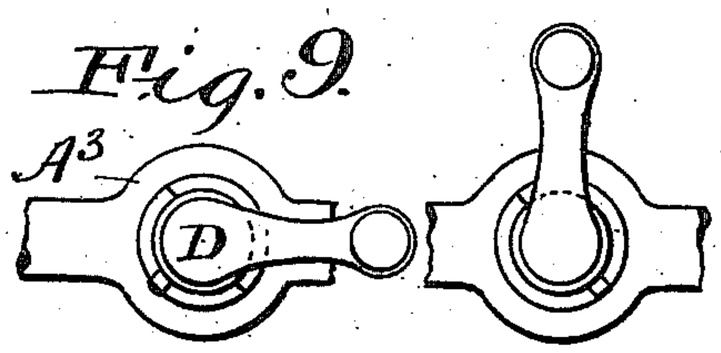

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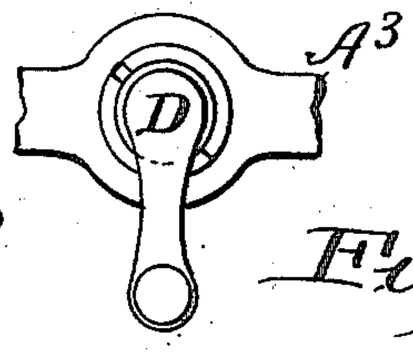

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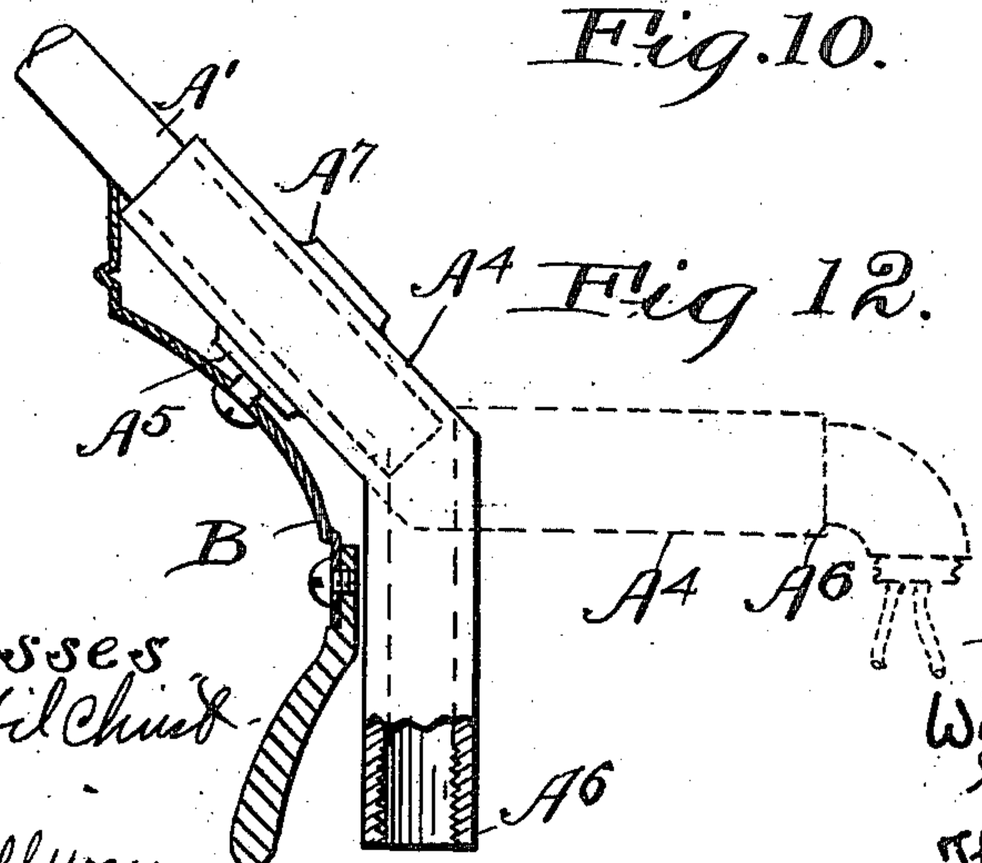

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