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S. A. BAKER

2,378,121

FIXTURE HOLDER

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Fig. 1.

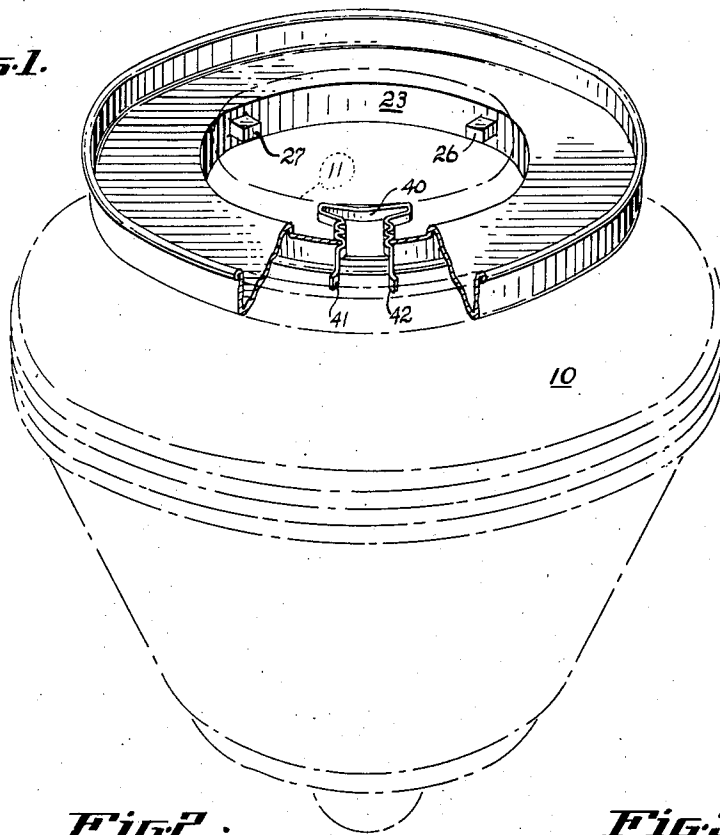


Fig. 2.

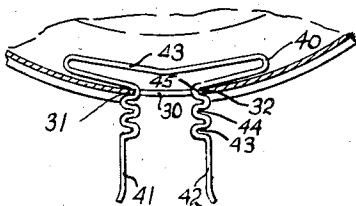


Fig. 3.

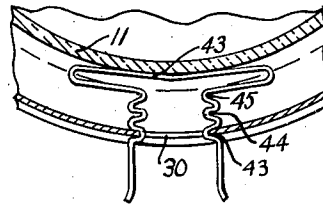
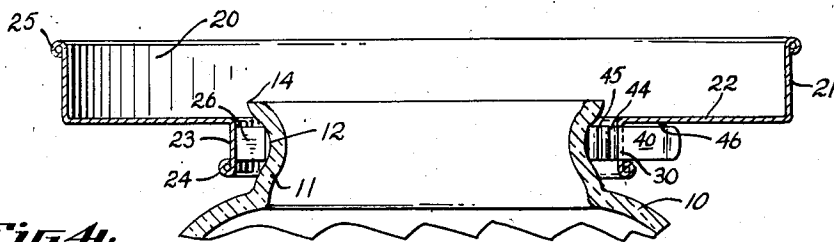


Fig. 4.



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FIXTURE HOLDER

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2 Claims. (Cl. 240-128)

My invention relates to improvements in globe mounting means.

The object of my invention is to provide a novel construction which will permit the use of noncritical materials and still attain a rugged, easily adjustable, securely-locking, connector to hold in place removable globes or shades; to provide a globe support having a ceiling escutcheon plate and dependant rim made of noncritical materials and having only one movable part; to provide in such a structure means whereby this one movable part is supported and braced in all the directions in which force is applied to it; and to provide a globe support particularly adaptable to post-war manufacture from recently developed molding and casting procedures.

Pursuant to Rev. St. Sec. 4888 I shall describe and illustrate in the drawing one embodiment of my invention. This is done with the intention that my invention shall not be limited to this form except as required by the state of the art and the claims appended hereto.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a view in perspective looking down on the top of a ceiling-type mounting device which is removed from the ceiling and is partially cut away to show the single movable element and with the globe shown in dot-dash lines;

Fig. 2 is a view in cross-section taken on a horizontal plane through the vertical section of the ceiling ring showing the movable securing member in full retracted position;

Fig. 3 is a similar view with the securing member in holding position and with the shade or fixture held thereby in the ceiling ring; and

Fig. 4 is a view in cross-section taken on a vertical lane across the center of Fig. 1.

My invention is especially applicable to those installations where simplicity is desired and the use of moulded or cast members made from glass, plastics, powdered metals, etc. is preferred. This is particularly true at the present time due to critical shortages in the materials from which these devices have in the past been stamped or spun. After the war when mouldings and castings from magnesium alloys and other materials are available for civilian goods my invention will also find ready application.

The globe or fixture 10 is usually made of glass and covers a light bulb (not shown). It may be of any shape laid out by the artist but as shown in Fig. 4, regardless of the shape below the neck ring 11, the latter is provided with the depressed annular groove 12. These neck por-

tions 11 on such fixtures are generally standardized and are of uniform sizes. My invention concerns itself with the means for securing this neck portion and its attached globe 10 to the ceiling ring.

The ceiling ring bezel 20 may be of any configuration depending upon the artist's choice. Its function is to shield or cover the usual metal conduit fixture box set in the ceiling to receive the electric outlet elements. At this point the plaster is usually broken and raw edges of lathing and plaster are exposed to view. The diameter of the bezel 20 is such as to embrace or cover all of these unsightly elements of the building structure and thus provide an artistic escutcheon or ceiling ring. As shown in Figs. 1 and 4, the ceiling ring 20, used in describing my invention, has the vertical flange 21, the substantially flat portion 22, and the depending ring portion 23 with a suitable decorative bead at 24 and 25. These decorative beads are not essential. When present they add strength and finish to the design.

Mounted inside the ring 23 are the lugs 26 and 27 which extend radially inwardly from the ring 23 and are located to one side of a diameter of the ring. As illustrated in Fig. 1, they are about 120° apart. The reason for this is to permit insertion within the ring 23 of the annular collar 11 on the globe 10 so that its top edge 14 can be inserted above the lugs 26 and 27 so the latter will project into the annular recess 12 and support the globe at two points. While I have shown two of these lugs 26 and 27 they might be combined into one or there might be several.

An opening 30 is formed in the ring 23 generally opposite the location of the lugs 26 and 27. This opening may be square, rectangular, or any shape so long as it is adapted to receive within it a resilient movable retractable lug 40. The latter has legs 41 and 42, which, when seen in cross-section, preferably should conform in shape to the inside edges 31 and 32 of the opening 30. If the legs 41 and 42 are curved in cross-section then it is better to have the side edges 31 and 32 of the opening 30 generally conform thereto in shape. The retractable lug 40 has a lug portion 43 to engage in the concave annular recess 12 of the globe 10 and it has the leg portions 41 and 42 with indentations 43, 44, and 45 in each, adapted to latch against the side edges 31 and 32 of the opening 30.

As shown in Fig. 4 the retractable lug 40 preferably has a top portion 46 adapted to engage the substantially flat under portion 22 of the ceiling ring 20 whereby the lug portion 43 is supported

against any excessive downward tilting which might be imparted to it by the weight of the globe 10 pivoting around the fixed lugs 26 and 27. While I have shown three indentations 43, 44, 45 in each leg of the retractable lug there may be more or fewer. Likewise the exact shape of this retractable member may be varied. It is preferable that it be made of a resilient material such as spring steel, if available, or it may be made of resilient plastics. While I have shown only one opening 30, some designers may wish to have more than one and use in each a retractable lug. This is optional.

The ceiling ring 20 is secured to the ceiling or to the metal conduit box (not shown) by means of the usual screws.

In operation, assuming that the ceiling ring 20 has been secured in position, the globe 10 is tilted to one side so that its neck ring 11 enters the ring 23 and then when the neck ring 11 is moved into a horizontal position its annular groove 12 will come to rest against the fixed lugs 26 and 27. Then the legs 41 and 42 of the retractable lug 40 are squeezed together and it is moved inwardly from the position shown in Fig. 2 to the position of Fig. 3 so that the lug portion 43 comes against the base of the annular groove 12 to provide the third point of support for the globe 10. Then as the pressure is released on the legs, they move outwardly against the opposite side edges of the opening 30 so that these edges will fall into an indentation 44 or 45 on each leg. Thus I have provided a structure which can be made from noncritical materials, which has a minimum of

moving parts, and which lends itself to easy manufacture.

What I claim is:

1. In a ceiling fixture the combination of a ceiling ring with a downwardly extending bezel portion secured adjacent and below a substantially flat portion, one or more lugs extending inwardly from said bezel portion and located on one side thereof, an opening in said bezel portion in the region opposite to said lugs; a movable retractable lug fitted in said opening, having a lug portion to engage in the concave recess of a fixture fitted in said ring, side portions to engage the walls of said opening to hold it therein, and a top portion to engage said substantially flat portion of said ceiling ring whereby the lug portion is supported against excessive downward tilting.

2. In a ceiling fixture the combination of a ceiling ring with a downwardly extending bezel portion secured adjacent and below a substantially flat portion, one or more lugs extending inwardly from said bezel portion and located on one side thereof, an opening in said bezel portion in the region opposite to said lugs; a movable retractable lug fitted in said opening, comprising a lug portion, indented side portions adapted to engage the walls of said opening and an extension thereon which extends into contact with the flat portion of said ceiling ring whereby the lug portion is supported against excessive downward tilting.

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