W. E. GRIMM.

LAMP.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 21, 1915.

1,200,487. Patented Oct. 10, 1916.

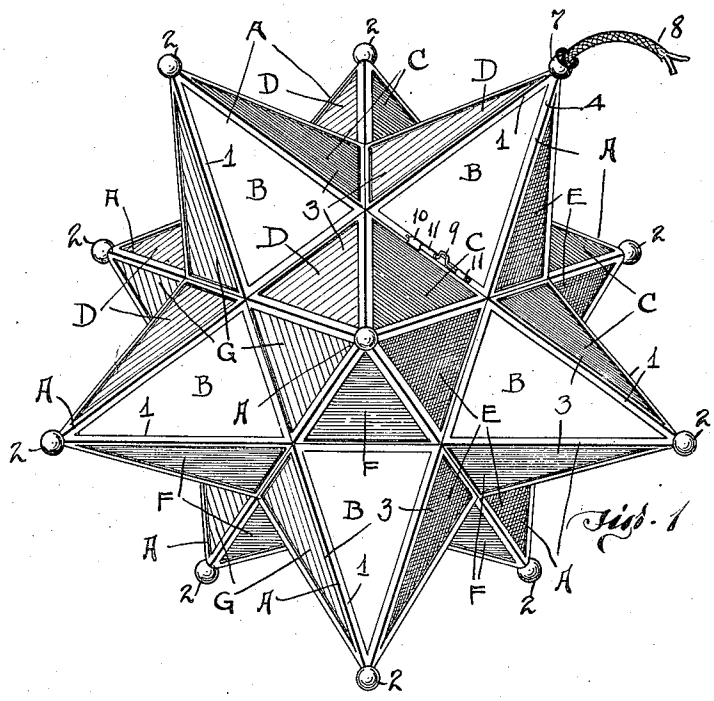


Fig. 1

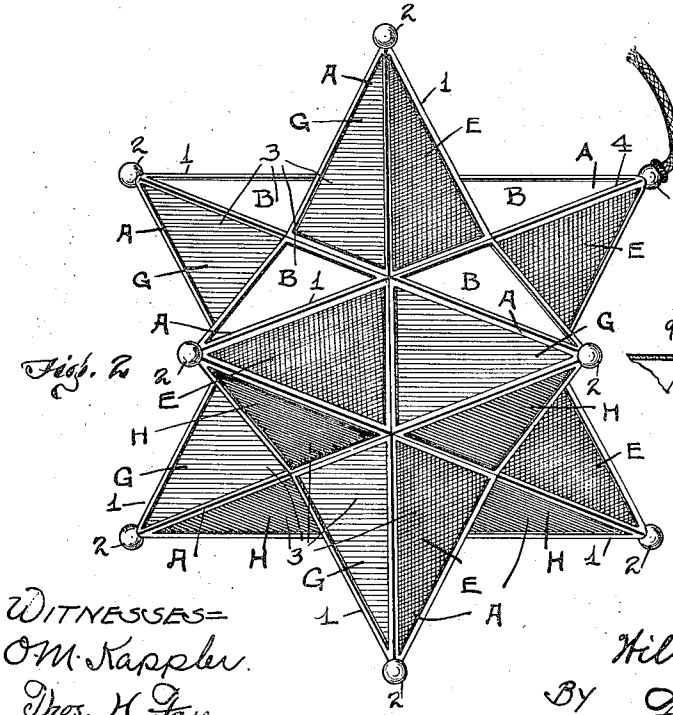


Fig. 2

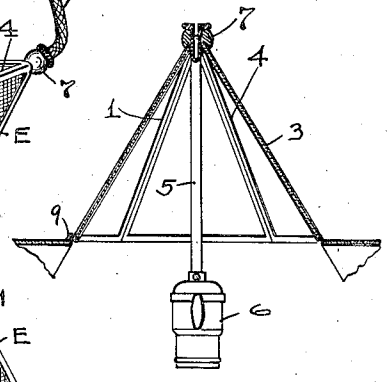


Fig. 3

WITNESSES=
O.M. Kappler.
Thos. H. Fay

INVENTOR
William E. Grimm
By Fay, Oberlin & Fay
ATTORNEYS.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM E. GRIMM, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

## LAMP.

1,200,487. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 10, 1916.

Application filed December 21, 1915. Serial No. 68,019.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM E. GRIMM, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Cleveland, county of Cuyahoga, and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Lamps, of which the following is a specification, the principle of the invention being herein explained and the best mode in which I have contemplated applying that principle, so as to distinguish it from other inventions.

The present improvements relate to a novel and ingenious lamp in which it is possible to secure a large number of various colors by reason of the arrangement of a number of individual lights of glass which jointly form a chamber within which is contained a source of light, such for example as an electric bulb.

To the accomplishment of the foregoing and related ends, said invention, then, consists of the means hereinafter fully described and particularly pointed out in the claims.

The annexed drawing and the following description set forth in detail certain mechanism embodying the invention, such disclosed means constituting, however, but one of various mechanical forms in which the principle of the invention may be used.

In said annexed drawing:—Figure 1 is a front perspective view of my improved lamp; Fig. 2 is a similar view from a different angle of the same; and Fig. 3 is a section through one of the pyramids shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

My improved lamp is a species of dodecahedron, consisting of twelve pyramids having pentagonal bases which are connected together along the sides of such bases, as if positioned, one on each face of a dodecahedron. In this way I provide sixty faces all of which are of the same size and shape and made of translucent material such as glass. The sixty sides of the pyramids lie in twelve different planes, none of which are parallel, there being five faces or lights of glass in each plane and these panes being disposed in the same arrangement in each plane. With this brief outline of the general construction the further explanation will be more readily understood.

Referring, then, to Figs. 1 and 2, it will be seen that the lamp is made up of a plurality of units, each unit being a pyramid A having 5 equal and similarly shaped sides, thus giving the pyramid a pentagonal base. Twelve of these pyramids are employed and are connected to each other along their sides as indicated, and when so connected it will be seen that all of the sides or faces of the pyramids lie in twelve different planes, of which the planes B, C, D, E, F, G are shown in Fig. 1. In Fig. 2, which is a view in perspective of the lamp taken from another angle, there are shown the planes B, E, G and H.

Each of the units or pyramids consists of a suitable frame 1 provided at the apex with a ball or button 2, and provided also with a plurality of panes of glass, 3, which in any one pyramid are all of different colors. One of the pyramids, 4, is provided with a central rod or support 5 carrying at its end a light socket, 6, in which may be placed a bulb for illuminating the inside of a lamp. The rod 5 connects to a centrally apertured button, 7, at the apex of this pyramid, through which extends the cord or electrical connection 8, which may also be used to support the lamp in case it is desired to hang it up. This pyramid 4 may be removed from the lamp after the same has been assembled, since it is only connected thereto by means of a sliding latch 9 received in sockets 10 on the side of the adjacent pyramid and sockets 11 on the side of the pyramid 4.

The panes of glass are so arranged that glass of the same color is found in each of the twelve different planes in which lie the various faces of the pyramids. Thus the appearance of the lamp to an observer, no matter where he is stationed with respect to the lamp, is of one plane surface of the same color, which is in the form of a five-pointed star, surrounding a forwardly projecting pyramid in which all of the lights of glass are of different colors and of a different color from that of the plane surrounding the same. Every movement of the observer around the lamp gives him a new viewpoint and presents to him a new plane surface of a different color, and also a new pyramid also of a different appearance.

The device is intended for use as a novelty, and in the smaller sizes may be used on Christmas trees and for other purposes of decoration, while in the larger sizes it may be employed as a reading lamp which can readily be turned to present a darker

side and serve as a source of dull illumination.

Other modes of applying the principle of my invention may be employed instead of the one explained, change being made as regards the mechanism herein disclosed, provided the means stated by any of the following claims or the equivalent of such stated means be employed.

I therefore particularly point out and distinctly claim as my invention:—

1. A lamp comprising twelve pyramids having equal size pentagonal bases connected together to form a dodecahedron, each of said pyramids having translucent sides and being open at its base, all of the sides of said pyramids in any one plane being of the same color, and source of light mounted within said lamp.

2. A lamp comprising twelve pyramids having equal sized pentagonal bases connected together to form a dodecahedron, each of said pyramids having translucent sides, and means adapted to project a different colored light through each of the planes of the exterior of such lamp.

Signed by me, this 18th day of December, 1915.

WILLIAM E. GRIMM.

Attested by—
D. T. DAVIES,
A. L. GILL.