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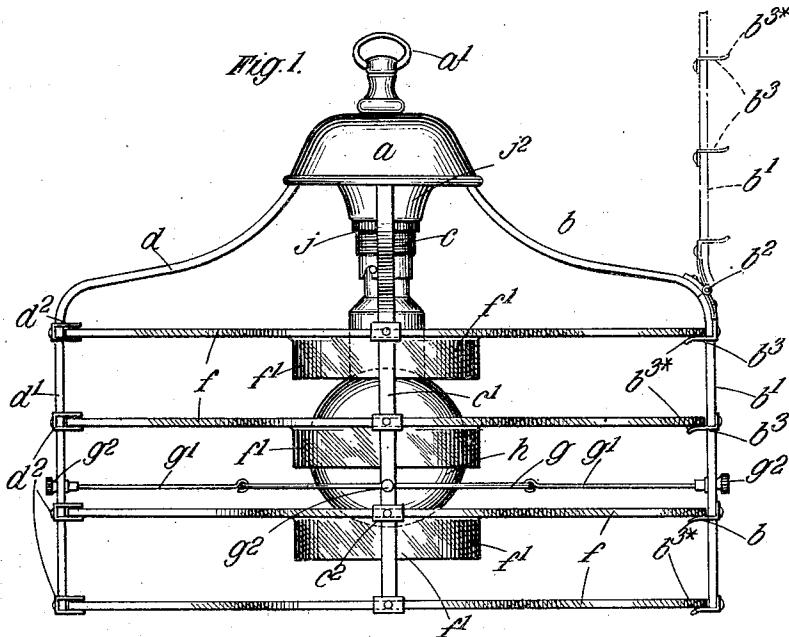
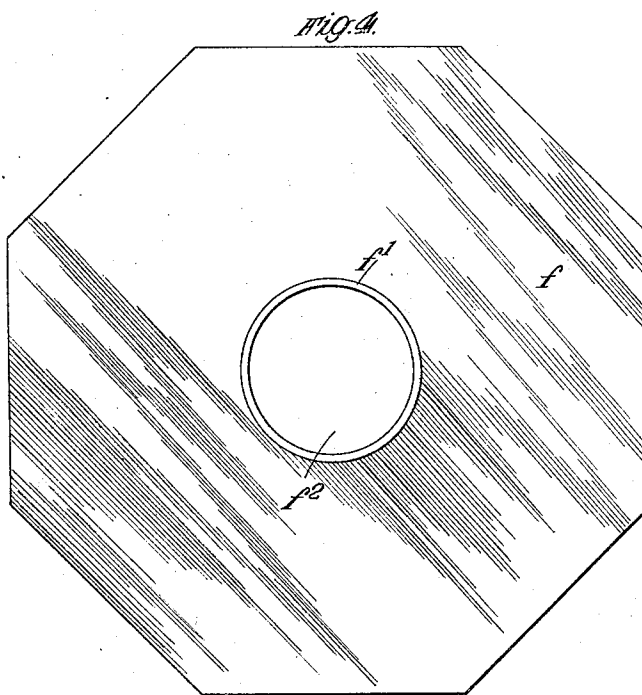
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ELECTRIC LAMP SHADE AND/OR FITTING

Filed June 20, 1929

3 Sheets-Sheet 1



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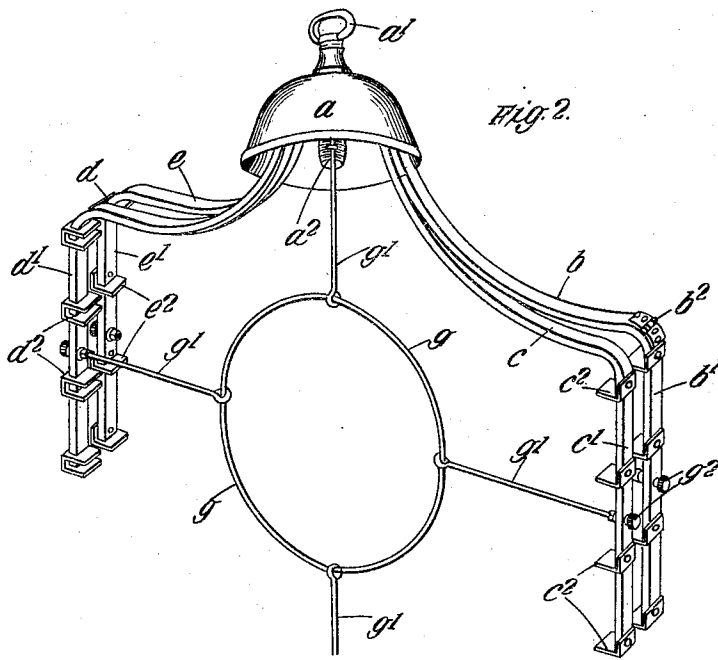
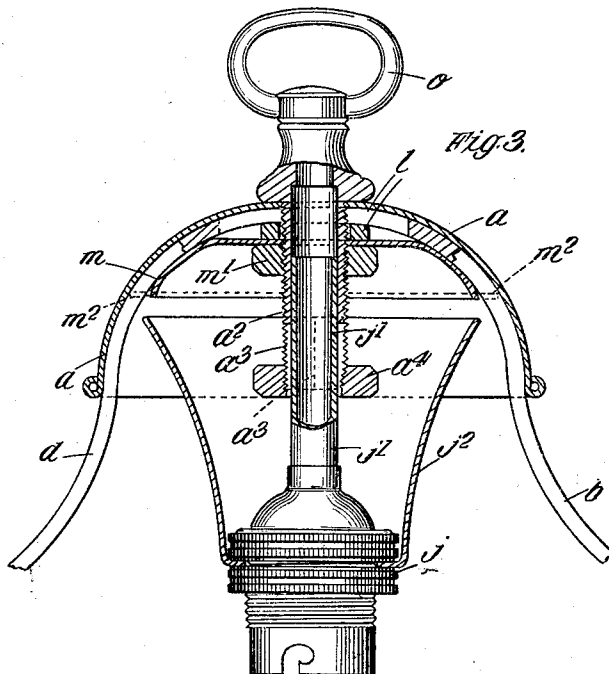
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ELECTRIC LAMP SHADE AND/OR FITTING

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3 Sheets-Sheet 2



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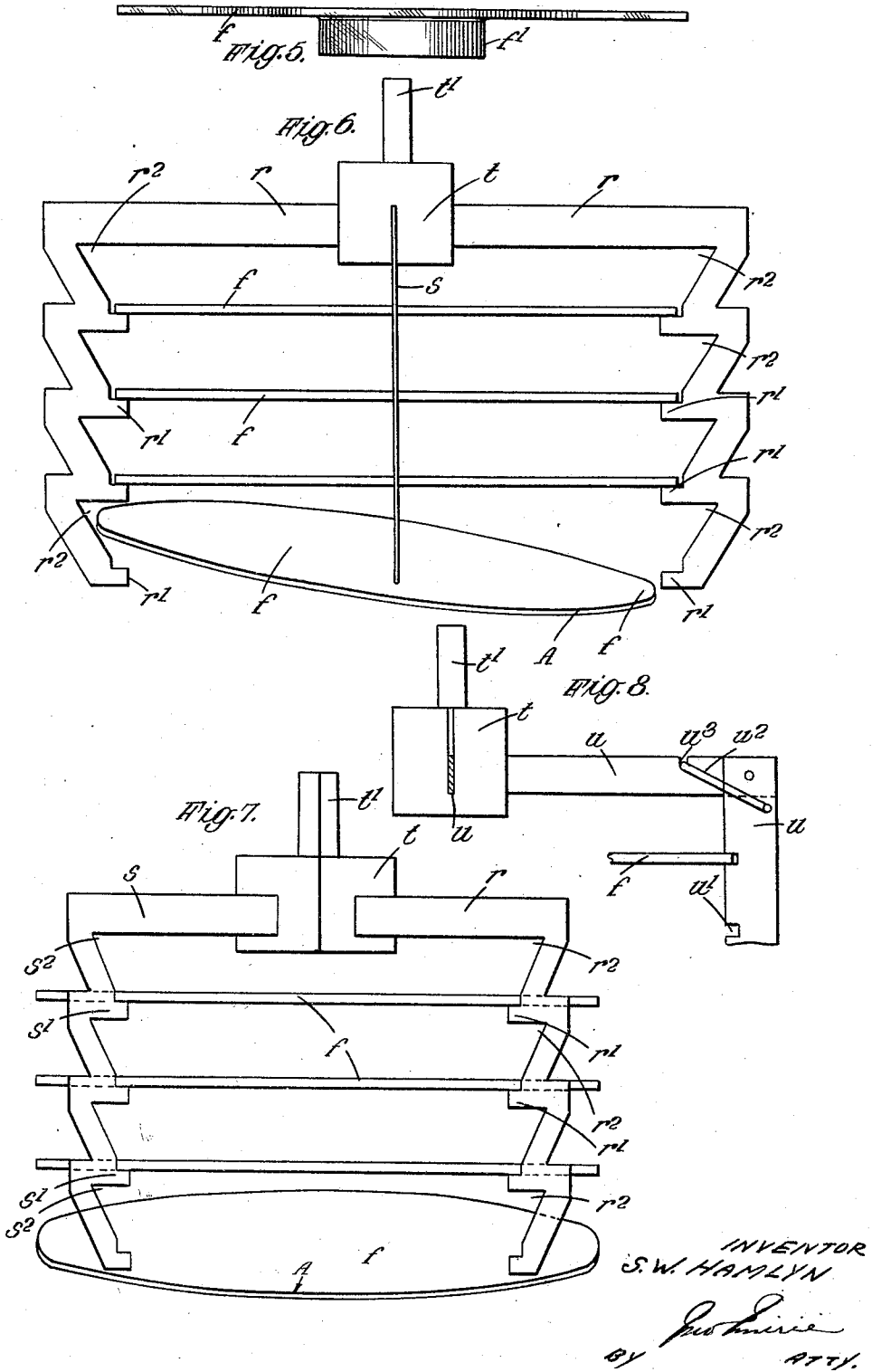
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ELECTRIC LAMP SHADE AND/OR FITTING

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3 Sheets-Sheet 3



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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ELECTRIC LAMP SHADE AND/OR FITTING

Application filed June 20, 1929, Serial No. 372,389, and in Great Britain June 23, 1928.

This invention relates to improvements in electric light lamp shades and/or fittings and has for its chief object to provide a fitting which will give a diffused light, which fitting will be readily demountable in order that it may be cleaned and in order that it may be packed into a small space for transport and storage purposes.

According to this invention, the fitting comprises a plurality of discs of glass or the like which are supported externally in such a manner that they are readily removable for cleaning and other purposes.

The support may be in the form of a collapsible framework of spider form, one of the arms of which is hinged in order to allow the discs to be readily removed from and inserted into framework. Alternatively, the framework may be so constructed and arranged that the glasses may be removed therefrom without collapsing the framework by a suitable manipulation.

The bulb holder may be adjustably carried by the framework or the support in order that the filament thereof may be arranged at the most efficient position with respect to the discs.

In order that this invention may be the more clearly understood and readily carried into effect, I will proceed to describe the same with reference to the accompanying drawings which illustrate this invention by way of example and not of limitation, and in which

Figure 1 is an elevation of one convenient form of fitting according to this invention.

Figure 2 is a perspective view showing the same collapsed.

Figure 3 is a section on an enlarged scale of the upper portion of the fitting showing the means of adjusting the bulb holder.

Figure 4 is an underplan view of one of the glass discs, and

Figure 5 is a side elevation of the same.

Figure 6 is an elevation of a further form of this invention in which the glasses may be removed without collapsing the framework and also showing one of the glasses about to be removed.

Figure 7 is a view similar to Figure 8, but from a slightly different angle.

Figure 8 is a fragmentary view illustrating a further form of this invention.

Referring now to Figures 1 to 5 of the accompanying drawings, the device comprises an upper bowl *a* provided with a ring *a*¹ by means of which the whole device may be suspended from a suitable hook or the like on the ceiling. Extending radially from the said bowl *a* are four arms *b*, *c*, *d* and *e* which after extending outwardly and downwardly (see Figures 1 and 2) for the required distance, extend vertically downwards, as shown at *b*¹, *c*¹, *d*¹ and *e*¹. The portion *b*¹ is hingedly connected to the outwardly extending portion as at *b*² so that it can be swung upwardly to assume the position shown in dotted lines in Figure 1. The other downwardly extending portions *c*¹, *d*¹ and *e*¹ are preferably rigidly secured to the arms *c*, *d* and *e* but they also, like the downwardly extending part *b*¹, may be hinged to their arms if so desired. The hinged portion *b*¹ enables the glasses *f* to be readily inserted into and withdrawn from the framework. Each of the downwardly extending arms *b*¹, *c*¹, *d*¹ and *e*¹ is provided with a plurality of ledges *b*³, *c*³, *d*³ and *e*³ to support the glass discs *f*. If desired the ledges may be replaced by clips as shown on the arm *d* in order to limit the movement of the glass discs *f* in the upward direction as well as to support the same.

A strainer or stretcher is arranged inside the framework consisting of a circular wire member *g* from which project four radial lengths of wire *g*¹ adapted to pass through the downwardly depending arms *b*¹, *c*¹, *d*¹ and *e*¹ of the framework as shown in Figures 1 and 2 and receive thumb nuts *g*² in order to hold the framework rigid.

It will thus be seen that in order to insert the glasses (assuming the bulb is removed) it will merely be necessary to unscrew the thumb nut *g*² in the downwardly projecting arm *b*¹ and then swing the arm *b*² up to the position shown in dotted lines in Figure 1. This will leave one side of the framework open as will readily be understood. The forward edges of the ledges *b*³ on the arm *b*¹

may be turned downwardly as shown at b^3 in order to facilitate the insertion of the same under the edges of the glass discs when the arm b^1 is swung downwardly.

5 The glass discs f are provided at their centres with a downwardly depending flange f^1 which may project downwardly for one half of the distance between the superposed glass plates for a purpose hereinafter described.

10 The glass discs f may, of course, be of any convenient shape, in the form shown they are octagonal, and they are preferably frosted on the underside. The bottom disc is plain, as will readily be understood, and the downwardly depending flanges f^1 at the centre of the discs leave apertures f^2 of sufficient size to allow a ready insertion and withdrawal of the lamp bulb h which is mounted in the usual bayonet holder j carried by the bowl a .

Figure 3 shows the mounting of the holder j very clearly. As shown in this figure, the holder j is provided with a tube j^1 down which the flexible leads to the holder pass, this tube j^1 being held in a tube a^2 depending from the inside of the bowl a . The tube a^2 is externally screw-threaded and is split as at a^3 at its free end to form a chuck to grip the tube j^1 . The chuck is contracted by means of a nut a^4 which screws on to the free end of the tube a^2 , as will be readily understood. It will thus be seen that by loosening the nut a^4 the tube j^1 can be slidden into and out of the tube a^2 in order to adjust the position of the bulb within the fitting so that it may be disposed at the most efficient level.

To insert the lamp the lowermost plain disc is removed whereupon the bulb may be inserted from below through the apertures f^2 .

40 The downwardly depending flanges f^1 of the discs f will prevent any direct illumination reaching the eyes of the observer except when the fitting is viewed from a very acute angle and hence a soft and diffused light will be obtained. Further it will be appreciated that with the hinged framework, as above described, the discs may be readily removed for cleaning or any other desired purposes.

50 A conical shield j^2 may be arranged on the bulb holder to hide the parts inside the bowl a from view (see Figures 1 and 3).

According to a modification, instead of providing the discs f with the flanges f^1 a shield may be provided around the bulb in order to prevent direct illumination. This shield may be of truncated cone form adapted to fit into the holes in the centre of the glass discs and may be made of mica or other suitable material. The shield is suspended by light coil springs from a ring which is adapted to take about the cap of the electric light bulb so that the bulb may be removed easily.

65 The framework is preferably arranged so that it may be collapsed into small compass in order that the fitting may be stored within

a small space. This may be done in many ways such as folding the framework, but one way which has been found very convenient is to form the diametrically opposite arms b , d , c and e from a single strip of metal.

The centre of each strip of metal is split as shown at l , Figure 3, and the two parts expanded in order that it may take about the tube a^2 on the bowl a . One of the two strips of metal which thus form the framework is stepped to take about the other strip (see Figure 3). Inside the bowl a is arranged a separate conical plate m which is held on the tube a^2 by means of a nut m^1 which screws on to the lower end of the standard. The two strips above referred to lie in recesses m^2 in the edge of the cone and the base so that they are correctly located by clamping the base plate to the base of the cone. It will thus be seen that when it is desired to collapse the framework it is merely necessary to slacken the nut m^1 when the strips may be swung round into contact with one another whereupon the whole device may be packed flat as shown in Figure 2.

Of course, the discs may, if desired, be slightly dished or of any other desired shape, and further more than four of the same may be provided. A suitable number of arms would, of course, be provided to support the discs sufficiently.

Clips may be provided on the ledges to hold the glasses in place and, if desired, the gate arm instead of being hinged to the main framework may be slidably connected thereto or slidably and hingedly connected thereto.

In the construction shown in Figures 6 and 7 it is not necessary to collapse the framework or to open the gate in order to remove the glasses. In this construction the device comprises two main arms r and s which are halved together at their centres. About the centres of the arms is a box t slotted to receive the arms which are fastened therein in any suitable manner. The box t is supported from the ceiling conveniently by an adjustable support, a portion of which is shown at t^1 . The arms r and s are provided with inwardly projecting ledges r^1 and s^1 on which the glass discs rest as in the construction illustrated in Figures 1 to 5. The downwardly depending arms are, however, cut away above each of the ledges as clearly shown at r^2 and s^2 . This construction while giving an effective severe outline fitting will at the same time enable the glasses to be removed without collapsing the framework. To remove the bottom glass the same is held between two of the arms, say at the point A and the glass disc is pushed away from the operator, thereby causing its rear edge to ride up the cut away portions r^2 and s^2 . The forward edge of the glass disc can then be disengaged from the forward two ledges and the glass may be readily removed. This will readily be ap-

preciated on reference to Figures 6 and 7 and more particularly to Figure 7. Of course, there are many other ways of removing the glasses by a suitable construction of the framework without collapsing the same, and it will be appreciated that these modifica-

5 tions may be carried out without departing from the spirit of this invention.

In the construction shown in Figure 8 the downwardly depending arms u are slotted as at u^1 to receive the glasses f and one of the arms is hinged to the horizontal portion, a link or clip u^2 being provided taking into a slot u^3 to hold the pivoted arm firm.

15 It will be appreciated that the above two embodiments which have been described in detail are only illustrations of the invention and these embodiments may be modified without departing from the spirit of this invention.

I claim:—

1. An electric lamp fitting comprising a plurality of discs of translucent material, a framework to support the same, one of the 25 legs of said framework being hingedly mounted so that it can be swung out of position to allow easy removal of said discs and a strain-er inside said framework to strengthen the same.

30 2. An electric lamp fitting comprising a plurality of discs of translucent material, a supporting member for the fitting, strips of material split at the centre to take about said supporting member and depending down- 35 wardly to support said discs of translucent material and a lamp holder adjustably mounted in said supporting member.

40 3. An electric lamp fitting comprising a plurality of discs of translucent material, a supporting member for the fitting, strips of material split at the centre to take about said supporting member and depending down- 45 wardly to support said discs of translucent material, means for positively locating said strips in position on said supporting member and a lamp holder adjustably mounted in said supporting member.

50 4. An electric lamp fitting comprising a plurality of discs of translucent material, a supporting member for the fitting, strips of material split at the centre to take about said supporting member and depending down- 55 wardly, ledges on said strips to support said discs and a lamp holder adjustably mounted in said supporting member.

60 5. An electric lamp fitting comprising a plurality of discs of translucent material, a supporting member for the fitting, strips of material split at the centre to take about said supporting member and depending down- 65 wardly, ledges on said strips to support said discs and a lamp holder adjustably mounted in said supporting member, means for positively locating said strips in position on said supporting member.

6. An electric lamp fitting comprising a plurality of discs of translucent material, a supporting member for the fitting, strips of material split at the centre to take about said supporting member and depending down- 70 wardly to support said discs of translucent material and a lamp holder adjustably mounted in said supporting member, part of one of said strips being hinged to the re- 75 mainder in order that the same may be swung out of position to allow easy removal of the said discs.

7. An electric lamp fitting comprising a plurality of discs of translucent material, a supporting member for the fitting, strips of material split at the centre to take about said supporting member and depending down- 80 wardly, ledges on said strips to support said discs and a lamp holder adjustably mounted in said supporting member, means for posi- 85 tively locating said strips in position on said supporting member, part of one of said strips being hinged to the remainder in order that the same may be swung out of position to al- 90 low easy removal of the said discs.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification.

SIDNEY WILLIAM HAMLYN.

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