Nov. 19, 1940. L. SCHEPMOES 2,221,954

LIGHTING FIXTURE

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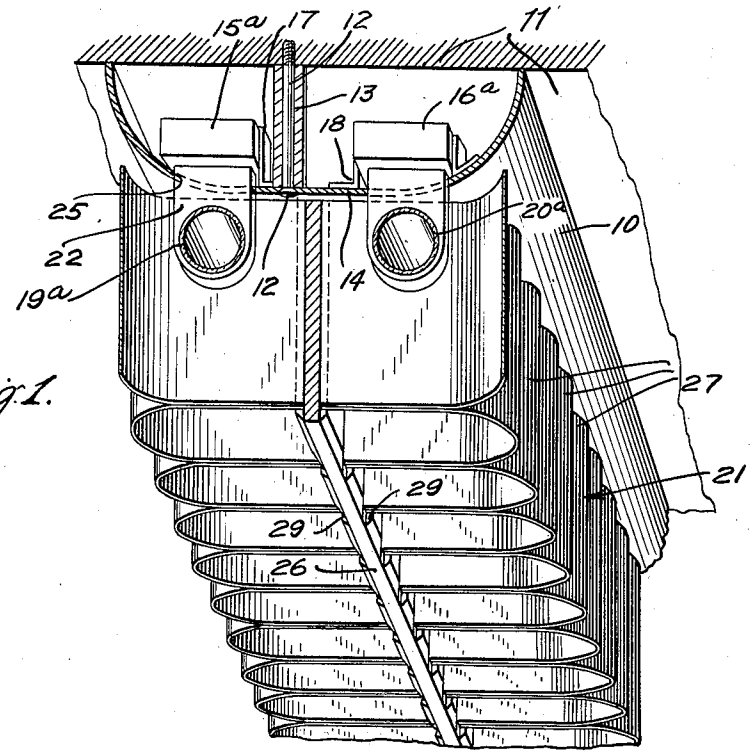


Fig. 1.

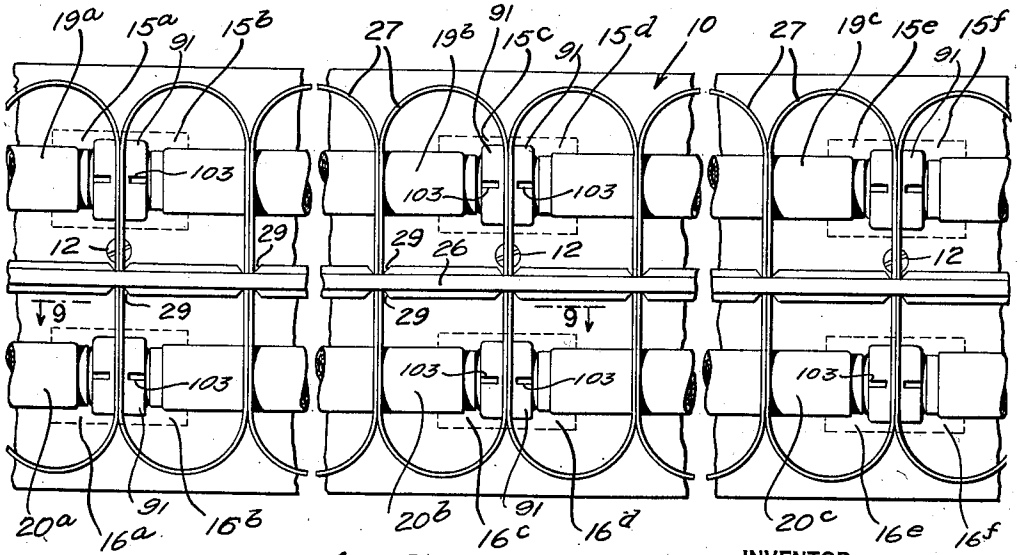


Fig. 2.

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Fig. 3.

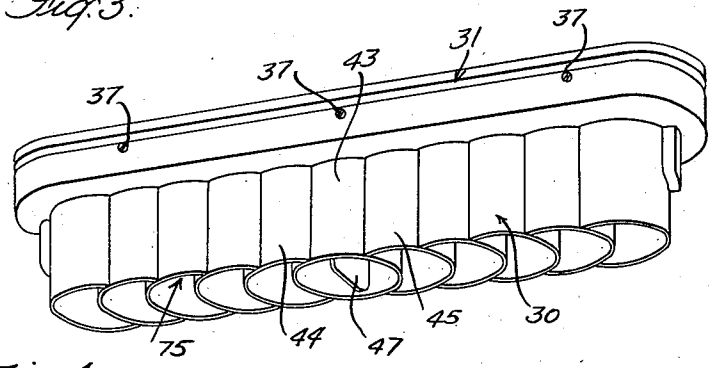
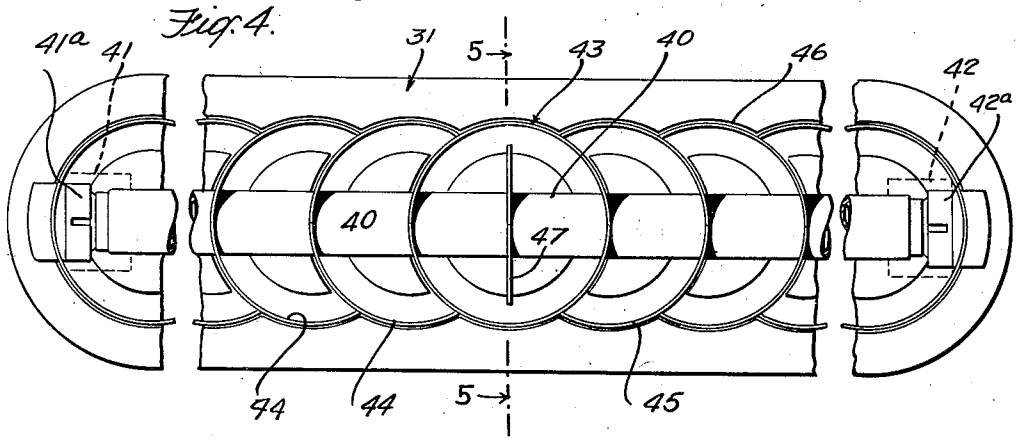


Fig. 4.



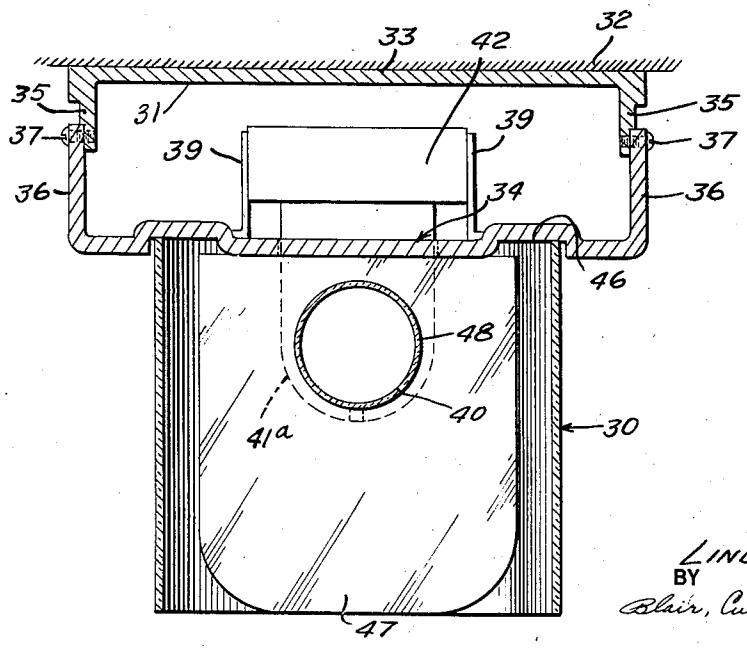


Fig. 5.

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Fig. 6.

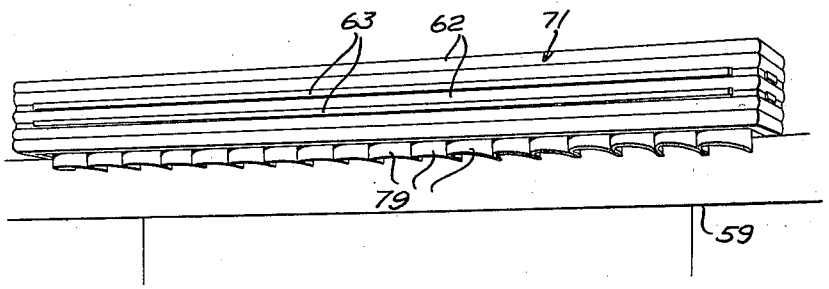
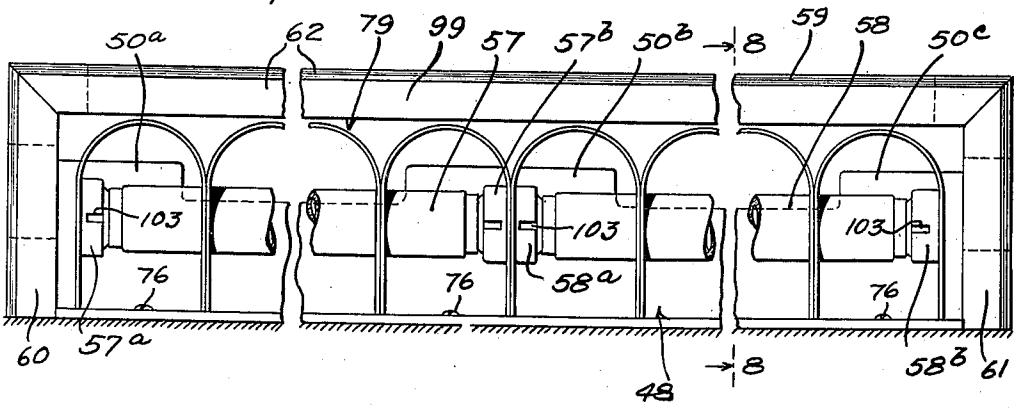


Fig. 7.



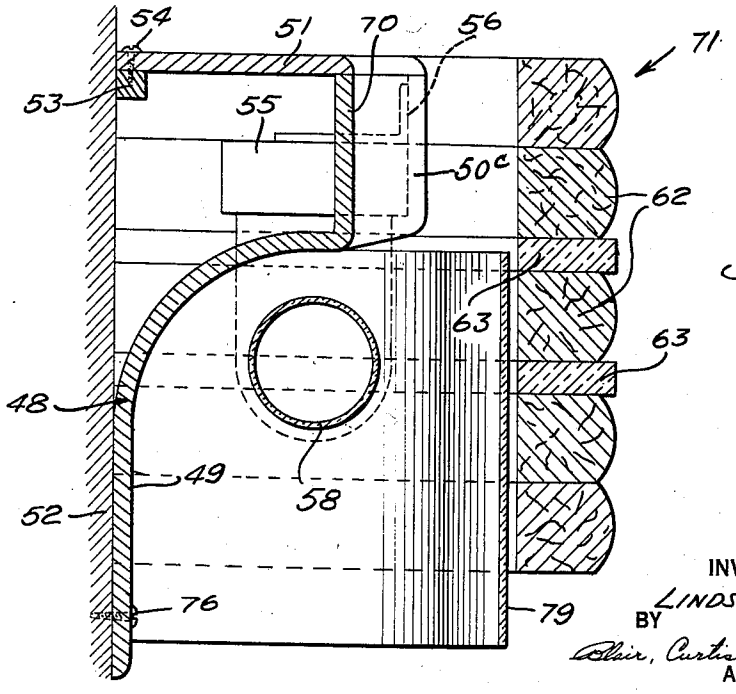


Fig. 8.

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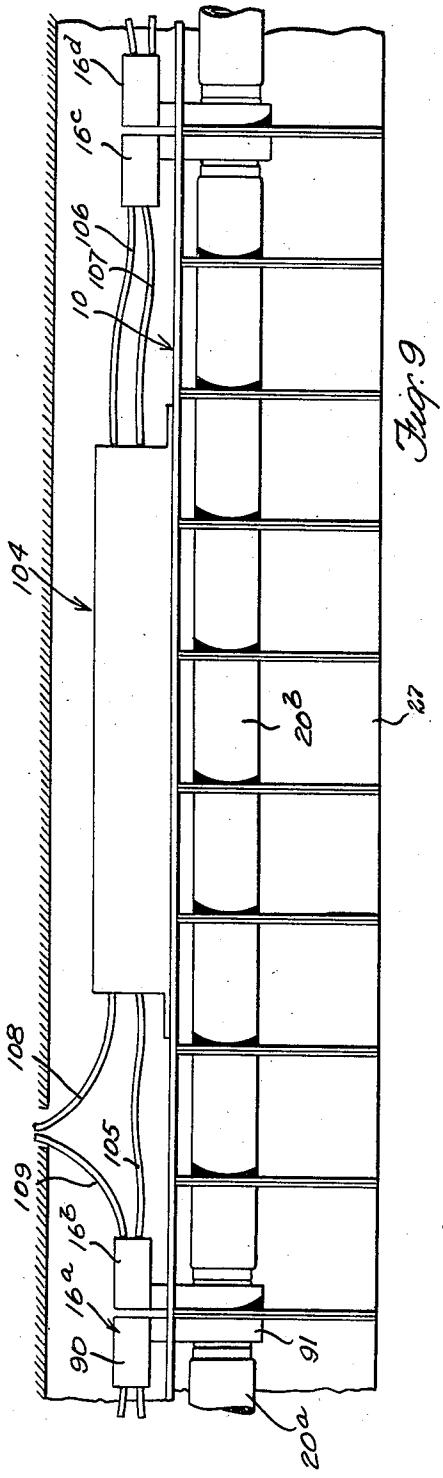


Fig. 9

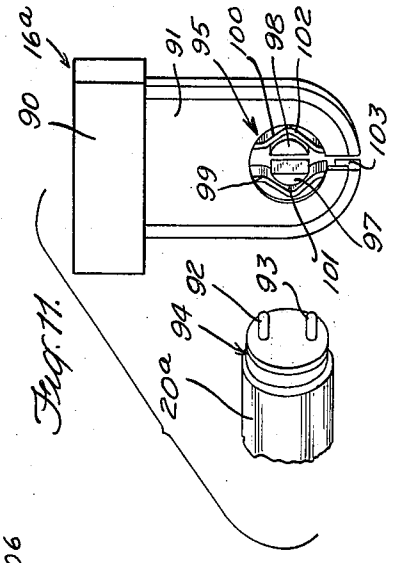


Fig. 11.

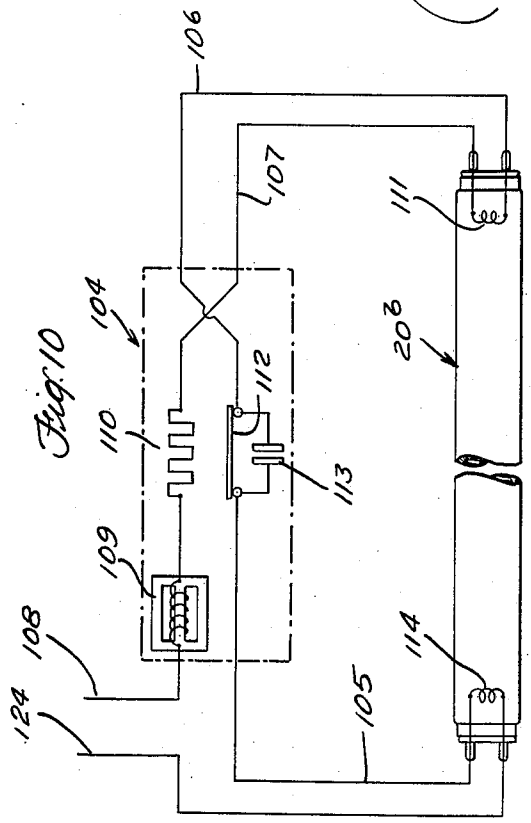


Fig. 10

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,221,954

LIGHTING FIXTURE

Lindsley Schepmoes, New Haven, Conn., assignor to The Safety Car Heating & Lighting Company, a corporation of New Jersey

Application August 23, 1938, Serial No. 226,227

12 Claims. (Cl. 240—78)

This invention relates to lighting fixtures.

One of the objects of this invention is to provide a lighting fixture which is simple and sturdy in construction. Another object is to provide a fixture of the above character which may be easily disassembled to replace worn parts. another object is to provide a fixture of the above character the various parts of which may be readily and securely fastened to a ceiling or a wall. Another object is to provide a fixture of the above character which will be neat and attractive in appearance but sturdy in construction to withstand hard usage. Another object is to provide a fixture of the above character which may be made of inexpensive materials and which may be easily assembled. Other objects will be in part obvious and in part pointed out hereinafter.

The invention accordingly consists in the features of construction, combinations of elements, and arrangements of parts, as will be exemplified in the structure to be hereinafter described and the scope of the application of which will be indicated in the following claims.

In the accompanying drawings in which are shown several of the possible embodiments of the invention.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the preferred embodiment of my lighting fixture secured to a ceiling;

Figure 2 is a bottom plan view of the fixture shown in Figure 1, certain parts thereof being broken away;

Figure 3 is a perspective view of another embodiment of my lighting fixture;

Figure 4 is an enlarged bottom plan view of the fixture shown in Figure 3;

Figure 5 is an enlarged vertical section taken along line 5—5 of Figure 4;

Figure 6 is a perspective view of another embodiment of my lighting fixture;

Figure 7 is an enlarged bottom plan view of the fixture shown in Figure 6, certain parts thereof being broken away;

Figure 8 is an enlarged vertical section taken along the line 8—8 of Figure 7;

Figure 9 is a fragmentary vertical section taken along the line 9—9 of Figure 2;

Figure 10 shows a circuit for my fixture; and

Figure 11 is a fragmentary perspective view of one end of a lamp and the receptacle to which it is attached.

Similar reference characters refer to similar parts throughout the several views of the drawings.

As conducive to a clearer understanding of the various novel features of the invention, it might be here pointed out that the lighting fixtures shown are preferably constructed to use a cylindrical or tubular fluorescent lamp. In the past difficulty has been experienced in using this type of lamp in a lighting fixture to advantage with a shade structure. In such past structures when the lamp wears out, it cannot be replaced without disassembly of the entire fixture. Furthermore when a number of these tubes are used in series along a ceiling, for example in a railroad car, it is very difficult to remove one tube from the series without disassembly of the entire structure. One of the various objects of this invention is to provide a practical and efficient lighting fixture for overcoming the above-mentioned difficulties.

Referring now to Figures 1 and 2 a reflector, oval-shaped in cross section, generally indicated at **10**, is secured in convenient lengths to ceiling **11** in any suitable manner, such as by a series of bolts **12** preferably passing through collars **13**. Bolts **12** and collars **13** are offset from the vertical centerline of reflector **10**, as best shown in Figure 1, and collars **13** are disposed between the highest portion of reflector **10** and ceiling **11** to hold this portion of the reflector rigidly spaced from the ceiling when the bolts are tightened.

Mounted adjacent to the center portion of reflector **10** (Figure 2) is a series of electric receptacles, generally indicated at **15***a*, **15***b*, **15***c*, **15***d*, **15***e*, **15***f*, **16***a*, **16***b*, **16***c*, **16***d*, **16***e*, and **16***f* secured to reflector **10** in any suitable manner, as by brackets **17** and **18** (Figure 1). These receptacles have recesses formed therein in which tube lamps **19***a*, **19***b*, **19***c*, **20***a*, **20***b*, and **20***c*, may be detachably secured. As the mounting of all lamps is similar the description herein will be limited to the mounting of lamp **20***a* and the construction of receptacle **16***a*.

Referring now to Figure 11, lamp **20***a* carries metal ring **94**, and a pair of prongs extend from this ring and are insulated from one another. Receptacle **16***a* preferably comprises a base **90** having a depending portion **91** with a recess **95** formed in the lower portion thereof. A pair of spaced bosses **97** and **98** are positioned in the center of recess **95** and spaced from the sides thereof to permit a pair of resilient arms **99** and **100** to be mounted in the recess. These arms, which are connected to the electrical circuit to be hereinafter described, are angular in shape and resiliently press against the upper and lower

portions of the bosses forming a pair of recesses 101 and 102 on opposite sides thereof. The slot between bosses 97 and 98 registers with a slot 103 cut in the lower edge of depending portion 91.

To install lamp 20a in receptacle 16a, prongs 92 and 93 are slid upwardly through slot 103 until bosses 97 and 98 lie between the prongs. The tube 20a is twisted and prongs 92 and 93 force the resilient arms apart, and after the tube has been twisted through 90 degrees, the prongs rest in recesses 101 and 102. Thus, tube 20b (Figure 9) may be secured to receptacles 16b and 16c as described above with respect to tube 20a. At this time the prongs on the ends of the lamp contact the resilient arms in receptacles 16b and 16c. As the arms in receptacle 16b are connected to conduits 104 and 105 and as the resilient arms in receptacle 16c are connected to conduits 106 and 107, the lamp at this time can be supplied with current through these arms and the prongs formed on the ends of the lamps.

Referring now to Figure 2, lamps 19a, 19b, 19c, and 20c may be mounted on their receptacles, the depending portions of which extend through the reflector 10 (Figures 1, 2, and 9). Thus, it will be seen that two series of lamps are detachably mounted adjacent reflector 10 and that any lamp in either series may be removed or replaced without disturbing the other lamps.

Referring now to Figures 1 and 2, a partition 26 is secured along the center of reflector 10 in any suitable manner, for example by welding. The sides of this partition preferably have a reflecting surface and have a series of opposed slots 29 (see Figure 2) formed therein for purposes to be disclosed more fully hereinafter.

The louver structure, generally indicated at 21, preferably comprises a plurality of tunnel-shaped sections 27 (Figure 1) made of a light translucent material, such as a translucent plastic. A series of sections form a unit of the louver structure for one lamp, as best shown in Figure 2, and abutting sides of the sections in each unit are preferably secured together by any suitable adhesive. Aligned holes are formed in the upper portions of the walls of each section having a diameter slightly greater than that of the lamp, and the lamps extend therethrough so that each lamp supports a series of louvers forming a unit secured thereto.

Adjacent receptacles, such as receptacles 16a and 16b (Figure 9) are spaced to permit the end wall of each adjacent unit to pass therebetween and be in abutting relationship when the fixture is assembled. When the lamps with their louver units are attached to the receptacles, the open sides of the tunnel-shaped sections 27 (Figures 1 and 2) abut against partition 26 and the edges of the open sides fit into slots 29. As the louvers are made of a light translucent material, the weight of each unit is very small and easily supported by the lamps.

The construction on both sides of the partition is similar, and thus each of lamps 19a, 19b, 19c, 20a, 20b, and 20c (see Figure 2) form a unit with the unit louvers; such units will hereinafter be referred to as light assemblies. Thus, each light assembly is detachably mounted between adjacent receptacles, the mounting of the prongs of each assembly serving not only to support their assembly but to afford an electrical connection therefor as hereinbefore described with respect to Figure 11.

Each lamp is preferably provided with a thermal starting unit, such as the thermal unit, generally indicated at 104 (Figure 9), which supplies lamp 20b with current as will be disclosed more clearly hereinafter. This unit is secured to reflector 10 in any suitable manner, and is preferably positioned between receptacles 16b and 16c and is electrically connected thereto.

It will now appear that each assembly comprising, for example lamp 20b and tunnel sections 27 (Figure 9), is unitary in construction, and, as pointed out above, is positionable and detachable into and from operating position as a unit. Furthermore, all receptacles, such as receptacle 16b, and all of thermal units, such as unit 104, and all connecting wiring are mounted on reflector 10. Preferably the wiring for the individual receptacles and thermal starting units which serve each of the lamp assemblies is connected to a common electric conduit (not shown) to facilitate the installation of the fixture. Thus, subsequent to the assembly of thermal starting units and the receptacles on reflector 10, the reflector and the several parts attached thereto may be installed on the ceiling of a railroad car, for example, as a unit in proper position for easy and rapid installation of the lamp assemblies.

When the fixture is assembled (Figure 1), light rays may pass freely upwardly and downwardly through the ends of the tunnel-shaped sections. The light passing upwardly strikes reflector 10 and is dispersed about the upper portion of the car. By reason of the tunnel-shaped conformation of the sections 27 direct emanation of light rays is possible in substantially vertical directions only, all lateral rays of light passing thru and being diffused by closed sides of sections 27, which, as hereinbefore noted, are translucent.

Some of the light from the lamp will strike the sides of partition 26 and be reflected to slant downwardly in a predetermined direction for divergence of illumination to reading planes, in a railroad car, for example. Furthermore, as the louver structure is made of a translucent material its sides are illuminated giving the fixture an attractive appearance when lighted.

Referring now to Figures 3, 4, and 5 in which is shown another embodiment of my invention, a louver assembly, generally indicated at 30, depends from a base, generally indicated at 31. Base 31 (Figure 5) is secured to ceiling 32 in any suitable manner and preferably includes a supporting member 33 and a depending member 34. Supporting member 33 has a flange 35 extending downwardly and depending member 34 has a flange 36 extending upwardly to fit over flange 35 to which it is attached by bolts 37.

A pair of receptacles 41 and 42 (Figure 4) are preferably mounted adjacent the opposite ends of base 31 by brackets 39 (Figure 5), or the like. These receptacles are the same as the receptacles 16b and 16c (Figure 9) and accordingly include depending projections 41a and 42a which extend thru depending member 34. A lamp 40 (Figure 4) is detachably connected to receptacles 41 and 42 as described above with respect to lamp 21b (Figure 9).

The louver assembly 30 (Figures 3 and 4) is preferably formed of a light translucent material and includes a tubular section 43 and a plurality of crescent-shaped sections, generally indicated at 75, extending out longitudinally in both directions from section 43. The crescent-shaped sections 44 and 45 are mounted with their open sides abutting section 43, thus being positioned on the opposite sides thereof. The other crescent-shaped sections are fitted one

back of the other in semi-telescoped fashion, as will clearly be seen in Figures 3 and 4. All of sections 75 are preferably connected together at points of engagement by a suitable adhesive, thus to form a single unit. Aligned holes cut in the vertical portions of the sections are provided. A tubular lamp 40 (Figure 5) extends through these holes to support the louver structure 30 as a unit assembly.

Depending member 34 (Figure 5) is provided with a channel 46 to receive the upper edge of assembly 30 and a partition plate 47 (Figures 3, 4, and 5) is mounted transversely of the longitudinal axis of the fixture and substantially at the longitudinal center thereof. Partition plate 47, which is preferably an integral part of assembly 30, has a hole 48 formed therein to permit installation about lamp 40. Channel 46 serves to prevent light from leaking past the upper edges of the louver assembly and partition plate 47 limits the longitudinal dispersion of the light rays from the central section of the fixture. The spacing of the louvers in assembly 30 and their relation to lamp 40 provides a shield against normal vision of the lamp.

This fixture is provided with a thermal starting unit and electrical connections similar to those described with respect to Figure 9. Thus, a fixture has been provided in which the neat and attractive louver assembly may be easily and quickly installed or removed from the base. Furthermore, the structure may be easily manufactured from inexpensive materials and yet be able to withstand hard usage.

Another embodiment of my invention is shown in Figures 6, 7, and 8, wherein the fixture is particularly suited for mounting on a wall. Thus this fixture includes a reflector, generally indicated at 48, which has lower section 49 abutting against wall 52 (Figure 8) and secured thereto as by a screw 76. Reflector 48 curves outwardly from section 49 to vertical flange portion 70. As best seen in Figure 7, this curved portion of the reflector extends outwardly at spaced intervals to form a series of projections 50*a*, 50*b*, and 50*c*. The open top of the reflector is covered by a closure member 51, extending to flange 70 and secured to wall 52 in any suitable manner, for example by blocks 53 and screws 54 (Figure 8).

The enclosure formed by reflector 48 and closure member 51 serves to hold suitable wiring for the lamps, the thermal starting unit, and a series of receptacles, one of which is shown at 55 (Figure 8). These receptacles are mounted in the projections 50*a*, 50*b*, and 50*c* (Figure 7) of the reflector and are held against flange 70 (Figure 8) in any suitable manner such as by brackets 56 (Figure 8). Lamps 57 and 58 are detachably secured to these receptacles in a manner similar to the mounting of lamp 21*b* (Figure 9).

The louver assembly comprises a series of tunnel-shaped sections made of a light translucent material similar to that described above. Tubular lamp 58 carries louver assemblies, generally indicated at 79 (Figure 7), preferably secured together with adhesive and mounted on the lamp in a manner similar to the mounting of the unit louvers shown in Figure 1. The open sides of the louvers fit against reflector 48, the edges thereof being curved to conform to the curve thereof (see Figure 8). Thus louver assemblies 79 are detachably mounted adjacent reflector 48.

Preferably a casing, generally indicated at 71, fits about the louver assemblies and reflector, comprising a front section 59 and end sections 60 and 61. Desirably this casing comprises a series of spaced wooden strips 62 (Figures 6 and 8) with translucent strips 63 disposed therebetween for decorative purposes. The casing being open at the top and bottom, light rays from lamps 58 may pass upwardly around the outer edge of the reflector to illuminate the ceiling, and downwardly from the lamps and reflector 48.

In Figure 10 the circuit for the lighting fixtures described above is shown. This circuit includes conductors 124 and 108 which are connected to a source of power in a railroad car or house in which the fixture is to be mounted. In this circuit the current flows from conductor 108 through a reactor 109, a heating coil 110 to a filament 111 through conductor 107. The other side of this filament is connected by a conductor 106 to a thermal switch 112, normally closed, which includes a condenser 113. The other side of switch 112 is connected to filament 114 through conductor 105. The other contact of filament 114 is connected to conductor 124 and by this conductor to the other side of the power line (not shown).

In operation the current flows through reactor 109, heating coil 110, filament 111, thermal switch 112 and filament 114. The passage of current through this circuit heats heating coil 110, which, after a certain period, causes thermal switch 112 to open. The passage of the current through the filaments has produced the necessary heating of these filaments, and when thermal switch 112 opens, the current flowing through the reactor 109 produces high voltage between the filaments of the lamp, which produces a discharge from one filament to the other causing the lamp to glow. The opening of switch 112 stops the circulating current through the filament and when the lamp is glowing, the circuit is from conductor 108 to reactor 109, through heating coil 110, through conductor 107 to filament 111 through the lamp to filament 114 to conductor 124. Thus, an efficient circuit has been provided which starts the operation of the lamps and supplies them with the necessary flow of high voltage current.

In many cases the fixtures shown in Figures 1, 3 and 6 are large enough so that installation of the elongated light bulb may readily be effected manually, i. e., the louver structure is such that the hands may be inserted therein to manipulate the light bulb. If, however, it is desired to install smaller sized fixtures which would be too small to permit manual manipulation of the light bulb, the light bulb may be installed by suitable tools.

Thus, in these fixtures if any lamp in an assembly burns out the lamp may be easily and quickly replaced without disturbing the connection and operation of the other units in the series. Furthermore, the lighting fixture shown presents a neat and attractive appearance and is constructed to furnish an adequate supply of light, while at the same time the louver structures present a shield against normal vision of the lamp. Thus, the several objects hereinabove referred to, as well as many others, have been successfully accomplished.

As many possible embodiments may be made of the above invention, and as many changes might be made in the embodiments above set forth, it is to be understood that all matter hereinbefore set forth or shown in the accompanying drawings is to be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limited sense.

I claim:

1. In a lighting fixture, in combination, means forming a horizontal support, an elongated electric light tube, means for detachably securing the ends of said tube to said support so that said tube is supported in a horizontal plane, and a plurality of substantially U-shaped translucent plastic members, each of said members having upper, lower and side open ends and adapted to be mounted with their upper open ends abutting said support, whereby said ends are closed and with their lower ends opening downwardly of said support, one leg of each of said members being fused to one leg of the adjacent member so that said members are secured together as a self-sustaining unit, said unit having a plurality of aligned holes near the upper portion thereof to slidably and freely receive said tube and be suspended thereon so that said tube and unit comprise an assembly detachably mounted on the support and which when said tube is energized directs light substantially vertically of said support downwardly through the open ends of said members and duffuses light laterally thereof through the sides of said members whereby glare laterally and longitudinally of said assembly is substantially eliminated.

2. In a lighting fixture adapted to be secured to a wall, in combination, a light emitting tube, means for detachably mounting said tube on said wall, and a plurality of substantially U-shaped translucent members having upper, lower and side open ends and adapted to be mounted with their side open ends abutting said wall whereby said ends are closed and with their upper and lower ends opening upwardly and downwardly respectively, one leg of each of said members being connected to one leg of the adjacent member so that said members are secured together as a self-sustaining unit, said unit having a plurality of aligned holes near the upper portion thereof to slidably and freely receive said tube and be suspended thereon so that said tube and unit comprise an assembly detachably mounted on said wall and which when said tube is energized directs light substantially vertically upwardly and downwardly through the upper and lower ends of said members and diffuses light laterally through the sides of said members whereby glare laterally and longitudinally of said assembly is substantially eliminated.

3. In a lighting fixture adapted to be secured to a wall, in combination, a reflector secured to said wall, a light emitting tube, means detachably mounting said tube on said wall adjacent said reflector, and a plurality of substantially U-shaped translucent members having upper, lower and side open ends and adapted to be mounted with their side ends abutting said reflector whereby said ends are closed and with their lower ends opening downwardly of said support, one leg of each of said members being connected to one leg of the adjacent members so that said members are secured together as a self-sustaining unit, said unit having a plurality of aligned holes formed therein to slidably and freely receive said tube and be suspended thereon so that said tube and unit comprise an assembly detachably mounted with respect to said reflector and which when said tube is energized directs light substantially vertically of said reflector downwardly through the open ends of said members and diffuses light laterally thereof through the sides of said members whereby glare laterally and longitudinally of said assembly is substantially eliminated.

4. In a lighting fixture adapted to be secured to a wall, in combination, a light emitting tube, means for detachably mounting said tube on said wall, a plurality of substantially U-shaped translucent members having upper, lower and side open ends and adapted to be mounted with their side open ends abutting said wall whereby said ends are closed and with their upper and lower ends opening upwardly and downwardly respectively, one leg of each of said members being connected to one leg of the adjacent member so that said members are secured together as a self-sustaining unit, said unit having a plurality of aligned holes near the upper portion thereof to slidably and freely receive said tube and be suspended thereon so that said tube and unit comprise an assembly detachably mounted on said wall and which when said tube is energized directs light substantially vertically upwardly and downwardly through the upper and lower ends of said members and diffuses light laterally through the sides of said members whereby glare laterally and longitudinally of said assembly is substantially eliminated, and a casing secured to said wall and covering the upper portion of said unit to limit lateral light diffusion thereof.

5. In a lighting fixture adapted to be mounted on a ceiling, in combination, a reflector secured to said ceiling, a pair of light emitting tubes, means for detachably mounting said tubes on said reflector, means forming a partition connected to said reflector and extending downwardly therefrom between said tubes, and a louver structure associated with each of said tubes and disposed on opposite sides of said partition, each of said louver structures including a plurality of substantially U-shaped translucent members connected together as a self-sustaining unit, each of said units having a plurality of aligned holes formed therein to slidably and freely receive said tubes and be suspended thereon so that said tubes and units comprise assemblies detachably connected to said reflector, said members having open lower ends opening downwardly of said reflector and open sides abutting said partition, whereby light rays emanating from said tubes are reflected downwardly through the open ends of said members and are diffused laterally through those sides of said members spaced from said partition whereby glare laterally and longitudinally of said fixture is substantially eliminated.

6. In a lighting fixture adapted to be mounted on a ceiling, in combination, a reflector secured to said ceiling, a pair of light emitting tubes, means for detachably mounting said tubes on said reflector, means forming a partition connected to said reflector and extending downwardly therefrom between said tubes, and a louver structure associated with each of said tubes and disposed on opposite sides of said partition, each of said louver structures comprising a plurality of substantially U-shaped translucent members having upper, lower and side open ends and adapted to be mounted with their upper open ends abutting said reflector, whereby said ends are closed and with their lower ends opening downwardly of said reflector, one leg of each of said members being connected to one leg of the adjacent member so that said members are secured together to cause said louver structures to be self-sustaining units, each of said units having a plurality of aligned holes formed therein to

slidably and freely receive said tubes and be suspended thereon so that said tubes and units comprise assemblies detachably connected to said reflector and which when said tubes are energized direct light substantially vertically of said reflector downwardly through the open ends of said members and diffuse light laterally thereof through the sides of said members whereby glare laterally and longitudinally of said assemblies is substantially eliminated.

7. In a lighting fixture adapted to be attached to a ceiling, in combination, means forming a support for said lighting fixture, a light-emitting tube detachably mounted on said support, and a louver structure mounted on said tube, said structure comprising a center section substantially circular in cross-section, and a plurality of other sections crescent-shaped in cross section mounted on opposite sides of said center section in alignment with each other, the edges of the opening in each crescent-shaped section abutting against the section adjacent thereto.

8. In a lighting fixture adapted to be attached to a ceiling, in combination, means forming a support for said lighting fixture, a light-emitting tube detachably secured to said support, a louver structure formed of a translucent material mounted on said tube, said structure comprising a center section substantially circular in cross section and a plurality of other sections crescent-shaped in cross section in alignment with each other, the edges of the opening in each crescent-shaped section abutting against the section adjacent thereto, and a partition member mounted on said tube positioned in the center of said center section and extending thereacross transversely to said lighting fixture.

9. In a lighting fixture adapted to be attached to a ceiling, in combination, means forming a support for said lighting fixture, a light-emitting tube detachably associated with said support, a louver structure associated with said tube, said structure comprising a center section substantially circular in cross section and a plurality of other sections crescent-shaped in cross section mounted on opposite sides of said center section in alignment with each other, and a channel formed in said support into which the upper edges of said sections fit, whereby light is prevented from escaping from said fixture around the upper edges of said sections.

10. A lighting fixture adapted to be secured to a ceiling or the like comprising, in combination, a supporting member, a channel-shaped member secured to said supporting member, said members forming an enclosure adapted to house the circuit elements of the lighting fixture, a pair of bulb sockets secured to and depending from said channel member and substantially spaced from one another, an elongated electric light bulb adapted to be detachably mounted in said sockets, a tubular light transmitting and reflecting element associated with said bulb and said channel member substantially centrally thereof, and a plurality of substantially U-shaped light transmitting elements disposed on each side of said tubular element along said bulb, all of said elements forming a louver-like assembly open at the bottom and closed at the sides and top.

11. A lighting fixture adapted to be secured to a ceiling or the like comprising, in combination, a supporting member, a channel-shaped member secured to said supporting member, said members forming an enclosure adapted to house the circuit elements of the lighting fixture, a pair of bulb sockets secured to and depending from said channel member and substantially spaced from one another, an elongated electric light bulb adapted to be detachably mounted in said sockets, a tubular light transmitting and reflecting element associated with said bulb and said channel member substantially centrally thereof, a plurality of substantially U-shaped light transmitting elements disposed on each side of said tubular element along said bulb, all of said elements forming a louver-like assembly open at the bottom and closed at the sides and top, and means securing all of said elements together so that said assembly comprises a self-sustaining unit.

12. A lighting fixture adapted to be secured to a ceiling or the like comprising, in combination, a supporting member, a channel-shaped member secured to said supporting member, said members forming an enclosure adapted to house the circuit elements of the lighting fixture, a pair of bulb sockets secured to and depending from said channel member and substantially spaced from one another, an elongated electric light bulb adapted to be detachably mounted in said sockets, a tubular light transmitting and reflecting element associated with said bulb and said channel member substantially centrally thereof, a plurality of substantially U-shaped light transmitting elements disposed on each side of said tubular element along said bulb, all of said elements forming a louver-like assembly open at the bottom and closed at the sides and top, and means securing all of said elements together so that said assembly comprises a self-sustaining unit, said assembly having a plurality of aligned holes therein through which said bulb is adapted to pass so that upon said bulb being secured in said sockets said assembly is supported by the bulb.

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