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LAMP FIXTURE

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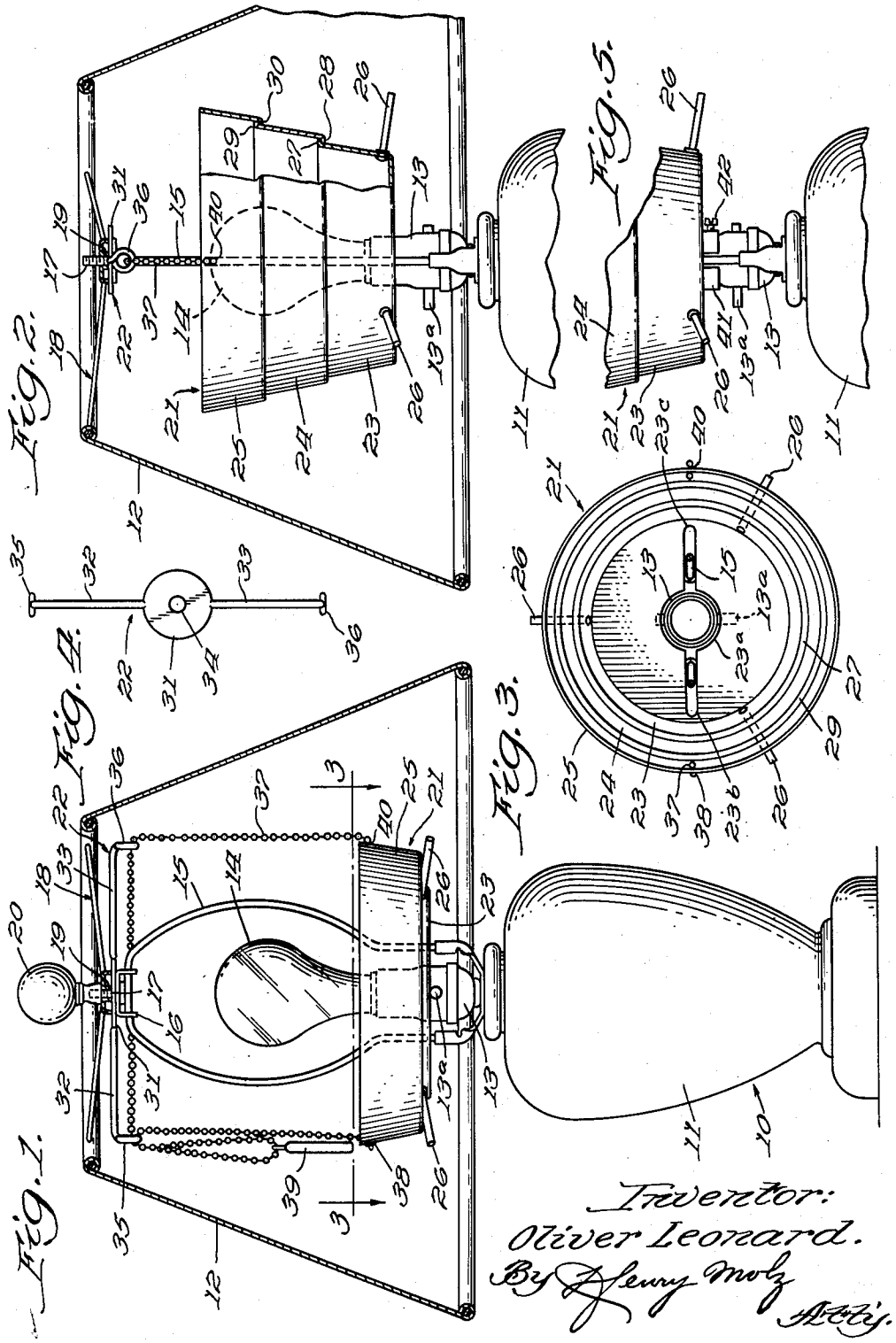


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

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LAMP FIXTURE

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The primary object of my invention is to provide a lamp fixture adaptable for converting from direct to indirect lighting, lamps of either floor or table type.

One object is to provide a lamp fixture of said type which may be sold as a component part of new lamps as well as separately for attachment to old lamps.

A further object of my invention is to provide a lamp fixture readily permitting the light rays to radiate outwardly and downwardly, or upwardly, or in any desired combination thereof.

And a still further object of my invention is to provide a ready means whereby the lighting of any room may be mechanically controlled to assure the light effect desired, and thus to a great extent, minimize eye-strain.

My lamp fixture is of special value in a room in which a television receiver is in operation, although by no means specifically limited to such. It mellows the radiating light rays, assures greater comfort in reading, and reduces eye-strain.

Other objects and specific advantages of my invention will the more fully appear from the following description and accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a front elevational view of a lamp with the shade shown in section to the more fully disclose the device of this invention ordinarily hidden by the shade, the device being fully retracted;

Figure 2 is a fragmentary side elevational view of the lamp with the shade shown in section and a part of the device of my invention broken away to disclose how its component parts fit together, the device being shown fully extended;

Figure 3 is a horizontal sectional view taken on line 3—3 of Figure 1;

Figure 4 is a plan view of the upper cross bar forming a part of my invention, and through which the pull chain is threaded for actuating the collapsible unit of my invention in position around the light bulb, and

Figure 5 is a fragmentary elevational view of a modification of the invention in which the collapsible unit is locked to the light bulb socket by means of a collar and set screw for securing the same.

Similar numerals of reference indicate like parts throughout the several views. Thus the numeral 10 indicates generally a conventional table lamp having a base 11 and a shade 12. The usual bulb socket 13 is provided for the bulb 14 and a shade supporting element 15, commonly termed a harp, is locked between the upper surface of the lamp base 11 and the socket 13.

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The harp is provided on its upper end with a bifurcated part 16 which carries a stud 17. The shade 12 has the usual spider 18 which constitutes a plurality of radial members fixed at their outer ends to the top inside periphery of the shade and at their inner ends to a circular member having a central hole 19. Normally the stud 17 would be engaged by the central hole 19 of the spider and an ornamental cap nut or finial 20 is screwed onto the stud to hold the shade firmly in place. In Figure 2 the finial has been omitted to clearly show the stud 17.

To provide a means of getting direct or indirect lighting or a combination of direct and indirect lighting, the finial, shade and bulb are removed and a telescoping unit 21 forming a part of my invention is passed down over the harp and socket, a cross bar 22 is placed over the stud 17, the shade and finial are replaced and the changeover is complete.

As best shown in Figure 2, the telescoping unit 21 is formed of three annular frustro-conical and upwardly flaring shell-like elements 23, 24 and 25, which are telescopically connected. They may be of metal or of any other suitable material, synthetic resin, for example. If the latter, preferably opaque or substantially so. The inner surfaces of said elements serve as reflectors, but may be further treated, if desired, to provide additional reflecting background in their position surrounding the light bulb of the lamp.

The lowermost element 23 is dish-shaped and carries three equally spaced radially projecting pins 26 around its outer periphery for supporting the elements 24 and 25 in their telescoped position, as shown in Figures 1 and 3. The bottom of the element 23 rests on the push button 13a of the socket 13 and the entire unit 21 is thus supported thereon in its collapsed or telescoped position. The bottom of the element 23 is provided with a central circular hole 23a which fits around the socket 13. Two radial opposed slots 23b and 23c join the circular hole 23a. The two vertical members of the harp 15 run through said slots 23b and 23c. Thus, the unit 21 is guided and stabilized in its movement from collapsed to extended position as is shown in Figures 1 and 2 respectively.

The upper edge of the lower element 23 is turned outwardly to form a flange 27 which engages an inwardly turned flange 28 on the lower edge of the intermediate member 24. The upper edge of the member 24 is turned outwardly to

form a flange 29 which engages an inwardly turned flange 30 on the lower edge of the upper element 25.

The cross bar 22 is formed of a central disc 31 and radial arms 32 and 33 welded thereto as shown in Figure 4. The disc 31 has a central hole 34 which engages the stud 17 of the harp. The arms 32 and 33 project outwardly in alignment with the vertical plane of the vertical members of the harp 15, and are provided at their outer ends with depending eyes 35 and 36 through which a chain 37 is passed for raising and lowering the telescoping unit 21.

As shown in Figure 1, the chain 37 has one free end attached to the upper end of the element 25 of the telescoping unit 21 as at 38. It runs upwardly and passes through the eye 35, thence downwardly to form a loop at which point a weight 39 is suitably attached. The chain then runs upwardly, back through the eye 35 and across and through the eye 36, then downwardly with its other free end attached as at 40 to the upper edge of the element 25 at a point opposite the point 38.

By pulling downwardly on the weight 39, the element 25 of the unit 21 is raised and in its passing from the position shown in Figure 1 to that shown in Figure 2, the elements 24 and 23 are successively picked up through engagement of their inwardly and outwardly turned flanges.

With the unit 21 in the position shown in Figure 1, the light rays from the bulb 14 are not restricted, hence radiate a direct light. When, however, the unit 21 is positioned as is shown in Figure 2, the light rays are reflected upwardly so as to radiate an indirect light stream. It will be understood that with the correct heft to the weight 39, together with the resultant friction on the chain, the unit 21 may be stopped at will in any position intermediate of its two extremes, and whereby a variable combination of direct and indirect lighting is achieved.

In the modified form shown in Figure 5, a split collar 41 is secured to the bottom of the lower element 23 of the unit 21. It fits around the neck of the socket 13 and is provided with a set screw 42 for securely locking the unit 21 to the socket 13.

My invention may readily be produced from materials the open market affords and at no great cost. Its working parts are very simple, compact and durable, and the fixture proper may be produced in a variety of ornamental design. Moreover, it may be furnished as a component part of a lamp when sold, or separately for lamps already sold.

I am aware that the details of structure may from time to time admit of varied changes within the range of mechanical expediency, without departing, however, from the scope herein disclosed. Hence, I do not limit my invention to the precise structure herein shown and described. What I do claim, however, is:

1. A fixture for attachment to a lamp having an upright shade supporting harp embracing an electric bulb socket, comprising: a plurality of annular shell-like shield elements telescopically journaled to one another to form a vertically extensible and collapsible light shield adapted to surround said socket; the lowermost of said elements having a bottom wall formed with an opening to accommodate said harp and said socket; said bottom wall being adapted to rest upon a part of said socket; a flexible member connected with the uppermost of said elements; and supporting means for said flexible member adapted to be mounted on said harp above said elements; said flexible member slidably supported by said supporting means and having an end portion depending therefrom and adapted to be manipulated for moving said flexible member relative to said supporting means to raise and lower those of the shield elements joined to said lowermost element.

2. A fixture for attachment to a lamp having an upright shade supporting harp embracing an electric bulb socket, comprising a plurality of annular shell-like shield elements telescopically journaled to one another to form a vertically extensible and collapsible light shield adapted to surround said socket; the lowermost of said elements having a bottom wall formed with an opening to accommodate said harp and said socket; said bottom wall being adapted to rest upon a part of said socket; a flexible member connected with the uppermost of said elements; supporting means for said flexible member adapted to be mounted on said harp above said elements; said flexible member slidably supported by said supporting means and having an end portion depending therefrom and adapted to be manipulated for moving said flexible member relative to said supporting means to raise and lower those of the shield elements joined to said lowermost element, and a counterweight carried by said end portion for holding said elements in vertically adjusted positions.

3. A fixture for attachment to a lamp having an upright shade supporting harp embracing an electric bulb socket comprising a plurality of annular shell-like shield elements telescopically journaled to one another to form vertically extensible and collapsible light shield means adapted to surround said socket; the lowermost of said elements having a bottom wall formed with an opening to accommodate said harp and said socket; said bottom wall being adapted to rest upon a part of said socket; a flexible member connected with the uppermost of said elements; supporting means for said flexible member adapted to be mounted on said harp above said elements; said flexible member slidably supported by said supporting means and having an end portion depending therefrom and adapted to be manipulated for moving said flexible member relative to said supporting means to raise and lower those of the shield elements joined to said lowermost element, and stop members projecting from said lowermost element for supporting the other of said elements in collapsible position.

4. A fixture for attachment to a lamp having an upright shade supporting harp embracing an electric bulb socket comprising: a plurality of annular shell-like shield elements telescopically journaled to one another to form vertically extensible and collapsible light shield means adapted to surround said socket; the lowermost of said elements having a bottom wall formed with an opening to accommodate said harp and said socket; said bottom wall being adapted to rest upon a part of said socket; a flexible member connected at its ends to the uppermost of said elements; and supporting means for said flexible member adapted to be mounted on said harp above said elements; said flexible member being movable relative to said supporting means and terminating in a loop depending therefrom for manipulation to raise and lower those of said elements joined to said lowermost element.

5. A fixture for attachment to a lamp having an upright shade supporting harp embracing an electric bulb socket comprising: a plurality of annular shell-like shield elements telescopically journaled to one another to form vertically extensible and collapsible light shield means adapted to surround said socket; the lowermost of said elements having a bottom wall formed with an opening to accommodate said harp and said socket; said bottom wall being adapted to rest upon a part of said socket; a flexible member connected at its ends to the uppermost of said elements; and supporting means for said flexible member adapted to be mounted on said harp above said elements; said flexible member being movable relative to said supporting means and terminating in a loop depending therefrom for

manipulation to raise and lower those of said elements joined to said lowermost element, and a counterweight carried by said loop.

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