May 14, 1940. J. B. KASSEL 2,201,094

INCANDESCENT LAMP GLOBE

Filed Feb. 10, 1939

Fig. 1.

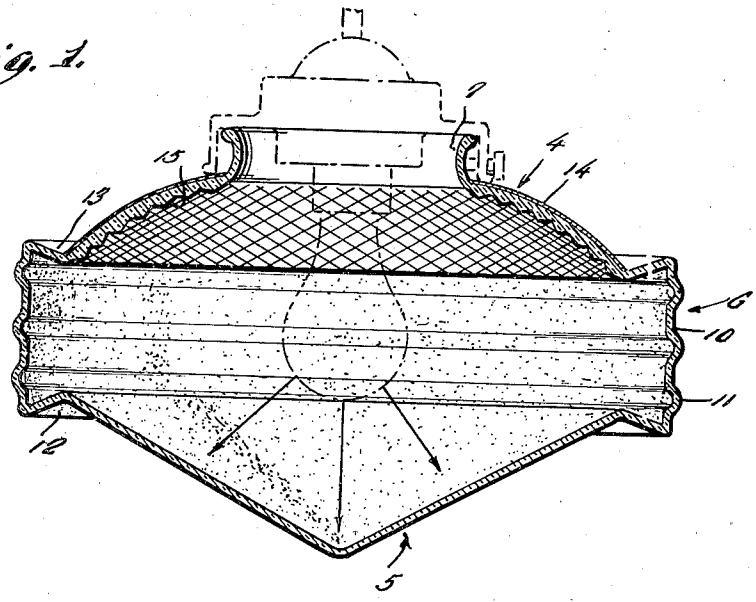


Fig. 2.

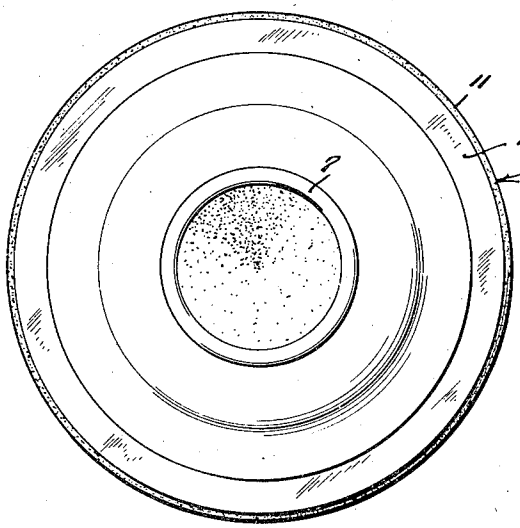
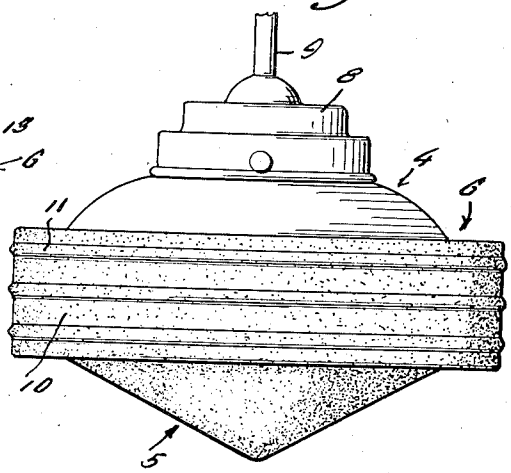


Fig. 3.



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Patented May 14, 1940

2,201,094

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,201,094

INCANDESCENT LAMP GLOBE

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Application February 10, 1939, Serial No. 255,733

2 Claims. (Cl. 240—100)

The present invention relates to illumination and lighting fixtures such as shades, globes, reflectors and the like, and has reference in particular to dome style bulb enclosures and envelopes such as are used in conjunction with ceiling canopy and chain suspension assemblies.

At the present time it is customory to utilize individual reflectors in bulb encasing globes of this type. The reflectors are of customary part-spherical or bowl design and generally surround the neck of the bulb so that the prismatic or other reflecting surfaces serve to concentrate the light rays to intensely direct the same in a downward direction for diffusion through the underlying frosted region of the globe. Under this arrangement special canopies are required and many other objections are met in the trade in addition to time and expense absorbing factors.

My principal aim is to do away with the separate internal reflector and to incorporate this as an integral part of the unitary globe structure. Thus, in reducing to practice the principles of my invention, I utilize a built-in prismatic or equivalent reflector, this being of concavo-convex design and constituting the main upper area of the globe, the light rays being directed downwardly and prevented from passing upwardly insofar as the area of the reflector is concerned.

A further object of the invention is to provide a built-in reflector equipped globe or shell of glass or equivalent ware, the same being characterized by upper and lower companion areas with the intervening maximum diameter portion fashioned into an ornamental annular brim.

A further feature of the invention pertains to the reflector and brim-equipped arrangement wherein the brim, in the main, is frosted to the desired degree of translucency and also embodies a rimming web or wall of plain or non-frosted glass, this area serving to permit redirection of upward light rays above the reflector and toward the ceiling of the room.

Other features and advantages will become more readily apparent from the following description and drawing.

In the drawing, wherein like numerals are employed to designate like parts throughout the same, and wherein the preferred embodiment of the invention is illustrated:

Figure 1 is a vertical central sectional view through the improved fixture or globe constructed in accordance with the principles of this invention.

Figure 2 is a top plan view of the same.

Figure 3 is a side elevational view showing how the invention cooperates with what may be called a suspended hanger canopy.

The globe is preferably constructed from a single body of glassware of appropriate dimensions and composition. When fashioned in accordance with my ideas, the structure is characterised by three distinguishable areas, that is, the upper or top section 4, the underlying companion bottom section 5 and the intervening connective outstanding brim or rim 6. The part 4 is concavo-convex to provide the desired part-spherical arrangement. At its crown it is apertured and provided with an upstanding beaded neck 7 adapted to be held in place by set screws or the like on the canopy 8. The canopy is conventional and associated with a rod, chain or the like 9. Likewise, the incandescent bulb is conventional, hanging on the interior of the globe to the desired point of elevation. The lower half portion or bottom area 5 is substantially conical in configuration and is opposed in parallelism to the reflector area 4 and is of approximately the same diameter. The intervening connective brim 6 comprises an annulus 10, this defining the maximum diameter of the globe as a unit. It is preferably formed with rings or ribs 11 for ornamental purposes. It will be observed, however, that the annulus 10 adjoins the peripheral outer edges of the sectors 4 and 5 by way of converging webs 12 and 13, these too being of annular form. The web 12, the annular rim 10 and the conical sector 5 are of the frosted glass. The web 13 is of plain non-frosted glass to facilitate passage of light rays in the direction of arrows as shown. The exterior surface of the concavo-convex part 4 is silvered as at 14 to intercept and prevent upward passage of light rays through what may be called the reflector feature. The interior is of prismatic or other milled construction as at 15 to provide an inverted dish-shaped reflector. Thus we have a built-in reflector concentrically surrounding the incandescent bulb, rising above the brim 6 and opposed in parallelism to the frosted conical sector 5.

Although the structure is ornamental from an external view-point, I am concerned essentially in this application with the utilitarian function. Thus, novelty is predicated on the dome-style globe characterized by the concavo-convex integrated or built-in reflector 15, this being opposed to the frosted conical lower sector 5 and having cooperating predetermined relationship with respect to the annular outstanding brim 6. I take advantage of this concentrated light ray control and the converging webs 12 and 13 wherein the

web 13 is in effect a redirection reflector, this serving to re-reflect light rays upwardly from its surfaces through the superposed plain glass web 13.

It is thought that the description taken in connection with the drawing will enable a clear understanding of the invention to be had. Therefore, a more lengthy description of the same is thought unnecessary.

While the preferred embodiment of the invention has been shown and described, it is to be understood that minor changes coming within the field of invention claimed may be resorted to if desired.

I claim:

1. A reflecting globe of the class described comprising one-piece glass enclosure embodying a horizontal concavo-convex prismatic reflector constituting an upper crown portion, an underlying horizontal conical lower basal portion, a vertical outstanding cylindrical rim, said rim being of a diameter greater than the diameters of the crown and the basal portions, and converging annular webs integrally connecting the upper and lower edges of the rim with the adjacent peripheral edges of said crown and basal portions, the upper web being of plain glass, the rim, lower web and conical basal portion being of frosted glass.

2. In a reflecting globe of the class described, a one-piece glass enclosure comprising a horizontal concavo-convex prismatic reflector constituting an upper crown portion, a horizontal conical frosted glass basal portion underlying said crown portion, and an outstanding cylindrical rim surrounding the corresponding peripheral edges of the upper and lower crown and basal portions and of a greater diameter than the crown and the basal portions and annular web portions converging inwardly toward each other and integrally connecting the upper and lower edges of said rim to the peripheral outer edges of said crown and basal portions, the upper web portion being of plain glass and the lower web portion being of frosted glass.

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