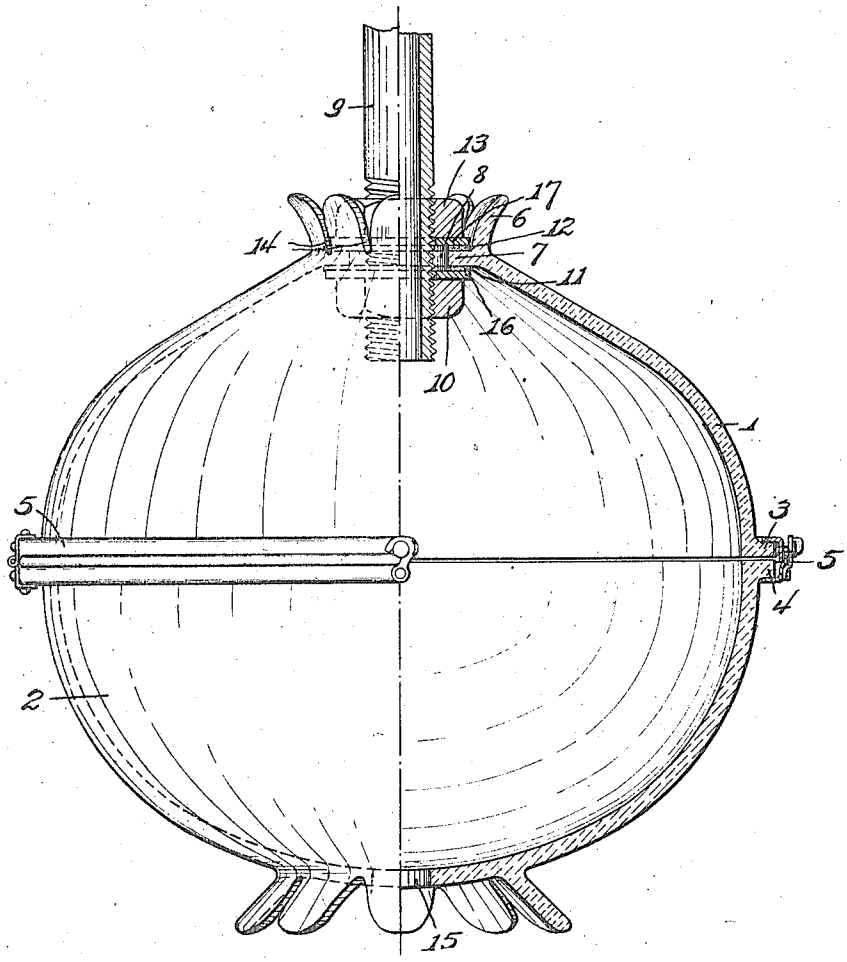
S. HIPKINS.

LIGHTING FIXTURE.

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1,184,952. Patented May 30, 1916.



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STEPHEN HIPKINS, OF MARTINS FERRY, OHIO.

LIGHTING-FIXTURE.

1,184,952. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 30, 1916.

Application filed December 30, 1915. Serial No. 69,382.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, STEPHEN HIPKINS, a citizen of the United States of America, and resident of Martins Ferry, county of Belmont, and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lighting-Fixtures, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates broadly to an electric lighting fixture, and more specifically to a novel form of lighting globe and support therefor.

The primary object of the invention is to provide a two-part lighting globe designed primarily for indirect lighting having improved and simplified means of support.

A further object is to provide a globe which is adapted both for indoor and outdoor lighting, and which dispenses with the usual embracing metal collars, clamps and like fittings commonly employed, and which, consequently, expands and contracts without being subjected to the strains resultant upon the use of such fittings.

A further object is to provide an indirect lighting globe from the interior of which dirt and dust is effectually excluded.

With these and other objects in view, the invention resides in the features of construction, arrangement of parts and combinations of elements which will hereinafter be fully described, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this specification, in which the figure is a view of the invention partially in side elevation and partially in central vertical section.

In said drawing, 1 and 2 indicate respectively the upper and lower hemispheres of a substantially spherical two-part globe, said hemispheres having annular flanges 3 and 4 respectively on their adjacent edges designed to be engaged by the parts of a metal clamping ring 5 by means of which the lower hemisphere is supported, said ring being of any suitable construction.

For indirect lighting the lower shell or hemisphere 2 is preferably composed of a white translucent or opal glass, while the upper hemisphere is composed of transparent glass which permits the light rays to be transmitted unobstructedly upward. The extreme upper end of the hemisphere 1 is outwardly flared as shown at 6. At the base of the flare and interiorly of the part is an integral annular horizontal ledge 7 which defines a circular opening 8. Said opening is designed to have the lower end of a supporting tube 9 directed vertically therethrough, said end being exteriorly threaded and adapted to receive thereon a nut 10 against a washer 16. Said washer is disposed in underlying relation to said ledge 7, a gasket 11 of felt or other suitable pliable material being interposed between said washer and said ledge. A second washer 17, similar to washer 16, is disposed in overlying relation to said ledge 7, and a nut 13 is screwed down on the tube 9 against said washer 13, as shown. A felt gasket 12 is preferably interposed between said ledge and the washer 17.

It will thus be seen that the globe is not only supported rigidly, but it is also free to expand and contract without being subjected to the strains ordinarily placed on such shades or globes by the encircling metal fittings usually employed. The flared portion 6 of the upper hemisphere is preferably scalloped or serrated, the serrations 14 extending to the level of the ledge 7 for permitting water to drain outward unobstructedly. A small hole or opening 15 is provided in the lower part of the hemisphere 2, as shown, for ventilating purposes.

What is claimed is—

1. In a lighting fixture, a glass globe having its upper end flared in an upwardly and outwardly inclined direction and having an internal annular horizontal ledge formed integral therewith at the base of said flare, said ledge being disposed at an abrupt angle to the general contour of the globe body and defining a central aperture, a supporting tube having a threaded end extending downward through said aperture, pliable washers seated at opposite sides of said ledge, nuts threaded upon said tube into pressure-exerting relation to said washers, the connection constituted by said washers and nuts being designed to permit contraction and expansion of the glass without fracture of the latter, and said flared portion of the globe being designed as a seating guide for a socket cover and having serrations therein which extend to the level of said ledge.

2. In a lighting fixture, a glass globe having its upper end flared in an upwardly and outwardly inclined direction and having an internal annular horizontal ledge formed integral therewith at the base of said flare, said ledge being disposed at an abrupt angle

to the general contour of the globe body and defining a central aperture designed for receiving a globe-supporting member therein, said ledge constituting a seat for a socket cover and said flared portion constituting a seating guide for such cover, said flared portion having serrations therein which extend to the level of said ledge.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

STEPHEN HIPKINS.

Witnesses:
H. E. DUNLAP,
W. F. KEEFER.