Aug. 11, 1959 A. R. RASMUSSEN 2,899,543

TABLE LAMP AND SHADE

Filed Aug. 30, 1957 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig.1

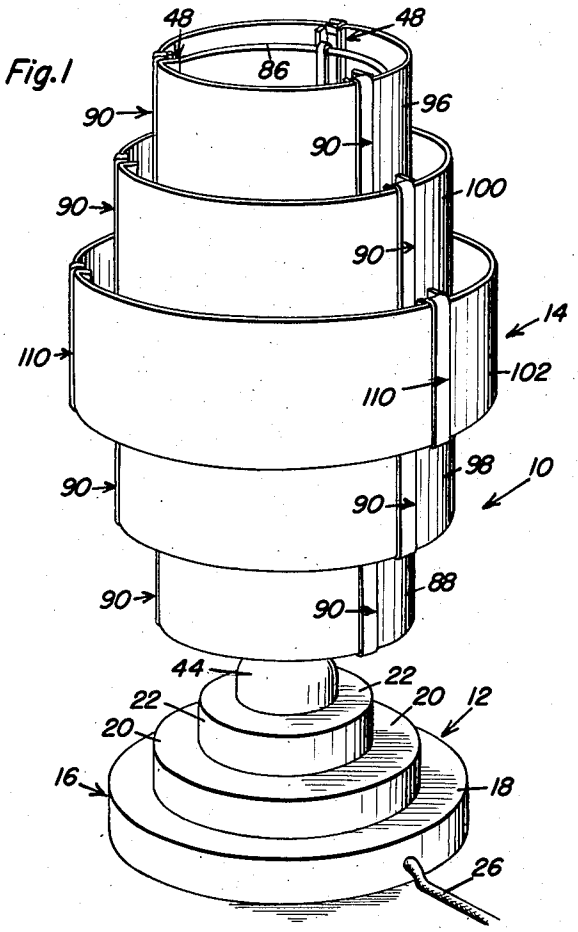

Fig.5

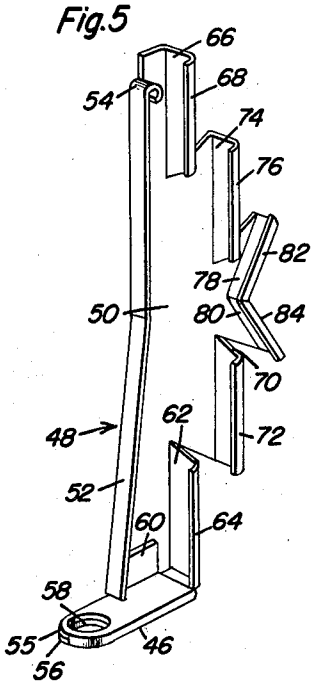

Fig.2

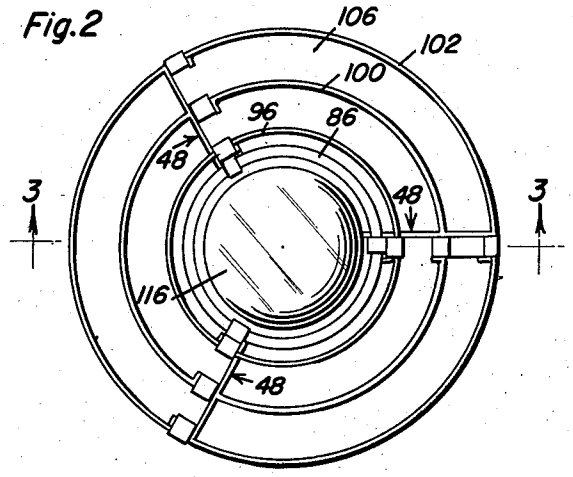

Fig.4

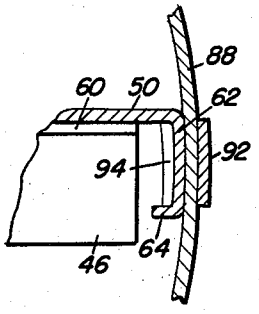

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TABLE LAMP AND SHADE

Filed Aug. 30, 1957 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

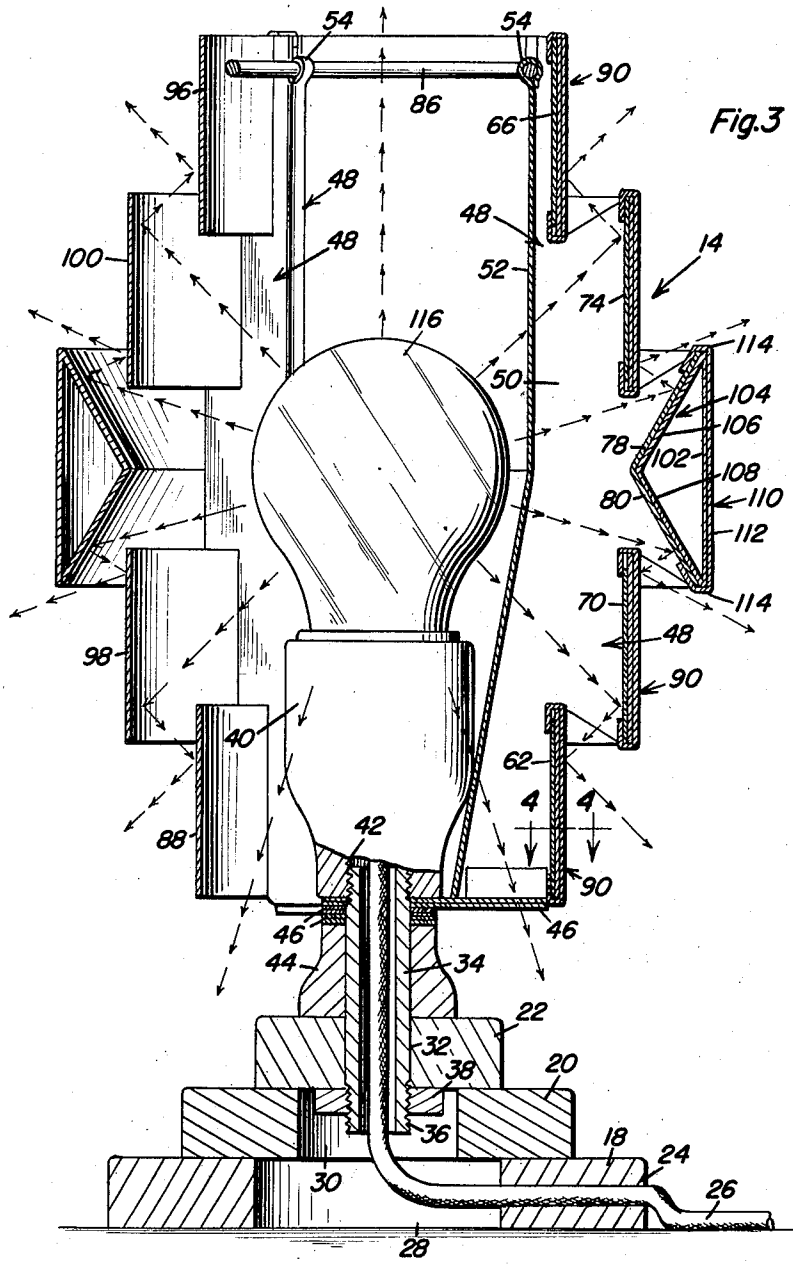

Fig.3

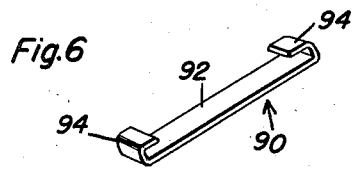

Fig.6

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TABLE LAMP AND SHADE

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Application August 30, 1957, Serial No. 681,241

1 Claim. (Cl. 240—108)

This invention relates in general to new and useful improvements in illuminating devices, and more specifically to an improved table lamp and shade.

In many places about the home it is desired to place a lamp which is decorative and at the same time which will give off sufficient light without glare. This is particularly true of the lamp which in many homes is placed upon the television set. However, the average lamp which may be bought today either is specifically designed for indirect lighting or is designed for its ornamental value and in no way provides a sufficient amount of light without glare.

It is therefore the primary object of this invention to provide a table lamp which is both ornamental and which is so constructed whereby it will provide an ample amount of light without glare.

Another object of this invention is to provide an improved shade construction for table lamps, the shade being so constructed whereby a major portion of the light emitting from a light bulb disposed within the shade is directed into the room and at the same time the light bulb is directly shielded from the room by means of the shade so as to prevent direct light rays and thus resulting glare.

Another object of this invention is to provide an improved shade construction which is ornamental in appearance and at the same will produce the desired amount of light without glare, the shade construction being of such a nature whereby the size thereof may be varied as desired without detracting from its ornamental appearance or its light transmitting characteristics.

A further object of this invention is to provide a table lamp and shade construction, the table lamp including a base having extending upwardly therefrom a standard which carries at the upper end thereof a bulb receptacle, there being carried by the standard intermediate the base and the bulb receptacle support frames for a light shade, the shade being of such a nature whereby it enhances the appearance of the table lamp and at the same time is functional in that it eliminates the glare from a light bulb carried by the bulb receptacle.

These together with other objects and advantages which will become subsequently apparent reside in the details of construction and operation as more fully hereinafter described and claimed, reference being had to the accompanying drawings forming a part hereof, wherein like numerals refer to like parts throughout and in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the table lamp and light shade which is the subject of this invention and shows the general appearance of the same;

Figure 2 is a top plan view of the table lamp and light shade of Figure 1 and shows the general cross-section of the light shade;

Figure 3 is an enlarged vertical sectional view taken substantially upon the plane indicated by the section line 3—3 of Figure 2 and shows the specific details of construction of both the table lamp and the shade;

Figure 4 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional view

taken substantially upon the plane indicated by the section line 4—4 of Figure 3 and shows the specific connection between a shade element, a frame member and a retaining clip of the light shade;

Figure 5 is a perspective view of one of the frame members of the light shade and shows the specific details thereof; and

Figure 6 is an enlarged perspective view of a retaining clip.

Referring now to the drawings in detail, it will be seen that there is illustrated the table lamp and light shade which is the subject of this invention, the entire assembly being referred to in general by the reference numeral 10. The table lamp is referred to in general by the reference numeral 12 whereas the light shade is referred to in general by the reference numeral 14.

The table lamp 12 includes a base which is referred to in general by the reference numeral 16. The base 16 is formed of a plurality of circular plates 18, 20 and 22, the plates decreasing in diameter upwardly from the bottom plate 18. The plates 18, 20 and 22 may be separate blocks of wood or the like secured together in any desired manner or, if desired, may be molded in a single piece.

The bottom plate 18 is provided with a transverse bore 24 for the reception of an electrical cord 26. Further, the central part of the bottom plate 18 is provided with an enlarged opening 28 into which the bore 24 enters. The intermediate plate 20 is provided with a large central bore 30 which opens downwardly into the bore 28, the bore 30 being of a smaller diameter than the bore 28. The upper plate 22 also includes a central bore 32.

Extending downwardly through the central bore 32 is a tubular standard 34. The standard 34 has the lower end thereof provided with external threads 36 on which there is received a nut 38 which engages the underside of the plate 22 so as to retain the standard 34 in place.

The upper end of the standard 34 carries a bulb receptacle 40 which may be of any conventional type. The bulb receptacle 40 is connected to the upper end of the standard 34 by means of a threaded connection 42.

Resting upon the upper plate 22 and surrounding an intermediate portion of the standard 34 is an ornamental spacer 44. Carried by the standard 34 intermediate the ornamental spacer 44 and the bulb receptacle 40 are bases 46 of a plurality of identical frame members 48. Inasmuch as the frame members 48 are identical, only one of the frame members 48 will be described in detail here.

Referring now to Figure 5 in particular, it will be seen that each individual frame member 48 is formed from a single sheet of metal and is disposed in an upright position. Each frame member 48 includes a main body portion 50 which is vertically disposed and which is reinforced by a vertical flange 52 along its inner edge. The upper end of the vertical flange 52 is bent to form a loop 54 and the lower end of the vertical flange 52 terminates at the base 46. The base 46 is formed of double thickness by a pair of flanges 55 and 56 and has an opening 58 therethrough receiving the standard 34. The flange 56 is integrally connected to the body portion 50 and the flange 55 is carried by the flange 56. Extending upwardly from the flange 55 in face to face engagement with the body portion 50 is a reinforcing flange 60.

Extending normal to the body portion 50 at the exterior edge thereof and at the bottom thereof is a lower mounting flange 62. The mounting flange 62 terminates in an inwardly directed retaining flange 64. Vertically aligned with the lower flange 62 is an upper flange 66 carried by the upper part of the body portion 50. Like the lower flange 62, the upper flange 64 has an inwardly directed retaining flange 68.

Disposed vertically above the lower flange **62**, but outwardly thereof is an intermediate flange **70**. The intermediate flange **70** is provided with an inwardly turned retaining flange **72**.

Disposed vertically above the intermediate flange **70** is an intermediate flange **74**. The intermediate flange **74** is disposed directly below and outwardly of the flange **66**. Like the intermediate flange **70**, the intermediate flange **72** is provided with a retaining flange **76**.

Carried by a central part of the body portion **50** and disposed outwardly of the intermediate flanges **70** and **74** is a pair of inwardly converging flanges **78** and **80**. These flanges intersect at the center of the height of the body portion **50** and are provided with inwardly directed retaining flanges **82** and **84**, respectively. It is to be noted that the juncture of the flanges **78** and **80** is substantially vertically aligned with the flanges **70** and **74**. This is best shown in Figure 3.

Referring now to Figures 2 and 3, it will be seen that the frame members **48** are circumferentially spaced and are three in number. The upper parts of the frame members **48** are reinforced by a ring **86** which is received in the socket **54** of the flanges **52**. Although three frame members **48** have been illustrated, it is to be understood that the number of frame members **48** will vary according to the size of the shade **14**.

Carried by the flanges **62** is a lower shade element **88**. The lower shade element **88** is circular in outline and extends the full height of the flange **62**. Carried by each of the flanges **62** and engaged both over the shade element **88** and the flanges **62** are a plurality of C-shaped retainers **90** which are best illustrated in Figure 6. Each retainer **90** includes an elongated main portion **92** which terminates at its opposite ends in inturned hook portions **94**. The hook portions **94** are engaged over the respective flanges and shade elements and the retainers **90** are retained in place by the respective inturned flanges of the various flanges of the frame member **48**.

Referring once again to Figure 3 in particular, it will be seen that there is carried by the flanges **66** an upper shade element **96**. The upper shade element **96** is identical with the lower shade element **88** and is disposed in vertically spaced relation thereto.

Disposed above and outwardly of the shade element **88** in concentric relation is a lower intermediate shade element **98**. The lower intermediate shade element **98** has the lower portion thereof vertically overlapping the upper portion of the lower shade element **88**. Like the shade elements **88** and **96**, the shade element **98** is retained in place by a plurality of the retainers **90**, the retainers **90** being secured over the flanges **70**.

Carried by the flanges **74** and disposed in vertically spaced relation to the lower intermediate shade element **98** is an upper intermediate shade element **100**. The shade element **100** is identical with the shade element **98** and is disposed in concentric partially vertically overlapping relation with respect to the upper shade element **96**.

Carried by the flanges **78** and **80** is an intermediate central circular shade element **102**. The shade element **102** is of a greater diameter than the shade elements **98** and **100** and are disposed in concentric partially overlapping relation with respect to the shade elements **98**. Disposed intermediate the shade element **102** and the flanges **78** and **80** is a V-shaped cross-sectional deflector **104**. The deflector **104** includes an upper leg **106** and a lower leg **108** which converge at their intersections. The shade elements **102** and **104** are secured to the flanges **78** by means of retainers **110**. Each of the retainers **110** includes a central portion **112** which terminates at its opposite end in hook portions **114**. Like the hook portions **94**, the hook portions **114** are inturned. However, the angles of the hook portions **114** slightly differ from the hook portions **94** to compensate for the annular relationship of the flanges **78** and **80**.

From the foregoing description of the shade **14**, it will be readily apparent that the shade **14** is of a rigid construction and at the same time is light in weight and ornamental in appearance. It is to be noted that due to the overlap of the various shade elements, light extending downwardly and upwardly from the light bulb **116** carried by the bulb receptacle **40** will strike the intermediate shade elements **98** and **100** and will deflect therefrom onto the outer surface of the shade elements **88** and **96**, respectively. The light rays will then be directly downwardly and upwardly, respectively, as is desired. Also, light emitting from the central portion of the bulb **116** will strike the deflector **104** and will deflect the light rays downwardly and upwardly, as the case may be, against the outer surfaces of the intermediate light shades **98** and **100**. This light will then be deflected downwardly and outwardly and upwardly and outwardly as desired. Of course, a certain amount of light will be directed downwardly through the shade element **98** and upwardly through the shade element **96**. Also, a small amount of light will pass directly between the shade elements **96** and **100**, the shade element **100** and the deflector **104**, the deflector **104** and the shade element **98**, and the shade elements **98** and **88**.

The shade elements of the light shade **14** may be formed of any material. If desired, a translucent material may be used or an impervious material may be used. Also, it has been found practical to form either the deflector **104** of a translucent material so that a predetermined amount of light may pass directly therethrough.

It is to be noted that a desired angular relationship exists between the light bulb **116** and the various shade elements due to the overlapping of the shade elements. This relationship may be varied to produce the desired results. Also, it is to be understood that the amount of overlap between the various shade elements will vary depending upon the diameters and heights of the shade elements, this being varied according to one's particular desires and size of the light shade **14**.

From the foregoing, it will be readily apparent that there has been devised a table lamp and light shade which is so constructed whereby it is of a rigid construction and at the same time is ornamental. Further, the light shade is of such a construction whereby the maximum amount of light is obtained from the light bulb **116** without glare.

The foregoing is considered as illustrative only of the principles of the invention. Further, since numerous modifications and changes will readily occur to those skilled in the art, it is not desired to limit the invention to the exact construction and operation shown and described, and accordingly, all suitable modifications and equivalents may be resorted to, falling within the scope of the invention as claimed.

What is claimed as new is as follows:

A lamp shade assembly comprising a plurality of circumferentially spaced, radially extending upright frame members, each of said frame members including a vertical main body portion having an interior edge and an exterior edge, a lower support extending inwardly from the lower part of each of said body portions, a retaining loop along said interior edge of each of said body portions at the upper end thereof, said lower supports being disposed in overlapping relation and having aligned openings, fastening means extending through said lower supports and connecting said frame members together, a ring extending through said loops and further connecting said frame members together, a series of vertical shade mounting flanges extending normally to said body portions at the exterior edge thereof, adjacent mounting flanges of said series of mounting flanges being positioned at varying distances from said interior edge, like mounting flanges being horizontally aligned, shade elements telescoped over said mounting flanges, and vertically extending C-clips engaged over said shade elements and

said mounting flanges and securing said shade elements to said mounting flanges.

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