July 26, 1955 E. JOHNSON 2,714,154

INVERTIBLE LAMPSHADE

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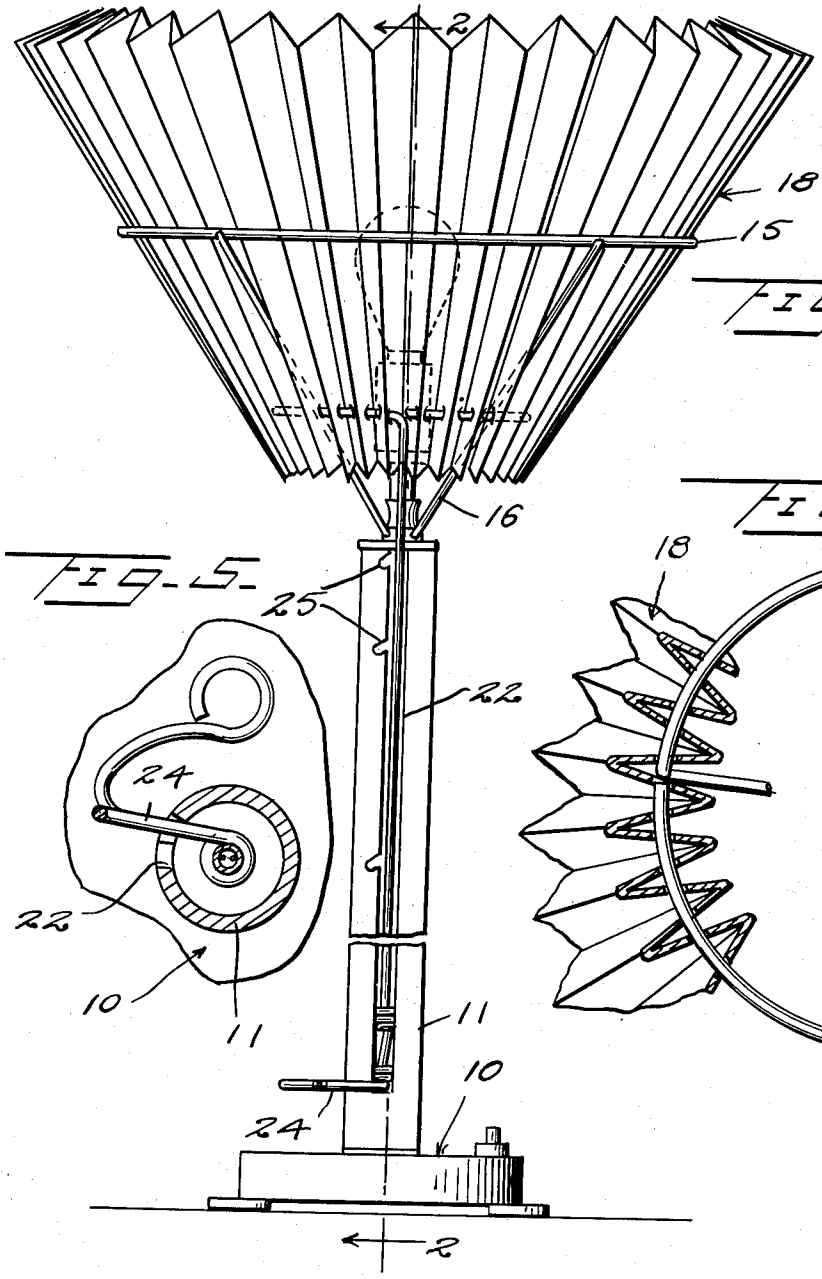


Fig. 1.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 5.

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Fig. 2.

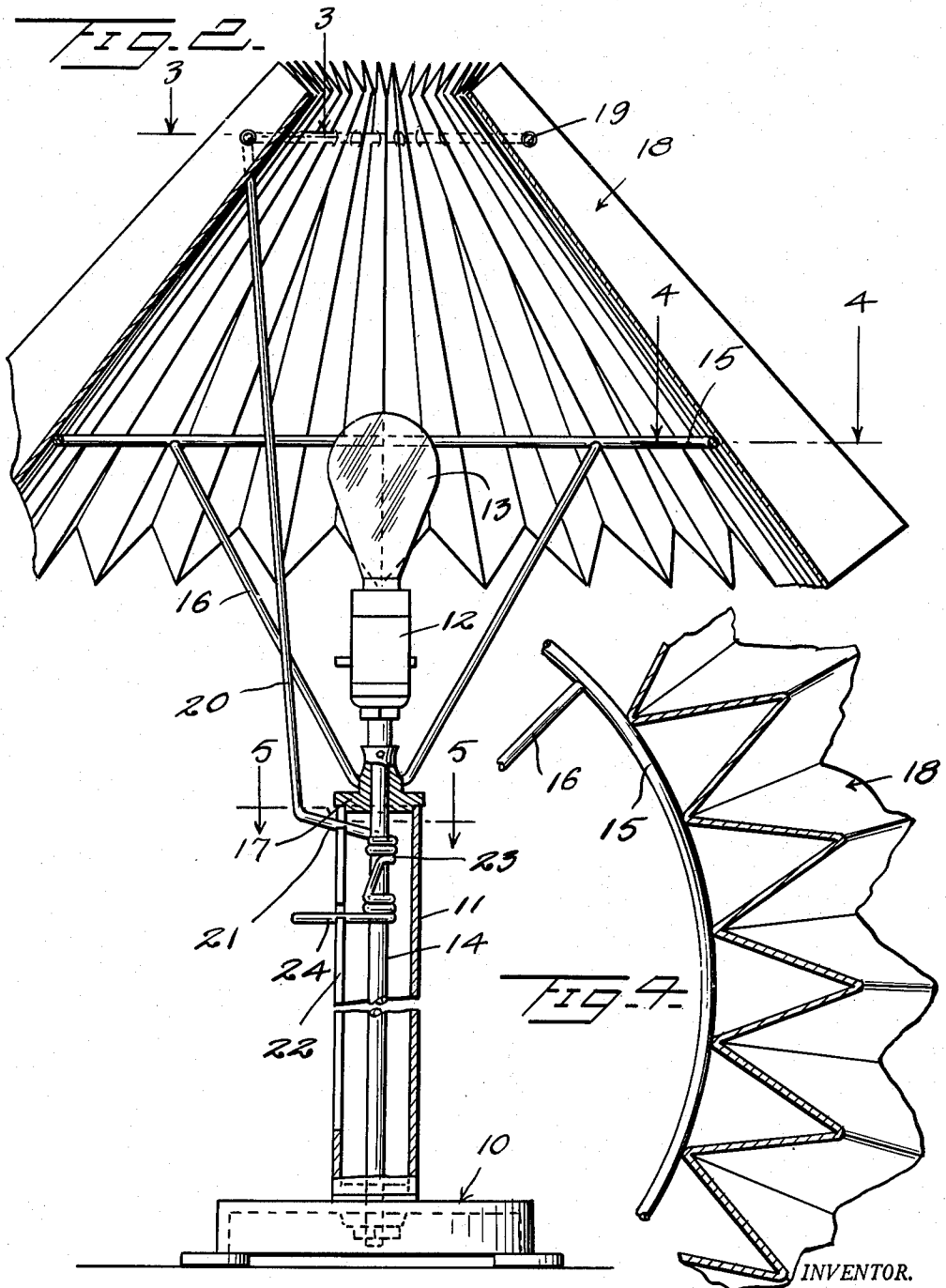


Fig. 4.

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INVERTIBLE LAMPSHADE

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Application December 13, 1951, Serial No. 261,466

1 Claim. (Cl. 240—108)

This invention relates to an improved lamp shade of the adjustable type.

An object of this invention is to provide an improved lamp shade of substantially conical configuration which is so constructed and supported that the shade may be used with the large end lowermost to provide direct lighting, or the shade may be inverted so as to dispose the large end thereof uppermost to provide for indirect lighting.

Another object of this invention is to provide a lamp shade from plaited material so that the shade may be adjusted to direct the light rays either downwardly or upwardly, and to vary the light spread from a minimum to a maximum in either the upright or inverted position of the shade.

A further object of this invention is to provide an adjustable shade with an improved means for adjusting the light spread so that the light rays may be restricted or dispersed and directed either upwardly or downwardly.

With the above and other objects in view, my invention consists in the arrangement, combination and details of construction disclosed in the drawings and specification, and then more particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a detailed side elevation of a lamp shade and stand constructed according to an embodiment of this invention showing the shade in an inverted position for indirect lighting.

Figure 2 is a sectional view partly broken away taken on the line 2—2 of Figure 1 showing the shade in upright position for direct lighting.

Figure 3 is a fragmentary sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a fragmentary sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Figure 2.

Figure 5 is a sectional view taken on the line 5—5 of Figure 2.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 10 designates generally a base which has rising therefrom an upstanding tubular column 11. A lamp socket 12 carrying a light bulb 13 is mounted on the upper end of the column 11, and the lamp socket 12 is secured to a tubular conduit 14 which extends axially through the column 11. A relatively large shade supporting ring 15 is disposed above the column 11 and is supported concentrically of the axis of column 11 by means of a plurality of upwardly divergent bars 16 which are fixed at their upper ends to the ring 15 and are fixed at their lower ends to a cap or fitting 17 mounted on the upper end of column 11.

A substantially conical shade 18 is disposed above the column 11 and is formed of plaited and relatively flexible material. The shade 18 is supported by the ring 15 in either adjusted position but is not attached thereto.

The shade 18 has mounted through the pleats thereof a shade adjusting ring 19, shown more clearly in Figure 2. The ring 19 has extending downwardly therefrom a shade adjusting bar 20 formed with an inwardly bent lower end 21 loosely engaging in a vertically disposed slot 22 formed in the column 11. The lower element 21 is fixed to or formed integral with a sleeve 23 and extends outwardly through the slot 22. A plurality of keeper notches 25 are formed in one side of the slot 22 and are adapted to be selectively engaged by the locking bar 24 so as to hold the shade adjusting ring 19 in selected shade adjusting position.

In the use and operation of this structure, where indirect lighting is desired, the shade will be disposed in an inverted position, as shown in Figure 1, at which time the locking bar 24 will be disposed at the lower end of slot 22. If it is desired to adjust the shade 18 to an intermediate indirect position, locking bar 24 is raised to a selected notch or keeper 25 and at this time shade 18 will spread out to assume a relatively flat conical position. The shade 18 may be inverted to the position shown in Figure 2 by raising the ring 19 to its uppermost position, as shown in Figure 2, and at this time locking bar 24 with bar 21 will be disposed in their uppermost position. It will be understood that there are two notches or keepers 25 in the column 11; one for the locking bar 24 and the other for the bar 21. The shade may be spread out to provide for a maximum light spread with the shade in the upright or direct lighting position by lowering ring 19 with bars 21 and 24 to a selected lower position. In the direct lighting, ring 15 will be disposed on the inner side of the shade whereas in the indirect lighting position, ring 15 will be disposed on the outer side of the shade, as shown in Figure 1.

I do not mean to confine myself to the exact details of construction herein disclosed, but claim all variations falling within the purview of the appended claim.

What is claimed is:

An invertible lamp shade structure comprising a base, a hollow supporting column rising from said base, a socket support carried by said column, a light socket carried by said support, a ring-shaped member positioned substantially above said socket, means including elongated angularly disposed uprights, carried by said column supporting said ring-shaped structure, a frusto-conical pleated shade supported by said ring-shaped member, said shade having aligned apertures through the pleats thereof at the small end of the shade, a ring passing through said apertures, said ring being substantially smaller in diameter than said ring-shaped member, said column having an elongated vertical slot therein, a rod extending vertically through said column, a slide member on said rod, a vertical angularly disposed bar extending from said slide to said ring and movable to vary the position of said ring in a vertical direction relative to said ring-shaped member, means exteriorly of said column for moving said slide, and a slide locking member fixed to said slide and projecting through said slot connected to said means for moving said slide.

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