Sept. 12, 1950 H. J. JOHNSON 2,521,851

ORNAMENTAL LAMP

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Fig. 1.

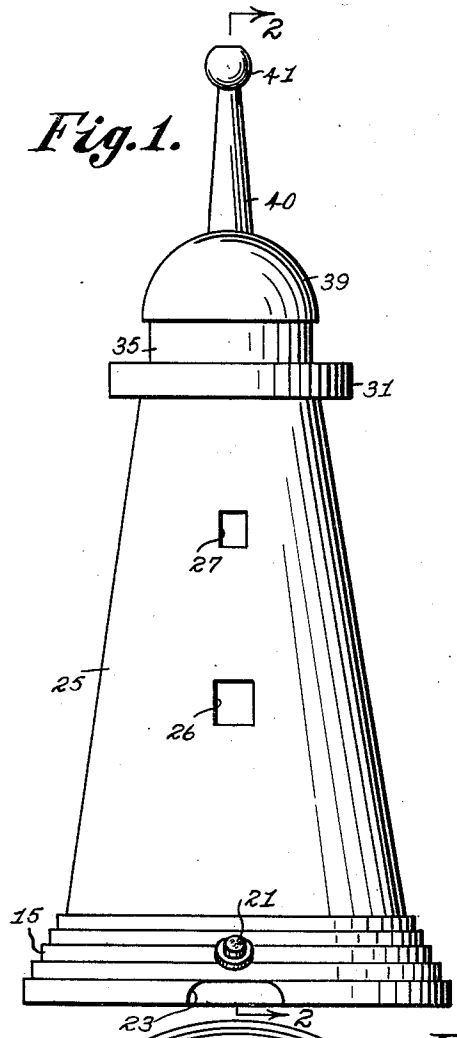


Fig. 2.

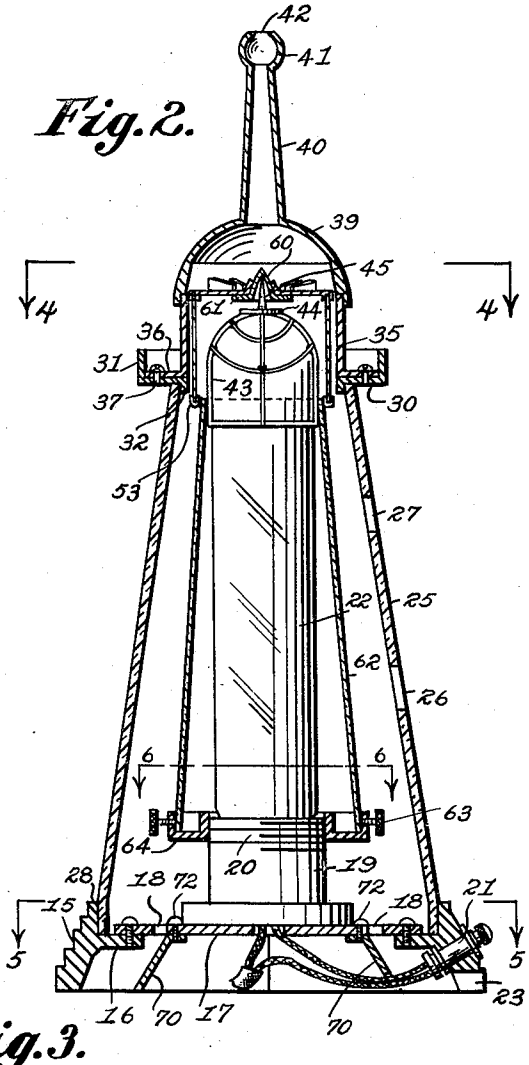


Fig. 3.

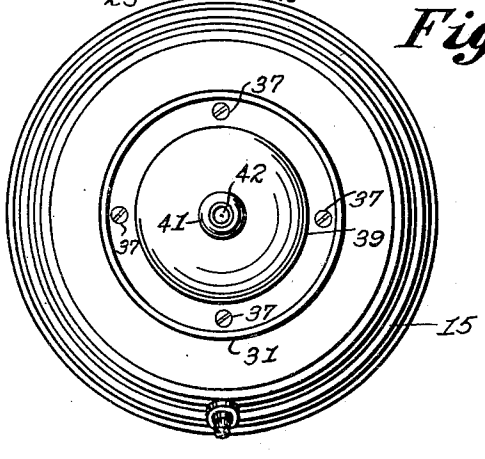


Fig. 12.

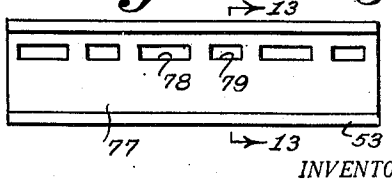
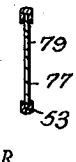


Fig. 13.



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Fig. 4.

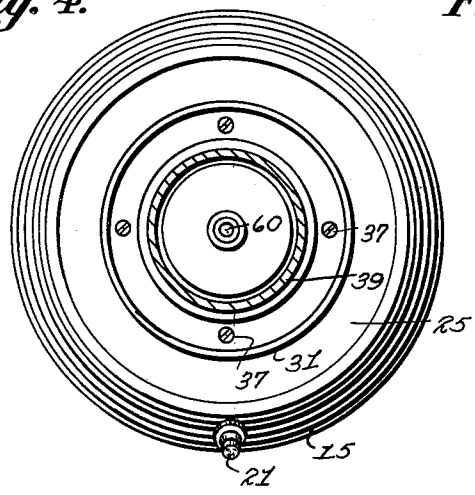


Fig. 5.

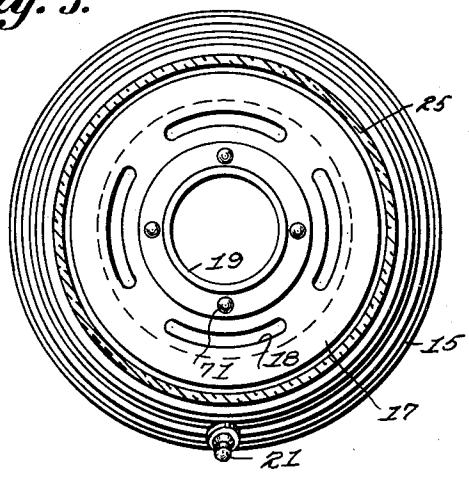
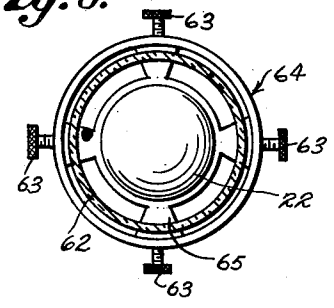


Fig. 6.



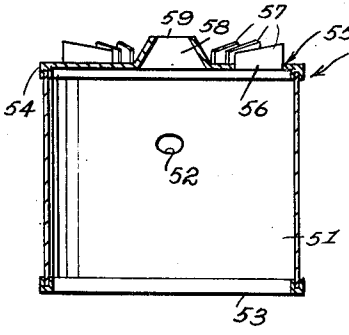


Fig. 7.

Fig. 9.

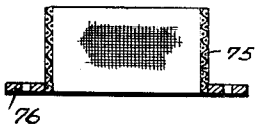


Fig. 8.

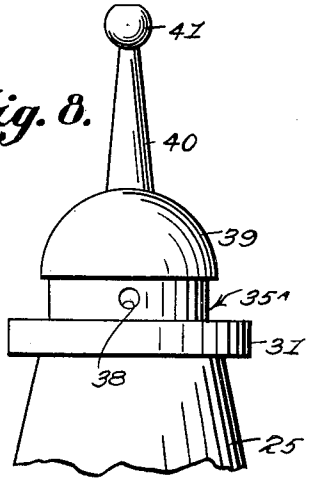


Fig. 10.

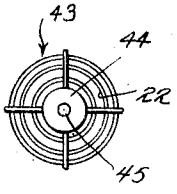
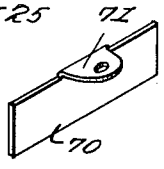


Fig. 11.



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ORNAMENTAL LAMP

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Application March 30, 1948, Serial No. 18,051

6 Claims. (Cl. 240—10.1)

1

This invention relates to lamps.

An object of the invention is the provision of a novel lamp in the form of a light-house in which a single lamp bulb is co-ordinated with a revolving member and various enclosures for producing different types of lighting effects not only in simulation of the beacons of the light-house but for illuminating purposes with pleasing effects, the heat of the lamp creating air currents passing through a transparent housing representing the tower of a light-house for causing rotation of the revolving member, the revolving member having a depending apron with an opening adapted to align with either a window or opening in a stationary shell to produce a blinking effect.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a novel lamp having the appearance of a light-house in which the main body portion of the lamp in the form of a transparent colored housing represents the tower of the light-house with the housing mounted on a base carrying a light bulb socket, a dome and mast rising therefrom being supported by a cylindrical member having openings to produce in co-ordination with an internally-disposed revolving member either a blinking or beacon effect, a cone-shaped casing open at its opposite ends and surrounding the light bulb concentrating heated air currents onto the revolving member to maintain constant rotation of the revolving member mounted on a pin carried by the upper end of the light bulb, an annular flange surrounding the lower end of the cylindrical member and projecting outwardly therefrom representing a rail on a light house.

This invention is best understood from a consideration of the following detailed description in connection with the accompanying drawings forming a part of the specification, nevertheless it is to be understood that the invention is not confined to the disclosure but is susceptible of changes and modifications which shall define no material departure from the invention as expressed in the appended claims.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a view in elevation of my lamp in the form of a light-house.

Figure 2 is a vertical section taken along the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a plan view of the lamp shown in Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a horizontal section taken along the line 4—4 of Figure 2.

Figure 5 is a horizontal section taken along the line 5—5 of Figure 2.

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Figure 6 is a horizontal section taken along the line 6—6 of Figure 2.

Figure 7 is a vertical section of an air-operated rotor shown detached from the lamp.

Figure 8 is a slightly modified form of the upper portion of the lamp showing an opaque cylindrical member for supporting the dome.

Figure 9 is a vertical section of the reticulated member which is employed for producing a beacon effect.

Figure 10 is a plan view of a device carrying a pin for rotatably supporting the revolving member shown in Figure 7.

Figure 11 is a view in perspective of a reflector employed in the bottom of the lamp.

Figure 12 is a view in elevation of a modified form of apron attached to the revolving member and provided with a series of openings cooperating with a single opening in the wall of the lamp to produce a blinking effect, and

Figure 13 is a transverse vertical section taken along the line 13—13 of Figure 12.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, 15 designates a circular base member which is in the form of a ring having an internal annular flange 16 forming a seat for a circular disk 17 provided with arcuately-shaped slots 18 arranged around a light bulb socket 19 secured to the disk. The upper end of the socket is threaded at 20. A switch 21 mounted in a passage in the base controls the circuit to a lamp 22, threaded into the socket. The lower peripheral edge of the base is provided with a plurality of air passages 23.

A globe or housing 25 is frusto-conically shaped and is formed of glass or a transparent plastic which is tinted with pigments of different colors. The material of the housing may be translucent. Openings 26 and 27 are placed at various levels in the housing in simulation of windows. The lower wider end of said housing is received neatly by an upstanding annular flange 28 on the base 15. The housing represents the tower of a light-house.

A ring 30 has an upstanding circular flange 31 at its outer periphery in imitation of a platform and a railing of a light-house. The inner periphery of the ring has a depending flange 32 engaging the inner upper reduced end of the housing 25 with the ring 30 resting on said upper end of the housing.

A cylindrical member 35 has an annular lateral flange 36 secured at 37 onto the flange 30. Said member is formed of transparent materials for producing a beacon-type of light in a manner which will be explained presently. The top of the shell

is closed by a semi-spherical dome-shaped member 39 which is hollow. A hollow spire or mast 40 rises from the member 39 and is equipped at its upper end with a hollow ball 41 having an air passage 42.

A metal frame or cage 43 (Figures 2 and 10) is formed of thin wire and pressed upon the top of the light bulb 22 where it is held frictionally in place. A small disk 44 is secured to the top of the frame. A pin 45 rises from the center of said disk and is in line with the vertical axis of the lamp.

A rotor or revolving member designated generally by the numeral 50 (Figure 7) includes a cylindrical apron 51 which in one form may be made of an opaque "cellophane" or thin plastic and provided with an opening 52. The lower end of the apron is reinforced by a thin metal ring 53 while the upper circular edge is mounted in an annular groove in a flange 54 of the rotor 50. The rotor consists of a flat circular metal disk 55 provided with a series of circumferentially arranged openings 56 with an angularly disposed vane 57 rising from an edge of each opening. A frusto-conically-shaped hollow seat 58 is located centrally of disk 55 and has an open upper end 59 through which projects a hollow glass cone 60 having an annular flange 61. The underface of the disk 55 rests on said flange while the free end of the pin 45 (Figure 2) is received by the inner reduced end of the hollow cone 60.

A hollow frusto-conically-shaped casing 62 formed of glass or a transparent plastic has its lower and larger end secured by set-screws 63 in a ring 64, U-shaped in cross-section (Figures 2 and 6). Said ring is threaded onto the upper end of the usual metal sleeve of the bulb socket 19. Air passages 65 are formed in the ring and are located above the air passages 18 in the disk 17. The upper reduced end of the member 62 is spaced from the upper end of the light bulb 22 to provide an annular passage for heated air currents which enter the apron 51 to cause the rotor 50 to be revolved. The tapered member 62 concentrates the air currents into the rotor.

Each of a pair of reflectors 70 (Figures 2 and 11) has an attaching flange 71 which is bolted at 72 to the underface of the disk 17. The members 70 direct light rays through the openings in the base member 15.

Since the cylindrical member 35 is transparent the openings 52 in the apron 51 of the rotor will produce a single revolving beam of light flashing through the member 35 (Figures 2 and 7). The openings 26 and 27 may be provided with transparent windows to provide a contrasting effect with the illuminated tinted walls of the housing 25.

In Figure 9 is shown a modified form of the cylindrical member 35 of the Figures 1 and 2. A reticulated member 75 is substituted for the member 35 and has a horizontal flange 76 secured to the ring 30. Thus when the opaque apron 50 having a single opening 52 is revolved a beam of light from said opening will be revolved around the top of the tower to provide a beacon-form of light. Instead of the fine wire mesh screen 75 the transparent member 35 is employed in Figure 1 for obtaining the same results. In Figures 12 and 13 is disclosed a modified form of the apron 51. The apron 77 is formed of opaque materials and is provided with a plurality of horizontally-aligned openings 78 and 79. The openings 78 are longer than the openings 79 and are disposed alternately with the openings 79. When the apron 77 is revolved before a single opening 38 in an opaque cylindrical member 35a (Figure 8) a blinker-form of light is produced by the various openings 78 and 79 aligning with said single opening in the opaque member 35a.

The rotor 50 together with the apron 51 is removable readily from the lamp so that the light from the bulb may be directed through the single opening 38 in the member 35a (Figure 11) which in this case is formed of opaque materials so that a steady beam of light only is projected from the lamp.

The elements 15, 64, 30, 39 and 40 may be made from a plastic, glass or a light weight metal. The disks 17 and the rotor 50 may be manufactured from metal or a plastic.

When the rotor is employed and the light bulb 22 is illuminated, the air in the member 62 which is spaced sufficiently from the bulb to permit the free passage of the air to the rotor 50, is heated and the tapering of the member 62 will concentrate the air currents onto the rotor to provide the motive power for revolving the rotor. The heated air escapes through the hollow mast 40 and ball 41.

What is claimed is:

1. A lamp in the form of a miniature lighthouse comprising a base, a transparent housing rising from and attached to said base, a lamp socket supported on the base, a light bulb in the socket and enclosed by the housing, a vertical pin, means connecting the pin to the top of the bulb, a rotor freely mounted on the pin, an opaque apron depending from the rotor and provided with at least an opening, rays from the bulb illuminating the interior of the apron, a cylindrical transparent member enclosing the rotor and apron, a ring having an upturned flange at the outer periphery thereof in imitation of a platform and railing of a light-house mounted on the top of the housing for supporting the cylindrical member, a closure for the cylindrical member and having an air discharge passage therein, said base having openings therein for supplying air to the housing, said air being heated by the bulb for operating the rotor.

2. A lamp in the form of a miniature lighthouse comprising a base, a transparent housing rising from and attached to said base, a lamp socket supported on the base, a light bulb in the socket and enclosed by the housing, a vertical pin, means connecting the pin to the top of the bulb, a rotor freely mounted on the pin, an opaque apron depending from the rotor and provided with at least an opening, rays from the bulb illuminating the interior of the apron, a cylindrical transparent member enclosing the rotor and apron, a ring having an upturned flange at the outer periphery thereof in imitation of a platform and railing of a light-house mounted on the top of the housing for supporting the cylindrical member, a closure for the cylindrical member and having an air discharge passage therein, said base having openings therein for supplying air to the housing, said air being heated by the bulb for operating the rotor, and a transparent tapered casing surrounding the light bulb in spaced relation therewith, means connecting the casing with the socket, the upper reduced end of said casing opening into the apron for concentrating heated air current on to the rotor, the lower end of said casing being open to the air in the base.

3. A lamp in the form of a miniature light-

house comprising a base, a transparent housing arising from and attached to said base, a lamp socket supported on the base, a light bulb in the socket and enclosed by the housing, a vertical pin, means connecting the pin to the top of the bulb, a rotor freely mounted on the pin, an opaque apron depending from the rotor and provided with at least an opening, rays from the bulb illuminating the interior of the apron, a cylindrical transparent member enclosing the rotor and apron, a ring having an upturned flange at the outer periphery thereof in imitation of a platform and railing of a lighthouse mounted on the top of the housing for supporting the cylindrical member, a closure for the cylindrical member and having an air discharge passage therein, said base having openings therein for supplying air to the housing, said air being heated by the bulb for operating the rotor, and means embracing the bulb for cencentracting air currents into the apron.

4. A lamp in the form of a miniature lighthouse comprising a base, a transparent housing rising from and attached to said base, a lamp socket supported on the base, a light bulb in the socket and enclosed by the housing, a vertical pin, means connecting the pin to the top of the bulb, a rotor freely mounted on the pin, an opaque apron depending from the rotor and provided with at least an opening, rays from the bulb illuminating the interior of the apron, a cylindrical member formed of a fine wire mesh screen enclosing the rotor and apron, a ring having an upturned flange at the outer periphery thereof in imitation of a platform and railing of a light-house mounted on the top of the housing for supporting the cylindrical member, a closure for the cylindrical member and having an air discharge passage therein, said base having openings therein for supplying air to the housing, said air being heated by the bulb for operating the rotor.

5. A lamp in the form of a miniature lighthouse comprising a base, a transparent housing rising from and attached to said base, a lamp socket supported on the base, a light bulb in the socket and enclosed by the housing, a vertical pin, means connecting the pin to the top of the bulb, a rotor freely mounted on the pin, an opaque apron depending from the rotor and provided with a plurality of elongated openings of varying lengths arranged in the same horizontal plane, rays from the bulb illuminating the interior of the apron, a cylindrical member formed of

opaque materials and provided with a window enclosing the rotor and apron, a ring having an upturned flange at the outer periphery thereof in imitation of a platform and railing of a lighthouse mounted on the top of the housing for supporting the cylindrical member, a closure for the cylindrical member and having an air discharge passage therein, said base having openings therein for supplying air to the housing, said air being heated by the bulb for operating the rotor, the openings in the apron aligning with the window in the cylindrical member for producing a blinking effect when the rotor is revolved.

6. A lamp in the form of a miniature lighthouse comprising a base, a transparent housing rising from and attached to said base, a lamp socket supported on the base, a light bulb in the socket and enclosed by the housing, a vertical pin, means connecting the pin to the top of the bulb, a rotor freely mounted on the pin, an opaque apron depending from the rotor and provided with at least an opening, rays from the bulb illuminating the interior of the apron, a cylindrical transparent member enclosing the rotor and apron, a ring having an upturned flange at the outer periphery thereof in imitation of a platform and railing of a light-house mounted on the top of the housing for supporting the cylindrical member, a closure for the cylindrical member and having an air discharge passage therein, said base having openings therein for supplying air to the housing, said air being heated by the bulb for operating the rotor, the base being transparent, and reflectors in the base in the path of the rays from the light bulb for causing illumination of said base.

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