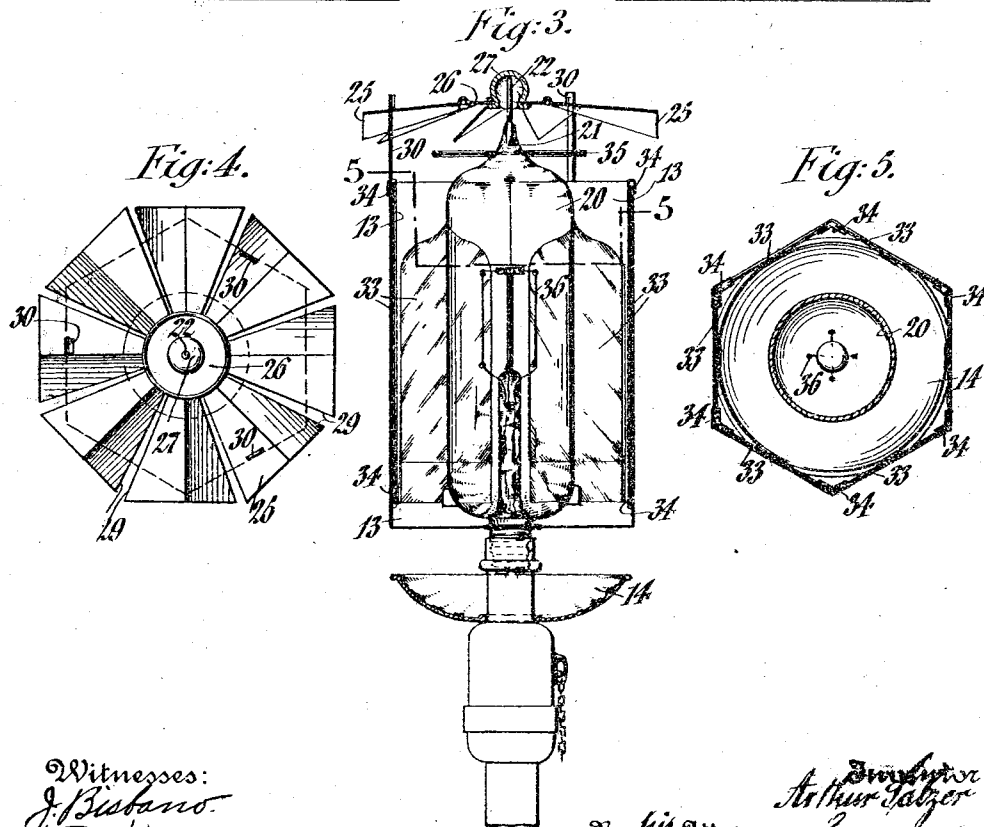
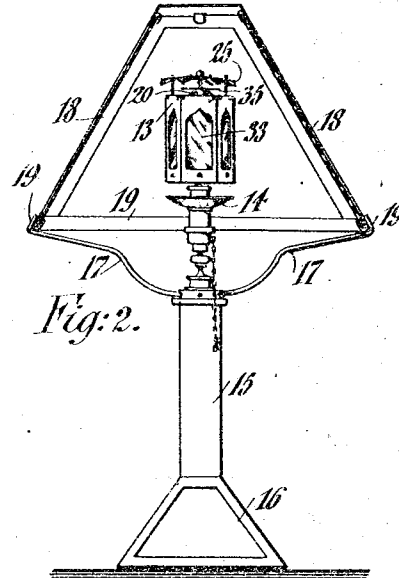
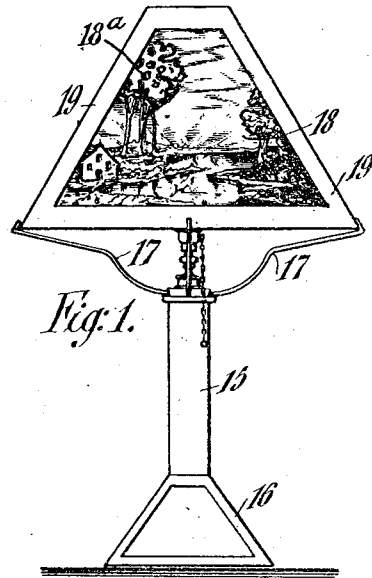


A. SALZER.
LIGHTING DEVICE.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 27, 1914

1,124,334.

Patented Jan. 12, 1915.
2 SHEETS-SHEET 1.



Witnesses:
J. F. B. Bano.
F. Hogg.

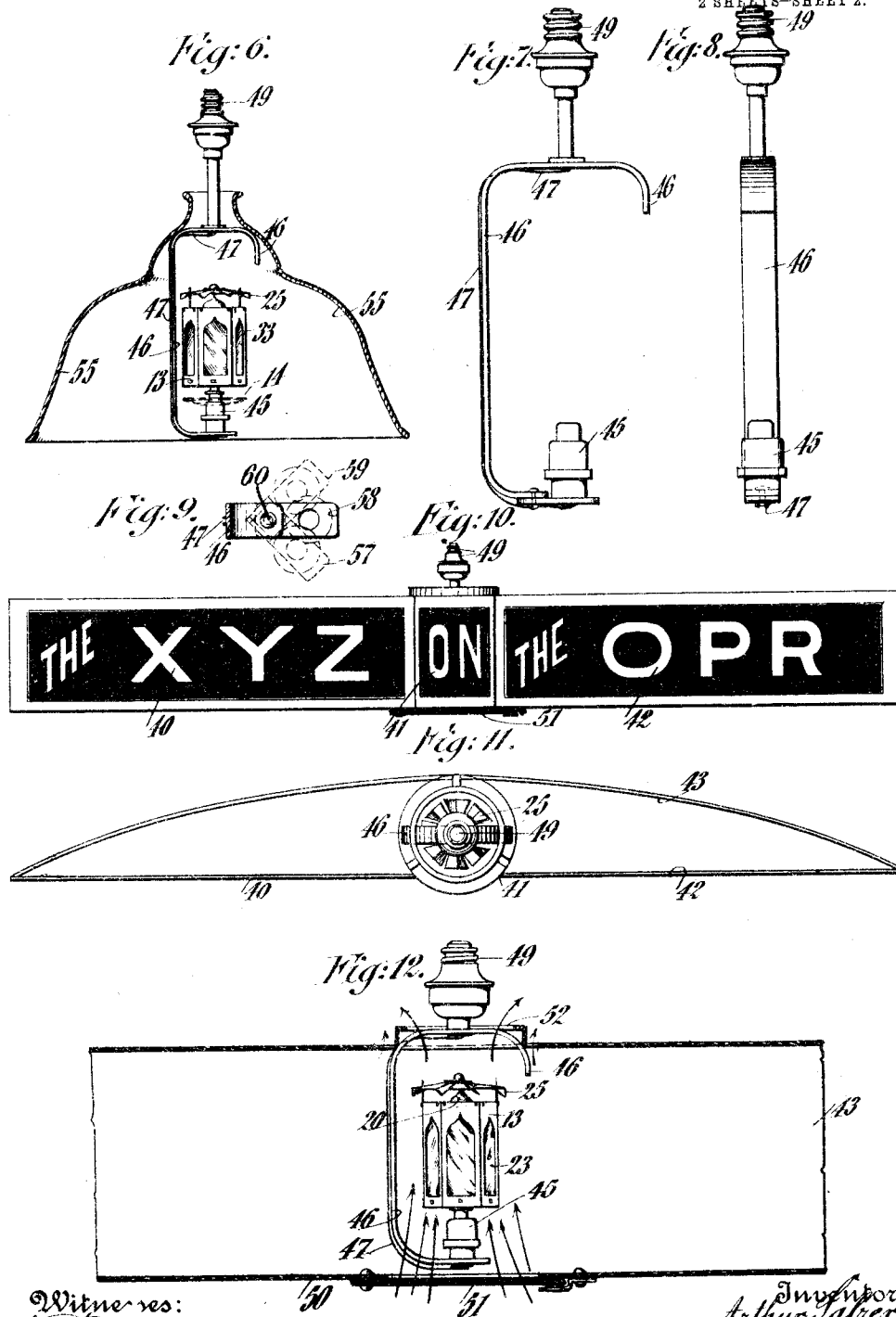
By his Attorney
Arthur Salzer
and P. H. Bano.

A. SALZER.
LIGHTING DEVICE.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 27, 1914.

1,124,334.

Patented Jan. 12, 1915.

2 SHEETS-SHEET 2.



Witnesses:
J. Hogg.
J. B. Adams.

Inventor
Arthur Salzer
By his Attorney
Carl R. Goebel

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR SALZER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

LIGHTING DEVICE.

1,124,334.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 12, 1915.

Application filed February 27, 1914. Serial No. 821,449.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR SALZER, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of New York, borough of Manhattan, county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lighting Devices, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to lighting devices, and more particularly to such as are arranged to give different colored lights, and the object of the invention is to provide such a device which may be readily applied to an incandescent electric lamp bulb of tubular shape, and of special construction of candelabra base, and caused to be operated by the heat produced by such lamp-bulb.

The invention will be more fully described hereinafter and finally pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of a lamp having a shade provided with a suitable picture, said shade being of glass or like transparent material and having a metal frame. Fig. 2 is a view of the inside of the lamp. Fig. 3 is an inside view of the improved lighting device. Fig. 4 is a plan view. Fig. 5 is a section on line 5—5 of Fig. 3. Fig. 6 shows the improved device applied to another form of lamp-shade. Fig. 7 is the lamp-bracket separately shown in side-view. Fig. 8 is a back view thereof. Fig. 9 shows the lamp-bracket with a hinge-base in different positions. Fig. 10 shows another application of the improved device as applied to a portable sign. Fig. 11 is a plan view thereof, and Fig. 12 is an inside view of the structure shown in Fig. 10.

Similar reference numerals indicate corresponding parts throughout the figures of the drawings.

Referring to the drawings, and more particularly to Figs. 1 to 5, a lamp is arranged which is composed of a standard 15 having a base-portion 16 with brackets 17, and which brackets support a lamp-shade 18, consisting in the form shown in Figs. 1 and 2, of four sides, as is well known. These sides 18 are made of art glass or other transparent material, and are supported in the frame 19 as is also well known. Preferably the glass 18 is arranged in the rear of an outline metal or pressed metal portion 18^a, representing a scene with a suitable picture of a landscape or the like, as for instance

showing a sunset, which scheme is specially adapted to a variance of colors. Within the lamp-structure the lamp-socket is connected with a special incandescent lamp bulb indicated by 20 in Fig. 2, and which bulb is provided at its upper end with a head 21 to which is secured a pointed rod 22 of platinum or other suitable metal as shown in Fig. 3. The incandescent lamp bulb when it is lighted gives off a certain amount of heat, and this heat flows upwardly away from the bulb. In order to utilize this heat, a plurality of vanes 23 are arranged above the bulb, each of these vanes being provided with a central portion 26, to the center point of which is connected a socket-portion 27. These parts are deflected and are so arranged that they are impinged upon by the heat rays and the rising air-current from the bulb, and are caused to be rotated around the platinum pin-point 22. The air flows through spaces between the vanes, which spaces are indicated by 29. Several of these vanes, as for instance three of the same, are connected with a frame structure 13 by means of rods 30, and this frame structure has glass plates along the side thereof indicated by 33, the corners of which are suitably protected by metal reinforcing members 34.

In Fig. 5 the structure is shown in cross-section. The air is confined so as to pass upwardly toward the vanes 23 and rotate the same. By the rotation of the vanes, the whole structure is also rotated. The glass walls 33 are preferably arranged of differently colored glass, while, red, yellow, blue, green, etc., and consecutively each different colored glass is brought in line with the colored art-glass panes 18 of the lamp-shade. As the different colors are given to the panes 18, very pretty combinations of colored effects are produced. In order to throw outwardly with more force the flow of hot air toward the outer portion of the vanes, and thereby cause the ready starting of the device into operation, a deflector 35 of isinglass or any other suitable material is provided which is seated on the upper portion of the bulb 20. A lower reflector 14 assists in upwardly directing the light and heat. The filament 36 of the bulb may be of any kind, for instance tungsten, carbon or the like, so constructed as to require low voltage but produce sufficient heat. Clear

light from the bulb 20 escapes between the vanes and the top of the frame 13, and strikes the upper part of the shade 18, giving the alternate lights and shades produced by the deflectors a varying effect much resembling the passing of clouds, at those portions occupied by the high lights of the landscape depicted, thus adding to the realistic effects produced, by contrast therewith of the varying colored lower foreground. Such escape of clear light adds to the quantity of general illumination yielded by the lamp and measurably increases its usefulness.

In Figs. 10 to 12, the idea is embodied in an advertising device, which is provided with three front panes 40, 41 and 42, of suitable glass, and provided with suitable advertising matter. The rear wall 43 is arc-shape, as shown in Fig. 11, and in the center-portion of the structure the lamp with the colored variation device is provided. The frame 13, similar to that shown in Figs. 3 and 5, has its glass walls 23 of different colored light, and has its vanes 25 adapted to be forced into rotary movement, and the entire structure is suspended on the top of the bulb 20. The socket of the incandescent lamp is indicated by 45 and is supported by a curved frame 46 which supports a wire 47 to the main socket 49, which main socket may be connected with any suitable electrical connection, replacing a plain or ordinary lamp bulb. The flow of air passes upwardly through the bottom-portion 50 which is provided with an adjustable valve 51, and flows around the bulb 20 and strikes the vanes, and then flows out of the top of the structure indicated by 52. The arrows show the path of movement of the air.

In Fig. 6, a similar bracket to that shown by 46 in Fig. 12, is shown, which also supports the incandescent bulb and the structure with its vanes, and this is also suitably connected by means of the socket 49 with a suitable connection. In the embodiment shown in Fig. 6, however, the shade is formed in inverted tulip-shape, as indicated by 55, and this shade 55 may be provided with suitable pictures, landscape devices, etc., or may be made impervious to light, and wholly reflecting, so that the colored light is cast down upon the floor below and moves thereon.

In Fig. 7 is shown the bracket 46 in enlarged form, with the conductor 47 thereon, upper connecting socket 49 and lower connecting socket 45. Fig. 8 shows a view taken at right angles to the position of Fig. 7.

In order to show the adjustability of the hinge-base 58 of the bracket, for changing the position of the lamp, different positions of the same are clearly shown in Fig. 9, in which 57 and 59 show the different positions in dotted lines, and 58 the intermediate posi-

tion in full lines, the base 58 moving around the point 60.

I have shown several embodiments of the invention, but it is clear that changes may be made therein without departing from the spirit of the invention is defined in the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A lighting device, comprising a source of light, a shade therefor extending above said source of light, a pivotally-mounted frame surrounding the source of light and having a plurality of different colored panes at the sides thereof, and vanes above the frame, spaced therefrom said source of light being partially above said frame, to permit escape of clear light between the frame and the vanes against the upper portion of the shade.

2. A lighting device, comprising a source of light, a shade therefor, a pivotally-mounted frame surrounding the source of light and having a plurality of different colored panes at the sides thereof, vanes above the frame secured thereto and spaced therefrom, and a deflector detachably supported on the source of light below the vanes and out of the path of the light from said source of light to the space between the frame and the vanes.

3. A lighting device, comprising a source of light, a shade therefor, a pivotally-mounted frame surrounding the source of light and having a plurality of different colored panes at the sides thereof, vanes above the frame secured thereto, spaced therefrom and permitting escape of clear light between the frame and the vanes against the upper portion of the shade, and an upwardly-directed lower deflector removably supported below and spaced from the lower end of said frame.

4. A lighting device, comprising a source of light, a shade therefor, a pivotally-mounted frame surrounding the source of light and having a plurality of different colored panes at the sides thereof, and vanes connected with the frame, a bracket formed of a single strip of metal bent at its upper portion into shade-engaging form for supporting the shade depending around the source of light, and bent at its lower portion for vertically supporting said source of light, a main-socket projecting upwardly from said upper portion in line with the source of light supported on the lower portion, and conducting wires extending along the bracket from said socket to the source of light.

5. In a lighting device, a bracket having upper and lower horizontal arms having sockets, and having an intermediate connecting vertical arm, a conductor connecting said upper and lower sockets, said upper socket being adapted to be attached to a

source of electricity, and said lower socket being adapted to receive an electric light bulb, said lower horizontal arm having that portion thereof containing the socket, pivoted and revoluble, a pivoted frame having its pivot borne by that revoluble portion of said lower horizontal arm bearing said sockets, said frame having a plurality of panes at the sides thereof, vanes above said

bulb and secured to said frame, and a shade to surrounding said frame.

In testimony, that I claim the foregoing as my invention, I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ARTHUR SALZER.

Witnesses:

F. Hogg,

J. BISBANO.