

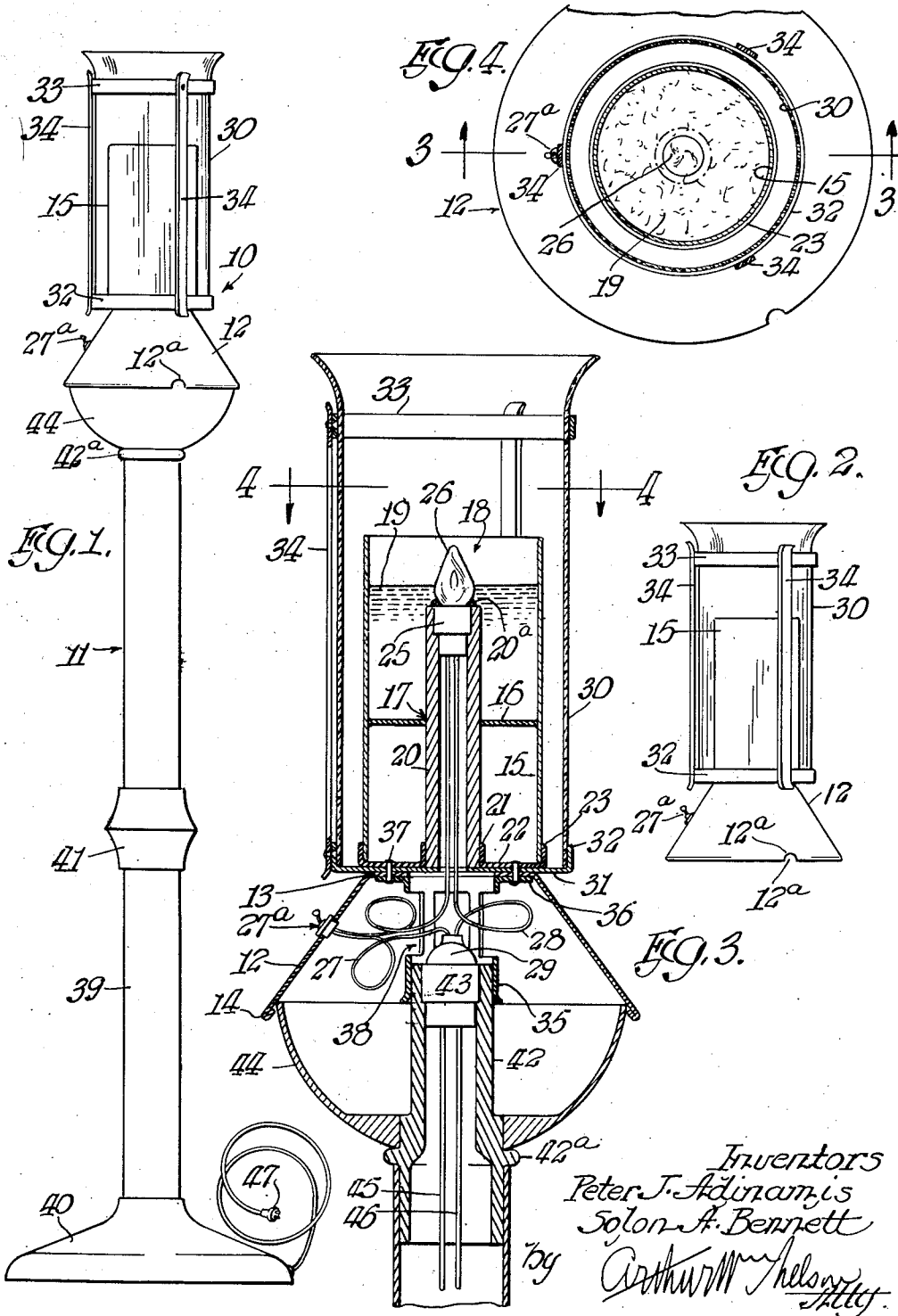
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LIGHT FIXTURE

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LIGHT FIXTURE

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1

This invention relates to improvements in light fixtures and it consists of the matters hereinafter described and more particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

One of the objects of the present invention is to provide a light fixture that may be used as a decorative or a vigil light for churches, funeral establishments and in the home and other places, and which is so constructed as to simulate a burning candle type of light.

Another object of the invention is to provide a fixture of this kind which may be used either as a floor or torchère model or as a wall or table model and which, in any instance, affords a decorative appearance and while simulating a burning candle, eliminates the fire hazard thereof along with the inconvenience of replacing candles and lighting the same.

A further object of the invention is to provide a fixture of this kind which includes a supporting standard and an electrically illuminated light unit, the standard and the unit being so constructed that the unit may be supported on the standard for use as a floor lamp or torchère or may be removed therefrom and used as a wall or table lamp, without the necessity of manipulating any parts to provide a base therefor.

The above mentioned objects of the invention along with others, as well as the advantages thereof, will more fully appear as the specification proceeds.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a view in side elevation of the improved light fixture when the light unit thereof is supported upon the upper end of a standard to afford a floor model or torchère.

Fig. 2 is a view in side elevation, on the scale of Fig. 1, of the light unit of the fixture when removed from the standard for use as a wall or table model.

Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view through parts of the fixture, at the upper end of and on a scale enlarged over that of Fig. 1, as taken on the line 3-3 of Fig. 4.

Fig. 4 is a horizontal sectional view through a part of the light unit of the fixture as taken on the line 4-4 of Fig. 3.

In general the improved light fixture includes a light unit which has a base of such form that the unit may be used alone as a table or wall type or model of light, or it may be removably disposed upon the upper end of an upright standard or pedestal to be used as a floor model or torchère.

The unit includes a portion forming a con-

2

tainer for a material which when heated is somewhat vaporizable of which wax is the preferred material. Associated with the portion is a clear glass commercial electric bulb with a filament resembling a candle flame when the filament is in an incandescent state. This bulb is so disposed with respect to the material as to illuminate and preferably to heat the same to such a state that it has the odor of burning candle wax. The unit further includes a shade and wiring for the bulb having a fitting for detachable connection with a conductor in the standard when the fixture is used as a floor model or with a conventional outlet of a source of current supply when the unit is used alone as a wall or table model.

Referring now in detail to that embodiment of the invention illustrated in the drawing, the improved light fixture includes a light unit indicated as a whole at 10 and which in itself may be used as a wall lamp or a table lamp or may be detachably engaged upon the upper end of a standard or pedestal 11 to be used as a floor lamp or torchère.

The unit 10 includes a frusto conical or truncated base 12 having an inwardly extending radial top end flange 13 and a rolled bead bottom edge 14 of a diameter larger than that of its upper end and which forms a good stable, non-scratching bottom for the base. Above and coaxial with the base is a hollow cylindrical member 15 preferably made of a transparent amber tinted material, of a diameter approximating the diameter of the top end of the base and between its ends, said member is provided with a horizontal wall 16 having a central opening 17. The wall 16 which may be an integral part of the member 15, and that part of the member 15 extending above the same coact to provide a container 18 to receive a material 19 which when heated is somewhat vaporizable. Candle wax is mentioned as an example of such material.

Centrally in the member 15 is a rigid sleeve or tube 20, the bottom end of which is engaged in the upright annular inner flange 21 of a member 22 forming the bottom of said member 15. Said tube extends up through the opening 17 in the wall 16 and terminates below the level of the material 19 in the container 18. The member 22 has an upright outer annular flange 23 which receives the bottom end of the member 15. The upper end of the sleeve or tube 20 above receives a receptacle 25 for an electric lamp bulb 26, the largest diameter of which is disposed in the plane of the level of the material 19 and between said bulb and the top end of the tube 20 is a gasket

20^a of rubber or the like which prevents the entrance of the material into the open top end of the receptacle 25. Preferably this lamp has a clear glass bulb with a filament that resembles a candle flame when in incandescence. When in incandescence the lamp provides the source of illumination for the fixture and also heats the wax so that it has the odor typical of that produced by a burning wax candle.

The wax is softened by the heat of the lamp but it does not become so fluid as to leak or discharge through the opening 17.

In the sleeve 20 are located the wires 27 and 28 which lead downwardly from the receptacle and into the base 12 and wherein they are provided with sufficient slack and are connected to a plug 29 adapted for detachable engagement either with a companion socket of a conventional current outlet or with such a socket carried by the standard 11. A part of the slack of wire 27 has a switch 27^a therein and which is carried by the base in a position for easy manipulation to control the lamp 26.

30 indicates a shade arranged in spaced surrounding relation with respect to the member 15. This shade is in the form of a cylinder of thin sheet material which may be either transparent or translucent. The open bottom end of the shade engages upon a bottom member 31 within an upright outer edge flange 32 thereon. Said member 31 is disposed below the member 22 and engages on the flange 13 of the base 12. The upper open end of said shade flares outwardly as appears in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, and below the same is a surrounding annular band 33, and this band is connected by upright strips 34 with the flange 32 to provide a frame for the shade.

Within the base is a thin tubular pilot shell 35 having an outwardly extending radial flange 36 at the top, disposed under the flange 13 of the base and these flanges and the members 22 and 31 are connected together as a unit by rivets or screws 37 that best appear in Fig. 3. The bottom end of the shell stops short of the plane of the bead 14 of the base and the plug 29 before mentioned is disposed in this shell. The body of the pilot shell 35 is provided with openings 38 (see Fig. 3) of such size that the plug 29 may be grasped by the fingers through said openings, when it is desired to apply the same to or to remove the same from a socket in the upper end of the standard 11 and later mentioned in more detail.

When the plug 29 is applied to said socket and the switch 27^a is manipulated to one position, the lamp 26 will be energized and its heat will melt the wax in the container 18 and its light will illuminate the heated wax and the upper part of the light fixture.

The unit thus far described may be disposed with its base 12 in supporting relation upon a table or shelf. To accommodate the attachment of the wires 27, 28 with current supply conductors, there is a recess 12^a provided therefor in the bottom edge of the base 12.

The standard or pedestal 11 before mentioned, includes a tubular upright 39 suitably fixed at its bottom end in a base 40 of substantial diameter for stability. When the upright 39 is made in two or more sections, these sections may be connected together by means of a coupling 41.

A tubular fitting 42 has a shouldered bottom end engaged in the upper end of the upright 39 and the top end of said fitting is made to fit or telescope within the bottom end of the pilot

shell 35 of the unit 10. In the top end of the fitting 42 is located a socket 43 with which the plug 29 before mentioned may be detachably connected. Surrounding the major upper portion of the fitting 42 and supported upon the shoulder 42^a thereof is a bowl shaped member 44, the open top end of which is of such diameter as to fit within the bottom beaded end 14 of the base 12 of the unit 10 to provide a support therefor.

A pair of current conductors 45 and 46 are connected to the socket 43 and leads down through the fitting 42 and standard or upright 39 and out through one side of the base 40 where they are provided with a plug 47 for engagement with a suitable electric current supply outlet.

When the unit 10 is disposed upon the standard 11, the bottom end of the base 12 engages in supporting relation upon the upper edge of the bowl shaped member 44 at which time the upper end of the fitting 42 extends into the lower end of the pilot shell 35. This centers and firmly holds the unit 10 upon the standard 11 and provides the line of separation between the unit and the standard when the unit is to be removed from the upper end of the standard.

In operation, the fixture simulates a burning candle vigil or other decorative light, suitable for use in churches, homes, funeral parlors and other places. The fixture eliminates the fire hazard of burning candles and the inconvenience of replacing candles and relighting them. By means of the fixture, a decorative light for either table, shelf or floor use is possible.

While in describing the invention, we have referred in detail to the form, arrangement and construction of the parts involved, the same is to be considered only in the illustrative sense and, therefore, we do not wish to be limited thereto except as may be specifically set forth in the appended claims.

We claim as our invention:

1. A light fixture simulating a burning candle and comprising a base, an open top container of light transmittable material mounted on the base and forming a well, a socket with its open end facing toward the open top of the container, a light bulb in and extending above said socket and terminating at a level below the top of the container, a heat vaporizable material within the well, contacting the lower portion only of the bulb whereby the upper portion of the bulb remains exposed and current conducting means connected with the bulb whereby the bulb may be rendered incandescent thereby liquefying only the material adjacent the bulb.

2. A light fixture simulating a burning candle and comprising a base, an open top container of light transmittable material mounted on the base and forming a well, an upwardly opening socket positioned within and intermediate the ends of the well, a light bulb in and extending above said socket and terminating at a level below the top of the container, a heat vaporizable material within the well, contacting the lower portion only of the bulb whereby the upper portion of the bulb remains exposed and current conducting means connected with the bulb whereby the bulb may be rendered incandescent thereby liquefying only the material adjacent the bulb.

3. A light fixture simulating a burning candle and comprising a base, an open top container of light transmittable material mounted on the base and forming a well, an upwardly opening socket means upstanding from the base and supporting the socket in a position within and intermediate the ends of the well, a light bulb in and extend-

5

ing above said socket and terminating at a level below the top of the container, a heat vaporizable material within the well, contacting the lower portion only of the bulb whereby the upper portion of the bulb remains exposed and current conducting means connected with the bulb whereby the bulb may be rendered incandescent thereby liquefying only the material adjacent the bulb.

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