Sept. 2, 1941. W. E. GASKILL 2,254,679

LIGHTING FIXTURE

Filed Feb. 5, 1940

Fig. 1.

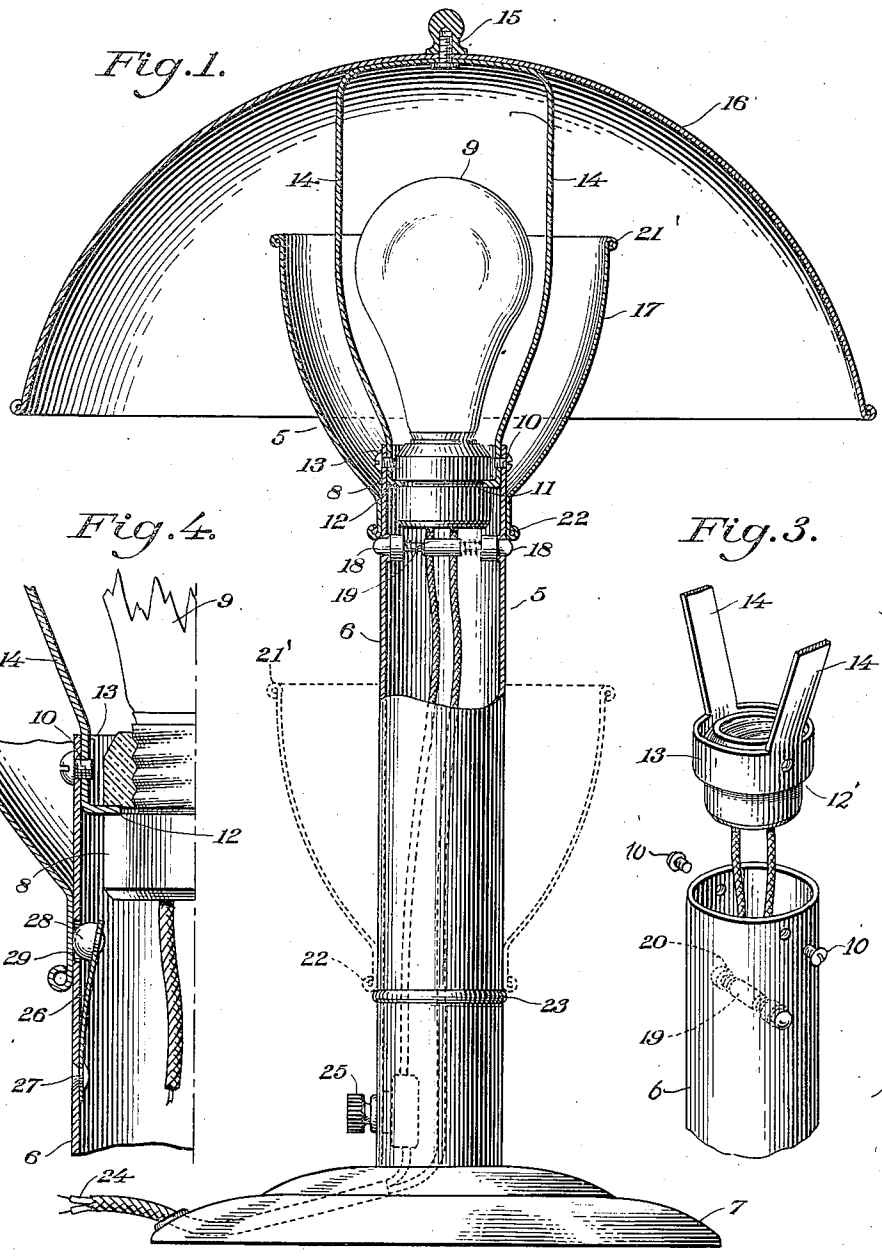
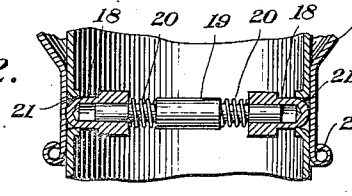


Fig. 4.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.



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WITNESS

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LIGHTING FIXTURE

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1 Claim. (Cl. 240—81)

The present invention relates to improvements in lighting fixtures and more particularly to a lamp for creating both direct and indirect lighting.

An important object of the invention resides in the provision of a lamp embodying the use of inner and outer shades, the inner shade when normally positioned on the lamp cooperates with the outer shade to create an indirect lighting effect, with means being provided for adjusting the position of the inner shade for transforming the lamp from an indirect to a direct lighting fixture.

A still further object of the invention resides in the provision of a lighting fixture comprising a tubular member having means therein for supporting the lamp globe and socket with an indirect lighting shade normally disposed about the lamp globe and adapted to be readily and easily adjusted for transforming the lighting fixture from an indirect to a direct lamp.

The invention will be fully and comprehensively understood from a consideration of the following detailed description when read in connection with the accompanying drawing which forms a part of the application.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is an elevational view partly in section of an electric lamp embodying one form of the invention.

Figure 2 is an enlarged vertical detail sectional view of the means employed for releasably supporting the indirect lighting shade.

Figure 3 is a fragmentary exploded perspective view of the tubular portion of the lamp and the socket supporting means.

Figure 4 is a fragmentary vertical sectional view of a modified form of the invention.

Referring to the drawing for a more detailed description thereof, the species selected for illustration comprises an electric lamp generally designated by the reference numeral 5 and including a hollow tubular-shaped standard 6 mounted on a base 7. The standard 6 and base 7 are preferably formed of a highly polished metal or similar material so as to provide a lamp having decorative qualities. The upper end of the standard 6 retains the socket 8 and lamp globe 9, said socket being held within the standard by means of screws or similar fastening means 10, as more clearly shown in Figures 1 and 2 of the drawing. The socket 8 is formed with an annular groove 11 which receives the inwardly extending flanges 12 of the ring 13, the fastening screws 10 extending through the wall of the standard 6 and the ring 13 so as to rigidly support the socket 8 within the standard. The ring 13 further includes upwardly extending diverging arms 14 of a U-shaped formation for attaching substantially centrally thereof, as indicated at 15, an outer shade 16, said shade being preferably formed of enamel or chromium plated steel, although it is to be understood that said shade may be formed of any suitable material.

An indirect lighting shade 17 is mounted on the standard 6 by a means to be hereinafter described, said shade partially surrounding the lamp globe 9 leaving the upper portion of the spherical space around the lamp globe free for direct lighting upwardly and laterally. With the shade 17 in the full line position shown in Figure 1 of the drawing, light from the globe 9 will be reflected upwardly by means of the shade 17 against the shade 16 to create an indirect lighting effect. The shade 17 is releasably held on the projecting spherical ends 18 of the shaft 19, said shaft extending diametrically across the standard 6 near the upper end of the latter, the ends 18 being slidably held on the shaft and normally urged outwardly by means of the springs 20 to project said ends through diametrically opposed openings 21 formed in said standard. The upper and lower edges of the shade 17 are rounded as indicated at 21' and 22, respectively, for rendering a finished appearance to the shade and, in addition thereto, the rounded edge 22 permits said shade to be readily moved downwardly on the standard 6 to the dotted line position shown in Figure 1. As the shade 17 is moved downwardly contact of the rounded edge 22 with the spherical ends 18 will urge said ends inwardly against the tension of the springs 20 as more clearly shown in Figure 2 of the drawing and as soon as the shade has passed beyond said ends, the springs 20 will urge same outwardly to their normal position.

An annular member 23 is formed adjacent the lower end of the standard 6 for receiving and supporting the shade 17 in its lowered position, which position is desired when transforming the lamp from indirect to direct lighting so that it is entirely removed from the lamp globe 9.

Current is supplied to the socket 8 from a suitable source through wires 24 which extend through the base and upwardly within the standard 6 and a conventional switch 25 is suitably mounted on the standard 6.

In the modified form of the invention shown in Figure 4 of the drawing, opposed spring levers

26 are attached at one end, as indicated at 27, to the sides of the standard 6, the other end of said levers being formed with a ball 28, which projects through an opening 29 formed in the standard. The ball 28 will support the indirect lighting shade 17 in its normal position and will be urged inwardly, as shown, when lowering said shade.

It is believed that the operation and advantages of each form of the invention are readily apparent from the above description when taken in connection with the accompanying drawing.

Also it will be understood, of course, by those skilled in the art that variations in the hereinabove described device involving the substitution of substantial equivalents for the devices described are intended to be comprehended within the spirit of the present invention and that the invention is capable of extended application and is not confined to the exact showing of the drawing nor to the precise construction described and, therefore, such changes and modifications may be made therein as do not affect the spirit of the invention nor exceed the scope thereof as expressed in the appended claim.

What is claimed is:

In a lighting fixture, a base and a tubular standard extending vertically therefrom, means for supporting a source of light in the upper end of said standard, an outer shade carried by said light supporting means, an inner shade supported on said standard and normally surrounding said source of light for directing rays therefrom upwardly against said outer shade, means for releasably retaining said inner shade on said standard, said means including a shaft extending diametrically within the standard adjacent the upper end thereof, members slidably held on each end of said shaft and projecting through diametrically opposed openings formed in said standard, the lower end of said inner shade normally resting upon said projecting members and said members being spring-pressed whereby movement of said inner shade downwardly will urge said members inwardly of the standard to lower said inner shade on the standard.

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