

Nov. 26, 1940.

G. E. MacFADDEN

2,222,980

ELECTRIC LIGHTING FIXTURE

Filed June 16, 1939

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

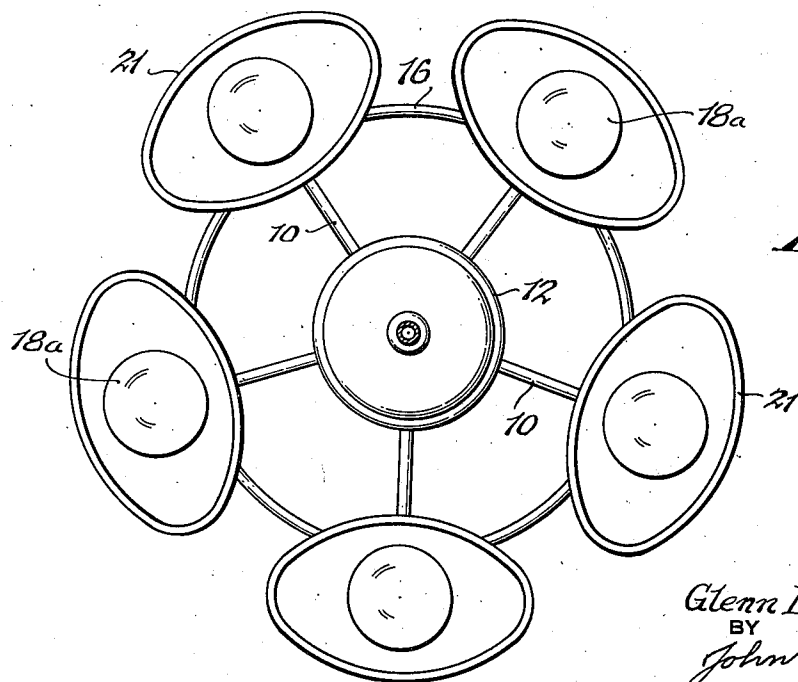
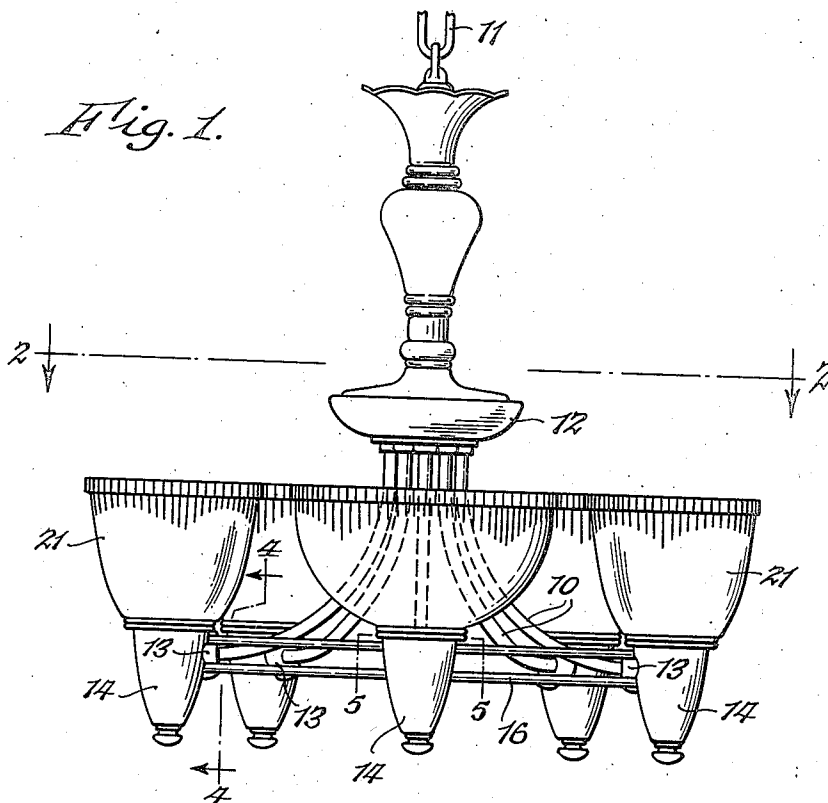


Fig. 2.

INVENTOR
Glenn E. MacFadden
BY
John S. Powers
ATTORNEY

Nov. 26, 1940.

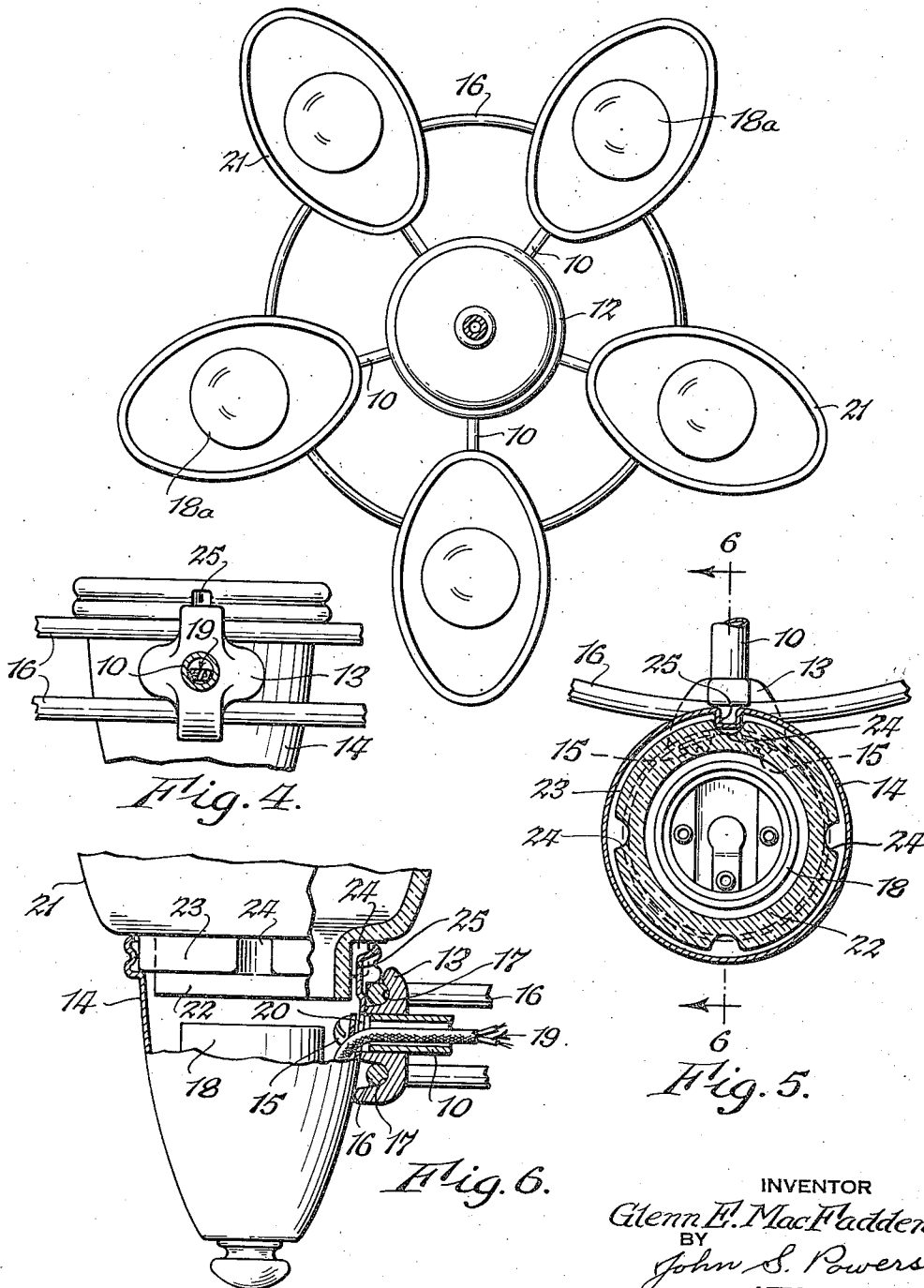
G. E. MacFADDEN
ELECTRIC LIGHTING FIXTURE

2,222,980

Filed June 16, 1939

2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 3.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,222,980

ELECTRIC LIGHTING FIXTURE

Glenn E. MacFadden, Buffalo, N. Y., assignor to
Markel Electric Products, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., a
corporation of New York

Application June 16, 1939, Serial No. 279,535

2 Claims. (Cl. 240—78)

This invention relates to improvements in electric lighting fixtures of the chandelier type and more particularly is concerned with fixtures wherein individual shades are employed for dif-

5 fusing the light emitted by the lamps.
The principal object of the invention is to provide a fixture of the character generally described wherein the parts are so designed and arranged that different ornamental effects may

10 be obtained.
A further object is to provide for simplicity and economy in construction.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which:

15 Figure 1 is a side elevation of a fixture embodying the features of the invention.

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

20 Figure 3 is a similar view wherein the shades are adjusted at right angles with respect to the positions shown in Figure 2.

Figures 4 and 5 are enlarged detail sections taken along lines 4—4 and 5—5, respectively, of Figure 1.

25 Figure 6 is a vertical section taken along line 6—6 of Figure 5.

The fixture, as illustrated, is of the chandelier type, the ornamental framework thereof including a series of radial arms 10 and being adapted

30 to be suspended from a ceiling or other support by a chain 11. The arms 10 are tubular. Their upper ends are connected to the under side of a body 12 while their lower ends curve downwardly and outwardly and carry heads 13 to

35 which shade holders 14 are secured by screws 15. The heads 13 also carry rings 16 which are accommodated in spaced channels 17 behind the holders. The latter house sockets 18 for the lamps 18a of the fixture, the wires 19 which supply

40 current to the sockets passing from the body 12 through the arms 10 and entering the holders through openings 20.

The shades of the lamps are indicated at 21. As illustrated they are in the form of oblate

45 hemispheroids and their open ends define ovals having long and short axes which are located in a horizontal plane. They are formed with necks 22 and they rest upon seats provided by the rims of the holders. In accordance with the inven-

50 tion annular shoulders 23 are formed on the necks 22. The said shoulders fit in the open ends of the holders. Each is notched as indicated at 24, to accommodate internal projections 25

55 formed or provided upon the holders, it being apparent that before a shade can be properly

arranged upon a holder it must be angularly adjusted so that one of the notches in the shoulder on its neck registers with the projection on the holder and that when the shade has been applied in the manner described the mating projection

5 and notch will lock it in the position to which it has been adjusted. Preferably two of the notches 24 are formed at opposite sides of the shoulder 23 in a vertical plane through the long

10 axis of the shade while two similar notches are formed at opposite sides of the shoulder in a vertical plane through the short axis of the shade. The projection 25 with which the notches

15 co-operate is located on the same radial line as the arm 10 which carries the holder. When the shades are applied, therefore, they may be adjusted so that either their short axes (Figure 2) or their long axes (Figure 3) extend radially

20 with respect to a common center. The formation of four notches in the shoulder on the neck of each of the shades enables the latter to be applied to the holders in the positions described without regard to which of their sides are inner-

25 most.

From the foregoing it will be apparent that by

25 virtue of the shape and adjustability of the shades different ornamental effects may be obtained without removing or replacing any of the parts of the fixture. Thus when the shades are

30 arranged as shown in Figure 2 they are spaced relatively close together in end-to-end relation and their profiles, with respect to the circumference of the circle in which they are arranged, are elongated and substantially semi-circular.

35 On the other hand when the shades are arranged in the manner illustrated in Figure 3 they extend in spoke-like fashion from a common center and their profiles are relatively narrow, are generally rectangular and have curved slightly tapering sides. Fixtures characteristically differ-

40 ent in ornamental appearance may, therefore, be assembled from the same parts while at the same time provision is made whereby the appearance of a particular fixture may be modified if desired.

45 The different effects thus obtained are pleasing and attractive and contrast sharply with one another. In this connection it is to be understood that the shades may be formed of any suitable material, are preferably translucent and may bear any desired decorative matter.

50

Although in each instance all of the shades are shown in the same position of adjustment this is intended by way of illustration only. Obviously, if desired, certain of the shades may be adjusted to one position while others may be

55

adjusted to another position. For example, alternate shades may be arranged so that their long axes are radial with respect to a common center while the intermediate shades may be arranged so that their short axes are radial with respect to the same center.

I claim as my invention:

1. An electric lighting fixture of the multiple lamp type including individual inverted bowl-shaped shades for the lamps, said shades having downwardly extending necks formed on their under sides, holders in which said necks fit to support said shades, a framework for carrying said holders, said shades having long and short horizontal axes and being adjustable about vertical axes which are substantially coincident with the vertical axes of said necks to positions in which either the long or short axes of the shades extend radially with respect to a common center, whereby the composite ornamental effect of the shade assembly may be varied and means for holding said shades in their various positions of

adjustment against accidental or unintentional angular displacement.

2. An electric lighting fixture of the multiple lamp type including individual inverted bowl-shaped shades for the lamps, said shades having downwardly extending necks formed on their under sides, holders in which said necks fit to support said shades, a framework for carrying said holders, said shades having long and short horizontal axes and being adjustable about vertical axes which are substantially coincident with the vertical axes of said necks to positions in which either the long or the short axes of the shades extend radially with respect to a common center, whereby the composite ornamental effect of the shade assembly may be varied and mating parts formed on said necks and holders for securing said shades in their various positions of adjustment against accidental or unintentional angular displacement.

GLENN E. MacFADDEN.