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O. BERNHARDT ET AL

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TOP MEMBER FOR FASTENING ILLUMINATING BODIES TO CEILINGS

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Fig. 1

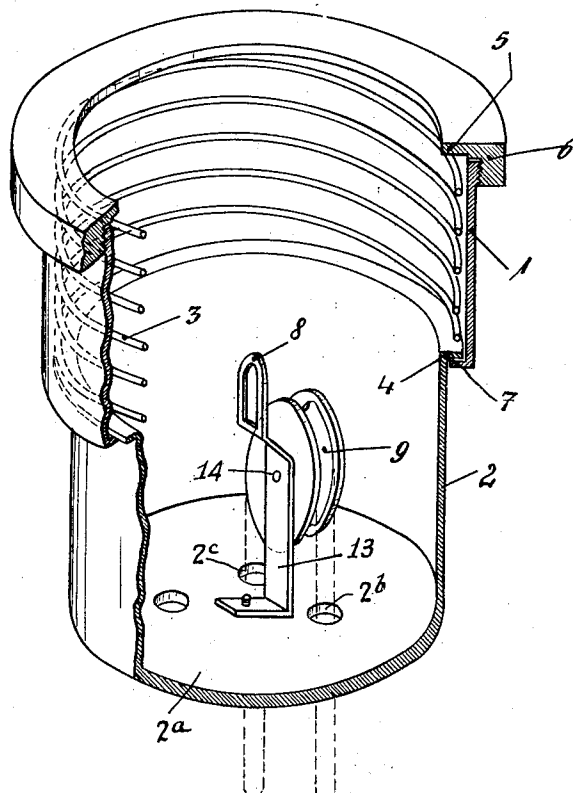


Fig. 2

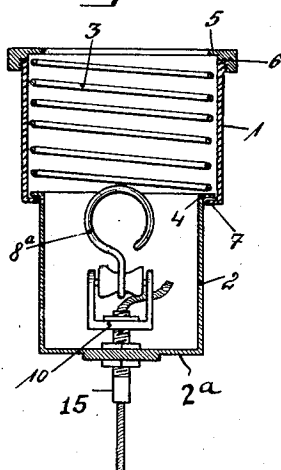
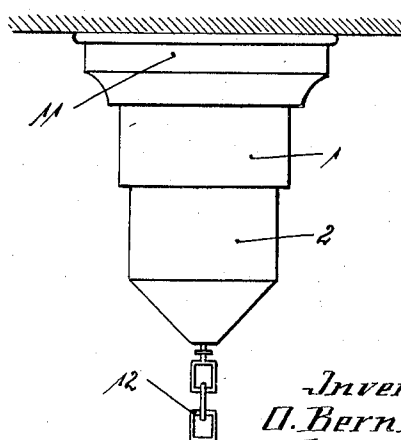


Fig. 3



Inventor:
O. Bernhardt.
E. Vormann.
by:
Hans Flederich
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

OTTO BERNHARDT, OF CASSEL-WILHELMSHOHE, AND ERNST VORMANN, OF CASSEL,
GERMANY

TOP MEMBER FOR FASTENING ILLUMINATING BODIES TO CEILINGS

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Fastening illuminating bodies to and suspending them from, ceilings, that is to say, from the hook provided in a suitably located ceiling beam, irrespective of whether the illuminating body to be suspended is an egg-shaped pendant or a spring-actuated illuminating body or any other illuminating body of the before-mentioned types which is suspended by the intermediary of tubes or chains or a cable, necessitates a certain definite space between the respective body and the ceiling. This space is necessary that the fitter may have access to the ceiling beam or hook from which the illuminating body is to be suspended, but the space mentioned affects the good appearance of the illuminating body, and another undesirable feature is that dust collects upon the upper surface of the top member.

The drawbacks hitherto experienced with the known devices of the kind in question and for the purpose stated are completely done away with, according to this invention, by the features that the suspension device proper for the illuminating body is arranged in the lower of two hollow cylindrical members, upon which lower member the upper member is telescopically movable, that is to say, the upper one can be depressed over the lower member. The arrangement and combination of the parts is such that the fitter is enabled to effect the fastening and the suspension in a very convenient manner; at the same time the above-mentioned space above the top member is no more visible, in that it is covered or closed by the top member designed according to this invention.

The invention is illustrated diagrammatically by way of example in the accompanying drawing in which Figure 1 is a perspective representation of a top member designed according to this invention, a part of its circumferential wall being broken away in order to show the interior construction. Figure 2 is a vertical section through another constructional form, and Figure 3 is a side-view of still another constructional form, Figs. 2 and 3 being drawn to a reduced scale.

The improved top member consists of two telescopic parts 1 and 2, of which the lower

part (2) is intended to be affixed to the respective ceiling, that is to say, to the hook screwed into a suitably located beam of the same. The hook (not shown) extends into the top-member through the part 1 to the part 2 where there is in this part an eye 8 that is to be hung into the hook so as to be coupled with the same. The lower member or part 2 is provided with a flange 4 and the upper member 1 is provided with a lower flange 7 and an upper flange 5. These flanges (5 and 7) are inwardly directed, and the flange 7 contacts with the flange 4 of the lower part 2. The upper flange 5 is formed, in the example shown in Fig. 1, by an inwardly directed annulus of a ring 6 screwed upon the part 1, and said annulus or flange constitutes an abutment for a cylindrical compressive spring 3, the lower end of which bears upon the flange 4 so that it always tends to hold the upper part 1 in raised position, as in Fig. 1, in which the upper edge or rim or flange of the part 1 contacts closely with the ceiling (not shown) and lies flush therewith.

We wish it to be understood that the flange 5 may be made integral with the top part 1, the ring 6 being then dispensed with. Also the spring 3 may be replaced by an equivalent member or members adapted to hold the part 1 in lifted position and permitting movements of the two parts 1 and 2 relatively to one another, as in Fig. 1.

From the bottom 2^a of the lower part 2 extends upwardly a bracket 13 which is rigidly connected with an eye 8. This is the eye already mentioned in the preceding paragraphs and serving for coupling the device with the ceiling hook. The bracket 13 serves at the same time as bearing for a pin 14 supporting a cord roll 9. The cord (which is indicated only by dotted lines) extends through bores 2^b and 2^c provided in the bottom 2^a.

Attaching the top member 1, 2 to the ceiling hook is effected by depressing the part 1 downwardly over the part 2 so that the eye 8 can be hung into the hook screwed into the respective ceiling beam. When the hook and the eye have been coupled with one another, the part 1 is released so that it can be lifted by

the spring 3 and be pressed against the ceiling so that the uppermost edge or rim or flange of the part 1 lies flush with the ceiling, as already stated in a preceding part of this specification. Owing to the movability between the parts 1 and 2, the part 1 can easily follow any lateral movement of the part 2, or of the lamp or lustre respectively, although a rigid connection at the ceiling seems to exist.

The constructional form shown in Fig. 2 is distinguished from that shown in Fig. 1 merely by the other members by which the eye 8^a is connected with the bottom 2^a of the lower part. In this constructional form it is assumed that the lamp is suspended by the intermediary of the current-conducting wires which extend into the top member 1, 2 through a piece of tube 15 connected with the bottom 2^a in the manner shown in this figure. Finally, in Fig. 3 it is assumed that the lamp is to be suspended by means of a chain 12, and that the upper end of the top member 1, 2 is provided with a rosette 11 as an improvement of the appearance of the device.

We claim:

A support for suspending illuminating bodies from ceilings, comprising, in combination, two tubular members arranged telescopically with respect to one another in vertical position; a compressive helical spring inserted between said members and being located at the inner circumferential surface of the upper tubular member, and supporting the upper member elastically upon the lower member, thus permitting movement of the upper member down upon and over the lower member; and means for connecting the lower member with a ceiling hook, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures.

OTTO BERNHARDT.
ERNST VORMANN.