Feb. 10, 1931. O. M. KING 1,791,674

LAMP

Filed May 9, 1929

Fig. 1

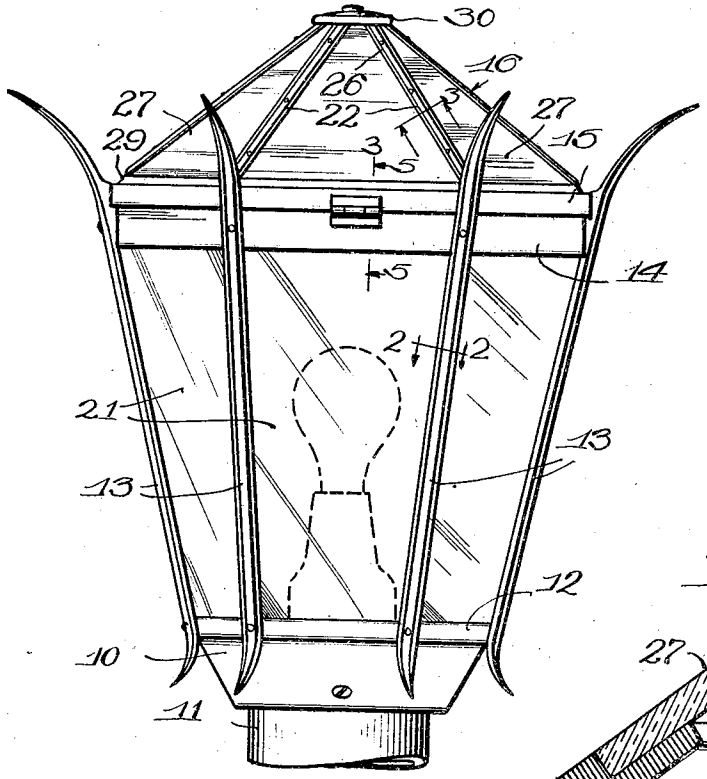


Fig. 2

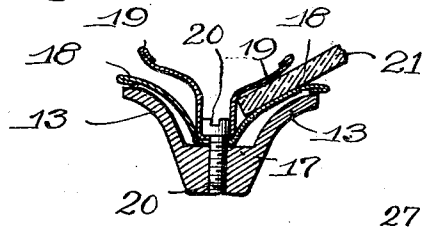


Fig. 5

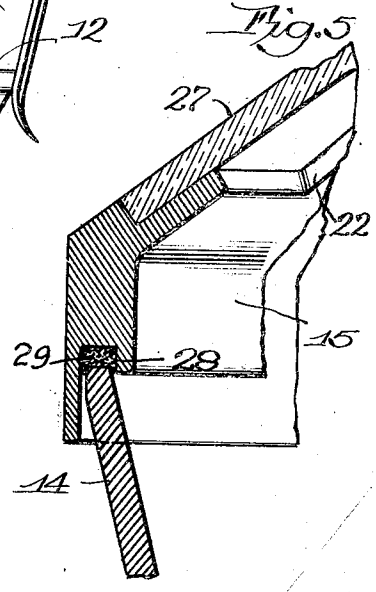


Fig. 3

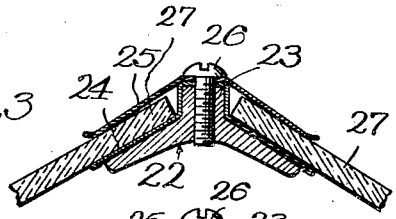


Fig. 4

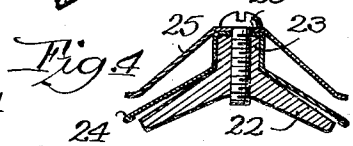


Fig. 6

Witness
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Inventor,
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by George Bayard & Co. Attys

Patented Feb. 10, 1931 1,791,674

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

OLIVER M. KING, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

LAMP

Application filed May 9, 1929. Serial No. 361,631.

This invention relates to improvements in lamps. The principal object of the invention is to provide a lamp having a supporting frame of improved construction provided with resilient metal retaining members for the panes of glass, which members insure a tight construction, accommodate panes of different thicknesses and cushion the glass against breakage.

Another object of the invention relates to the arrangement of parts whereby the side panes, which are most frequently broken, can be removed or installed without first removing any part of the supporting or cushioning structure.

Other objects relate to various features of construction and arrangement of parts which will be apparent from a consideration of the following specification and accompanying drawings, wherein:

Fig. 1 is an elevation of a lamp embodying the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3 with the glass removed;

Fig. 5 is a sectional view taken on line 5—5 of Fig. 1, certain portions being omitted for the purpose of simplicity; and

Fig. 6 is a broken top plan view of the body of the lamp with the cover removed.

In the drawings 10 indicates a metal base of the lamp which is adapted to be secured to a supporting post or column 11, the lamp in the drawings being shown as a street lamp. The base 10 has an upwardly extending ring 12 to which are secured the body ribs 13, which are shown with ornamental flaring ends. A top ring 14 is secured to the ribs 13 to which is hinged the base 15 of the cover 16. The inner surfaces of the ribs 13 are provided with central longitudinal channels 17 in each of which is secured a pair of flexible metal glass retaining members 18 and 19.

As shown in Fig. 2, these members 18 and 19 may be secured to the ribs 13 by screws 20 and have their free edges extending outwardly from the channel 17 and overlie the inner faces of the ribs. The edges of the panes of glass 21, as shown in Fig. 2, are positioned between the said overlying portions of the retaining members 18 and 19. This arrangement provides a cushioned support for the glass and permits glass of different thicknesses to be employed. At the same time the tendency of the free edges of the strips 19 to move toward the corresponding portions of strips 18, provides a tight construction which effectively eliminates foreign matter such as dust and rain from the interior of the lamp.

The left hand portion of Fig. 2 illustrates the relative positions of the strips 18 and 19 when the glass is removed. As shown in Fig. 6, the strips 18 are substantially flush with the inner surface of the ring 14 whereby panes of glass can be inserted between the members 18 and 19 when the cover 16 has been turned back, the cover being preferably hinged to the rim 14.

The lamp may be hexagonal or octagonal in cross section, or other shape, the members 12, 14 and 15 being similarly shaped and defined by the term "ring" herein. The cover 16, in the form shown, is pyramidal in form and has ribs 22 which converge toward the longitudinal center of the lamp.

As shown in Fig. 3, each rib has a central, longitudinal raised portion 23 to which is secured the flexible metal retaining strips 24 and 25. Strip 24 has its free edges disposed slightly away from the ribs 23 when no glass is in position, as shown in Fig. 4, to provide a cushion mounting for the glass. The strip 25, when held in place by means of screws 26, presses adjacent its free edges against the glass panels 27 and thus holds the same in place and also excludes moisture from the lamp as will be seen.

The ribs 22 of the cover, as shown in Fig. 5, may be formed integral with the rim 15, the latter of which is provided with a channel 28, in the upper portion of which is secured felt 29, or other cushioning material to absorb the vibration caused by dropping the cover down. The suitable ornamental cap or finial 30 may be positioned over the upper

ends of the strips 25. As above mentioned, the glass panels 21 can readily be removed by simply sliding the same upwardly against the friction of the retaining strips 18 and 19, whereas the less frequently broken panels 27 can be removed by removing the screws 26 which hold the outer strip 25 in place. In addition to accommodating glass of slightly different thicknesses, the strips 19 are adapted to flex inwardly, as will be apparent in Fig. 2, to accommodate glass slightly oversize as to width.

Although I have shown and described certain features of my improvements for the purpose of illustration, I do not wish to be restricted specifically thereto except as so limited by the appended claims.

What I claim is:

1. A lamp structure comprising a supporting frame having bottom and top rings, ribs connecting said rings, glass panels between said ribs and a pair of overlying flexible metal glass retaining members secured to each of said ribs, each pair of retaining members having free longitudinal edges adapted to engage opposite sides of contiguous glass panels.

2. A lamp structure comprising a supporting frame having bottom and top rings, ribs connecting said rings, glass panels between said ribs, and flexible metal retaining members secured in pairs along their longitudinal centers to one side of said ribs, each of said pairs of members having their free edges in engagement with both sides of contiguous panels.

3. A lamp structure comprising a supporting frame having bottom and top rings, ribs connecting said rings, said ribs having longitudinal channels in their inner surfaces, and a pair of resilient retaining strips secured along their longitudinal centers in each channel and having their free edges overlying the inner faces of said ribs for engagement with glass panels disposed between adjacent ribs.

4. A lamp structure comprising upper and lower rings, ribs secured thereto, a cover carried by said upper ring, said cover comprising a base member having a circumferential flange adapted to fit over said upper ring, inclined ribs extending from said base and converging toward the longitudinal center of the lamp, and a pair of overlying flexible metal retaining members secured at their longitudinal centers to each of said lower ribs and said cover ribs the longitudinal edges of said retaining members being free for cushioned engagement of opposite sides of glass panels disposed therebetween.

5. A lamp comprising an upper and lower ring, a plurality of ribs connecting the same to form a body structure, said ribs having longitudinal center channels in their inner surfaces, a pair of flexible strips secured in each of said channels and having their edges free and overlying the lateral portions of said inner surfaces to form glass retaining members, a cover for said structure comprising a base having inclined ribs converging toward the longitudinal center of the lamp, each of said ribs having a longitudinal raised portion, a pair of flexible strips secured along their central portions to said raised portion, the corresponding free edges of said strips forming glass retaining means, and glass panels secured between said strips of said body and of said cover.

In testimony whereof, I have subscribed my name.

OLIVER M. KING.