Nov. 8, 1955 K. GREMINGER 2,723,344

CEILING OR WALL FIXTURE FOR ELECTRIC LAMP

Filed Dec. 6, 1951 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

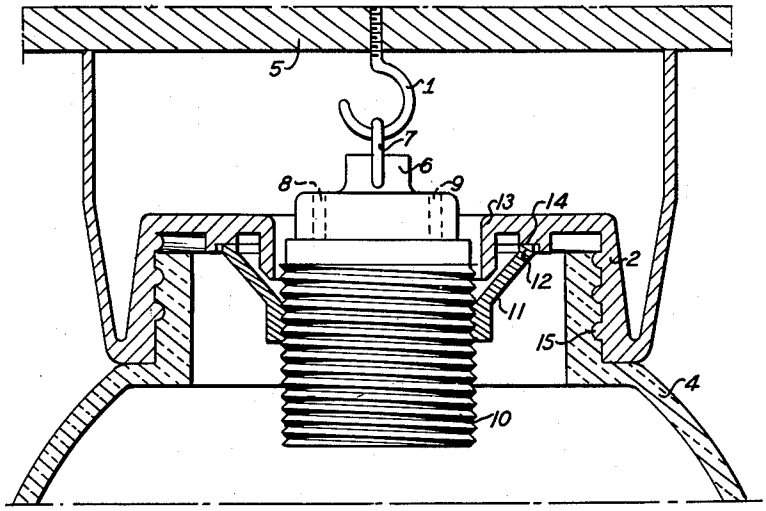


Fig. 1

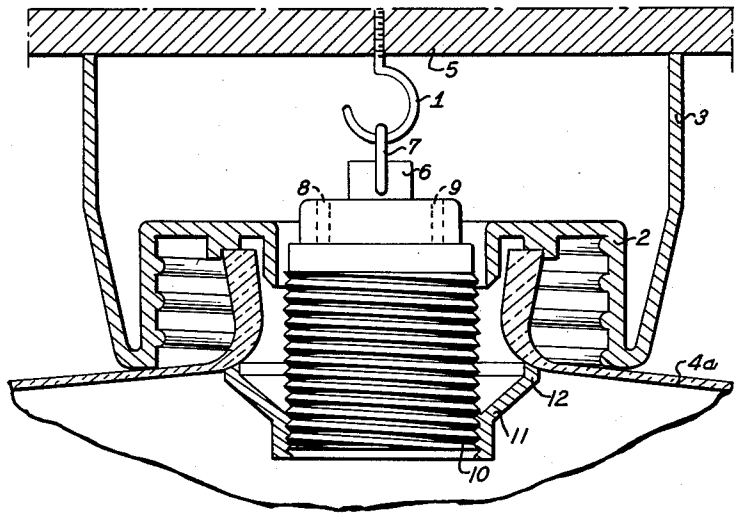


Fig. 2

INVENTOR

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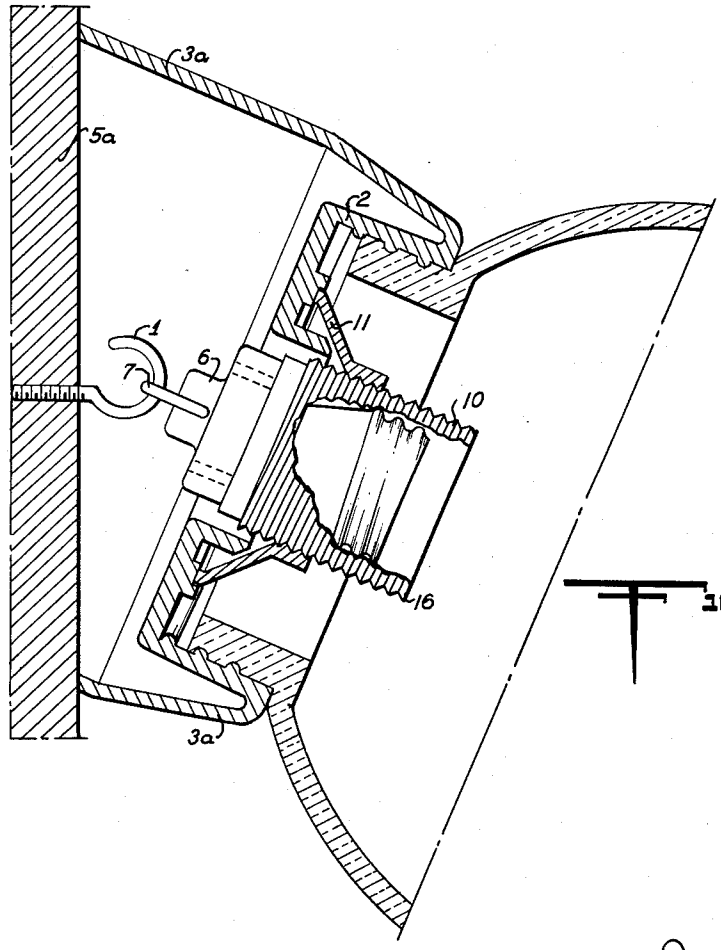
BY Haseltine Lake & Co.

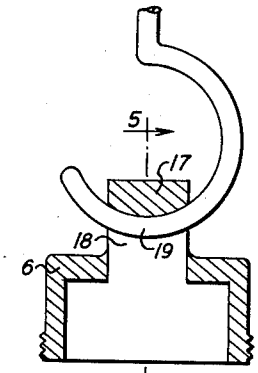
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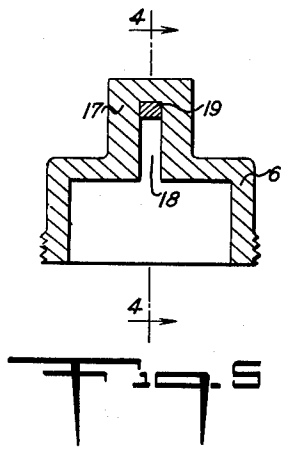
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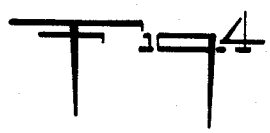
CEILING OR WALL FIXTURE FOR ELECTRIC LAMP

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AGENTS

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CEILING OR WALL FIXTURE FOR ELECTRIC LAMP

Kurt Greminger, Wattens, Tyrol, Austria

Application December 6, 1951, Serial No. 260,276

Claims priority, application Austria December 6, 1950

1 Claim. (Cl. 240—78)

The invention relates to a device for attaching electrical lamps with a socket, hung from a hook in a ceiling or a wall, and for fixing a light-spreading element and a separate facing body. The invention concerns in particular lamps attached to ceilings or walls.

The known lamps comprise a main body, in particular of china, synthetic resin, sheet metal or the like, which main body is attached to the ceiling or the wall, for example, by screwing into a wooden block plastered into the wall or the ceiling. The main body is provided with openings for the wires of the cable and for the direct or indirect attachment of the socket of the lamp, which main body is provided with attaching elements for a light-spreading body, such as a screen, bowl or some form of a bell. The very difficult assembling of these known arrangements causes damage to the ceiling or the wall during the plastering in of the wooden blocks, and, in the act of screwing, the breakable main body gets broken very easily; furthermore, it is not always possible to position the lamp exactly where desired.

Further lamps, attached on ceilings or walls, have been proposed, where the socket consists of several separate parts, of which the upper part is hung into a hook fixed on ceilings or walls. For the attachment of the light-spreading element or of a canopy-like propping element there are provided one or more elements, arranged between the socket hood and the ceiling or the wall. This causes an excessive length of construction and also an imperfect stability, because of the uniting just by a mere correlative screwing on or setting up; moreover, the numerous separate parts need an uneconomical manufacture and an assembling, which takes up much time.

With the invention, these disadvantages are eliminated. The invention allows a fully stable and invisible attachment of lamps on ceilings or walls in the shortest time, in the most simple way and with the smallest distance of the light-spreading element from the ceiling or wall.

According to the invention, this effect is attained by an abutment, which extends outwardly from the socket, this abutment serving for the attachment of the facing body, adapted as propping casing and as connection body for the light-spreading element. Therefore, an essentially improved possibility for the attachment of lamps is effected.

In the accompanying drawing, there are shown three preferred forms in variants of the invention; Figures 1, 2 and 3 being axial sections, and Figures 4 and 5 detail views of the socket hood also in two axial sections, taken respectively on lines IV—IV and V—V.

Into the ceiling **5** is screwed a lamp-hook **1**. On this hook the socket **16** is hung by a ring-like wire **7**. The socket hood **6** has openings **8**, **9** for putting through the cable wires, the ends of these wires are clamped in usual manner, on the contact element, situated within the socket **16**. In the preferred embodiment a cylindrical member **10** with an inner and an outer thread is used, the inner thread being screwed on the socket **16**, the outer thread serving for screwing a clamping ring, forming

the abutment **11**, on the cylindrical member **10**. Before screwing on the clamping ring, there is brought up loosely a facing body **3** over the cylindrical member **10**, which facing body comprises the connecting body **2** for the light-spreading element, which may be a bowl of glass **4** fixed by the thread **15**. The same facing body **3** also serves as propping casing against the ceiling **5**. For this purpose the facing body **3** comprises a central opening with unthreaded cylindrical inner casing **13**, the inner clearance of the opening being slightly greater than the outer diameter of the cylindrical member **10**, so that the facing body may be pushed upon the cylindrical member **10** loosely. The clamping ring, which advantageously is provided with a rim **12**, after being screwed tight, engages an annular shoulder or abutment **14** of the facing body.

With this arrangement there is obtained an absolutely tight attachment of all parts of the arrangement. Although the facing body has nearly the form of the commonly used main bodies of known construction types, the facing body, conforming to the invention, distinguishes itself from those substantially by the fact that the facing body no longer is connected directly with the ceiling **5** or the like, instead of putting a load on the electrical connecting elements, as till now, according to the invention the weight of the whole arrangement hangs on the lamp hook **1**; by manufacturing the parts of the arrangement from synthetic plastics one can manage with a very small weight.

In Fig. 2 instead of a bowl **4** screwed in at **15** there is shown a screen **4***a* as light-spreading element. The clamping ring or the abutment **11** engages with its rim **12** on the screen **4***a*. Generally, the arrangement shown in Fig. 2 corresponds with that shown in Fig. 1. The form shown in Fig. 3 is distinguished from the example of Fig. 1 only in the use of a facing body **3***a* with an end oblique relative to the axis of the lamp. In this manner it is possible to obtain for wall-lamps, especially, as shown, the most advantageous attachment by a hook **1** inserted in the wall **5***a*.

The socket hood shown in Figs. 4 and 5 has big advantages; the head part **17** is formed in such a manner that the ring-like wire **7** can be omitted. By arrangement it is possible further to decrease the length of construction against the wall and the ceiling. Further there is obtained a securing of the socket head **17**, and with that of the lamp, against rotation relative to the hook **1**, when the opening **18** for putting through the hook **1** is built slit-like, as shown. A further improvement may be obtained by forming the upper plane **19** of the slit for the hook **1** arch-like, as one can see it in the Figs. 4 and 5.

In all cases, instead of the attachment on a ceiling, wall or the like, the lamps may be fixed on a part of a machine or any other structural element, but I wish it to be understood that I will not be limited to the named example, this being only one further of numerous possible examples of performing my invention.

Where in the preceding text there is mention of screwing, for example, also for the clamping ring or for the abutment **11**, so the invention shall not be limited to such a connection. All other known possibilities of connection may be used.

Preferably the parts **6**, **16**, **10** and **11** are formed as separate parts; especially for manufacturing reasons, these separate parts are connected together by screwing, as shown in the drawings. The same effect, however, may be obtained by building two of the parts as solid units, for example **6** and **16**, **16** and **10** or **10** and **11**.

The cavity of the facing body may serve as shelter for the cable lengths not used during the assembling.

Having thus described my invention according to the

preferred embodiments of the same, it will be understood, that I wish not to be limited on these, various alterations, modifications and substitutions lying within the scope of my invention.

What I claim is:

In a ceiling or wall lighting fixture, an externally threaded socket, means for attaching the socket to a hook inserted in the ceiling or wall, a substantially cylindrical cover member of hollow form having an inwardly extending flange freely surrounding the socket and an end face shaped to engage against the ceiling or wall, means integral with the cover member for engaging a light-spreading element, and a clamping ring having an internal thread mating with the external thread of the socket and

a conical flange extending therefrom to abut against the flange of the cover member and force the end face thereof against the ceiling or wall.

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