June 21, 1932. A. J. D. OHM 1,864,145

LIGHTING FIXTURE

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Fig. 1.

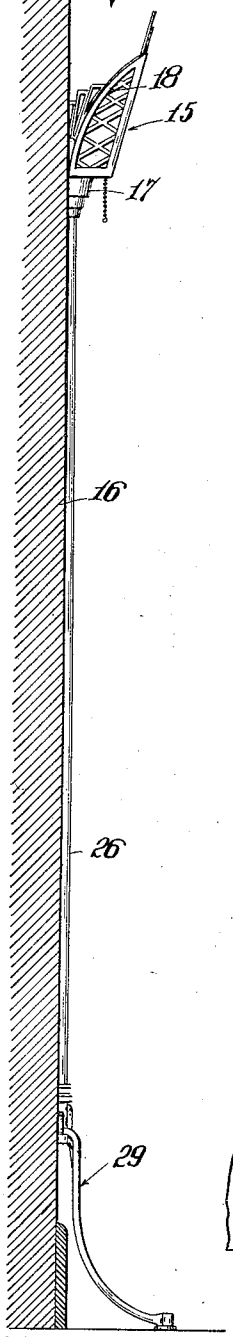


Fig. 2.

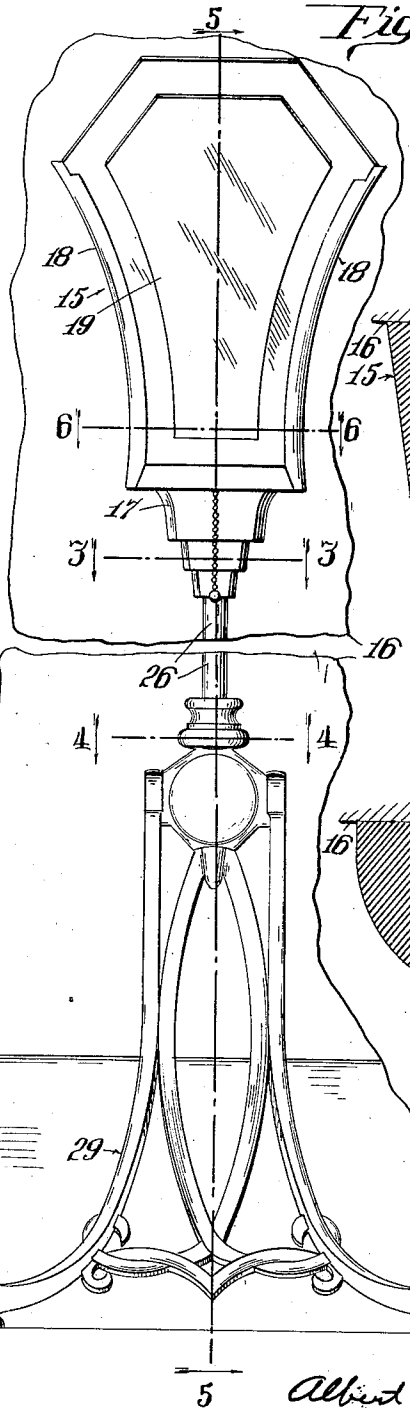


Fig. 3.

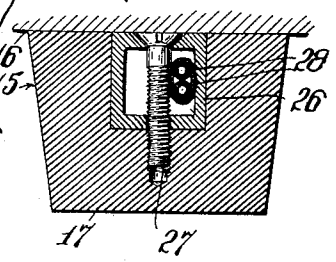
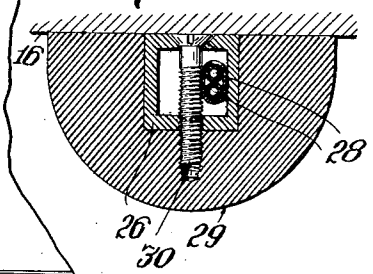


Fig. 4.



Witnesses
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Fig. 5.

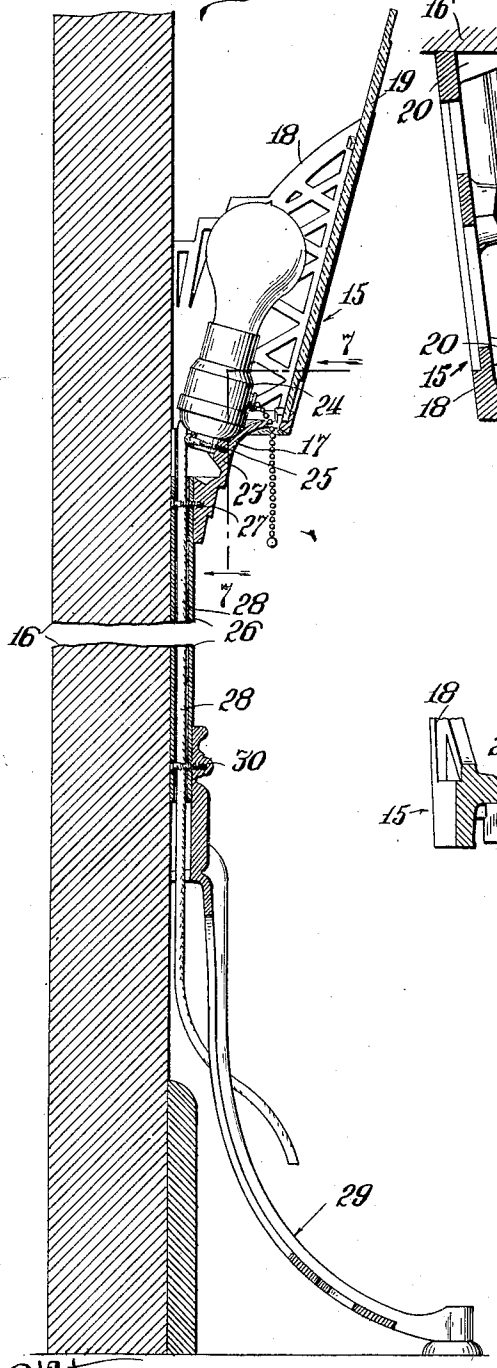


Fig. 6.

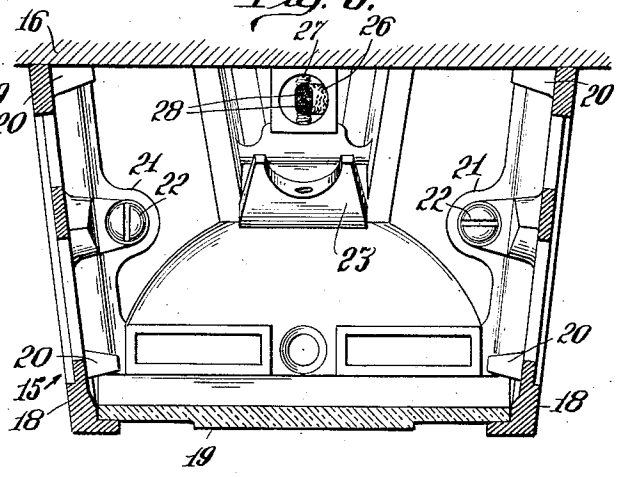
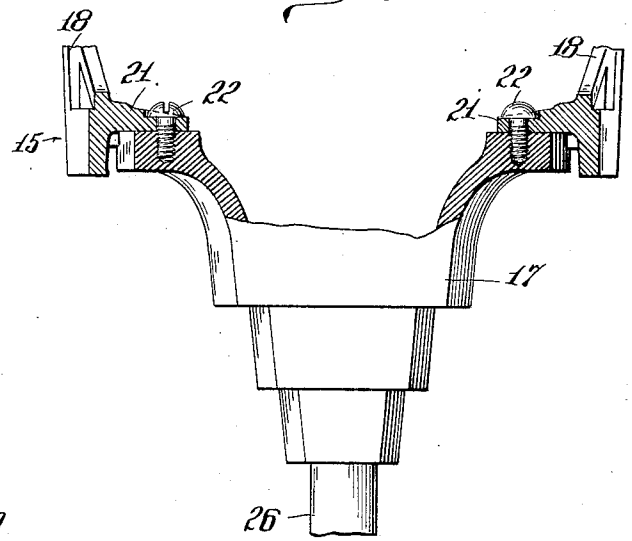


Fig. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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LIGHTING FIXTURE

Application filed December 24, 1930. Serial No. 504,560.

My invention relates to a movable wall type of lighting fixture, namely a non-self supporting lighting fixture in semblance of a wall bracket type of fixture which is supported from the floor but held in upright position by the partition or wall of the room in which the fixture is placed.

The invention has for its object the provision of a lighting fixture having the appearance and effect of a wall bracket type of fixture, which may be readily placed against a wall at any place in proximity to the base plug receiving sockets, and thus permit the fixture to be moved about by the user in keeping with the user's desires and the settings in a room, thus enabling the user, from time to time, to change the lighting effects, or to transfer the fixture to a different room or place as changing moods may dictate.

The objects and advantages of my invention will be readily apparent from the detailed description of the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved lighting fixture against a wall or partition which is shown in section.

Figure 2 is a front elevation of the fixture with an intermediate portion broken away and showing a portion of a side wall.

Figure 3 is an enlarged cross-sectional view taken substantially on the line 3—3 of Figure 2, as viewed by the arrows.

Figure 4 is an enlarged cross sectional view taken substantially on the line 4—4 of Figure 2 as viewed by the arrows.

Figure 5 is a vertical sectional elevation taken substantially on the line 5—5 of Figure 2 as viewed by the arrows.

Figure 6 is an enlarged cross sectional view taken substantially on the line 6—6 of Figure 2 as viewed by the arrows.

Figure 7 is an enlarged detail sectional elevation, as viewed on the line 7—7 of Figure 5, with a portion of the front wall broken away.

The invention, as exemplified in the drawings, consists of an upper illuminating element holding or bracket portion 15, which may be of any desired design or configuration and either provided with a flat rear wall or preferably without a rear wall.

That is to say, the rear side of the bracket portion is such that it may be placed against a wall or partition, of which a portion is shown at 16. This bracket portion 15 consists of a bottom or base member 17 preferably formed with an open back and plain rear marginal edges to permit the member to rest against a wall or partition.

In the particular exemplification, the bracket is provided with two side wall members 18, 18, of any desired shape and configuration and adapted to hold the front glass or a translucent panel 19 preferably removably in place. The side wall members 18, 18 are shown on their inner opposing faces provided with lugs 20, which rest on the upper edge of the base member 17; and these side walls are also shown provided with lugs 21 also lapping the upper edge of the base member 17 and provided with screws as at 22 whereby the side walls are removably but rigidly secured in place. The rear marginal edges of the side walls are vertical and formed so as not to extend rearward of the vertical plane of the rear side of the base member 17 in order that the sides may also fit against the side wall or partition 16.

With the type of fixture shown, the base member 17 is preferably of skeleton form or hollow and provided with a lug 23 having an arcuate socket as shown in Figure 6 to receive the lower end or boss of the lamp holding socket member 24; the socket being held in position by the screw 25.

The lower end of the base member 17 is formed to provide a socket adapted to receive the upper end of a rod or tube 26; the upper bracket portion 15 and rod or tube 26 being removably secured together in any suitable manner, as for example by the screw 27.

The tube or rod 26 is of any desired length so as to position the bracket portion 15 at a proper height against the side wall or partition 16; and the rod 26 is preferably in the nature of a tube to receive the current conducting wires 28 connected at top with the bulb holding socket 24; while the lower end

is intended to be provided with a suitable plug or connection for insertion in a base or wall socket adjacent to the floor of the room.

The lower end of the rod or tube 26 is shown inserted in a socket in the top of the base member 29 and the two elements secured together in any suitable manner as for example by the screw 30.

In the particular exemplification, the base member 29 is shown of skeleton formation curving or flaring forwardly and transversely at the bottom to provide a suitable support adapted to prevent sidewise tilting as well as forward tilting of the upper or bracket portion of the fixture.

The base member 29 flares forwardly and laterally to such extent that the lower foot or base part thereof will be disposed in vertical planes beyond the vertical planes of the sides as well as the vertical plane of the front side of the upper bracket portion of the fixture.

This causes the fixture to remain in upright position against the side wall or partition 16 against which it is placed by which it is supported or maintained in proper position.

In other words, the rear sides of the bracket portion 15, the rod or tube 26 and the base portion 29 are all arranged substantially in the same vertical plane, or occupy planes forward of the vertical plane occupied by the rear marginal edges of the bracket portion 15 and the rod or tube 26 in order that the fixture may rest against the wall as shown.

It is, of course, apparent that the bracket portion 15, as well as the base portion 29, may be of any desired configuration adapted either for direct or indirect lighting effects as are usual with wall brackets; the invention, broadly stated, consisting of a portable non-self supported wall bracket type of lighting fixture; to all appearances and in effect a wall bracket arranged against the wall or partition without the need of the wall previously being wired and arranged for a wall bracket.

The drawings disclose an embodiment of the invention, but the specific illustration is merely intended as an exemplification which has been described in terms employed merely as terms of description and not as terms of limitation, as structural modifications are possible and may be made without, however, departing from the spirit of my invention.

What I claim is:

1. A non-self supporting lighting fixture of the character described adapted to be disposed upright against a vertical wall comprising a hollow supporting rod; a flat sided wall contacting bracket portion secured to the upper end of the rod so as to be disposed entirely forward of the vertical plane of the rear side of the rod with the rear face of the bracket portion adapted to extend in the vertical plane of the rear side of the rod; and a base portion secured to the lower end of said rod and disposed in planes forward of the rear side of the rod and flaring at bottom into vertical planes beyond the center of gravity of the fixture so as to provide a fulcrum point whereby the rear sides of the rod and of the bracket portion are forced into flush relation with the vertical wall.

2. In a lighting fixture of the character described, a bracket member comprising a base portion having a flat rear side and flaring outwardly at the top toward the forward side and provided with a lamp-socket holding portion and a rod receiving socket in the bottom at the rear side thereof, and side wall members provided with attaching portions adapted to lap the base member and be secured thereto, said side wall members being disposed entirely forward of the plane of the rear side of the base portion.

3. In a lighting fixture of the character described, a bracket portion comprising a base member having an open rear side, a sloping lamp-socket receiving lug whereby the lamp-socket is held in a forwardly inclining direction and a rod receiving opening in the bottom at the rear side thereof, and side members provided with inwardly extending lugs adapted to rest on the upper side of the base member and be removably secured thereto so as to be disposed entirely forward of the vertical plane of the rear side of the base member.

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