May 16, 1933. J. T. ROGERS 1,909,124

LIGHTING FIXTURE

Filed Sept. 23, 1931

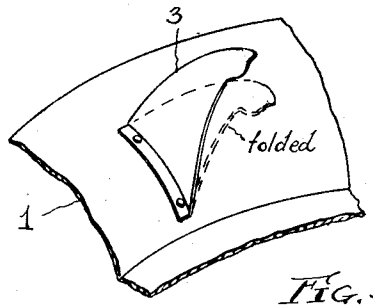


FIG. 3

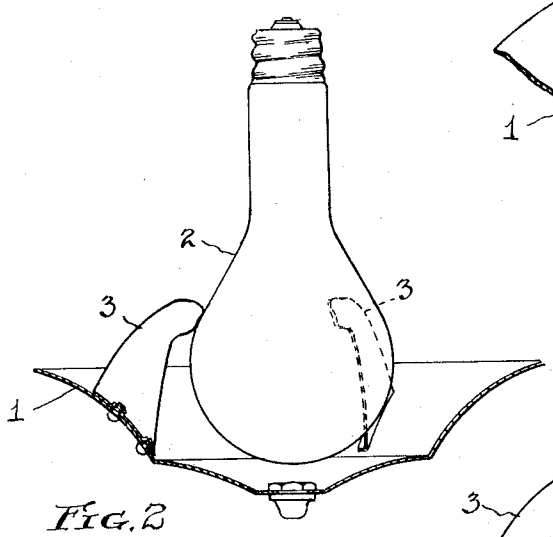


FIG. 2

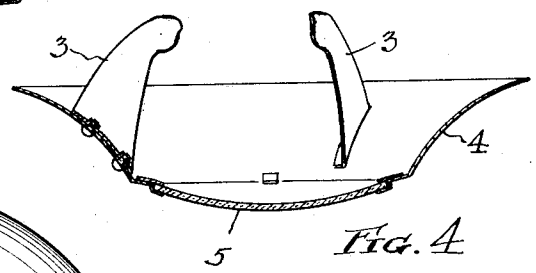


FIG. 4

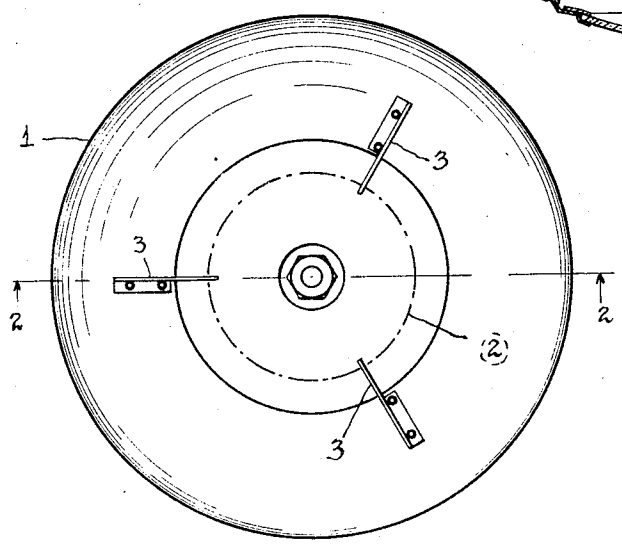


FIG. 1

INVENTOR.

Justin T. Rogers

BY

Fay, Oberlin & Fay

ATTORNEYS.

Patented May 16, 1933 1,909,124

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

JUSTIN T. ROGERS, OF SANDUSKY, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE F. W. WAKEFIELD BRASS COMPANY, OF VERMILLION, OHIO, A CORPORATION OF OHIO

LIGHTING FIXTURE

Application filed September 23, 1931. Serial No. 564,581.

The present improvements, relating, as indicated, to lighting fixtures, have more particular regard to shields for electric light bulbs whereby indirect illumination may be secured. One object of the invention is to provide a device of this type which, while simple and inexpensive to construct, will nevertheless be highly efficient. The device is furthermore designed as to be capable of application only to a bulb of the size intended, thus insuring against the improper combination of the reflecting shield with the wrong size or style of lamp bulb. The device is, moreover, so constructed that the shields may be readily stacked or nested together for purpose of storage or shipment.

To the accomplishment of the foregoing and related ends, the invention, then, consists of the means hereinafter fully described and particularly pointed out in the claims, the annexed drawing and the following description setting forth in detail certain mechanism embodying the invention, such disclosed means constituting, however, but one of various mechanical forms in which the principle of the invention may be used.

In said annexed drawing:—

Fig. 1 is a top plan view of a reflector shield embodying the present improvements; Fig. 2 is a vertical central section thereof taken on the plane indicated by the line 2—2, Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a broken perspective view illustrating one of the attaching elements of the shield in two different positions, that of use and when folded or bent out of the way to facilitate nesting; and Fig. 4 is a section, similar to that of Fig. 2, but showing a modification in construction of the shield.

As indicated by the general description of the device as being one intended for use in indirect illumination, the shield 1 will be composed either whole or in part of opaque material, e. g., sheet metal spun or otherwise formed to desired contour. It will be understood that such contour may vary, depending upon the ornamental effect desired as well as the manner in which it is desired to reflect the light from the bulb 2, to which the device is designed to be directly attached. The inner surface of the shield will of course be more or less burnished or otherwise finished so as to constitute a reflector.

The preferred means for securing the shield 1 to the lamp bulb 2 comprise a plurality of fingers 3 (three such fingers being shown and constituting the desirable number). These fingers are suitably attached at points equidistantly spaced about the outer portion of the shield, from which they project upwardly and inwardly, their inner ends being so formed as to contact with the upper and inwardly curved surface of the bulb just above the largest diameter thereof. In other words, the circle defined by such inner ends, which thus contact with the bulb, is of smaller diameter than the maximum diameter of the bulb.

In use the bulb will be secured in a socket forming part of the pendent or other type fixture, whereupon the shield 1 is in turn attached to such bulb by tilting it to one side which will permit the enlarged end of the bulb to enter between two of the fingers 3. Thereupon the shield is straightened out, i. e., aligned with the axis of the bulb and lowered slightly until the fingers contact with the bulb in the manner just described. The form and dimensions of the fingers are determined with reference to the reflecting surface of the shield so that the latter will be correctly spaced and disposed to secure the desired illuminating effect.

The fingers 3 are preferably made in the form of thin sheet metal stampings that can be bent sidewise substantially into contact with the inner surface of the shield, as shown in Fig. 3, thus permitting one shield to be nested inside the other for the purpose of storage and shipment. As previously indicated, the shield need not be necessarily made entirely of opaque material, but, as illustrated in Fig. 3, such shield may comprise an annular portion 4 of opaque material, e. g., sheet metal as before, with a central portion 5 of glass or other more or less translucent material. In this case the device is obviously adapted for use both in direct and indirect lighting.

While the fingers 3 may be made, as ex-

plained above, so as to be laterally flexible, they should be inflexible in a radial direction so as to preclude application of a shield, designed for use with a particular standard bulb, from being attached to one of a different size. The circle defined by the inner ends of the fingers, moreover, will be of such diameter that while adapting a given shield for attachment to a bulb of the proper size, the fingers will not engage a bulb of different dimensions.

Other modes of applying the principle of my invention may be employed instead of the one explained, change being made as regards the mechanism herein disclosed, provided the means stated by any of the following claims or the equivalent of such stated means be employed.

I therefore particularly point out and distinctly claim as my invention:—

1. A reflecting shield of bowl-form extended up and outwardly to guard the light laterally, and means for gauging the size of lamp for use therewith and for hanging such shield directly to the lamp bulb, said means comprising inwardly-directed fingers spaced below in a proportion relative to the bulb's maximum diameter to pass the bulb without being sprung apart and spaced more closely above to engage the glass above its largest diameter.

2. A reflecting shield of bowl-form extended up and outwardly to guard the light laterally, and means for gauging the size of lamp for use therewith and for hanging such shield directly to the lamp bulb, said means comprising edgewise-directed sheet-metal fingers spaced below in a proportion relative to the bulb's maximum diameter to pass the bulb without being sprung apart and spaced more closely above to engage the glass above its largest diameter.

3. A reflecting shield of bowl-form extended up and outwardly to guard the light laterally, means for gauging the size of lamp for use therewith and for hanging such shield directly to the lamp bulb, said means comprising a plurality of radially-rigid fingers projecting from the shield with lower spacing for lateral insertion of the lamp bulb of related size without springing said fingers apart, and in-turned hook ends above to seat on the enlarged portion of such bulb.

4. A reflecting shield of bowl-form extended up and outwardly to guard the light laterally, and means for gauging the size of lamp for use therewith and for hanging such shield directly to the lamp bulb, said means comprising a plurality of laterally flexible but radially inflexible fingers connected to said shield to fold thereagainst for nest-shipping and to unfold for use.

5. A reflecting shield of bowl-form extended up and outwardly to guard the light laterally, and means for gauging the size of lamp for use therewith and for hanging such shield directly to the lamp bulb, said means comprising a plurality of laterally flexible but radially inflexible fingers connected to said shield to fold thereagainst for nest-shipping and to unfold to project upwardly and inwardly from said shield for use, the ends of said fingers defining a circle of smaller diameter than the enlargement of the lamp bulb.

Signed by me, this 19th day of Sept., 1931.

JUSTIN T. ROGERS.