Oct. 13, 1936. H. A. PERLMUTTER 2,057,263

LIGHTING FIXTURE

Filed May 8, 1933

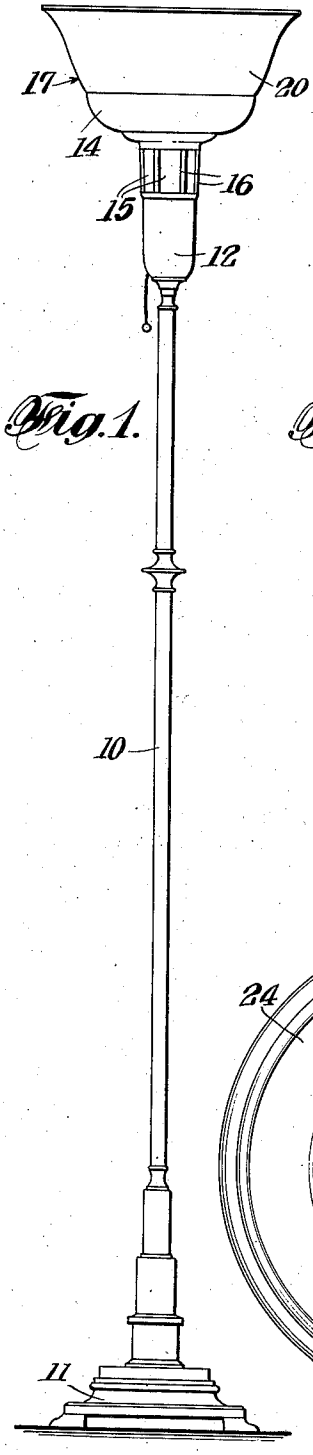


Fig. 1.

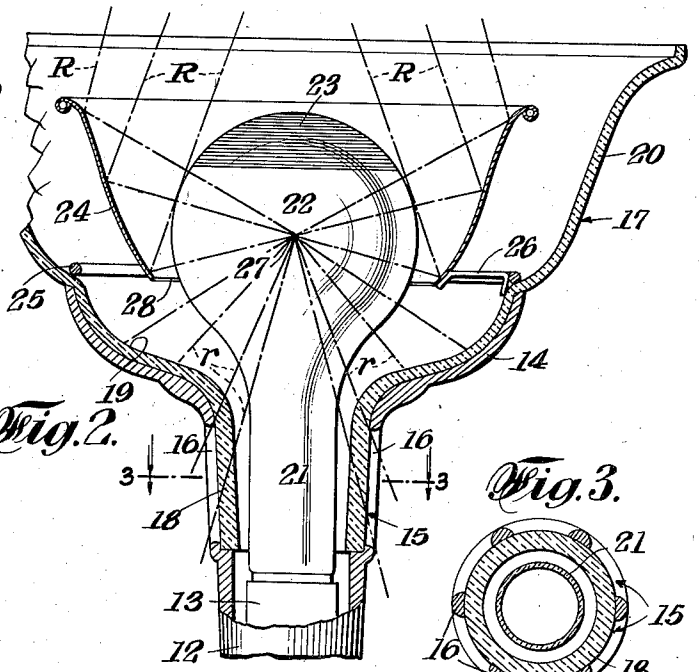


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

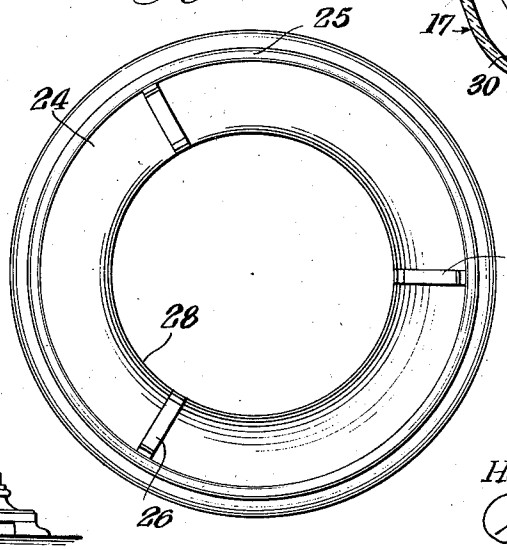


Fig. 4.

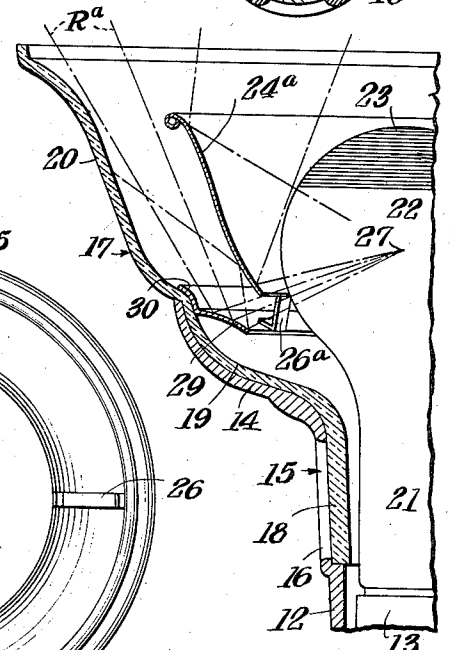


Fig. 5.

INVENTOR
Henry A. Perlmutter
BY
Leroy Freeman
ATTORNEY

Patented Oct. 13, 1936 2,057,263

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,057,263

LIGHTING FIXTURE

Henry A. Perlmutter, Neponsit, Long Island, N. Y.

Application May 8, 1933, Serial No. 669,945

3 Claims. (Cl. 240—81)

This invention relates to electric torchères and particularly to light reflecting means mounted within the shade of the torchère.

Heretofore, lighting fixtures of this class have been faulty in that a considerable portion of the reflected light was absorbed within the fixture and since most of the luminosity of this class of fixture is of the type known as "indirect lighting", they have been uniformly impracticable and inefficient. It has been the practice to use high wattage lamps to attain a sufficiency of light and the invention contemplates the provision of properly and scientifically designed light reflectors which will afford the use of much lower wattage lamps and therefore provide a fixture which will be economical in use.

The invention also contemplates the provision of an electric fixture of this class which is esthetically pleasing; in which the shade is indirectly and therefore dimly lighted to provide a pleasing effect; in which the major portion of the reflected light is cast upon the ceiling to illuminate the room; and in which a small portion of the direct rays of the lamp are used to illuminate certain ornamental translucent portions of the fixture.

The invention also deals with reflectors which may be marketed separately and which are adapted to increase the lighting efficiency of fixtures such as torchères.

It is also conceivable that a hung fixture may be provided with the lighting characteristics of a torchère and this may readily be accomplished by elimination of the standard and the provision of means such as chains to suspend the fixture from the ceiling.

The foregoing and other contemplated features and objects of the invention will be more clearly brought forth in the following specification, descriptive of the attending drawing, which, by way of example, illustrates some preferred embodiments of the invention, and in which:

Fig. 1 is an elevational side view of a lighting fixture constructed in accordance with the invention.

Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view through the lighting portion drawn to an enlarged scale.

Fig. 3 is a cross sectional detail as taken along the line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a bottom plan view of a preferred form of lighting reflector, and

Fig. 5 is a partial sectional view similar to Fig. 2 but showing an alternate form of lighting reflector.

In that embodiment of the invention which is illustrated in the drawing, the fixture includes a standard 10 having a supporting base 11 and a housing 12 for a lamp socket 13.

The housing 12 is preferably extended upwardly to form an enlarged flared portion 14 and the connecting portion between the housing and flared portion may preferably be provided with openings 15 formed by the mullions 16.

The standard 10, base 11, housing 12, flared portion 14, and mullions 16 may be suitably connected to their respective adjacent portions or integrally formed where desired. These portions may be formed of metal and embellished with designs and configurations to form a fixture of pleasing design and durable construction.

The lamp shade 17, preferably formed of translucent glass, is provided with a cylindrically tubular member 18, an intermediate flared portion 19, and a larger flared portion 20. The tubular member 18 and flared portion 19 are adapted to seat within the hollow, formed by the mullions 16 and the flared housing portion 14. It is now obvious that the only portions of the lamp shade exposed to view from the outside are the enlarged flared portion 20 and those portions of the tubular member 18 which may be seen through the openings. These exposed portions may be formed with pleasing designs and may be variously colored to present an artistic effect.

The shank 21 of the lamp bulb 22 is adapted to pass through the tubular member 18 of the lamp shade and the bulb portion is adapted to be centrally disposed within the flares thereof. For the purposes of this invention the top of the lamp bulb is provided with an opaque shield area such as 23.

It is desirable, in this type of lighting fixture, that no direct light rays be permitted to illuminate the room and to this end there is provided means to reflect the light rays outwardly.

One preferred reflecting means is shown in Figs. 2 and 4 and comprises a reflector 24. The reflector is preferably supported within the lamp shade 17 and in this instance a ring 25, connected to the reflector by means of spaced arms 26, is provided for the purpose.

The reflector is suitably designed so that when properly positioned in relation to the lamp filament 27 and the opaque area 23 of the lamp

bulb, only reflected light rays "R" are permitted to escape into the room. To achieve this result the reflector must be designed so that all the light rays which impinge upon it are reflected out without striking any other portion of the fixture.

The reflector is formed with a relatively large bottom opening 28 to permit some of the downwardly projected light rays "R" to pass through the openings 15 and others of these rays to impinge upon the shade flare 19 and to become diffused upwardly so as to indirectly and dimly illuminate the portion 20 of the shade.

It will be noted that the ring 25 rests upon a portion of the lamp shade which is covered by the metal of the flare 14 and therefore no unsightly shadows are cast upon the shade which is illuminated with an even and pleasant glow.

The alternate form of reflector shown in Fig. 5, has the reflector portion 24*a* similar to the reflector 24 above described.

In addition there is provided a reflector 29 formed as a ring having a rim portion 30 adapted to rest upon the lamp shade. Spaced arms 26*a* serve to connect the reflector 24*a* to the reflector 29 in a manner similar to that above described. In addition to the reflected rays "R" there are now provided reflected rays "R*a*" directed outwardly between the lamp shade and the reflector 24*a*. It is now apparent that increased illumination is therefore provided and depending upon the brightness of the outer face of the reflector 24*a* will depend the degree of illumination of the lamp shade.

While the foregoing description is quite detailed, it must be borne in mind that the general broad aspects of the invention should be curtailed only by the prior art, since many changes in form, size, shape, etc., may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

1. In a lighting fixture including a lamp having a shielded top, a flared housing having openings, a lamp shade having portions adapted to seat within said housing, a reflector, and means to support the reflector within and in spaced relation to the shade to allow free circulation of air between the shade and the reflector, said reflector supporting means comprising a ring joined by spaced arms to the reflector at a point remote from the upper edge of the reflector and having engagement with a portion of the lamp shade which is covered externally by the housing, whereby rays of light illuminate the entire shade directly or indirectly.

2. In combination with a lighting fixture having a lamp provided with a shielded top portion and a lamp shade, a reflector unit for directing light rays upwardly form said fixture, said reflector unit comprising a main portion having top and bottom openings and a secondary reflecting portion spaced from the lower edge of the main portion, said reflecting unit being supported solely from its bottom, by the shade.

3. In combination with a lighting fixture having a lamp and a lamp shade, a reflector unit within the shade for directing light rays upwardly from said fixture, a ledge on the interior surface of the shade located at a point adjacent the lower edge of the reflector, said reflector unit comprising light reflecting means, a spaced ring for supporting the reflector means on said ledge solely from the lower edge of the reflector and connecting arms between the reflecting means and the ring, said reflector being completely spaced apart from and out of contact with the shade to provide free circulation of air between the shade and the reflector.

HENRY A. PERLMUTTER.