C. A. KOPFSTEIN.

LIGHTING FIXTURE.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 20, 1919.

1,402,516. Patented Jan. 3, 1922.

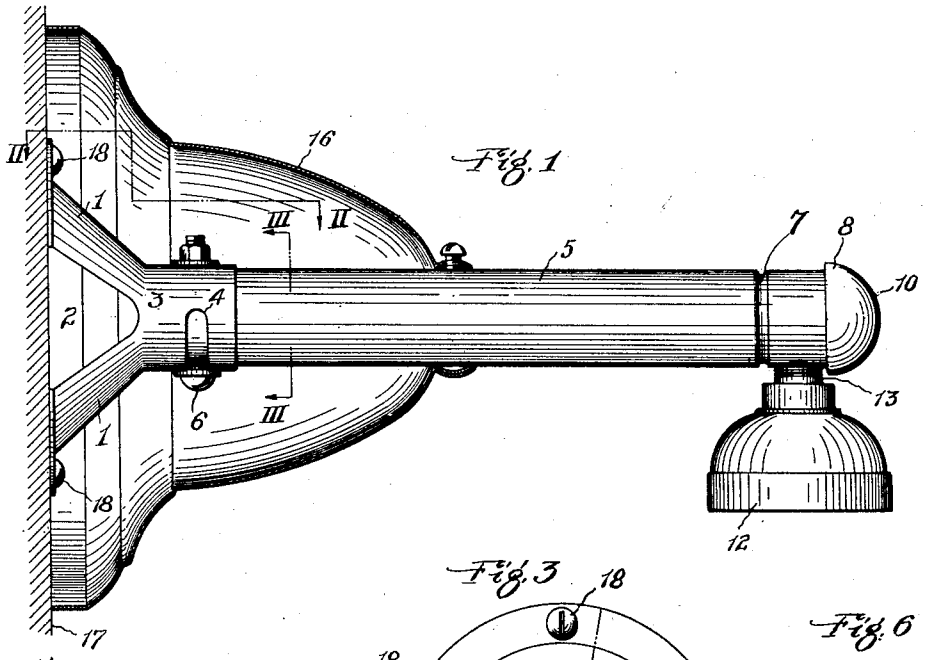


Fig. 1

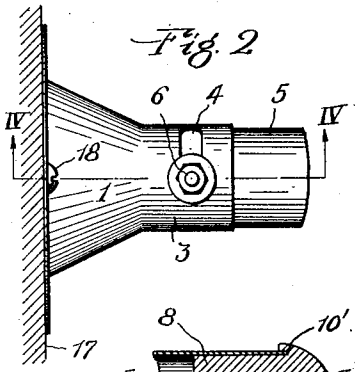


Fig. 2

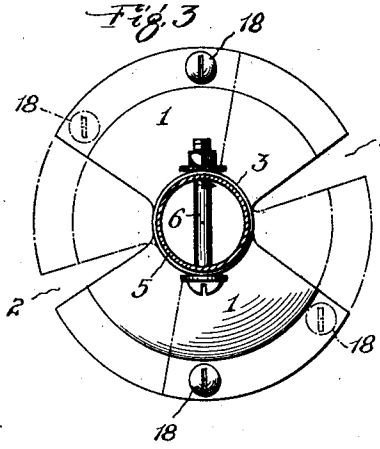


Fig. 3

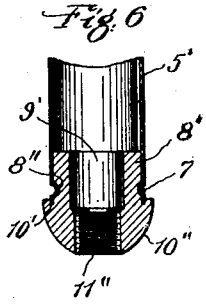


Fig. 6

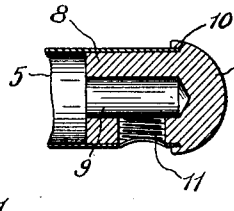


Fig. 5.

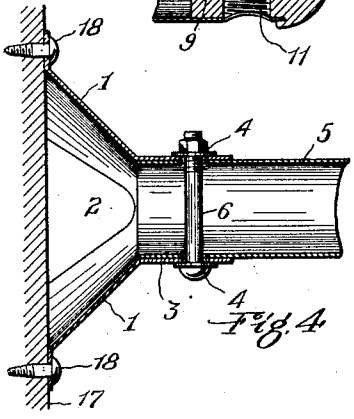


Fig. 4

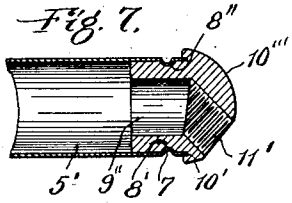


Fig. 7.

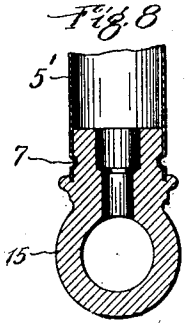


Fig. 8

Inventor:
CARL A. KOPFSTEIN
by
Frease, Merkel
and Saywell Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARL A. KOPFSTEIN, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

LIGHTING FIXTURE.

1,402,516. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 3, 1922.

Application filed November 20, 1919. Serial No. 339,346.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARL A. KOPFSTEIN, a citizen of the United States, resident of Cleveland, county of Cuyahoga, and State of Ohio, have invented new and useful Improvements in Lighting Fixtures, of which the following is a specification, the principle of the invention being herein explained and the best mode in which I have contemplated applying that principle, so as to distinguish it from other inventions.

My invention relates to lighting fixtures, and particularly to devices of this character which are comprised of very few parts, which are easily assembled, which provide very liberal wire-ways, are readily adjustable to different desired positions of the lamp or the supporting base, and in the adjusting and hanging of which the wires are not cut or otherwise injured.

The annexed drawing and the following description set forth in detail certain means embodying my invention, the disclosed means, however, constituting but one of the various mechanical forms in which the principle of the invention may be applied.

In said annexed drawing:—

Figure 1 represents a side elevation of one type of wall fixture embodying my improvements, a conventional shield therefor being shown in section;

Figure 2 represents a plan view, taken from the plane indicated by the lines II—II, Figure 1;

Figure 3 represents a vertical section, taken in the plane indicated by the line III—III, Figure 1, also showing the method of adjusting the fixture to position;

Figure 4 represents a longitudinal vertical section, taken in the plane indicated by the line IV—IV, Figure 2;

Figure 5 represents a vertical longitudinal section of the outer end of the fixture;

Figure 6 represents a vertical longitudinal section of the outer end of a ceiling type of fixture;

Figure 7 represents a vertical longitudinal section of a second type of wall fixture; and

Figure 8 represents a vertical longitudinal section of the outer end of a second type of ceiling fixture.

In the annexed drawing, in which the several ordinals refer in every case to like features, a stamped crow-foot having the spaced claws 1 serves as the base of the fixture, and is adapted to be attached in any suitable manner to the wall 17, ceiling or other main supporting member. The open spaces 2 between the claws 1 provide very liberal wire-ways, the use of which will be described hereinafter in detail. The base 1 is formed with a tubular outer member 3 having a plurality of transversely elongated slots 4, the use of which will be hereinafter described. A tubular member 5 is adapted to telescope at one end with said tubular extension 3, and is secured rigidly to said extension by any suitable means, such as the bolt 6. It is evident that before the nut for the pin 6 is rigidly tightened, the tubular member 5 can be turned within the extension 3 so as to position the member supporting the lamp, which will hereinafter be described, at any desired angle, or the base 1 can be turned to any desired angle so as to enable the supporting screws 18 to intersect lathes, or for any other desired purpose the base may be positioned. This angular adjustment of the base is illustrated in dotted lines in Figure 3. The outer end of the tubular member 5 is engaged by means of a lamp-supporting member such as the nipple 8 having a wire-way 9, and said member 5 is provided with a bead 7 adapted to engage the inner end portion of said nipple 8. In the type of device illustrated in Figure 5, said nipple 8 is closed at its outer end by an integral enlarged head portion 10, the latter being formed with an annular groove 10′ upon its inner face within which the outer edge of the tubular member 5 is tightly seated. This lamp-supporting member 8 is formed with a threaded aperture 11 within which the threaded stem 13 of a lamp-socket 12 is adapted to be secured and supported. This threaded aperture 11 also provides very liberal wire-ways. A suitable standard design of shield 16 is illustrated in Figure 1 for covering and protecting the base end of the fixture.

The type of device illustrated in Figure 6 is a ceiling fixture and, in order that the tubular member 5′ and the nipple 8′ may be rigidly secured together, I form a bead 7 adjacently the outer end of the tubular member 5′ and seat the same in a corresponding groove 8″ formed in the nipple 8′. This last described construction is also true of the forms of lighting fixtures shown in Figures 7 and 8.

The form of device shown in Figure 7 is a modification of the wall fixture in which the threaded aperture 11′ is formed at about a forty-five degree angle in the head 10‴ for the purpose of positioning the lamp at this angle, as will be readily understood.

In the form of device shown in Figure 8, a ceiling type of fixture is illustrated, in which a chain-supporting nipple 15 is secured to the tubular member 5′.

What I claim is:—

1. A lighting fixture comprising a base member formed with wire-ways and a tubular extension provided with a plurality of elongated slots therethrough, a tubular member telescopically connected to said extension, a bolt for fixedly connecting said extension and tubular member and passing through said slots, an internal bead formed on the tubular member at its outer end, and a lamp-supporting member formed with wire-ways and having a peripheral groove within which said bead is seated to fixedly secure together said tubular and lamp-supporting members.

2. In a lighting fixture, the combination of a base member formed of a crowfoot having widely spaced claws and a tubular outer extension formed with a plurality of elongated slots; a tubular member telescopically connected at one end with said extension; a bolt securing together said extension and said tubular member and intersecting said recesses; and a nipple rigidly connected to the other end of said tubular member and formed with a wire-way and an opening intersecting said wire-way, said nipple forming a lamp support.

3. In a lighting fixture, the combination of a base member formed with wire-ways; a tubular member angularly adjustable relatively to said base member and supported thereby, said tubular member being formed with an internal bead at its outer end portion; and a lamp-supporting member formed with wire-ways and having a peripheral groove within which said bead is seated, said lamp supporting member being further formed with an enlarged outer head portion having an annular groove on its inner face, the outer edge of said tubular member being secured in said annular groove.

Signed by me this 11th day of November, 1919.

CARL A. KOPFSTEIN.