April 22, 1952 L. ROSENFELD 2,594,074

LAMP SUPPORT FOR INSERTION IN TUBULAR LAMP STANDS

Filed Feb. 19, 1949 3 Sheets-Sheet 1

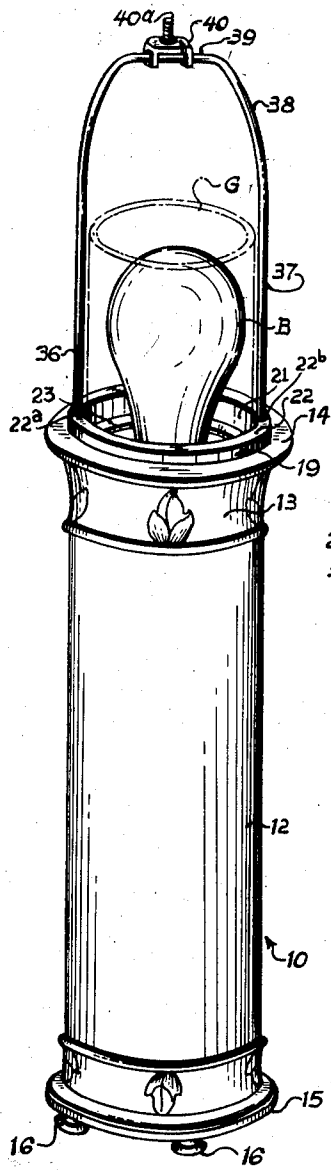


Fig. 1.

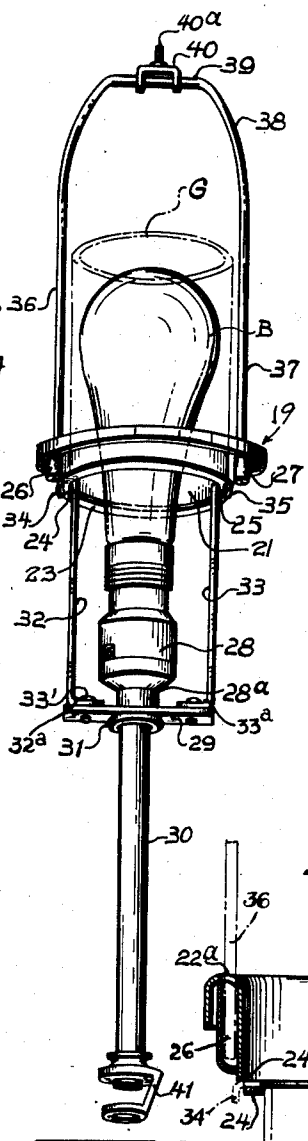


Fig. 3.

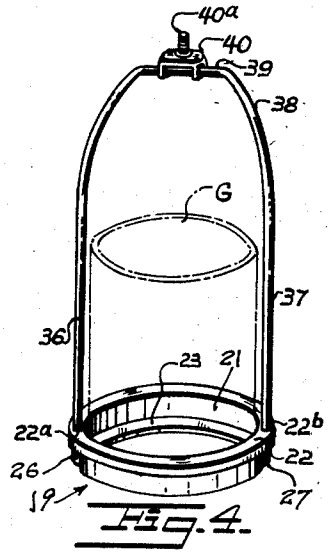


Fig. 4.

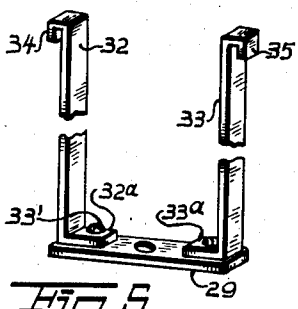


Fig. 5.

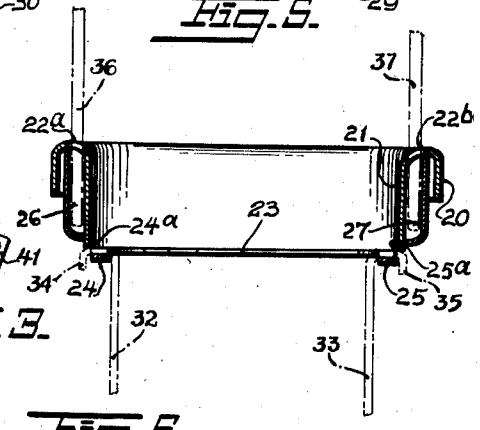


Fig. 6.

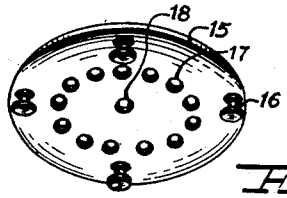


Fig. 2.

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LAMP SUPPORT FOR INSERTION IN TUBULAR LAMP STANDS

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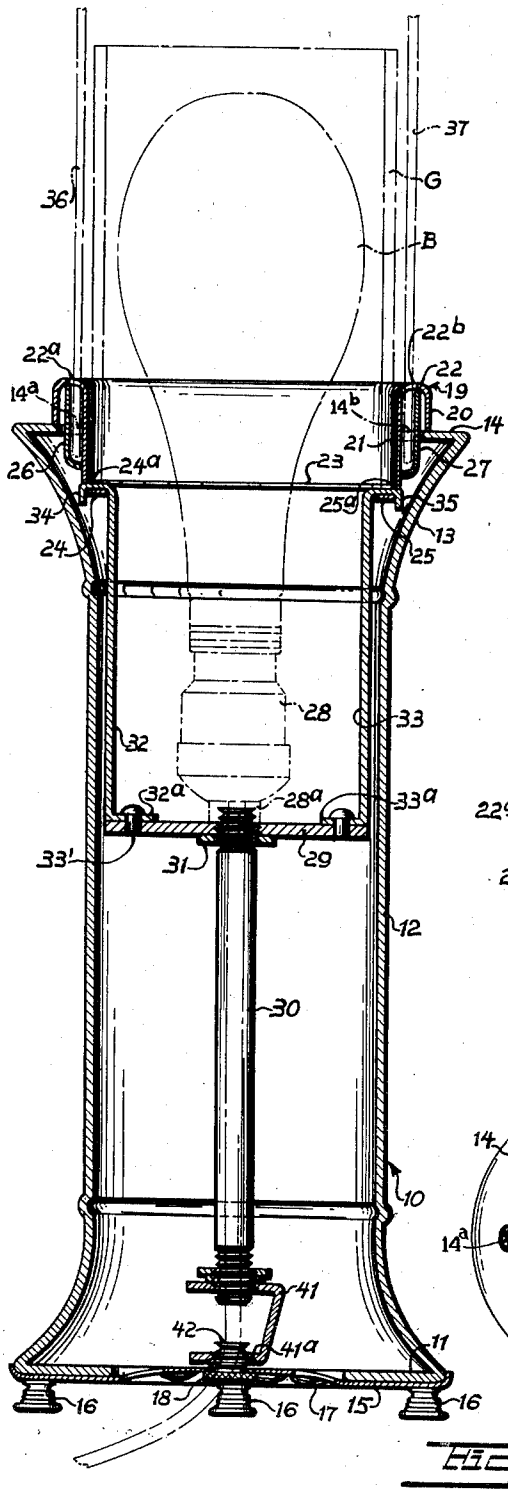


Fig. 7

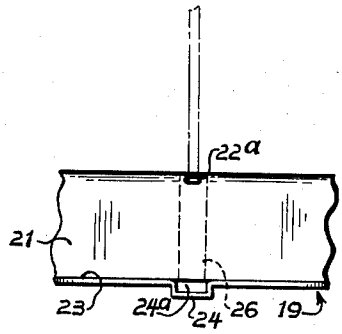


Fig. 8

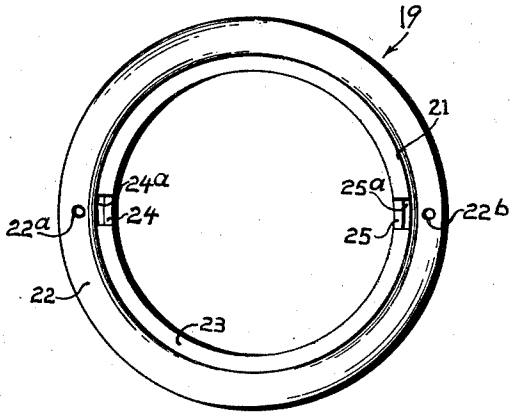


Fig. 9

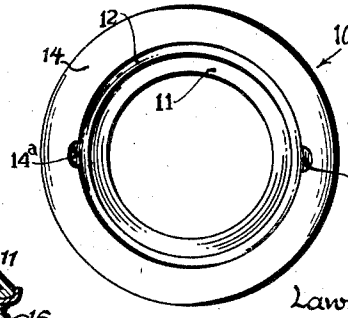


Fig. 10

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LAMP SUPPORT FOR INSERTION IN TUBULAR LAMP STANDS

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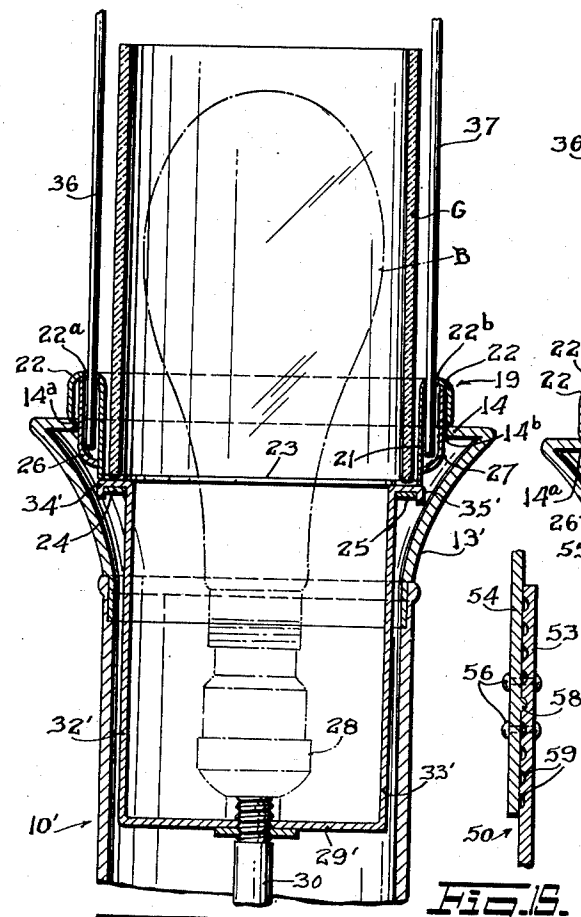


Fig. 11.

Fig. 15.

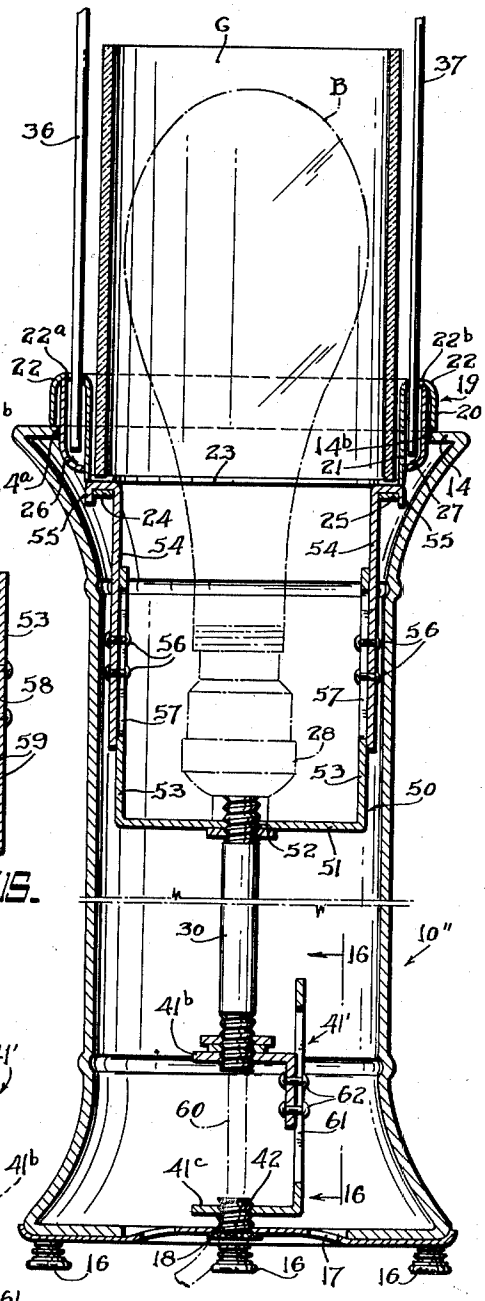


Fig. 13.

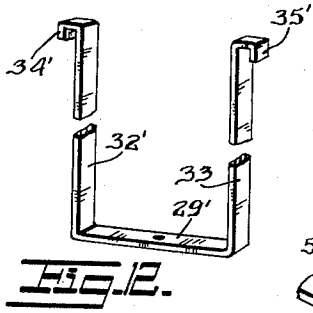


Fig. 12.

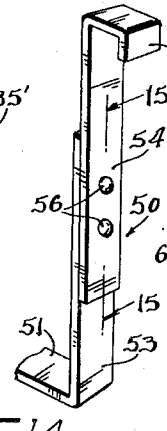


Fig. 14.

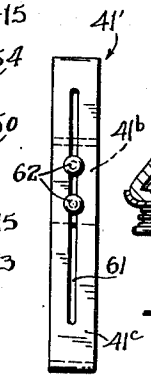


Fig. 16.

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2,594,074

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,594,074

LAMP SUPPORT FOR INSERTION IN TUBULAR LAMP STANDS

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Application February 19, 1949, Serial No. 77,360

5 Claims. (Cl. 240—81)

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This invention relates to an improved stand for an electrical lamp, and particularly to means producing a wide beam and for supporting the harp upon which the lamp shade is mounted, so that the lamp shade may be readily withdrawn from its vertical support, when it is required to make changes in the lamp bulb or to clean the lamp shade.

One of the objects of the invention is to provide a lamp fixture with a decorative case or body of ceramic ware or of other material, and means for mounting a lamp bulb so that its socket will be concealed by the case or body, and its light emitting section will be supported at least partly above the case or body, all so arranged that the assembly may be made without the use of any fasteners attached to the case or body, and the illuminated lamp bulb will project light rays against the wall of the case or body.

Another object of the invention is to provide a lamp fixture with a ring frame which may be seated on the upper end of a decorative case or body, and which will support a tubular transparent or translucent guard with its lower end nested within the decorative case or body, and the lower ends of the upstanding harp frame will also be supported for vertical withdrawal.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a lamp fixture with a ring frame having offset keeper lugs and a socket supporting frame having U-shaped hook terminals which detachably engage the keeper lugs to suspend the lamp socket, lamp and conduit fittings entirely from the ring frame, so that by lifting the ring frame from its enclosing support the entire assembly may be removed.

Still another object of the present invention proposes forming the supporting frame for the lamp fixture of a single strip of material bent into proper shape for engagement with the ring frame in a manner to properly support the lamp fixture.

Another object of the present invention proposes forming the top of the decorative case or body of a separate piece of transparent or translucent material in a manner so that some of the light from the bottom of the bulb in the lamp fixture may pass through the top of the decorative case or body.

A further object of the present invention proposes forming the supporting frame for the lamp fixture of separate sections adjustably connected together in a manner so that the position of the lamp fixture may be adjusted within the case or body to accommodate the same to lamp bulbs of different overall sizes.

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It is a further object of the present invention to construct a stand for an electric lamp which is simple and durable and which can be manufactured and sold at a reasonable cost.

For further comprehension of the invention, and of the objects and advantages thereof, reference will be had to the following description and accompanying drawings, and to the appended claims in which the various novel features of the invention are more particularly set forth.

In the accompanying drawings forming a material part of this disclosure:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view, showing the lamp fixture completely assembled;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the base plate.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view, showing the lamp fixture withdrawn from its decorative housing or case.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the harp frame and the ring frame.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the socket fixture hanger arms and socket holding cross bar, shown broken away for convenience.

Fig. 6 is an enlarged horizontal sectional view through the ring frame, showing the harp sockets.

Fig. 7 is a vertical sectional view through the complete lamp fixture, taken on an enlarged scale.

Fig. 8 is a fragmentary side view showing the interior of the ring frame.

Fig. 9 is a top plan view thereof.

Fig. 10 is a top plan view of the decorative case or housing body, showing the means for interlocking the ring frame thereto.

Fig. 11 is a view similar to a portion of Fig. 7, but illustrating the lamp stand constructed in accordance with a modification of the present invention.

Fig. 12 is a perspective view of the socket supporting frame used in the form of the invention shown in Fig. 11.

Fig. 13 is a view similar to Fig. 7, but illustrating the lamp stand constructed in accordance with a further modification of the present invention.

Fig. 14 is a partial enlarged perspective view of the socket supporting frame used in the form of the invention shown in Fig. 13.

Fig. 15 is an enlarged partial vertical sectional view taken on the line 15—15 of Fig. 14.

Fig. 16 is a view of the fitting, per se, looking in the direction of the line 16—16 on Fig. 13.

The lamp stand, according to the first form of the invention shown in Figs. 1 to 10, includes a decorative body or housing 10, which may be constructed of ceramic ware or of other material, and

which includes the annular base wall 11, the vertical pillar or cylindrical wall 12, and the conical head 13, which is formed with an annular top ring wall 14. The lower end of the housing body or case 10 is seated on the base plate 15, which is provided with a plurality of feet 16, and formed with a circular row of air holes 17, and a central wire hole 18.

On the upper annular wall 14 a ring frame 19 is positioned, by means of its outer circular or cylindrical wall 20, which is spaced concentrically from its inner and longer cylindrical wall 21, by the integral end wall 22. The lower end of the inner cylindrical wall 21 is formed with an internal horizontal flange 23, and this flange is formed with opposed downwardly offset strap lugs 24 and 25, and with slots 24^a and 25^a, located adjacent to said lugs 24 and 25.

The end wall 22 is formed with opposed vertical rod holes 22^a and 22^b, and the inner cylindrical wall 21 is provided with vertical sockets 26 and 27, permanently attached to said wall, and disposed in vertical registration with the rod holes 22^a and 22^b.

The upper end wall 14 of the housing body 10, is formed with opposed recesses 14^a and 14^b, which receive the sockets 26 and 27, and thereby lock the ring frame 19 against relative rotation on and in the housing body. The outer cylindrical wall 20 of the ring frame is wholly supported on the end wall 14 of the housing body, while the lower end flange 23 of this ring frame is supported well below the end wall 14, within the conical head 13.

A lamp socket 28 is mounted on the cross bar 29, by means of the conduit or pipe 30, which is threaded through the cross bar 29 and into the coupling 28^a of the socket 28. A lock nut 31 is threaded on the conduit or pipe 30 to lock the lamp socket in place on the cross bar 29.

The cross bar 29 is connected at its ends to the vertical hanger bars 32 and 33, by means of the terminal lugs 32^a and 33^a thereof, and the connecting rivets 33'. The upper end of the hanger bar 32 is formed with a U-shaped hook 34, which projects outwardly thereof, and the upper end of the hanger bar 33 is formed with a similar hook 35.

The upper end portions of the hanger bars 32 and 33 are thus spaced apart so that they may be manually pressed toward each other, and when released will resume their normal vertical positions. The two terminal hooks 34 and 35 are received by the slots 24^a and 25^a of the internal flange or seat 23 of the ring frame, and are supported by the lugs 24 and 25, so that the upper faces of the hooks 34 and 35 will be no higher than the top face of the flange or seat 23. A cylindrical guard G of translucent or transparent material, glass or otherwise, may then be positioned on the flange or seat 23, so that its lower end will be nested in the ring frame 19, a sufficient distance below the top of the same to prevent accidental displacement of this guard.

The vertical rods 36 and 37 of the inverted U-shaped harp frame 38 are inserted through the rod holes 22^a and 22^b, and pushed into the sockets 26 and 27, which thereby support the harp frame 38 in a steady vertical plane. The upper cross bar 39 of this harp frame is equipped with a coupling member 40, having a vertical screw 40^a, to which a lamp shade, not shown, may be connected.

When the terminal hooks 34 and 35 are engaged with the slots and lugs of the internal flange 23, the lamp socket will be supported centrally of the housing body 10. The lamp bulb B, indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 7, will be supported with its larger diameter above the ring frame 19, so that it can project light rays through the guard G, while the neck of the bulb will be supported so that light rays may be projected between the hanger bars 32 and 33, against the conical head 13, thereby subjecting the housing body 10 to a degree of illumination less than that projected through the guard G, and producing a decorative contrast.

Due to the fact that the terminal hooks 34 and 35 will engage the inner cylindrical wall 21 of the ring frame 19, the hanger bars and the lamp socket will be held against accidental vertical movement, and the spring pressure exerted by the hanger bars on these terminal hooks will serve to hold them securely interlocked to the ring frame. The weight of the guard G will also serve to retain these hooks in their coupled positions.

The lower end of the conduit or pipe 30 is provided with a fitting 41, through which the current feed wires may be connected in place and extended through the conduit or pipe to the lamp socket. The fitting 41 is provided with an internal screw thread 41^a adapted to receive a bushing 42, threaded through the base ring plate 15, and when this is done the ring frame 19 may be clamped against the upper end of the decorative housing body or case 10.

The harp frame may be removed without disturbing the mounting of the socket fixture, and by lifting the harp frame and the guard G a used lamp bulb may be replaced by a fresh one. By removing the bottom bushing 42, the entire socket fixture may be removed from the housing body. The assembly of the fixture parts is completed without any screw joints, excepting that of the bushing connection.

In the modification of the invention shown in Figs. 11 and 12, the top portion or conical head 13' of the body or housing 10' is formed of a separate material which is preferably transparent or translucent. With this construction, some of the light rays from the base of lamp bulb in the socket will pass through the conical head 13' and add materially to the general appearance.

The bottom of the conical head 13' is formed with a reduced portion which is fitted into the top of the body or housing 10'. The weight of the conical head 13' will retain it in position; however, if desired, a mucilage of any desired type having an affinity for the two materials from which the body or housing 10' and the conical head 13' are formed may be used to fixedly secure the conical head 13' to the body or housing 10'.

Also, in this form of the invention, the supporting frame for the lamp fixture 28 is formed of a single strip of metal bent to provide a cross bar 29' upon which the lamp fixture 28 is mounted by means of the conduit or pipe 30, as in the previous form of the invention. Upstanding from the ends of the cross bar 29', there are the vertical hanger bars 32' and 33' formed at their top ends with the U-shaped hooks 34' and 35' engaged with the lugs 24 and 25 of the ring frame 19.

In other respects this form of the invention is the same as the previous form and like reference numerals are used to identify like parts in each of the several views.

The further modification of the invention shown in Figs. 13 to 16, the construction of the lamp stand is the same as that shown in Figs. 1 to 10, differing in the provision of an adjustable support frame **50** for the lamp fixture **28** so that the vertical position of the lamp fixture within the body or housing **10''** may be adjusted to adapt the lamp fixture to bulbs of different overall sizes.

The adjustable support frame **50** is comprised of a bottom section having a cross bar portion **51** formed with a centrally located tapped hole **52** through which the top end of the conduit or pipe **30** is threaded to threadedly receive the lamp fixture **28**. Upstanding from the ends of the cross bar portion **51** there are a pair of vertical arm portions **53**.

Extended vertically along the sides of the arm portions **53** of the bottom section, there are a pair of vertical hanger bar sections **54** formed at their top ends with the U-shaped hooks **55** engaged with the lugs **24** and **25** of the ring frame **19**. Spaced rivets **56** are engaged through the material of the bottom portions of the vertical hanger bar sections **54** and slidably pass through complementary vertical elongated slots **57** formed in the vertical arm portions **53** of the bottom section of the support frame **50**.

A small projection **58**, see Fig. 15, is formed on the inner face of each of the vertical hanger bar sections **54**. The projections **58** are selectively engageable with complementary recesses **59** formed in the adjacent faces of the vertical arm portions **53** of the bottom section for holding the bottom section in various vertically adjusted positions on the vertical hanger bar sections **54**. The bottom section and the vertical hanger bar sections **54** are formed of resilient material so that the projections **58** will snap into and out of the recesses **59** as the bottom section is moved vertically relative to the vertical hanger bar sections **54**.

As the bottom section is moved vertically, the pipe **30** will also be moved vertically, therefore, the bottom end of the pipe **30** is connected with a fitting **41'** composed of a top section **41^b** attached to the bottom end of the conduit or pipe **30** and a bottom section **41^c** attached to the bushing **42** through which the electric wire **60** enters the bottom of the body or housing **10''**. From the bushing **42**, the electric wire **60** extends upwards through the pipe **30** to the fixture **28**.

The sections **41^b** and **41^c** of the fitting **41'** have overlapped vertically extended portions and the vertically extended portion of the bottom section **41^c** is formed with a vertically extended elongated slot **61**. The vertically extended portion of the top section **41^b** is formed with a pair of vertically spaced rivets **62** which freely slidably pass through the vertically extended slot **61**. Thus, when the pipe **30** is moved vertically, under the influence of vertical movement of the bottom section of the lamp fixture support **50**, the top section **41^b** of the fitting **41'** will merely slide vertically relative to the bottom section **41^c** and guide vertical movements of the bottom portion of the conduit or pipe **30**.

In other respects this last form of the invention is similar to the first two forms and like reference numerals are used to identify like parts throughout.

While I have illustrated and described the preferred embodiments of my invention, it is to be understood that I do not limit myself to the precise constructions herein disclosed and the right is reserved to all changes and modifications coming within the scope of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by United States Letters Patent is:

1. A lamp support for a hollow housing having an open top surrounded by an inwardly extended ring wall, comprising a ring frame fitted snugly into the ring wall, an outer circular wall continuing from the top of said ring frame and resting on the ring wall supporting the ring frame, a horizontal flange extended inward from the bottom of said ring frame, hanger bars depended vertically from opposite sides of said flange into the hollow housing, a cross bar mounted on the bottom ends of said hanger bars, and a lamp socket mounted on top of said cross bar concentric with said ring frame, said hanger bars being of a length so that the top portion of a lamp screwed into said socket will be projected above the top of said ring frame.

2. A lamp support for a hollow housing having an open top surrounded by an inwardly extended ring wall, comprising a ring frame fitted snugly into the ring wall, an outer circular wall continuing from the top of said ring frame and resting on the ring wall supporting the ring frame, a horizontal flange extended inward from the bottom of said ring frame, hanger bars depended vertically from opposite sides of said flange into the hollow housing, a cross bar mounted on the bottom ends of said hanger bars, and a lamp socket mounted on top of said cross bar concentric with said ring frame, said hanger bars being of a length so that the top portion of a lamp screwed into said socket will be projected above the top of said ring frame, said flange having on diametrically opposite sides thereof downwardly offset strap lugs, said flange having slots adjacent the outer sides of said strap lugs, and hooks formed on the top ends of said hanger bars and extended across the top faces of said strap lugs and depended through said slots.

3. A lamp support for a hollow housing having an open top surrounded by an inwardly extended ring wall, comprising a ring frame fitted snugly into the ring wall, an outer circular wall continuing from the top of said ring frame and resting on the ring wall supporting the ring frame, a horizontal flange extended inward from the bottom of said ring frame, hanger bars depended vertically from opposite sides of said flange into the hollow housing, a cross bar mounted on the bottom ends of said hanger bars, and a lamp socket mounted on top of said cross bar concentric with said ring frame, said hanger bars being of a length so that the top portion of a lamp screwed into said socket will be projected above the top of said ring frame, each of said hanger bars having end aligned sections with adjacent ends overlapped, spaced pins mounted on one of the overlapped ends of each of said hanger bars, the other overlapped end of each of said hanger bars having a vertically extended slot through which said pins extent securing the sections of said hanger bars together to be extended or retracted to adjust the position of a lamp within said lamp socket with relation to the open top of the hollow housing.

4. A lamp support for a hollow housing having an open top surrounded by an inwardly extended ring wall, comprising a ring frame fitted snugly into the ring wall, an outer circular wall continuing from the top of said ring frame and

resting on the ring wall supporting the ring frame, a horizontal flange extended inward from the bottom of said ring frame, hanger bars depended vertically from opposite sides of said flange into the hollow housing, a cross bar mounted on the bottom ends of said hanger bars, and a lamp socket mounted on top of said cross bar concentric with said ring frame, said hanger bars being of a length so that the top portion of a lamp screwed into said socket will be projected above the top of said ring frame, each of said hanger bars having end aligned sections with adjacent ends overlapped, spaced pins mounted on one of the overlapped ends of each of said hanger bars, the other overlapped end of each of said hanger bars having a vertically extended slot through which said pins extend securing the sections of said hanger bars together to be extended or retracted to adjust the position of a lamp within said lamp socket with relation to the open top of the hollow housing, and means for holding said end aligned sections of said hanger bars in desired adjusted positions with relation to each other.

5. A lamp support for a hollow housing having an open top surrounded by an inwardly extended ring wall, comprising a ring frame fitted snugly into the ring wall, an outer circular wall continuing from the top of said ring frame and resting on the ring wall supporting the ring frame, a horizontal flange extended inward from the bottom of said ring frame, hanger bars depended vertically from opposite sides of said flange into the hollow housing, a cross bar mounted on the bottom ends of said hanger bars, and a lamp socket mounted on top of said cross bar concentric with said ring frame, said hanger bars being of a length so that the top portion of a lamp screwed into said socket will be projected above the top

of said ring frame, each of said hanger bars having end aligned sections with adjacent ends overlapped, spaced pins mounted on one of the overlapped ends of each of said hanger bars, the other overlapped end of each of said hanger bars having a vertically extended slot through which said pins extend securing the sections of said hanger bars together to be extended or retracted to adjust the position of a lamp within said lamp socket with relation to the open top of the hollow housing, one of the overlapped ends of each of saisd hanger bars having a plurality of vertically spaced recesses on its inner face, said hanger bar sections being made of flexible material, and a projection on the inner face of the other of the overlapped ends of each of said hanger bars selectively engageable with said recesses for holding said hanger bar sections in desired vertically adjusted positions.

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