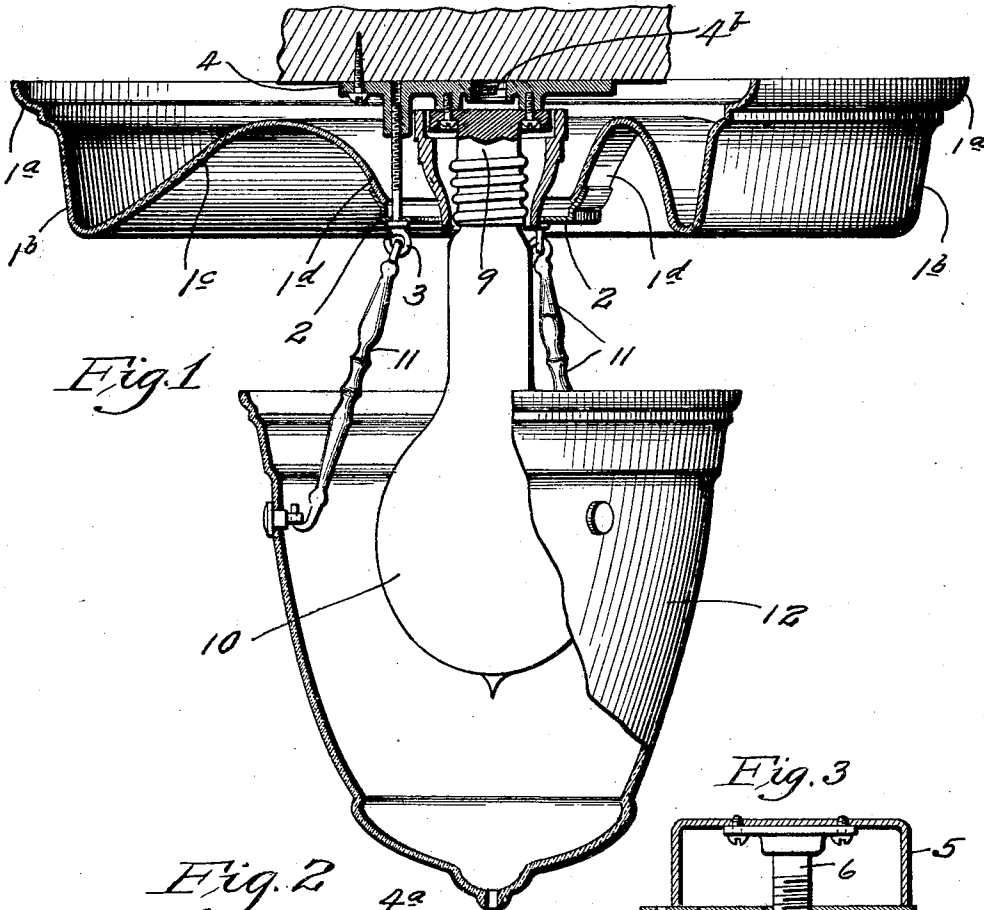
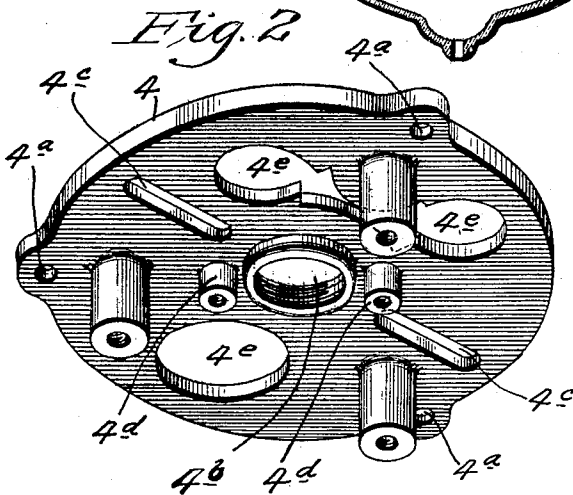
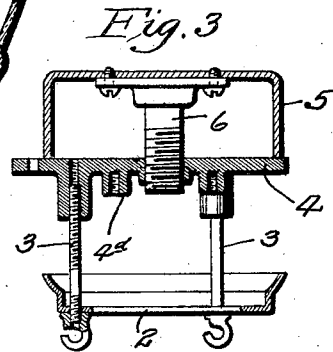
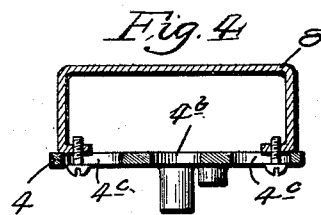


F. A. BAKULA.
ELECTRIC LAMP FIXTURE.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 18, 1917.

1,275,362.

Patented Aug. 13, 1918.



Inventor
Frank A. Bakula
By *J. M. Cornwall*, atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK A. BAKULA, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR TO GROSS CHANDELIER COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, A CORPORATION OF MISSOURI.

ELECTRIC-LAMP FIXTURE.

1,275,362.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 13, 1918.

Application filed August 18, 1917. Serial No. 186,995.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK A. BAKULA, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Electric-Lamp Fixtures, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view partly in elevation of my improved lighting fixture.

Fig. 2 is a detail view of the attaching plate.

Fig. 3 is a detail view of one means of attaching the fixture in position.

Fig. 4 is a similar view of a modified means of attaching the fixture in position.

This invention relates to a new and useful improvement in lighting fixtures, the principal objects being to provide a reflector of translucent glass whereby no shadows are cast on the ceiling and to provide an attaching plate which is universal in its application to various well known means of attaching a fixture of this description in position.

In the drawings 1 indicates a reflector preferably made of white translucent glass, said reflector consisting of a marginal flange 1^a adapted to rest against the wall of the ceiling when the fixture is applied directly to the ceiling, said marginal flange forming the terminus of a vertically disposed flange 1^b, the latter being connected to an upwardly curved wall 1^c forming the bottom wall of the reflector. This bottom wall extends downwardly at the central portion so as to provide angularly disposed supporting edges 1^d with which cooperate a flanged metallic ring 2. This ring 2 is secured by screw eyes 3 (preferably three in number) to an attaching plate 4, the details of which latter are shown in Fig. 2. This attaching plate is provided with various means of attachment susceptible of accommodation to different locations and means of securing the fixture in position.

As shown in Fig. 1, the fixture is secured directly to the ceiling by means of screws passing through the openings 4^a in the attaching plate. As shown in Fig. 3, 5 represents an ordinary knock-out box having a

stem 6 arranged therein which stem extends down through an opening 4^b in the attaching plate. This opening 4^b is screw threaded in order that the attaching plate may be readily positioned on the lower end of a vertically disposed rod or pipe when said plate is located a distance below the ceiling. As shown in Fig. 4, 8 indicates an ordinary knock-out box having an inwardly extending flange for receiving the screws which pass through slots 4^c in the attaching plate. The attaching plate is also provided with threaded bosses 4^d for the passage of screws and openings 4^e are also formed in the plate to permit the passage of fixture wires. By the various means of attachment provided by the plate 4, the reflector 1 is not only secured in position therein, but said reflector may be used directly against the ceiling or wall, or as a suspended fixture, the plate being supported by a chain or chains.

9 indicates a socket support secured to the plate 4 and provides means for the attachment of a lamp 10. 11 indicates rods supported by the lower ends of the screw eyes 3, said rods in turn supporting a globe or basket 12, (there being preferably three of such rods used), such globe or basket being made preferably of translucent white glass and of such shape as to reflect the rays of light from the lamp onto the underside of the reflector. It is estimated that translucent white glass of the proper thickness will transmit about sixty per cent. of the light rays and that forty per cent. of said rays will be reflected. Consequently, there will be no shadows cast on the ceiling by my improved fixture where it is used either as a direct ceiling light or as a suspended fixture.

I am aware, of course, that still other modifications and adaptations of my improved lighting fixture may be made without departing from the scope and spirit of what I claim to be my invention.

What I claim is:

1. In a fixture of the character described, the combination of a socket support adapted to receive a lighting element, a canopy supporting ring surrounding said support, threaded rods for supporting said ring from said support, a translucent canopy supported through which said threaded rods pass, bowl rods depending below said ring, and a trans-

lucent bowl supported by said bowl rods below the canopy, there being a space between said bowl and canopy.

2. In a fixture of the character described,
5 the combination of an attaching plate provided with openings, slots and bosses for the passage of attaching means, said plate having means for the reception of screw eyes, a
10 supporting ring secured in position by said screw eyes, an upwardly curved translucent reflector held in position by said supporting

ring, a lamp supported in position by said attaching plate, and a globe surrounding said lamp and supported by said screw eyes.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my
signature, in the presence of two witnesses,
this 16th day of August, 1917.

FRANK A. BAKULA.

Witnesses:

M. P. SMITH,
LAURA MEYER.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents,
Washington, D. C."