

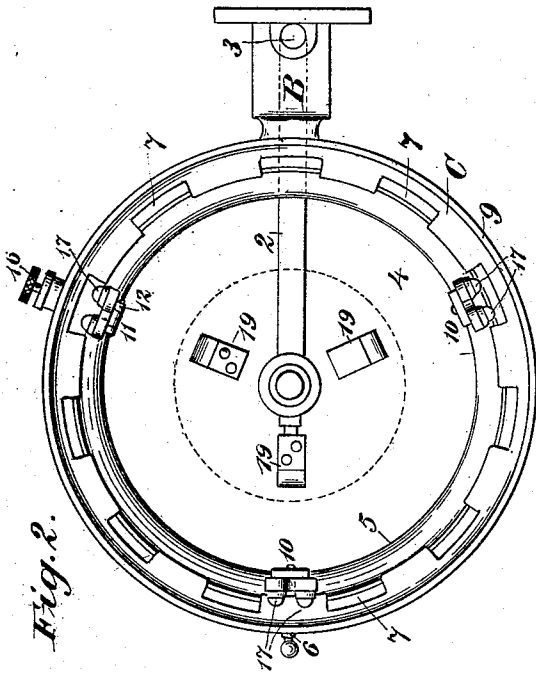
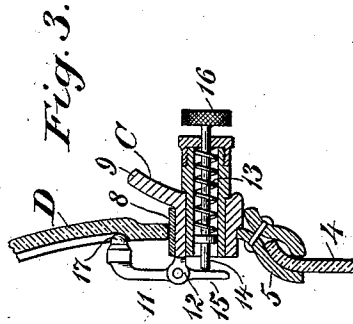
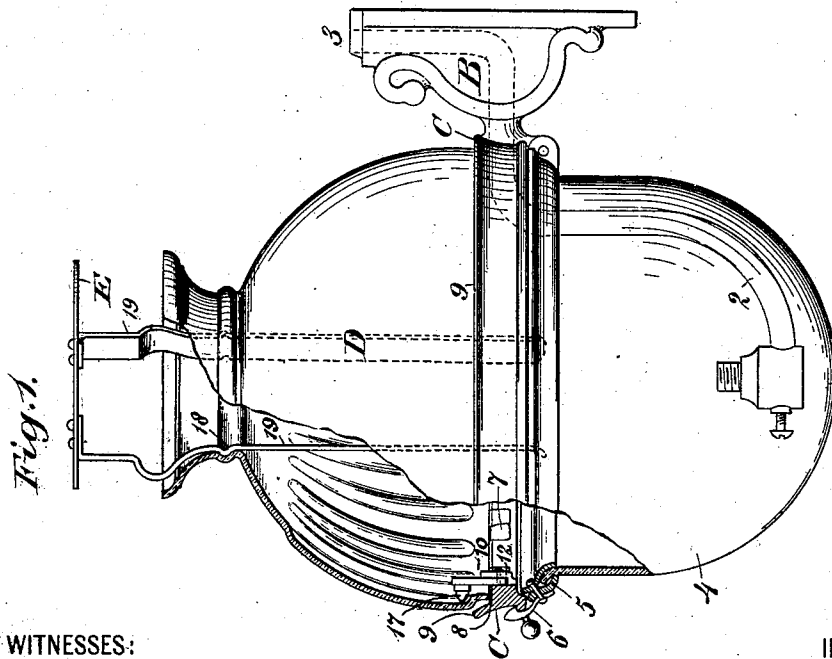
No. 715,885.

Patented Dec. 16, 1902.

W. J. SMART.
LAMP.

(Application filed Jan. 30, 1901.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER J. SMART, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO THE FIRM
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LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 715,885, dated December 16, 1902.

Application filed January 30, 1901. Serial No. 45,343. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER J. SMART, of the borough of Brooklyn, city and State of New York, have invented a certain new and
5 useful Improvement in Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a lamp construction particularly adapted for use under circumstances where it is desirable to have a
10 minimum of shadow cast by the lamp parts.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a lamp fulfilling this condition and in which the parts are readily accessible and removable, the lamp also possessing other desirable features more specifically pointed out
15 below.

In the drawings accompanying this specification a lamp embodying my invention is illustrated, and in these drawings—

20 Figure 1 is an elevational view, partially in section, of such a lamp. Fig. 2 is a plan view thereof, the shade being removed, but the deflector above and attached to the shade being indicated; and Fig. 3 is a section, on an enlarged scale, illustrating a detail.

Similar characters of reference designate corresponding parts in all figures.

In the present illustrated embodiment the features of this invention are shown in an application thereof to a bracket or side lamp
30 suitable for attachment to the side of a car, to a wall, partition, or the like; but it will be understood that the features embraced in the invention may be adapted to lamps generally.

35 The bracket of the lamp is designated by B. This is of any desired design and material and of a construction appropriate for the securing of the lamp in place. The lamp-shade support C is connected with this bracket, and in the present instance the gas-inlet pipe 2 passes downward from the bracket B, curving inward toward the center of the lamp and terminating in an upwardly-extending portion threaded or otherwise formed
45 for the attachment of a burner. (Not shown.) The gas-supply may be connected with the lamp at the bracket end of the gas-inlet pipe 2, as shown at 3.

The combustion-chamber may be formed
50 by the usual hemispherical glass envelop 4, whose rim-fixture 5 may be hinged to the shade-support C, while the envelop is held in place by the spring-catch 6.

The lamp-shade is designated by D and
55 rests upon the support C. A downward draft of air around the outer edge of the combustion-chamber is secured by making this support C of somewhat greater diameter than the greatest diameter of the shade D and providing in the platform or ledge with which the edge of the shade contacts a number of openings 7, communicating with the interior of the lamp. It is evident from this construction
60 that air which is supplied to the burner of the lamp for combustion passes thereto downwardly around the outside of the shade. Pieces 8, of non-conducting material, may be placed under the shade, where otherwise it would rest directly on the material of the support C.

Preferably the outer flange 9 of the support C will project sufficiently high to hide the joint between the edge of the shade and the support.

75 For the purpose of securing the shade in place upon the support C there are a number of holding points or keepers located around the support and each embodying a contacting portion and a supporting-arm. Three of such
80 10 10 11 are here shown, and they are preferably located on the inside of the shade D. One of these keepers—the keeper 11, for instance—is swiveled to a stationary part 12 on the support C to move toward and away from
85 the shade to enable the latter to be released when it is desired to remove the shade from the lamp. The contacting portion of this keeper is urged outwardly to clamp the shade in place by a spring 13. (See Fig. 3.) In
90 the construction shown this spring 13 serves to thrust inward a plunger 14 against the dependent or finger portion 15 of the keeper 11, serving for the manipulation of the keeper from the interior of the lamp, thereby forcing
95 the contacting portion thereof outward against the shade. The outer end of this plunger 14 is shown provided with a button

or pull 16, whereby the withdrawal of the plunger and the consequent release of the shade may be effected from the outside of the lamp. Preferably the contacting portion 17 of each keeper will consist of some yielding material to lessen the tendency to crack the shade by the strain thereon.

When a lamp having corrugated or fluted sides is used—like the one illustrated, for instance—it is held the steadiest and the most firmly if the holding points or keepers are situated approximately at the bottoms of the depressions or flutings. The distance around the shade from bottom to bottom of these flutings, however, does not in the commercial shades run alike. Hence it is advisable to have the construction such as to permit of a slight movement of one or more of these keepers to enable the same to adjust itself to the varying distance in question in different shades. For instance, one or more of the keepers may be swiveled to a fixture of the support C to better seat itself when a shade is put in place. These keepers may also be made double to span the distance from one depression to another, as shown, for greater security in holding.

A smoke and heat deflector E is held above the shade by means of a plurality of spring-fingers 19, which are provided each with an angular portion 18, coöperating with a reverse portion on the neck of the shade to hold the deflector in position. Below the neck these fingers 19 are extended to form an upper support for a chimney, (not shown,) which may be used with or without a lower gallery. (Not shown.)

Organized in the manner illustrated and described it is obvious that there are practically no lamp parts to obstruct the downward radiation of light. Hence virtually no shadows are cast by the lamp when in use.

Having described my invention, I claim—

1. An annular shade-support comprising a shade-supporting ledge having air-openings extending outwardly beyond the shade supported thereon and through the upper and lower surfaces of the ledge for the downflow of air exteriorly of the shade.

2. The combination with a shade-support of a number of keepers adapted to press outwardly against the inside of the shade when in position on the shade-support, one of the keepers being swiveled about an axis extending substantially radially to the shade.

3. The combination with a shade-support of a number of keepers adapted to press outwardly against the inside of the shade when in position on the shade-support, one of the keepers being swiveled about an axis extending substantially radially to the shade, and one keeper being spring-pressed toward the shade to clamp the same in position.

4. The combination with a shade-support, of a keeper swiveled thereto about an axis

disposed radially of the support to thereby permit the keeper to rock tangentially and having two contacting portions, both of which are adapted to contact with a shade on such support.

5. The combination with a shade-support, of a number of keepers swiveled thereto, one of said keepers being swiveled about an axis disposed radially of the support and having two contacting portions both of which are adapted to contact with a shade on such support, and another of said keepers being spring-pressed toward the shade to clamp the same in position.

6. A shade-support and a number of keepers swiveled thereto, one of said keepers being swiveled about an axis disposed radially of the support and having two contacting portions both of which are adapted to contact with a shade on such support, and another of said keepers having a finger portion for withdrawing the keeper from contact with the shade, combined with a pin or plunger impinging against said finger portion to thereby clamp the shade in place, and a spring for actuating the plunger, said plunger extending outwardly to the exterior of the lamp and being accessible therefrom for the purpose of withdrawing the plunger from the finger portion.

7. The combination with an annular shade-support upon which a lamp-shade is adapted to rest and having means for supporting a depending combustion-chamber envelop, of a keeper for the shade swiveled to such support interiorly thereof and having a finger portion, a pin or plunger impinging against said finger portion to thereby clamp the shade in place and a spring for actuating the plunger, said plunger extending outwardly to the exterior of the lamp and being accessible therefrom for the purpose of withdrawing the plunger from the finger portion.

8. The combination with an annular shade-support upon which a lamp-shade is adapted to rest and having means for supporting a depending combustion-chamber envelop, of a two-point keeper for the shade swiveled to such support interiorly thereof and having a finger portion, a pin or plunger impinging against said finger portion to thereby clamp the shade in place, and a spring for actuating the plunger, said plunger extending outwardly to the exterior of the lamp and being accessible therefrom for the purpose of withdrawing the plunger from the finger portion.

9. A smoke and heat deflector for a lamp having a shade with a corrugation in its upper portion, combined with spring-fingers secured to the deflector and each having a reversely-bent portion adapted to interlock with said corrugation and by resilience of the fingers firmly hold the deflector in place.

10. A smoke and heat deflector for a lamp having a shade with a corrugation in its up-

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per portion, combined with elongated spring-fingers secured to the deflector and extending downward into the lamp within which they are adapted to support a chimney, said fingers each having a reversely-bent portion adapted to interlock with said corrugation and by the resilience of the fingers firmly hold the deflector in place.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WALTER J. SMART.

Witnesses:

JAMES F. BRAGG,
HENRY M. SMITH.