Sept. 6, 1949. F. SCHWARTZ ET AL 2,481,355

LAMP CONSTRUCTION

Filed Feb. 15, 1946

Fig. 1.

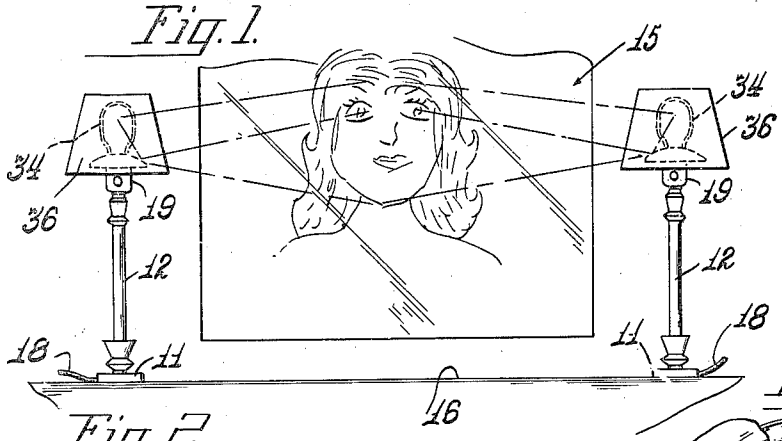


Fig. 2.

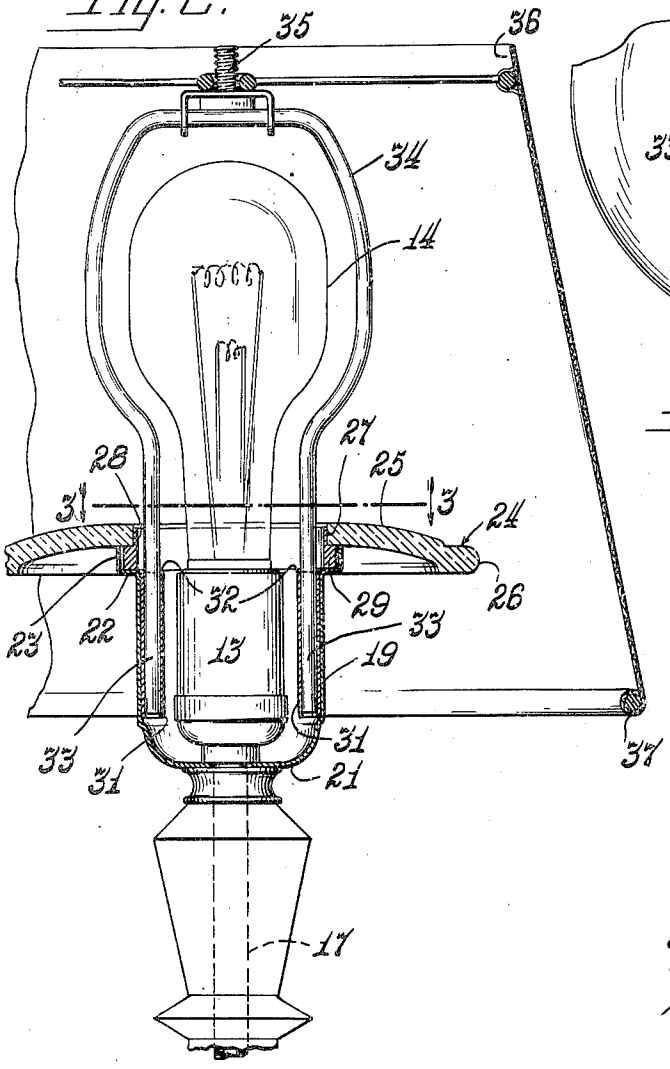


Fig. 3.

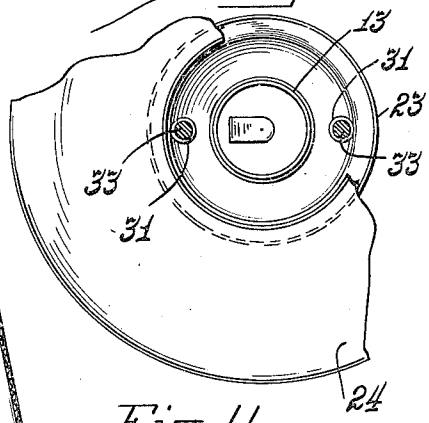
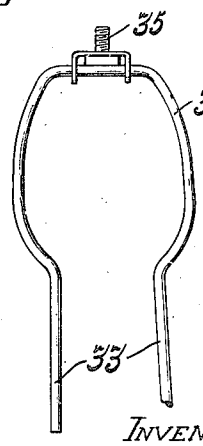


Fig. 4.



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LAMP CONSTRUCTION

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2 Claims. (Cl. 240—81)

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The invention relates to improvements in illumination and more particularly to the novel construction and arrangement of parts in a lamp structure.

Lamps of the kind embodying the features of the present invention generally are intended for use on vanities and dressers so as to illuminate the mirror and the face of a person properly positioned in front of said mirror. The present lamp is particularly designed to eliminate glare and to direct most of the light rays within a horizontal area at an elevation corresponding to the face level of a person of mean height seated or standing before the vanity or dresser mirror so as to provide the greatest illumination at the cheek level. It is, therefore, an object of the present invention to provide a lamp of the kind described with a pedestal or standard of sufficient height to locate the source of illumination thereon at a height relative to the object upon which the lamp is positioned so as to cause the light rays emitted therefrom to be directed for the greater part within a planar area corresponding to such height.

Table and vanity lamps of the kind having a harp embracing the light bulb therein for supporting a shade thereover, frequently are expensive to manufacture and difficult to assemble. It is therefore another object of the present invention to provide such a lamp with an easily removable harp which may be easily and quickly attached and firmly retained in place.

Another object of the invention is to provide a lamp of the kind disclosed with a diffusion and deflecting disk suitably shaped so as to direct light rays converging thereon upwardly and outwardly through a lamp shade supported thereabove.

Another object of the invention is to provide a lamp of the character described which may be easily and quickly disassembled so as to reduce its overall height and thereby enable such a lamp to be packed within a relatively small shipping container.

Another object of the invention is to provide a dresser or vanity lamp which is not expensive to manufacture but is easy to assemble and highly efficient in use.

Other and further objects of the present invention will be apparent from the following description and claims and are illustrated in the accompanying drawing which illustrates a preferred embodiment and the principles thereof and which is considered to be the best mode contemplated for applying that principle. Other embodiments of the invention embodying the same or equivalent principles may be used and structural changes may be made as desired by those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit of the present invention and the purview of the appended claims.

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In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a view illustrating a pair of lamps embodying features of the present invention mounted upon a dresser or vanity.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged longitudinal sectional detail view of a portion of one of the lamps shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional detail view taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a view showing the harp.

As best shown in the drawing, the lamp of the present invention is of a kind adapted to be arranged on a dresser or vanity and it includes a base 11 and a standard 12 having a conventional socket 13 at its upper end to receive a conventional electric light bulb 14. The standard 12 is of such height as to locate the light bulb 14 at a level corresponding to the cheek level of a person of mean average height standing or seated before the dresser or vanity on which the lamp is mounted. The location of the light bulb at this level is advantageous because the light rays emitted therefrom are directed for the greater part within an area corresponding to the cheek level of such person and to the image thereof in a mirror 15 or other reflecting surface associated with the dresser or vanity. The lamp also is constructed so as to facilitate deflection of light rays into the desired area with the minimum amount of the light rays being reflected upon the highly polished top surface 16 of the dresser or vanity.

As best shown in Fig. 2, the bulb socket 13 is firmly attached to the upper end of the usual tubing 17 extended through the standard 12 for conducting an electric conductor 18 to the socket. The socket 13 is suitably enclosed within a cup-shaped husk or cover 19 which, in the present instance, is suitably contracted at its bottom, as at 21, so as to be firmly secured to the standard 12 and it has the upper margin of its circular wall offset outwardly, to provide an annular internal shoulder 22, and then upwardly, as at 23, to provide a peripheral lip or margin.

The flange 22 and lip 23 provide a support upon which is mounted a light diffusing and deflecting translucent disk 24 which, in the present instance,

consists of a ring shaped member suitably dished and inverted so that its smooth upper surface 25 is inclined downwardly outwardly towards its peripheral edge 26. The disk 24 has a central opening 27 of a size corresponding substantially to the area of the open end of the husk 19, which opening receives snugly therein a circular flange 28 formed on an annulus 29 which projects downwardly into the dished bottom region of the disk 24. The annulus 29 has an outside diameter substantially corresponding to the inside diameter of the lip 23 so that when the disk 24 is mounted in place over the husk 19, the annulus 29 seats snugly within the lip 23 and rests firmly upon the annular shoulder 22. It is submitted that the disk 24 is mounted in such manner as to be easily mounted or removed and that when mounted it is firmly held in place against dislodgment.

The husk or socket cover 19 is provided with a pair of diametrically opposed tubular receptacle fittings 31 which are firmly secured, as by welding or soldering, to the inside surface of the cylindrical wall portion of said husk and are disposed to locate their open upper ends 32 substantially in the plane of the annular shoulder 22. The receptacles 31 are each adapted to receive one leg 33 of a substantially U-shaped harp 34 which is mounted for easy insertion and removal around the light bulb 14 carried by the socket 13. It should be observed at this time that the harp 34 is shaped to conform substantially to the contour of the light bulb 14 so as to thereby make it impossible for a light bulb having a contour materially different than that illustrated to be inserted in the socket 13.

It is submitted that the lamp structure of the instant disclosure is particularly designed to cause the greatest illumination within a selected area and that the illumination directed into such area be diffused or deflected so as to produce a soft light. As a consequence, the light bulb 14 preferably has two filaments, one of sufficient wattage to provide the necessary illumination under conditions of use and the other to provide a lesser amount of light when the lamps are to be used for general illumination. It is for this reason that the harp 34 is designed to prevent the substitution of larger or smaller light bulbs of more or less wattage so as to thereby insure maximum efficiency in the use of the lamp.

The harp 34 includes a stem 35 firmly secured on the medial portion thereof to provide a support for a lamp shade 36 of any conventional construction but preferably of sufficient depth to locate the lower edge 37 thereof below the plane of the peripheral margin 26 of the disk 24. This cooperative relationship established between the disk 24 and lamp shade 36 is such as will prevent direct light rays from striking the supporting surface 16. Such light rays as are directed downwardly from the light bulb 14 are deflected by the disk 24 upwardly and outwardly through the lamp shade 36 into the planular area intended for greatest illumination. Diffused light rays passing through the translucent disk 24 provide the minimum amount of illumination necessary for normal vision in the area below the area of greatest illumination.

Inadvertent or easy removal of the harp 34 from the husk or socket cover 19 is prevented by

initially forming the harp 34 with its leg portions 33 spread apart a distance greater than the distance between the diametrically opposed receptacles 31, as illustrated in Fig. 4, so that said leg portions must be squeezed or otherwise urged towards one another during initial insertion thereof into said receptacles. The inherent resiliency of the harp 34, tending to move the leg portions apart, will provide sufficient friction in the harp mounting to resist unintended movement of said harp outwardly from the receptacles 31.

Although a preferred form of construction has been illustrated in the accompanying drawing and described herein and the lamps have been shown as associated with an exemplary form of dresser or vanity, it should be understood that improved lamps may be employed in connection with other articles of furniture than that shown and that the structure thereof may embody a wide variety of modifications in detail construction without departing from the spirit of the invention or the scope of the appended claims.

We claim:

1. A lamp fixture comprising, in combination, a socket to receive a lamp bulb, a cup-like shell encompassing said socket, an annular external flange on the upper rim edge of said shell having a circumferential upstanding lip on its peripheral edge, an annulus seated on said flange, a shoulder formed on the upper surface of said annulus adapting the annulus to receive and support a light-diffusing disc, a pair of diametrically opposed tubular receptacles integral with said shell, and an inverted substantially U-shaped member having parallel leg portions removably received in said receptacle.

2. A lamp fixture comprising, in combination, a socket to receive a lamp bulb, a cup-like shell encompassing said socket, an annular external flange on the upper rim edge of said shell, an annulus seated on said flange, a shoulder formed on the upper surface of said annulus adapting the annulus to receive and support a light-diffusing disc, a pair of diametrically opposed tubular receptacles integral with said shell, and an inverted substantially U-shaped member having parallel leg portions removably received in said receptacle.

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