June 7, 1955 C. C. MOORE, JR 2,710,337

ATTACHMENT FOR CONVERTING OIL AND KEROSENE LAMPS

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Fig. 1.

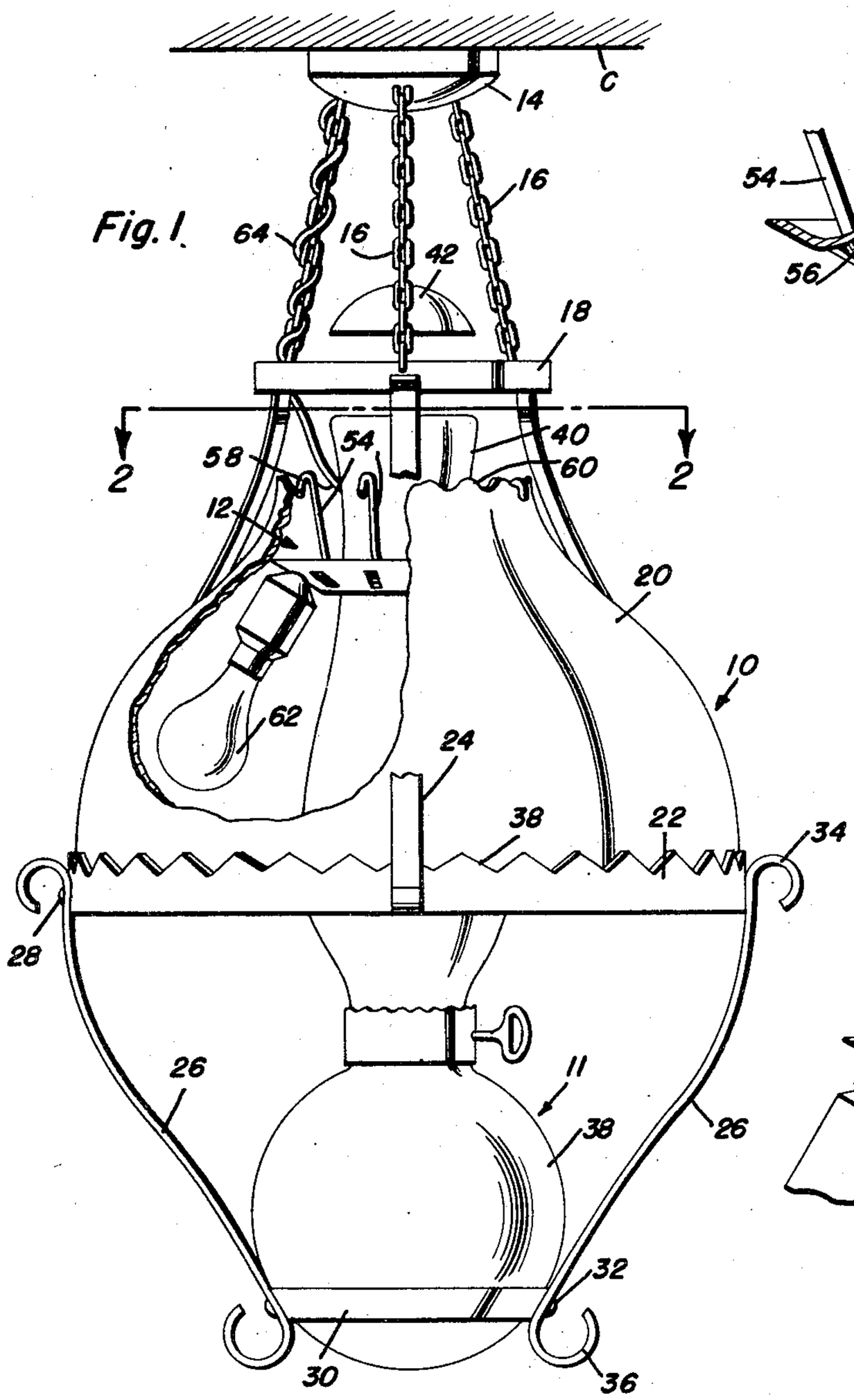


Fig. 4

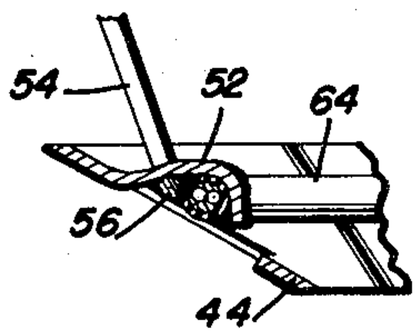


Fig. 6

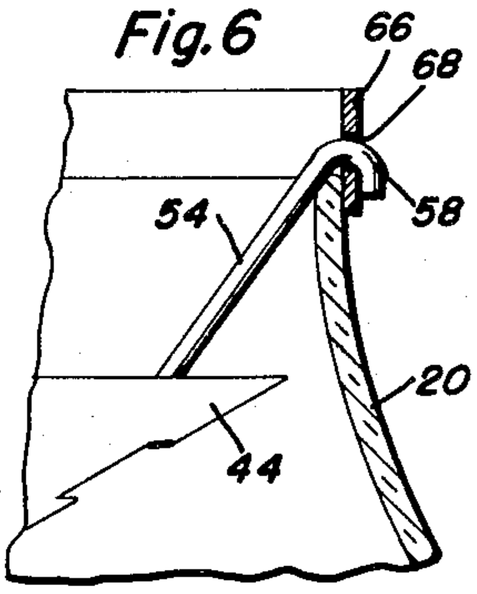
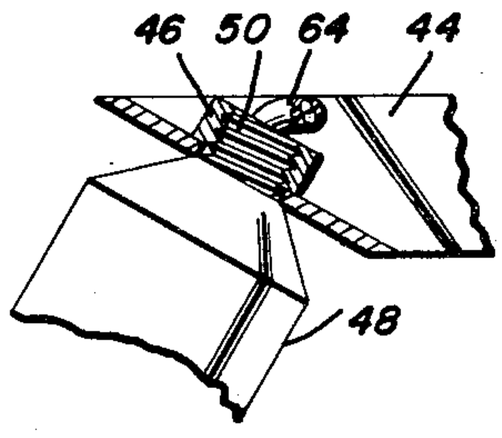


Fig. 5



Clay C. Moore, Jr.

INVENTOR.

BY Thomas A. O'Brien and Harvey B. Jacobson

Attorneys

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Fig. 2

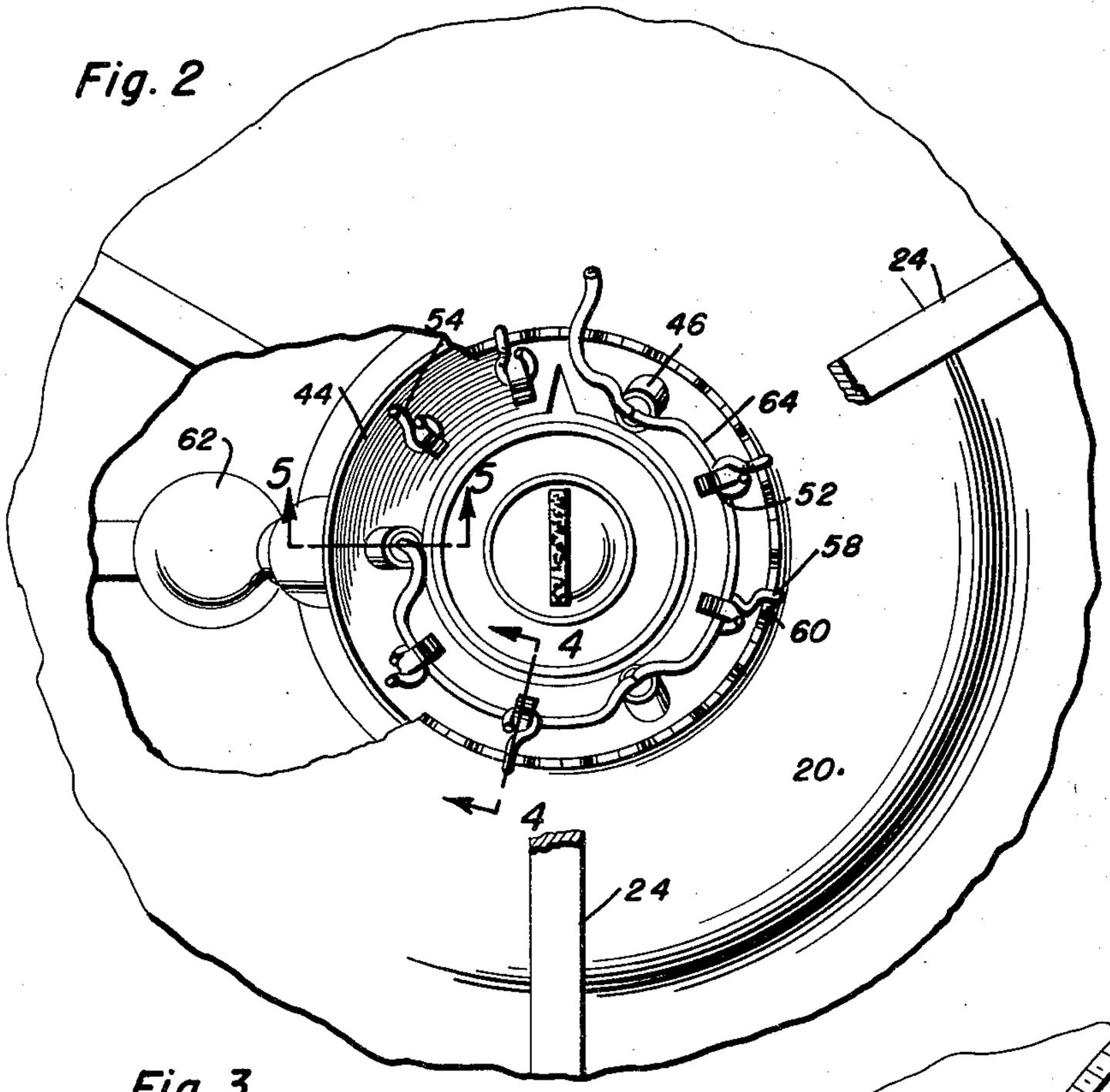


Fig. 3

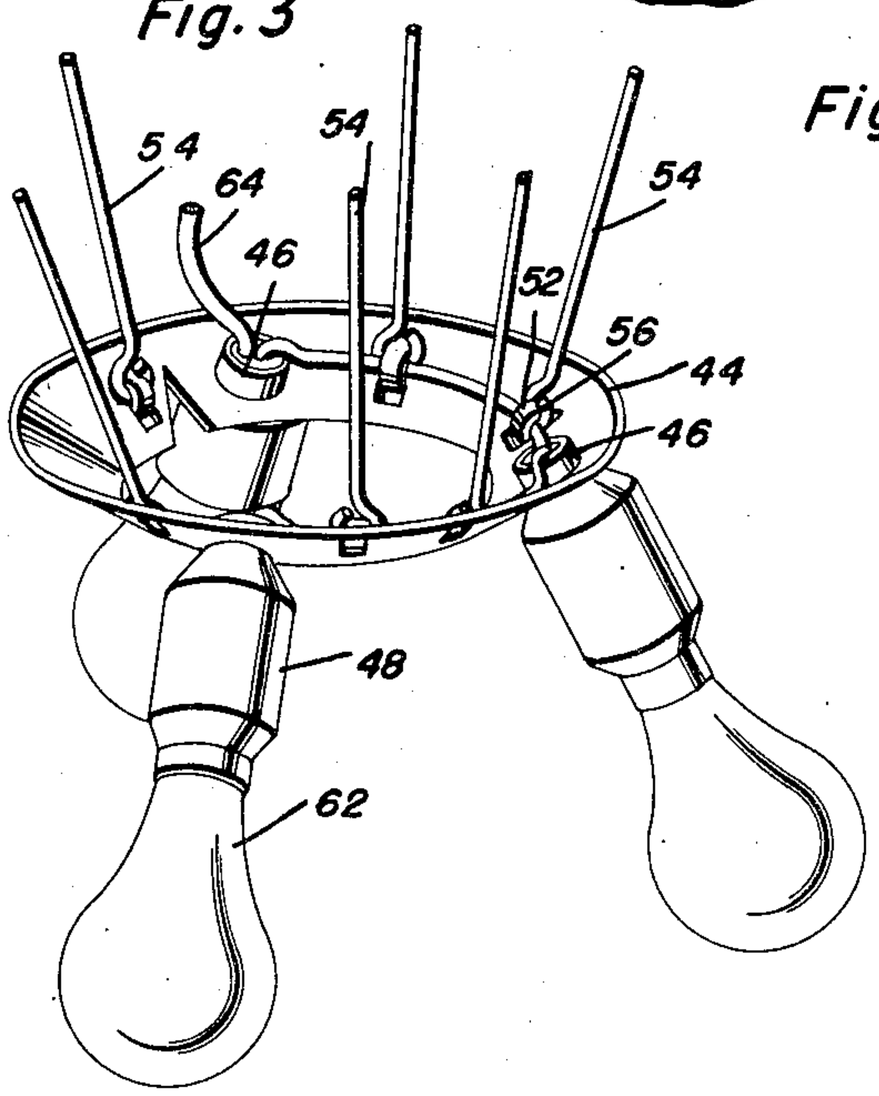
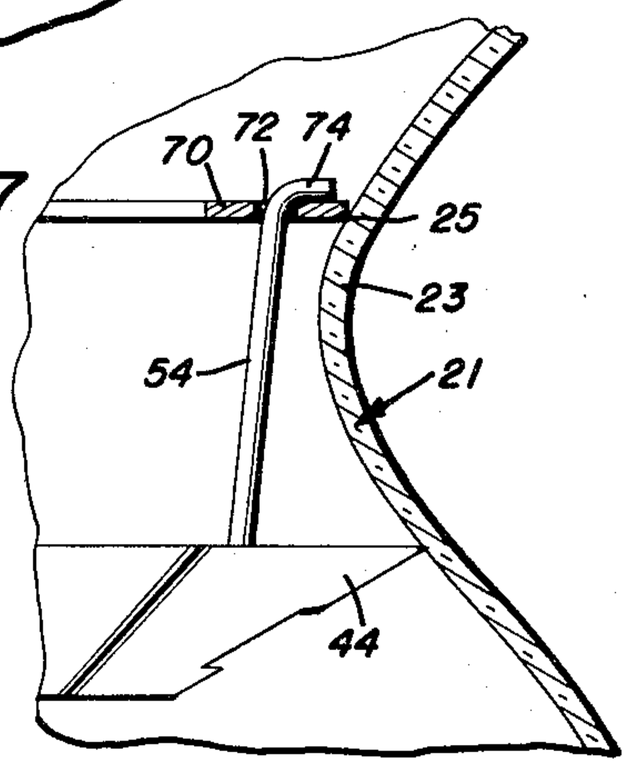


Fig. 7



Clay C. Moore, Jr.
INVENTOR.

BY Clarence A. O'Brien and Harvey B. Jacobson
Attorneys

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ATTACHMENT FOR CONVERTING OIL AND KEROSENE LAMPS

Clay C. Moore, Jr., Corpus Christi, Tex.

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2 Claims. (Cl. 240—37)

The present invention relates to improvements in lamps and more particularly to a converter which is adapted to be employed for converting oil lamps or the like for use with modern illuminating lamps.

An object of the present invention is to provide a lamp converter which can be employed for converting Victorian or antique lamps for use in combination with modern electrical lighting means.

A still further object of the present invention resides in the provision of a ring having a plurality of sockets therein for receiving electrical lamps, the ring being supported within the lamp shade of an antique lamp whereby modern illumination can be achieved in an antique lamp.

Still another object of the present invention resides in the novel means for supporting the lamp bulb receiving ring within the lamp shade.

Another object of the present invention resides in the provision of a plurality of hook elements pivotally connected to the supporting ring for the lamps, whereby the hooks can be engaged over the upper end of an antique lamp shade or within apertures formed in a ring supported by the lamp shade, whereby the modern illuminating means can be supported within the antique lamp for illuminating purposes.

Various other objects and advantages will become apparent from the detailed description to follow. The best forms in which I have contemplated applying my invention are clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a side elevational view of an antique lamp employing the lamp converter of the present invention, with parts broken away;

Figure 2 is a horizontal sectional view taken substantially along the plane of line 2—2 of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a detail perspective view of the lamp converter supporting a plurality of modern illuminating lamps;

Figure 4 is a vertical transverse sectional view taken substantially along the plane of line 4—4 of Figure 2;

Figure 5 is a vertical transverse sectional view taken substantially along the plane of line 5—5 of Figure 2;

Figure 6 is a vertical sectional view showing one form of ring employed for supporting the supporting hooks of the lamp converter; and,

Figure 7 is a view similar to Figure 6 but showing a modified form of supporting ring for the supporting hooks.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, wherein like numerals designate like parts throughout, the numeral 10 designates generally an antique lamp and supporting means, while the numeral 12 designates generally the lamp converter of the present invention.

The antique lamp 10 is comprised of a supporting plate 14 which is attached to a ceiling or the like, the plate 14 having a plurality of chains 16 connected thereto for supporting the upper ring 18. The lamp shade 20 has a lower ring 22 secured thereto, a plurality of supporting straps 24 being secured to the ring 22. The upper ends

of the supporting straps 24 are engaged with the upper ring 18 whereby the entire lamp shade 20 can be supported in relation to the ceiling C.

A plurality of secondary supporting straps 26 have their upper ends secured to the ring 22 by means of the rivets or pins 28 and their lower ends are interconnected by the supporting ring 30 which is similarly connected to the straps 26 by means of the rivets or pins 32. The hooked ends 34 and 36 of the straps 26 and the notched upper edge 38 of the ring 22 and the configuration of the lamp shade 20, as well as the supporting structure therefor, are shown to designate an antique lamp.

The oil or kerosene lamp 11 has its bulb 38 supported on the ring 30 with its chimney 40 disposed within the lamp shade 20. A shield 42 is supported in preselected relation to the upper end of the chimney 40 by means of studs interconnecting the shield 42 with the ring 18.

The lamp converter structure 12 is seen in Figures 1 through 3 as comprising a first and lower supporting ring 44 having a plurality of socket receiving cylinders 46 integrally formed therewith. Figure 5 shows the socket receiving cylinders 46 receiving a conventional socket 48. The end of the lamp socket 48 has a threaded extension 50 threadably engaged within the cylinder 46.

The ring 44 is of truncated conical form whereby the socket 48 extends outwardly from the common point for a purpose to be more fully described hereinafter.

The ring 44 is also provided with a plurality of hook-like members 52 which are formed by striking slots in the ring 44. A plurality of hook elements 54 have their lower hook ends 56 interconnected with the hook members 52. The upper ends of the hook elements 54 are bent downwardly at 58 for engagement with the upper edge 60 of the lamp shade 20. Thus, the converter 12 can be disposed in the antique lamp 10 with the ring 44 encircling the chimney 40 of the kerosene lamp 11. A plurality of conventional illuminating lamps 62 can be inserted in the sockets 44, their positioning adapted to encircle the chimney 40 and also to underlie the lamp shade 20, thereby to be effectively concealed.

An electrical cord 64 extends from the attaching plate 14 around one of the chains 16 for interconnection with the several sockets 48. Intermediate portions of the conductor 64 are passed beneath the hook members 52 of the ring 44 for retaining purposes.

Looking now at Figure 6, a modified form arrangement will be seen as comprising a cylindrical ring 66 having a plurality of openings 68 formed therein for receiving the upper hook ends 58 of the supporting elements 54. The ring 66 is adapted to be engaged over the upper edge of a lamp shade such as the shade 20 of Figure 1. Thus, the ring 44 will be supported by the ring 66 which distributes the weight along the entire upper edge of the shade 20, rather than at preselected portions as in the arrangement shown in Figure 1.

A second form of supporting ring is shown in Figure 7 as comprising a flat circular ring 70 having a plurality of openings 72 formed thereto for receiving the upper ends 74 of the supporting elements 54. In this arrangement, the upper end 74 of the supporting elements 54 are merely angulated for engagement with the upper surface of the ring 70, the lower ends of the supporting elements 54 being as in the previous form.

This form of supporting ring is particularly adapted for use in combination with lamp shades of the form designated by the numeral 21, wherein a reduced diameter portion is provided at 23. Thus, the ring 70 will be supported on the inner surface of the shade 21 at 25.

In view of the foregoing, it is believed that a lamp converter has been provided which will accomplish all of the objects hereinabove set forth. It is further believed that with the lamp converter of the present invention,

antique lamps can be modernized substantially without changing their appearance.

Having described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. In combination with a flame lamp including a chimney and a shade surrounding the upper portion of said chimney, an attachment converting said lamp to an electric lamp, said attachment comprising a frusto-conical ring fitting over said chimney and being disposed within said lamp shade, said ring having a plurality of circumferentially spaced sockets thereon for receiving electric lights, a plurality of circumferentially spaced hooks struck from the inner surface of said ring, a plurality of rods having eyes at their lower ends pivotally receiving said hooks, an annular band surrounding the upper end of said lamp shade having a plurality of circumferentially spaced apertures therein, the upper ends of said rods being hooked and received in said band apertures.

2. The combination of claim 1 including conductors extending from said sockets, said conductors having portions thereof overlying the inner surface of said ring and being received under said hooks.

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