

Aug. 27, 1963

K. M. MOORE

3,101,908

ELECTRIC LIGHTING FIXTURE AND GLOBE SUPPORT

Filed Aug. 2, 1961

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

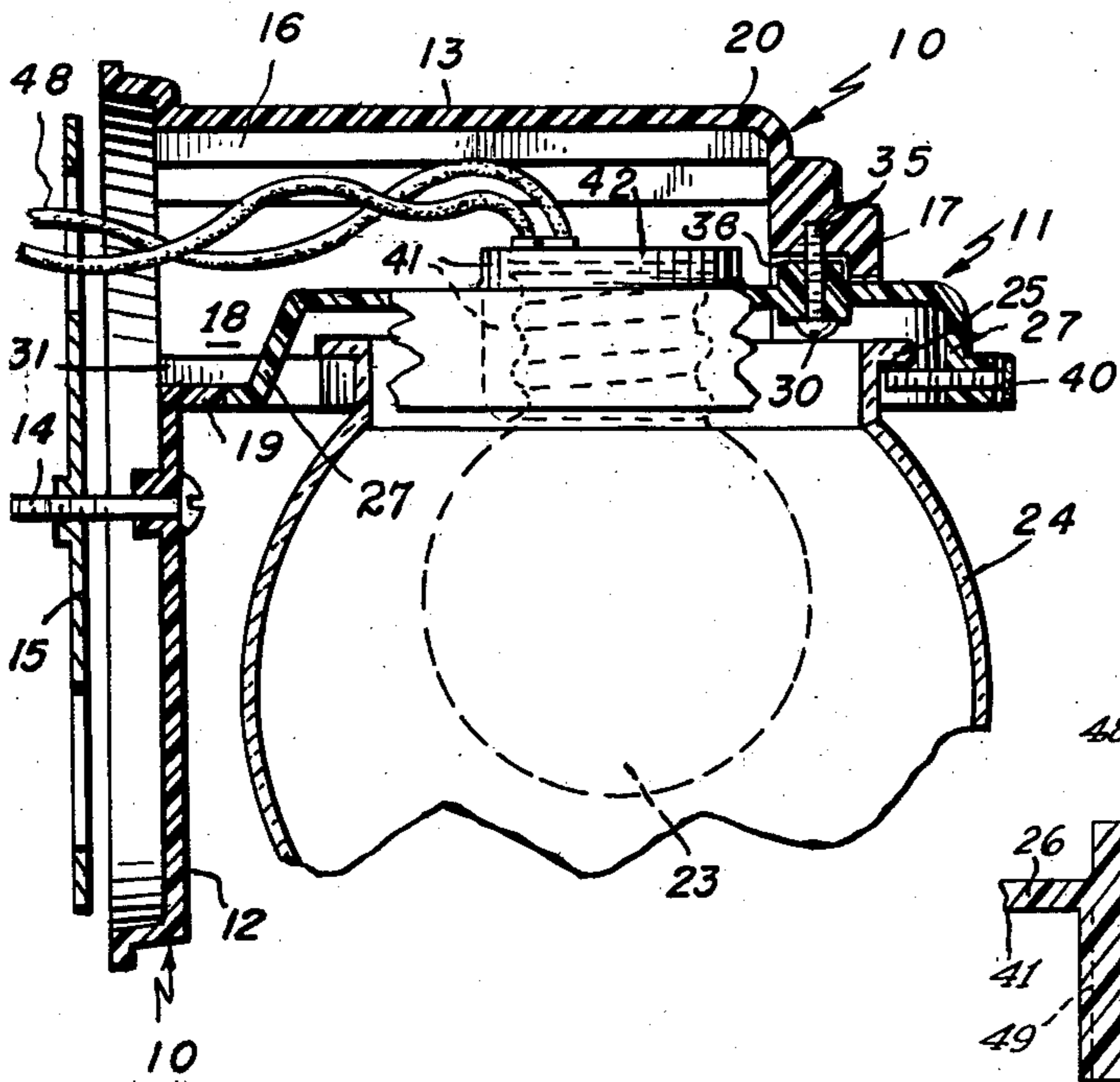


FIG. 1

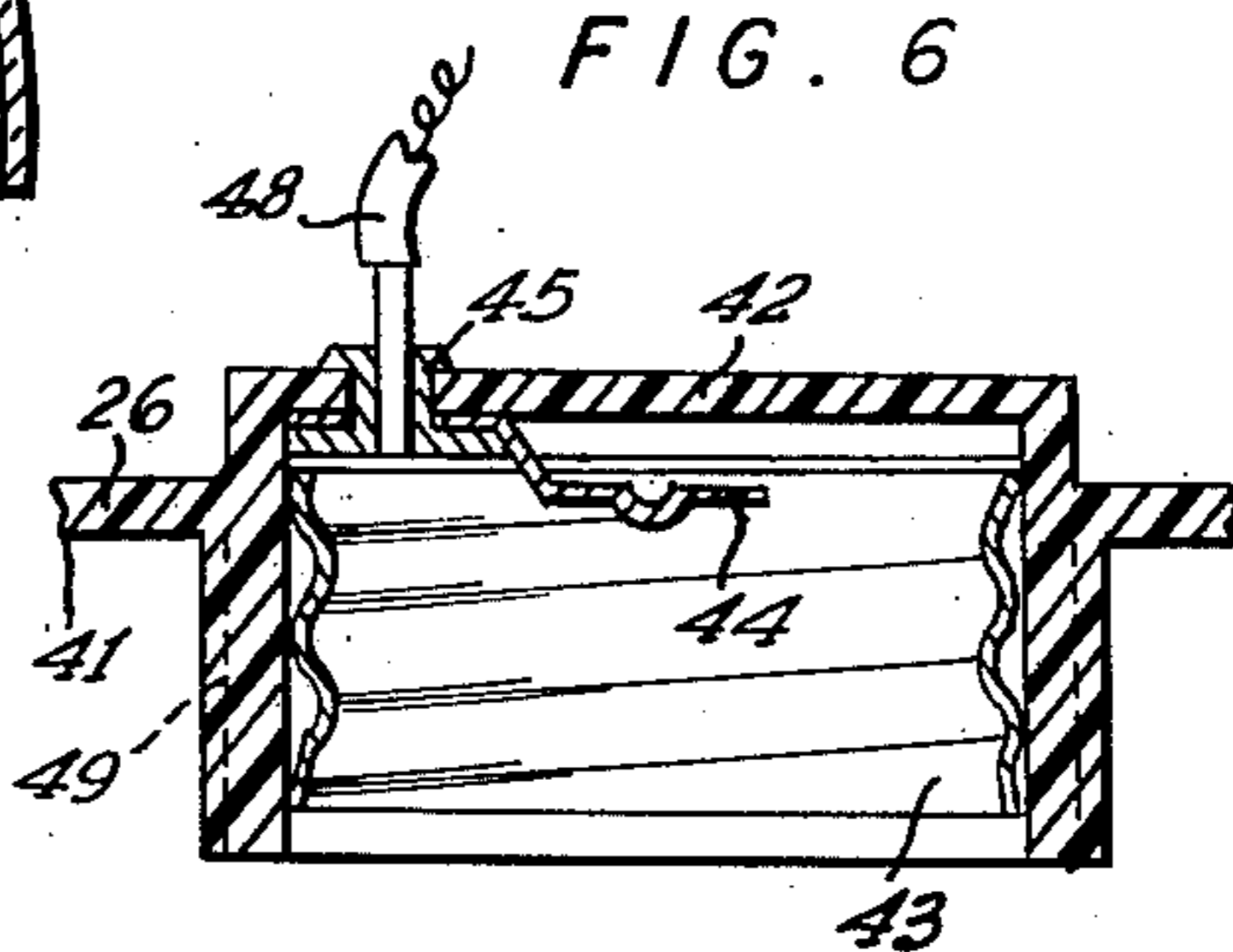


FIG. 6

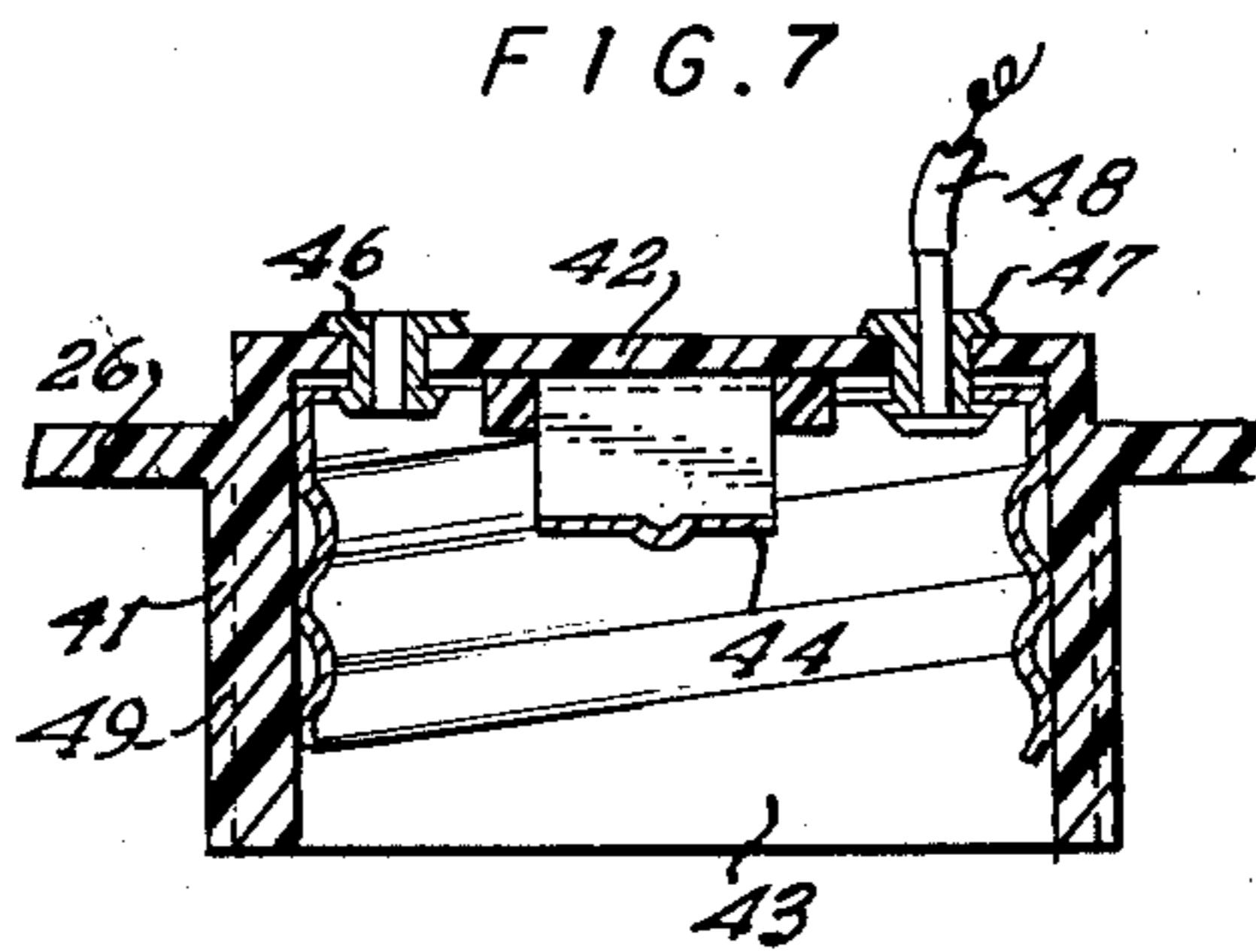


FIG. 7

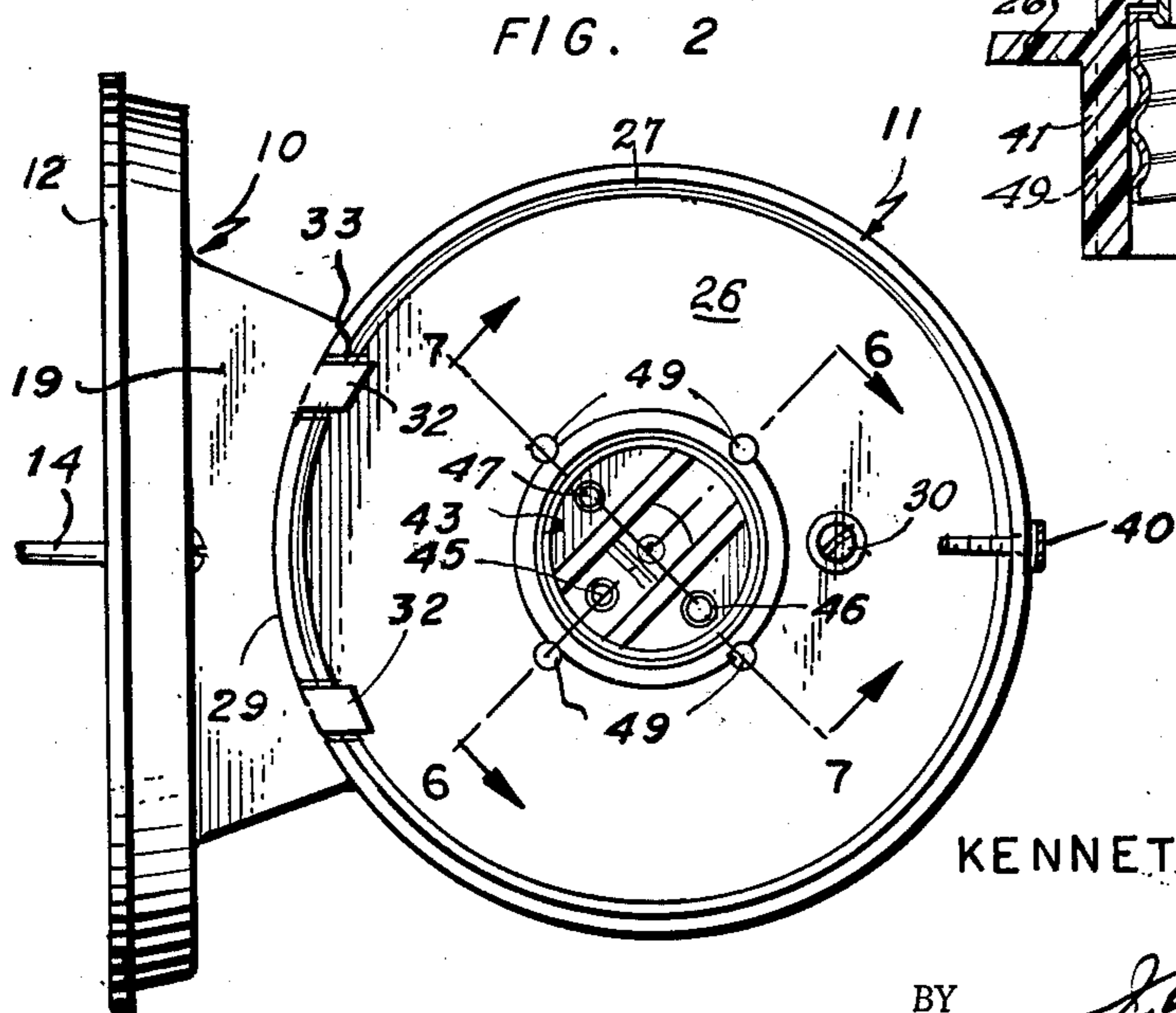


FIG. 2

INVENTOR

KENNETH M. MOORE

BY

J. A. Kriebner

ATTORNEY

1

3,101,908 ELECTRIC LIGHTING FIXTURE AND GLOBE SUPPORT

Kenneth M. Moore, Parkersburg, W. Va., assignor to
Union Insulating Company, Parkersburg, W. Va., a
corporation of West Virginia

Filed Aug. 2, 1961, Ser. No. 128,786

8 Claims. (Cl. 240-73)

This invention relates to electric lighting fixtures of the type having a mounting bracket containing a socket for a lamp and a removable shade for the latter, the invention being particularly suitable for fixtures of the side wall type.

The invention contemplates a lighting fixture bracket composed preferably of two sections, one section providing a mounting base and the other section having a lamp socket and a globe or shade receiving means, the two sections having interengaged parts so that the sections may be held assembled by a single screw or other fastener, some portion of the interengaged parts being adapted to coact with the bead on the neck of the shade in order that the latter may be held on the bracket by a single screw.

One object of the invention is to provide an improved lighting fixture composed of only two sections which have interlocking parts so that when the sections are assembled only one screw rivet or similar fastener will be necessary to provide a sturdy assembly.

Another object is to provide on the rear or base section of the fixture a projection or projections adapted to not only hold one side of the socket and globe carrying section but also to coact with the bead or groove on the neck of the globe and thus help in holding the globe so that only one globe screw will be needed.

Another object is to provide a fixture of this character which will effect savings both in materials and in assembly time, since the two sections may be molded of phenolic resin or similar insulating plastic material, are quickly and easily assembled and are securely fastened together by the use of a single fastening screw.

With the above and other objects and advantages in view, the invention resides in the novel combinations and arrangements of parts and the novel features of construction hereinafter described and claimed, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings which show the present preferred embodiment of the invention.

In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is a vertical sectional view through a wall fixture and a portion of a globe mounted thereon, parts being in elevation and parts broken away;

FIG. 2 is a bottom view of the fixture, the globe being omitted;

FIG. 3 is a bottom view of the main or base section of the fixture;

FIG. 4 is a rear view of the base section;

FIG. 5 is a top view of the lamp and globe carrying section;

FIGS. 6 and 7 are detail sectional views taken on the lines 6-6 and 7-7 respectively in FIG. 2, on an enlarged scale.

Referring more in detail to the drawings, the numerals 10 and 11 denote the two sections of the fixture, each of which is preferably molded in one piece from a moldable plastic insulating material such as phenolic resin. The main or base section 10 is of generally right angular shape when viewed from the side and comprises a preferably circular attaching portion or plate 12 and a bracket arm 13 projecting outwardly from the plate to one side of the center of the latter. The mounting plate 12 may be fastened against a wall or ceiling in any suitable manner

2

but as shown there is a centrally positioned screw 14 threaded into a hole at the center of a slotted cross bar 15.

The arm 13 is formed with a passageway 16 for electric conductors but as shown it is hollow with its inner end opening through the plate 12 and its outer end 17 is closed. Viewed from the top the arm 13 is outwardly tapered and it comprises forwardly converging upright side walls 18 with reduced outer portions, a short flat bottom wall 19 connecting the inner portions of the side walls, the end wall 17 and a top wall 20 which may be stepped or ribbed as shown to make the bracket more attractive in appearance. The passageway or chamber 16 in the arm 13 also opens through the bottom face of the arm and that opening is closed by the other section 11 of the fixture.

The preferably removable section 11 is adapted to carry an electric lamp 23, shown in dotted lines, and a surrounding light diffusing globe or shade 24 which may be of any desired shape but has the usual reduced annular neck with a peripheral groove or bead 25. The section 11 comprises a pan-shaped body with a preferably flat and circular top wall 26 surrounded by a circular depending side wall or rim 27 of a size to receive the neck of the globe, as shown in FIG. 1. The bottom edges of the side walls 18 are cut away from the front end wall 17 to a point adjacent the short bottom wall 19 to receive the major portion of the section 11; and the upper surface of the top wall 26 of that section abuts those bottom edges while, as shown, a portion of the circular rim 27 abuts the arcuate front edge 29 of the bottom wall 19 of the bracket, as will be seen upon reference to FIGS. 1 and 2.

In order that a single screw, rivet or similar fastener 30 at the outer portion of the hollow arm 13 may be used to hold the sections 10 and 11 assembled, an interengaging connection between the two sections is provided at their inner or rear portions. That connection may take various forms but comprises one or more projections on the bottom wall 19 to at least underlie some portion of the rim 27. As shown there are two upstanding ribs 31 formed on the top of the wall 19 in laterally spaced relation and extending in a forward and rearward direction, the outer projecting ends 32 of the ribs extending through spaced notches 33 formed in the lower edge of the rim or wall 27. The projection or projections 32 are disposed at the side of the section 11 opposite the location of the screw 30 which passes upwardly through a hole 34 formed in the top wall 26 and is engaged in an internally screw threaded hole 35 formed in the bottom of the thickened outer end 17 of the arm 13 of the bracket. To strengthen the hole 35 the inner or rear side of the end wall 17 is formed with an upright enlargement or rib, as seen in FIG. 4. The threaded hole 35 is preferably molded in accordance with the disclosure in the Baxter et al. Patent 2,775,916, January 1, 1957. To further strengthen the connection of the two sections 10 and 11, the screw 30 extends through an upwardly projecting circular boss 36 formed on the top of the wall 26 and adapted to seat in a similarly shaped socket 37 in the bottom of the end wall 17 concentric with the threaded hole 35. In assembling the two sections the pan-like section 11 is tilted to engage the tongues or projections 32 in the notches 33 and the outer portion of that section is then swung upwardly against the bottom edges of the side walls 18 so that the boss 36 enters the socket 37. A screw, rivet or similar fastening may then be inserted and tightened to hold the sections interlocked and provide a sturdy assembly.

As previously noted, projections 32 also coact with one or more screws in holding the globe 24 on the section 11, a single screw 40 being preferably used. To accomplish that additional function the projections 32 are made

3

sufficiently long to extend into the groove in the neck of the globe and engage under the bead 25, as shown in FIG. 1. The screw 40 is threaded in a hole formed in the rim 27 at a point substantially diametrically opposite the projection or projections 32, and its end projects under the bead 25. By thus using the projections it is only necessary to provide one screw 40 to hold the globe and one fastener 30 to hold the fixture assembled.

Molded at the center of the top wall 26 of the section 11 is the body 41 of an electric light socket to receive the screw threaded plug of the lamp 23. This socket is a cylindrical upright shell molded integrally with the wall 26 and has a top 42 which projects slightly above the top of that wall. The lamp socket is of the usual construction as seen in FIGS. 6 and 7. It comprises the usual internally threaded metal shell 43 and the metal center contact plate 44. Positioned in the top wall 42 are three metal eyelets 45, 46 and 47. The eyelet 45 fastens the center contact 44 and in its top may be soldered one of the electrical conductors. The contact 44 is a generally rectangular strip of metal set in a channel in a thickened portion of the wall 42. The other two eyelets 46 and 47 extend through the spaced top portions of the metal shell 43 to fasten it. In one of the eyelets 46, 47 may be soldered the other electrical conductor. These conductors 48 extend through the chamber or passage-way 16 in the arm 13. The plastic insulating body portion 41 of the socket may be reenforced or strengthened by upright ribs 49 molded on its outer surface below the wall 26.

From the foregoing, taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, it will be seen that novel and advantageous provision has been made for carrying out the objects of the invention, and while preferences have been disclosed, attention is invited to the possibility of making variations within the scope of the invention as claimed.

I claim:

1. An electric lighting fixture comprising a base section having an attaching portion and an integral arm projecting outwardly from said attaching portion, said arm being hollow and having a top wall, a closed outer end wall, side walls with reduced outer portions and a short bottom wall connecting the inner portions of the side walls, said end and bottom walls and the reduced portions of said side walls providing said arm with a downwardly facing opening, a lamp-carrying section closing said opening, the last mentioned section comprising a top wall and a depending annular rim of a size to receive the neck of a globe or shade, the last mentioned top wall abutting the lower edges of the reduced portions of said side walls and the bottom of said end wall of the arm, the lower edge of said rim being disposed substantially in the plane of said bottom wall, a lamp socket disposed centrally in said top wall, interengaged parts on said bottom wall of the arm and the inner portion of said rim to support the inner portion of said lamp-carrying section, and means fastening the outer portion of said lamp-carrying section to the outer portion of said arm to support the outer portion of said lamp-carrying section.

2. The lighting fixture of claim 1 in which said interengaged parts comprises at least one projection on said bottom wall to enter a notch in said rim and underlie and support an inner portion of said lamp-carrying section.

3. The lighting fixture of claim 2 in which said fastening means for the outer portion of said lamp-carrying section comprises at least one fastening element connecting the outer portion of the top wall of the last mentioned section to said outer end wall of the arm.

4. The lighting fixture of claim 1 in which said fastening means for the outer portion of said lamp-carrying section comprises a single screw threaded fastener passed through an opening in said top wall of the last men-

4

tioned section and into a screw threaded opening in the bottom of said end wall of the arm.

5. The lighting fixture of claim 4 in which the bottom of the end wall of said arm has a socket concentric with its screw threaded opening, and there is on the upper side of said top wall of the lamp-carrying section a boss through which said fastener projects and which is adapted to fit in said socket.

6. The lighting fixture of claim 1 in which said interengaged parts comprises at least one projection on said bottom wall to extend under and support the inner portion of said lamp-carrying section, said projection being extended beyond the adjacent portion of said rim and being of a length to engage and support one side of the neck of a globe disposed in said rim, and a single fastener element mounted on the outer portion of said rim at a point substantially diametrically opposite said projection and engageable with the neck of a globe disposed in said rim to coact with said projection in supporting the other side of the globe on the fixture.

7. In an electric lighting fixture, the combination of a mounting base section having a hollow portion with a lower edge defining a downwardly directed opening, an inverted pan-shaped section closing said opening and of a size to receive the neck of a globe or shade, at least one rigid projection formed integrally with said base section and projecting inwardly of said pan-shaped section to underlie and support one side of said pan-shaped section, means rigidly fastening the other side of said pan-shaped section to said base section, said projection extending into said pan-shaped section a sufficient distance to engage the neck of a globe or shade to support one side of it in such section, and a single fastener element located on said pan-shaped section at a point substantially opposite said projection and engageable with the neck of a shade or globe to support the other side of the latter, whereby said projection will not only assist in supporting said pan-shaped section, but in connection with said single fastener element will also support the globe or shade.

8. In an electric lighting fixture, the combination of a base section for mounting the fixture on a support and having a hollow portion with a lower edge defining a substantially circular downwardly directed opening, a lamp-carrying section on said base section and comprising a generally circular member closing said opening, a lamp socket depending from the central portion of said member, a substantially annular rim extending downwardly from said member and surrounding said socket, at least one rigid projection carried by said base section and underlying a portion of said rim to support one side of said member, such projection being extended beyond the adjacent portion of the rim and having sufficient length to engage the bead on the neck portion of a globe or shade positioned within said rim and thereby support one side of the globe or shade, fastening means rigidly connecting the other side of said member to said base section and located at a point substantially diametrically opposite said projection, and a single fastener element carried by said rim at a point substantially diametrically opposite said projection and engageable with the bead on the neck of a globe or shade disposed in said rim to support the other side of such globe or shade.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

1,037,779	Kusebauch	Sept. 3, 1912
1,393,075	Boyton et al.	Oct. 11, 1921
1,655,404	Bassett	Jan. 10, 1928
1,931,343	Cook et al.	Oct. 17, 1933
2,958,764	Jones	Nov. 1, 1960