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(54) **Wall light fitting**

Wandleuchtenbefestigung

Fixation pour applique

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Description

[0001] The present invention concerns a wall light fitting, more particularly a wall light fitting which mainly consists of a basic element and a shade.

[0002] In particular, the basic element consists of a foot with a lamp holder and electric cables which extend from the lamp holder past the foot, in many cases through an opening in the foot.

[0003] Lamp fittings are for example known from EP 0.907.865 and DE 827.681.

[0004] It is known that such a wall light fitting is generally fixed against a wall by first fixing the foot of the basic element against the wall, for example by means of screws, and by subsequently connecting the electric cables to the live wires of the mains, and by finally fixing the shade on said basic element, for example by means of screws, hooks or the like.

[0005] The problem is that the shade must be held at the height of the basic element until the connection between the shade and the basic element is completed.

[0006] As a result, fitting the shade is made considerably more difficult, especially if the shade is heavy. Also, two persons are often required, whereby usually neither of both can take an ideal position under the fastening point, especially when the height of the fastening point requires the use of a ladder or the like.

[0007] These time-consuming operations have to be repeated each time the lamp concerned has to be replaced.

[0008] Replacing a lamp is usually done by the end-user himself, who often has to perform this task all alone without being optimally equipped, as a result of which the above-mentioned disadvantages are all the worse.

[0009] Finally, when the wall light fitting is designed to be used outside, the presence of connecting elements such as screws, hooks or the like may lead to oxidation and/or water seeping in in the wall light fitting.

[0010] The present invention aims a wall light fitting which excludes the above-mentioned and other disadvantages.

[0011] To this aim, the wall light fitting mainly consists of a basic element and a shade, whereby the basic element at least consists of a foot, provided with a bearing face to fix it against a wall, and of a protruding part provided upon it whereby, when the wall light fitting is mounted, the protruding part is directed slantingly upward, whereas the shade is provided with a predominantly duct-shaped passage at its lower end, whose shape and inside dimensions of the cross section mainly correspond to the shape and the outside dimensions of the largest cross section of the protruding part, in order to make sure that the shade can be pushed on the protruding part and wherein the shade is provided with a slantingly directed flat edge on one far end, provided at an angle which is identical to the one formed between the foot and the protruding part of the basic element.

[0012] The shade can be pushed over the protruding

part and is kept in place thanks to the gravitational pull.

[0013] According to a first preferred embodiment, the protruding part is tubular.

[0014] The advantage of this characteristic is that such a protruding part can be made in a simple manner, and can make contact with the duct-shaped passage in the shade over its entire length.

[0015] According to another preferred embodiment, the shade is provided with a flat edge on the above-mentioned lower end which, when the wall light fitting is mounted, is parallel to the bearing face of the foot.

[0016] More particularly, the flat edge is slantingly directed in relation to the axis of the duct-shaped passage, namely at the same angle as the one formed between the wall and the tubular part.

[0017] According to a special preferred embodiment, the flat edge is provided with a recess whose inside dimensions are at least as large as the outside dimensions of the foot.

[0018] The advantage of this preferred embodiment is that the shade can be pushed over the protruding part until the flat edge fits against the wall and hides the basic element entirely.

[0019] According to another preferred embodiment, the shape and dimensions of the foot are such that, when the wall light fitting is mounted, said foot is embedded in the above-mentioned duct-shaped passage.

[0020] This is the case, for example, when the contour line of the foot is situated entirely within the extension of the tubular part.

The advantage which is thus obtained is that the duct-shaped passage can be pushed over the protruding part and over the foot.

[0021] Thus, it is no longer necessary to provide a recess in which the foot fits. Moreover it is prevented that, in the case of outdoor applications, possible moisture running down from the wall nestles between the foot and the shade, as a result of which oxidation, expansion, cracks due to frost and the like can be prevented, depending on what material is used.

[0022] In order to better explain the characteristics of the invention, the following preferred embodiment is described as an example only without being limitative in any way, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

figure 1 represents a view in perspective of a wall light fitting according to the invention;

figure 2 represents the wall light fitting according to figure 1 when disassembled;

figure 3 represents a view according to arrow F3 in figure 2 to a larger scale;

figure 4 represents a section according to line IV-IV in figure 2 to a larger scale;

figure 5 represents a section according to line V-V in figure 4.

[0023] The wall light fitting 1 according to the invention

mainly consists of a basic element 2 and a shade 3.

[0024] The basic element 2 in this case mainly consists of a protruding part 4 with a circular cross section from which, in the longitudinal direction, a part of the casing has been removed and one far end of which has been cut slantwise, such that an elliptic intersecting line is formed there.

[0025] At the same far end, on the protruding part 4, is provided a foot 5 which is formed in particular of a flat plate whose contour line corresponds to the above-mentioned elliptic intersecting line, as represented in greater detail in figures 3, 4 and 5.

[0026] Near the centre of the foot 5 is provided an opening 6 and on the axis, formed by the large base of the foot 5 and on either side of the opening 6, is provided a passage 7.

[0027] The other far end of the protruding part 4 is cut off crosswise and is internally provided with two longitudinally directed protrusions 8 which, via ribs 9, are connected to the casing of the protruding part 4, whereby these protrusions 8 reach up to the free end of the protruding part 4, and whereby threaded holes 9 are provided in these protrusions 8, in particular for fixing the lamp holder 10 by means of screws 11. In the lamp holder 10 is provided a lamp 12.

[0028] The lamp holder 10 is provided with electric cables 13 and 13A which run to a connecting strip 15 via an opening 14, provided against the inner side of the casing of the protruding part 4, in particular opposite the opening 16 which has been created by removing a part of the casing in the longitudinal direction.

[0029] At the height of the opening 16, on either far end of the protruding part 4, in particular on the side of a rib 9 directed towards the foot 5 on the one hand, and on the connecting rib 17, which connects the farthest part of the foot 5 to the adjoining part of the casing of the protruding part 4 on the other hand, are provided recesses 18, 19 respectively.

[0030] Figures 4 and 5 represent the lid 20 which mainly assumes the shape of the part of the casing of the protruding part 4 which has been removed in the longitudinal direction.

[0031] This lid 20 is provided with a first protrusion 21 on one far end, and it is provided with a second protrusion 22 on the other far end. The edges 23 of the lid 20, which are mainly situated in the longitudinal direction, are provided with a shoulder 24 which works in conjunction with a non-represented groove along the corresponding edges of the basic element 2.

[0032] The shade 3 comprises a tubular part 25 which is provided with a slantingly directed flat edge 26 on one far end, provided at an angle which is identical to the one formed between the foot 5 and the protruding part 4 of the basic element 2.

[0033] On the other far end, the shade 3 is provided with a translucent cylinder 27 around which are provided circular discs 28, whereby a round disc 29 is connected to the free far end of the cylinder 27.

[0034] The tubular part 25 of the shade 3 is provided with a duct-shaped passage 30 whose shape and inside dimensions mainly correspond to the shape and outside dimensions of the protruding part 4, in this case with a round cross section whose diameter is equal to or just slightly larger than the diameter of the protruding part 4 of the basic element 2.

[0035] Installing such a wall light fitting 1 is very simple and as follows.

[0036] The non-represented feeder cable which is provided in the wall 31 and which comes out of the wall 31 at the height of the required fastening point is fed through the opening 6 of the foot 5, and the foot of the basic element 2 is held against the wall 31 at the required height and in the required direction, and it is fixed against the latter by means of screws which are not represented in the drawings and which are provided through the above-mentioned holes 7.

[0037] Next, the far ends of the feeder cable are connected to the connecting strip 15.

[0038] Then, the lid 20 is provided on the basic element 2, whereby first the protrusion 22 and then the protrusion 21 in the accompanying recesses 18, 19 respectively, is provided in the basic element 2.

[0039] This lid 20 forms a secure protection against the supply voltage when the shade 3 is removed from the basic element 2, for example when replacing the lamp 12.

[0039] Finally, the shade 3 as a whole is pushed over the basic element, whereby the shade 3 is oriented such that the oblique, flat end fits against the wall 31 and encloses the basic element 2 entirely.

[0040] The advantage of the wall light fitting 1 according to the invention is that the mounting is simple and that no tools are required to replace the lamp 12.

[0041] Moreover, the shade 3 must not have any openings and can be easily made water-tight, such that the wall light fitting according to the invention is very suitable for use in the open air.

[0042] It is clear that the protruding part 4 of the basic element 2 may also have a square or another cross section, and that the protruding part must not be tubular, as long as the shape of the passage 30 in the tubular part 25 of the shade 3 can be pushed over the protruding part 4 of the basic element 2.

[0043] Similarly, also the predominantly duct-shaped passage 30 may have widenings, as long as the shape and the inside dimensions of the smallest section of the predominantly duct-shaped passage 30 correspond to or are somewhat larger than the shape and the outside dimensions of the largest section of the predominantly protruding part 4 of the basic element 2.

In order to make sure that the shade 3 is connected to the basic element 2 in an immobile manner, except in the longitudinal direction of the predominantly protruding part 4 of the basic element 2, the shape and the inside dimensions of the smallest section of the duct-shaped passage 30 must necessarily correspond to or be somewhat larger than the shape and the outside dimensions

of the largest section of the predominantly protruding part 4 of the basic element 2, such over a sufficient length and/or on at least two sections situated away from each other.

[0044] The embodiment represented in the figures has a foot 5 whose contour line falls within the extension of the predominantly protruding part 4 of the basic element 2. It is clear that the foot 5 may have larger outside dimensions than the outside dimensions of the protruding part 4. In the latter case, the shade 3 can be pushed against the foot 5.

[0045] In the case where the foot 5 is not larger than the shade, a recess may be provided in the oblique, flat far end of the shade 3 if necessary, whose shape and outside dimensions correspond to or are somewhat larger than the shape and the outside dimensions of the foot 5, and whose depth is at least as large as the thickness of the foot 5. In this manner is obtained a wall light fitting whose shade 3 can be pushed against the wall 31.

[0046] The invention is by no means limited to the above-described embodiment given as an example and represented in the accompanying drawings; on the contrary, such a wall light fitting according to the invention can be made in different shapes and dimensions while still remaining within the scope of the invention.

Claims

1. Wall light fitting (1) which mainly consists of

a basic element (2) and a shade (3), whereby the basic element (2) at least consists of a foot (5), provided with a bearing face to fix it against a wall (31), and of a protruding part (4) provided upon it, **characterised in that**, when the wall light fitting (1) is mounted, the protruding part (4) is directed slantingly upward, whereas the shade (3) is provided with a predominantly duct-shaped passage (30) at its lower end, whose shape and inside dimensions of the cross section mainly correspond to the shape and the outside dimensions of the largest cross section of the protruding part (4), in order to make sure that the shade (3) can be pushed on the protruding part (4) and wherein the shade (3) comprises a tubular part (25) which is provided with a slantingly directed flat edge (26) on one lower end, provided at an angle which is identical to the one formed between the foot (5) and the protruding part (4) of the basic element (2).
2. Wall light fitting according to claim 1, **characterised in that** the protruding part (4) is made tubular.
3. Wall light fitting according to claim 1, **characterised in that** the flat edge (26), when the wall light fitting (1) is mounted, is parallel to the bearing face of the

foot (5).

4. Wall light fitting according to claim 3, **characterised in that** the flat edge (26) is provided with a recess whose inside dimensions are at least as large as the outside dimensions of the foot (4).
5. Wall light fitting according to claim 1, **characterised in that** the shape and dimensions of the foot (5) are such that, when the wall light fitting (1) is mounted, this foot (5) is embedded in the above-mentioned duct-shaped passage (30).
6. Wall light fitting according to claim 1, **characterised in that** the flat edge (26) is provided with a recess whose inside dimensions are at least as large as the outside dimensions of the foot (5).
7. Wall light fitting according to claim 1, **characterised in that** a protruding part (4) has a circular cross section and one lower end of the protruding part is open and cut slantwise, such that an elliptic intersecting line is formed there.

Patentansprüche

1. Wandleuchtenbefestigung (1), die hauptsächlich aus einem Grundelement (2) und einem Schirm (3) besteht, wobei sich das Grundelement (2) zumindest aus einem Fuß (5), der mit einer Auflagefläche zur Befestigung gegen eine Wand (31) versehen ist, und einem auf diesem vorgesehenen, vorragenden Teil (4) zusammensetzt, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** bei Anbringen der Wandleuchtenbefestigung (1) der vorragende Teil (4) schräg nach oben gerichtet ist, während der Schirm (3) an seinem unteren Ende mit einem überwiegend kanalförmigen Durchgang (30) versehen ist, dessen Form und Innenabmessungen des Querschnitts hauptsächlich der Form und den Außenabmessungen des größten Querschnitts des vorstehenden Teils (4) entsprechen, um sicherzustellen, dass der Schirm (3) auf den vorstehenden Teil (4) geschoben werden kann, und wobei der Schirm (3) einen röhrenförmigen Teil (25) umfasst, der an einem unteren Ende mit einem schräg gerichteten, flachen Rand (26) versehen ist, welcher in einem Winkel vorgesehen ist, der mit dem zwischen dem Fuß (5) und dem vorstehenden Teil (4) des Grundelements (2) gebildeten identisch ist.
2. Wandleuchtenbefestigung nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der vorstehende Teil (4) röhrenförmig vorgesehen ist.
3. Wandleuchtenbefestigung nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** sich der flache Rand (26) bei Anbringen der Wandleuchtenbefestigung

- (1) parallel zu der Auflagefläche des Fußes (5) befindet.
4. Wandleuchtenbefestigung nach Anspruch 3, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der flache Rand (26) mit einer Aussparung versehen ist, deren Innenabmessungen zumindest ebenso groß wie die Außenabmessungen des Fußes (5) sind. 5
 5. Wandleuchtenbefestigung nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Form und Abmessungen des Fußes (5) so vorgesehen sind, dass bei Anbringen der Wandleuchtenbefestigung (1) dieser Fuß (5) in dem oben erwähnten, kanalförmigen Durchgang (30) eingebettet wird. 10
 6. Wandleuchtenbefestigung nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der flache Rand (26) mit einer Aussparung versehen ist, deren Innenabmessungen zumindest ebenso groß wie die Außenabmessungen des Fußes (5) sind. 20
 7. Wandleuchtenbefestigung nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** ein vorstehender Teil (4) einen kreisförmigen Querschnitt aufweist und ein unteres Ende des vorstehenden Teils offen und schräg geschnitten ist, so dass dort eine elliptische Schnittlinie gebildet wird. 25

Revendications

1. Raccord pour l'applique d'éclairage (1) qui se compose principalement d'un élément de base (2) et d'un abat-jour (3), cas dans lequel l'élément de base (2) est au moins constitué d'un pied (5) qui est pourvu d'une face d'appui pour sa fixation contre une paroi (31) et d'une partie saillante (4) qui est prévue sur celle-ci, **caractérisé en ce que**, lorsque le raccord pour l'applique d'éclairage (1) est monté, la partie saillante (4) est dirigée obliquement vers le haut tandis que l'abat-jour (3) est pourvu d'un passage (30) d'une manière prédominante en forme de conduit à son extrémité inférieure dont la forme et les dimensions intérieures de la section transversale correspondent principalement à la forme et aux dimensions extérieures de la plus grande section transversale de la partie saillante (4) afin d'assurer que l'abat-jour (3) peut être poussé sur la partie saillante (4) et où l'abat-jour (3) comprend une partie tubulaire (25) qui est pourvue d'un bord plat (26) dirigé obliquement à une extrémité inférieure étant appliquée sous un angle qui est identique à celui étant formé entre le pied (5) et la partie saillante (4) de l'élément de base (2). 35 40 45 50
2. Raccord pour l'applique d'éclairage selon la revendication 1, **caractérisé en ce que** la partie saillante (4) est rendue tubulaire. 55
3. Raccord pour l'applique d'éclairage selon la revendication 1, **caractérisé en ce que** le bord plat (26), lorsque le raccord pour l'applique d'éclairage (1) est monté, est parallèle à la face d'appui du pied (5).
4. Raccord pour l'applique d'éclairage selon la revendication 3, **caractérisé en ce que** le bord plat (26) est pourvu d'un évidement dont les dimensions intérieures sont au moins aussi grandes que les dimensions extérieures du pied (5).
5. Raccord pour l'applique d'éclairage selon la revendication 1, **caractérisé en ce que** la forme et les dimensions du pied (5) sont telles que, lorsque le raccord pour l'applique d'éclairage (1) est monté, ce pied (5) est noyé dans le passage (30) en forme de conduit qui est mentionné dans ce qui précède.
6. Raccord pour l'applique d'éclairage selon la revendication 1, **caractérisé en ce que** le bord plat (26) est pourvu d'un évidement dont les dimensions intérieures sont au moins aussi grandes que les dimensions extérieures du pied (5).
7. Raccord pour l'applique d'éclairage selon la revendication 1, **caractérisé en ce qu'**une partie saillante (4) présente une section transversale circulaire et une extrémité inférieure de la partie saillante est ouverte et est coupée obliquement de telle façon qu'une ligne d'intersection elliptique soit formée à cet endroit. 30

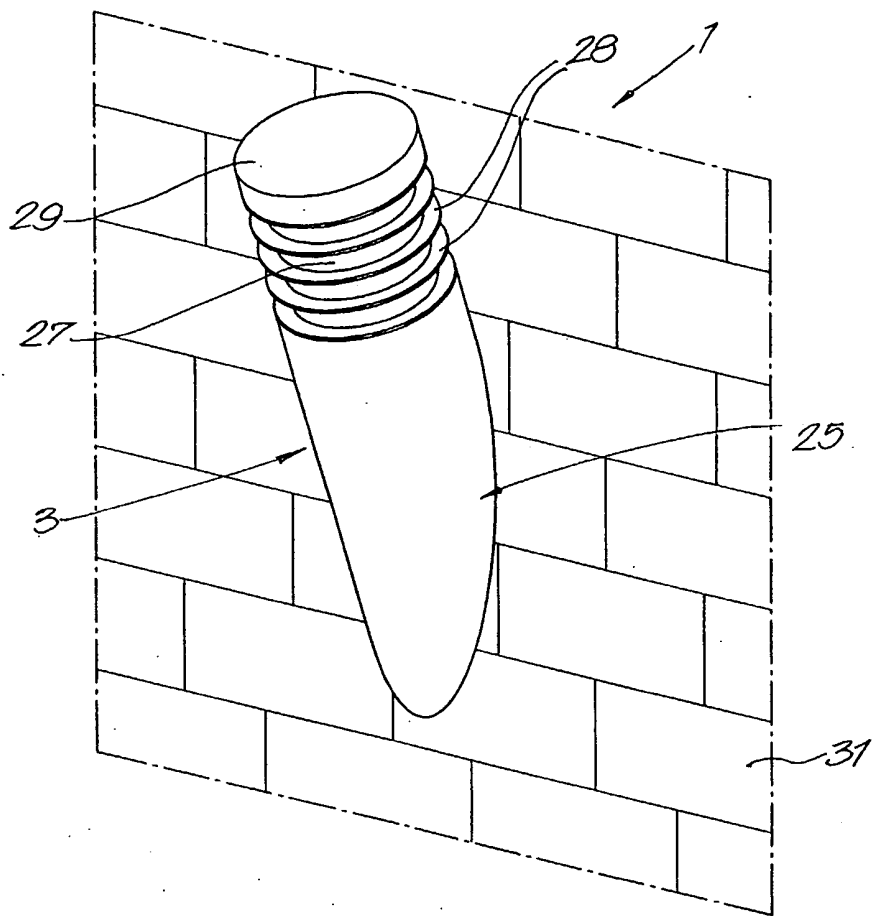


Fig. 1

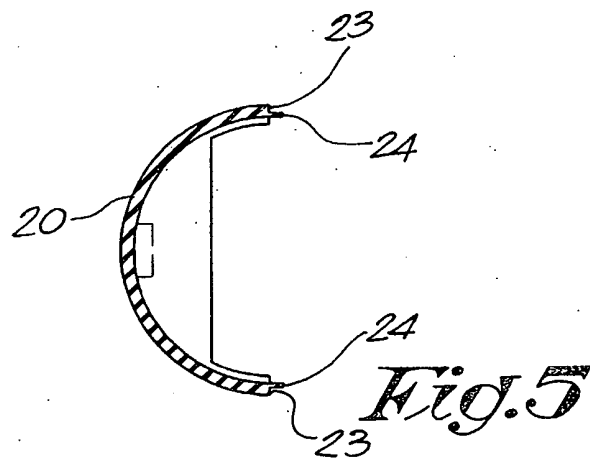


Fig. 5

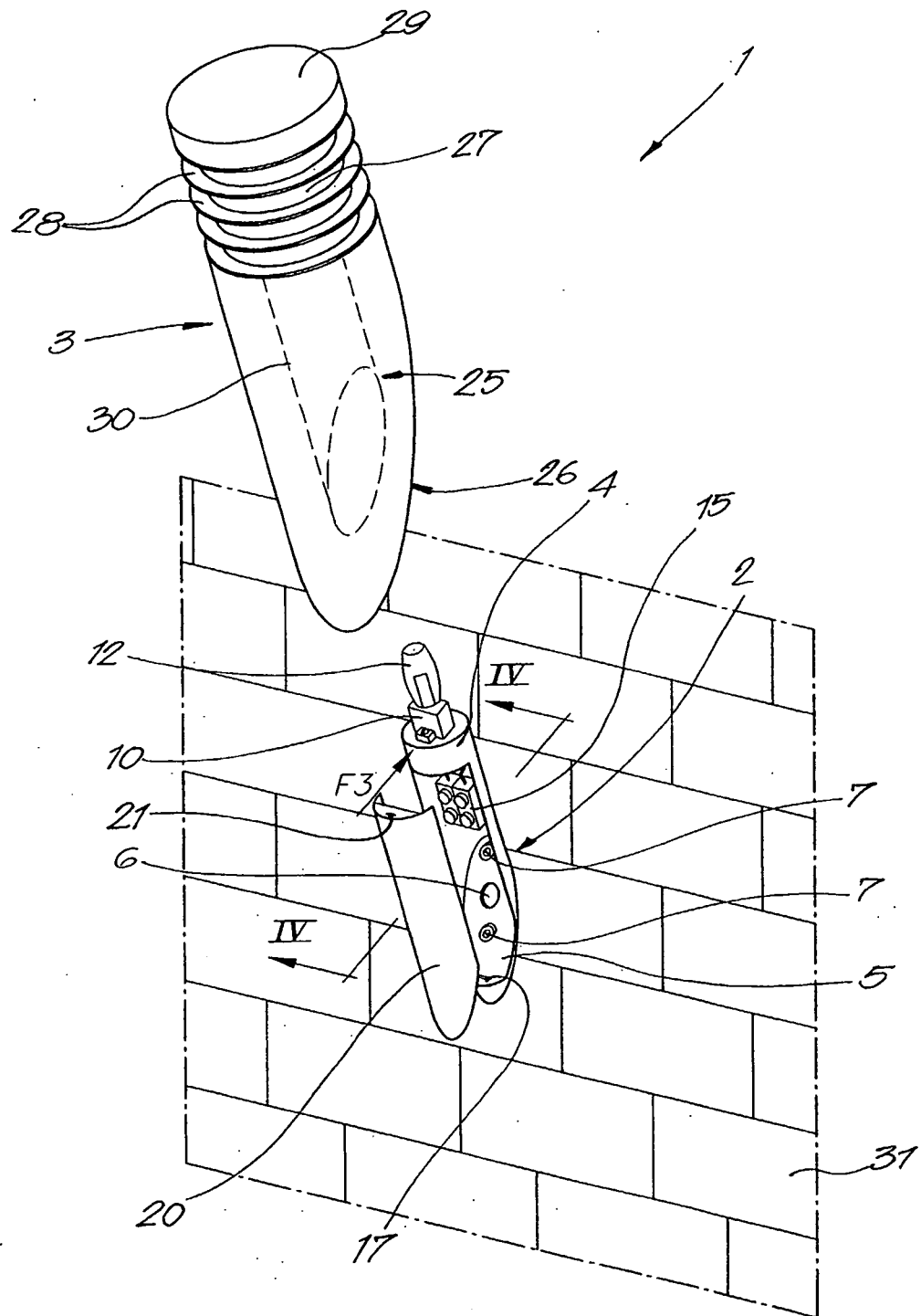


Fig. 2

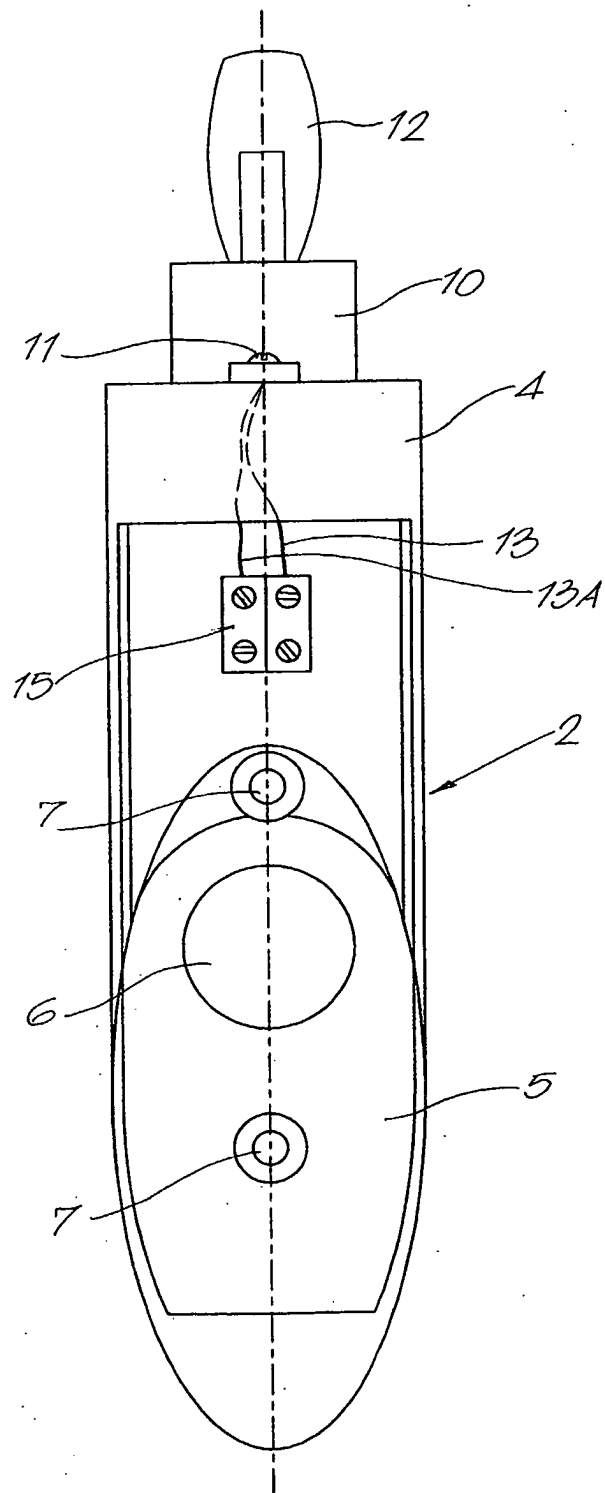
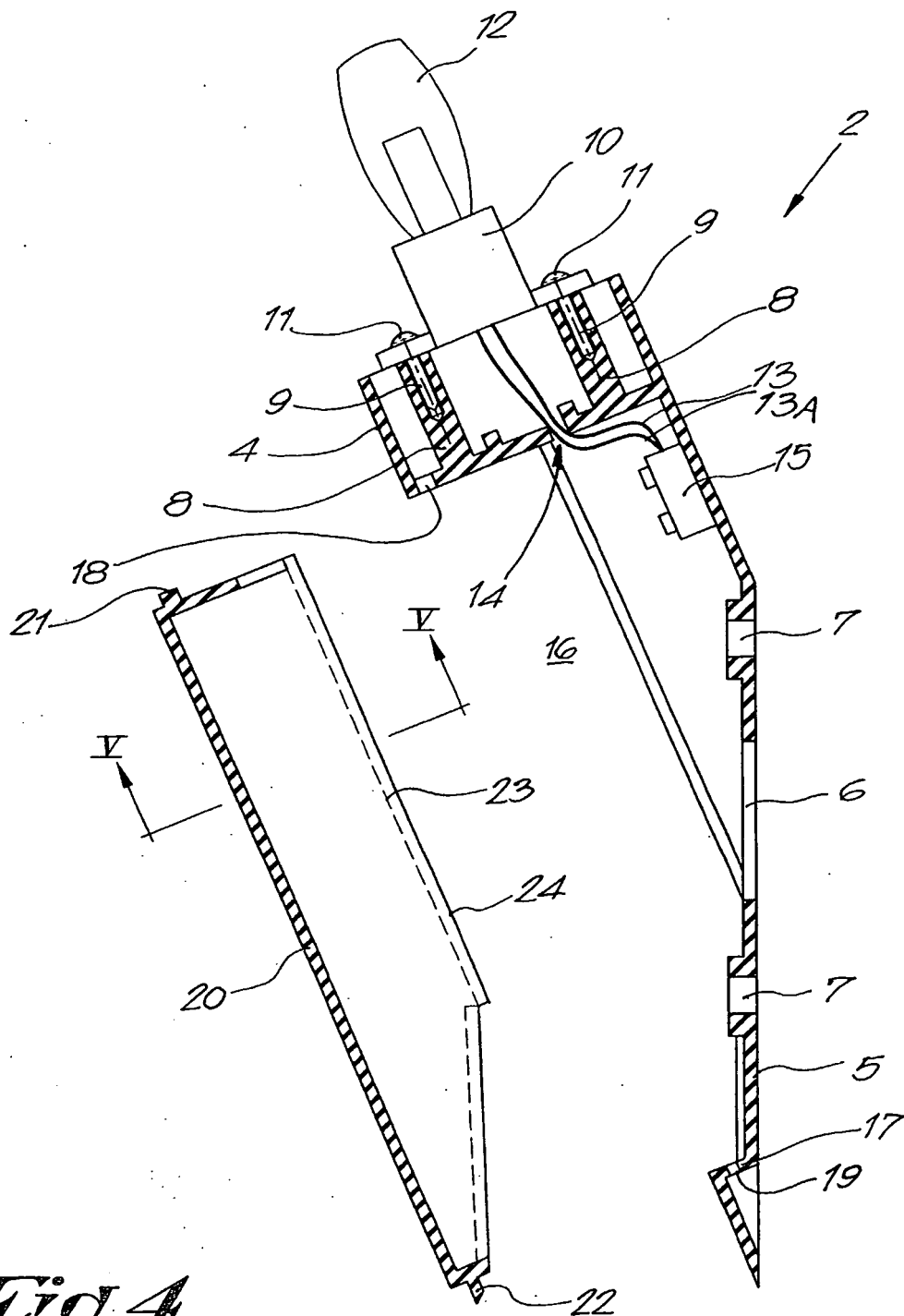


Fig. 3



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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