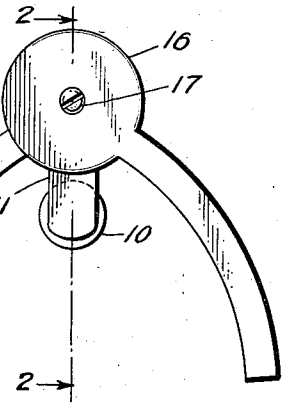
March 16, 1943. N. RAIZNER 2,314,103

LIGHTING FIXTURE

Filed March 1, 1940

Fig. 1.



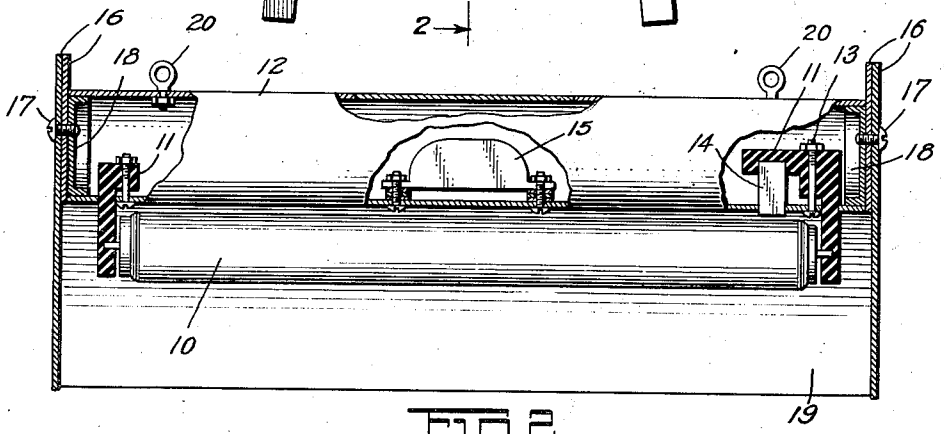
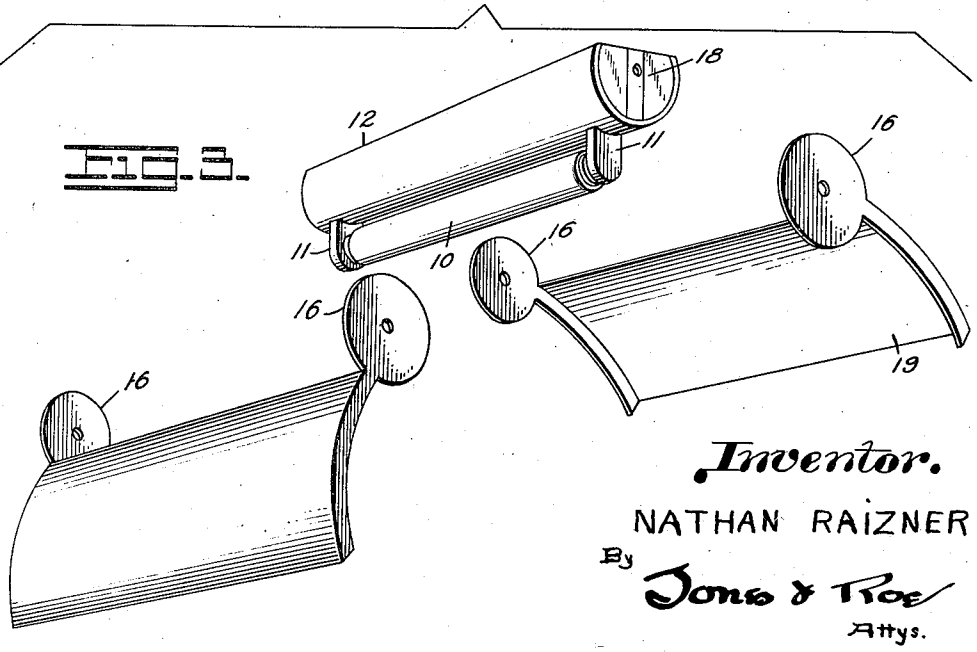


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



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LIGHTING FIXTURE

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Application March 1, 1940, Serial No. 321,627

4 Claims. (Cl. 240—78)

This invention relates to improvements in lighting fixtures.

The main object of the invention is to provide an efficient lighting fixture for a tubular source of light.

A further object of the invention is to provide a lighting fixture for a tubular source of light with means for regulating the concentration of illumination expeditiously and safely.

A further object of the invention is to provide for the aforementioned purposes an economical and simple construction which can be readily manufactured and assembled.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will be apparent during the course of the following description taken in connection with the accompanying drawing in which like numerals are employed to designate like parts throughout the same.

Fig. 1 is a front elevational view of the invention,

Fig. 2 is a view in section taken along the line 2—2 of Fig. 1, and,

Fig. 3 is a perspective view with parts detached.

While the invention is susceptible of various modifications and alternative constructions, it is here shown and will hereinafter be described as embodied in an illustrative form but it is not intended that the invention is to be limited thereby to the specific construction but it is intended to cover all modifications and alternative constructions falling within the spirit and scope of the invention.

Referring to the drawings, a tubular source of light 10 is mounted between a pair of sockets 11 which are secured partly within and partly without the housing 12 by means of screws 13. One of the sockets has a receptacle for an enclosed starter switch 14 which together with encased choke coil 15 constitute parts of the wiring circuit.

On each end of the housing a pair of brackets 16 are pivotally mounted on bolts 17 which thread into the housing at cross-member 18.

Two reflector surfaces 19 are placed lengthwise against the housing and secured on the brackets 16. Eye bolts 20 are attached to top of housing for purpose of suspension.

Referring to Fig. 1, note the arrangement of the tubular source of light in relation to the longitudinally convex surface above it and the reflector surfaces on either side. Whereas tubular lamps of this type are usually mounted on either flat or concave surface, this invention embodies a convex surface. The rays of light that emanate upwardly from the tubular lamp strike the convex surface above it and are diffused either downwardly or against the reflecting surfaces on either side which in turn direct those rays downwardly. Rays that emanate sidewise are likewise reflected downwardly. By adjustment of the position of the side reflectors, the illumination may be concentrated at will.

Both of the side reflecting surfaces and convex surface of the housing are preferably covered with white enamel finish.

I claim as my invention:

1. A lighting fixture comprising, in combination, a support having an outer convex reflecting surface, said support carrying a light source, a pair of adjustable arcuate-shaped wings pivoted to opposite ends of, and flanking, the support, the inner sides of the wings having concave reflecting surfaces and the inner edges of the concave surfaces pivoting on a radius substantially equal to the radius of the support so that there is substantially no space behind the light source without a reflecting surface for various positions of the wing portions.

2. A lighting fixture comprising, in combination, a housing having an outer convex reflecting surface, electrical sockets disposed within opposite extremities of and depending outwardly from the housing, a source of light mounted in the sockets, a pair of adjustable arcuate-shaped wings pivoted to opposite ends of, and flanking, the housing, the inner sides of the wings having concave reflecting surfaces and the inner edges of the concave surfaces pivoting on a radius substantially equal to the radius of the support so that there is substantially no space behind the light source without a reflecting surface for various positions of the wing portions.

3. A lighting fixture comprising a cylindric convex reflecting support, a pair of concave reflecting wings, each of said wings having a circular disc-like terminal at opposite ends, the terminals having a diameter substantially equal to the diameter of the support and their central axes coinciding with the axis of the support, means for pivotally supporting said terminals in overlapping relationship to opposite ends of the support, and a cylindrical source of light carried by the support parallel thereto and disposed between the wings.

4. A lighting fixture comprising a cylindric convex reflecting housing, a cross member fixed to each end of the housing, a pair of concave reflecting wings, each of said wings having a circular disc-like terminal at opposite ends, the terminals having a diameter substantially equal to the diameter of the housing and their central axes coinciding with the axis of the housing, means for pivotally supporting said terminals in overlapping relationship to said cross members, and a cylindrical source of light carried by the housing parallel thereto and disposed between the wings.

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