No. 723,943. PATENTED MAR. 31, 1903.

M. TAUSSIG & P. A. CONNE.

REFLECTOR FOR SHOW CASES.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 1, 1902.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

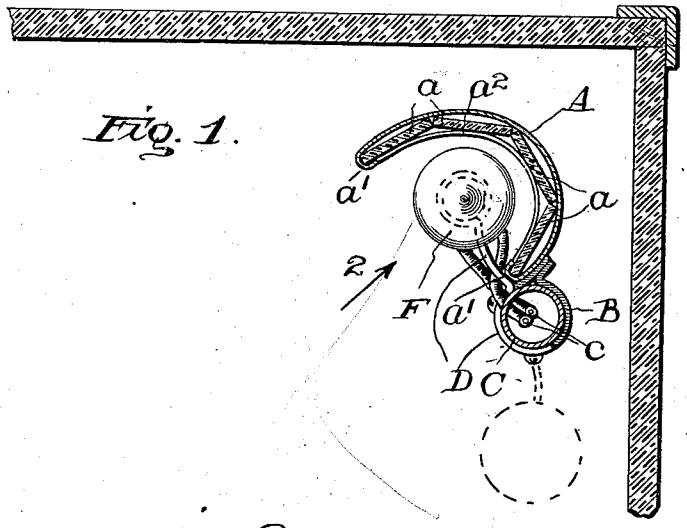


Fig. 2.

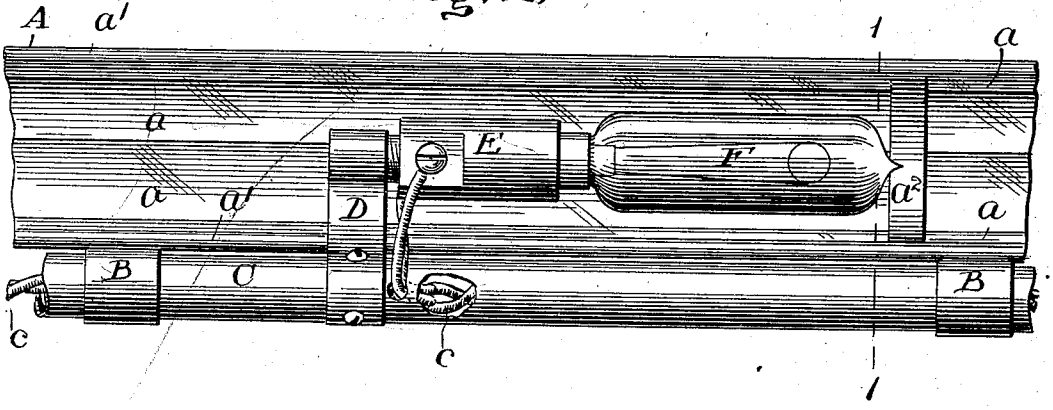
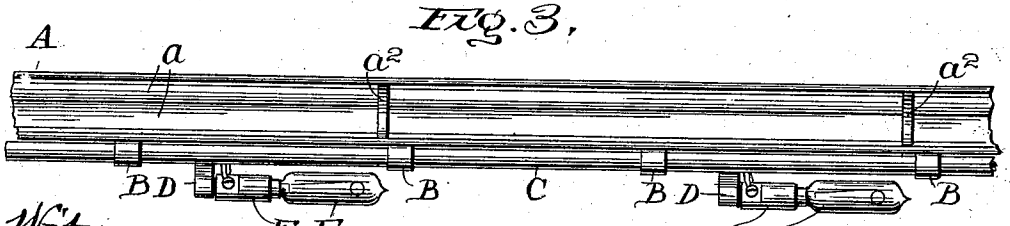


Fig. 3.



Witnesses: E F

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by H. Bliss Atty.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MAURICE TAUSSIG, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, AND PHILIP A. CONNE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

REFLECTOR FOR SHOW-CASES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 723,943, dated March 31, 1903.

Application filed July 1, 1902. Serial No. 113,907. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, MAURICE TAUSSIG, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, and PHILIP A. CONNE, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, citizens of the United States of America, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Reflectors for Show-Cases, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in reflectors for incandescent lamps; and its object is to provide a reflector of the general trough-shaped type, which is used with incandescent lamps in the corners of show cases and windows, which shall be simple and cheap and easy to clean. The greatest difficulty with reflectors of this general type in the past has been that it is almost impossible to clean behind the lamps without removing them from the sockets, and owing to the somewhat-awkward position of the lamps it is not easy to unscrew them from the sockets.

The object of our invention is to provide a lamp which can be readily removed from its place to permit the reflector to be cleaned and also one in which the lamps can be readily replaced when desired.

To these and certain minor ends our invention consists in certain novel features of construction illustrated in the accompanying drawings and described in this specification.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a section in the line 1 1 of Fig. 2, showing the reflector and a portion of a show-case in cross-section. Fig. 2 is an elevation looking in the direction of the arrow 2 in Fig. 1; and Fig. 3 is a reduced elevation of a portion of the reflector, showing the lamps removed therefrom for the purpose of cleaning, as heretofore described.

Referring to the drawings, A is a suitable trough-shaped metallic backing, within the curve of which are confined a plurality of mirrors a, these mirrors being held in place by ears a', formed integral with the backing A, and also by certain spring-clips a^2, which lie in front of the mirrors. It will be observed that these parts form together a trough-shaped reflector, although it will be obvious that any trough-shaped reflector could be substituted therefor. This form, however, is cheap and is in common use, and we have therefore used it to illustrate our invention.

To the backing-piece A are secured at intervals circular journals B, formed from sheet metal and shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Through these journals runs a hollow metallic tube C, which is rotatable in the journals. This tube contains suitable conducting-wires c, which supply the lamps with the current. At intervals along the tube are secured brackets D, which brackets support at their ends lamp-sockets E and lamps F. The wires are run through suitable perforations in the tube C and may be connected to the lamp-sockets, as shown. It will be observed that this construction is such that when it is desired to clean the reflector or remove any or all of the lamps all that it is necessary to do is to take hold of one of the lamps and pull it away from the reflector. The tube C will rotate in its journals and the lamps will swing bodily away from the reflector in a line at right angles to their length and to that of the reflector. The advantage of this construction over those in use will be very obvious, and no further explanation thereof is necessary.

It is obvious that as far as its function of supporting the lamps is concerned the tube C might be made solid; but the particular advantage of the tubular form of construction is that it permits the tube to perform the double function of supporting the lamp and containing the conductor. We do not, however, wish to limit ourselves to this particular form.

The reflector has been shown and described in connection with a show-case; but it is perfectly obvious that it may be used equally well in show-windows or other places where reflectors of this class are required.

We claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. In a device of the class described, the combination with a reflector, of a lamp-socket supported therein and means whereby said lamp-socket may be swung bodily from its position, in a line at right angles to the length of said reflector, substantially as described.

2. In a device of the class described, the combination with a trough-shaped reflector, of an incandescent lamp therein, and means

for supporting said lamp whereby it can be swung bodily away from said reflector in a line at right angles to its length and the length of said reflector, substantially as described.

3. In a device of the class described, the combination with a trough-shaped reflector, of an incandescent lamp lying therein, a suitable socket for said lamp, and a suitable support for said socket pivoted upon a center parallel to the length of said reflector, substantially as described.

4. In a device of the class described, the combination with a trough-shaped reflector, of a series of journals secured thereon, a bar extending through said journals and rotatable therein, a bracket secured to said bar, and a lamp supported by said bracket, lying within the hollow of said trough-shaped reflector, substantially as described.

5. In a device of the class described, the combination with a trough-shaped reflector and a series of journals supported thereby, of a tubular bar rotatably supported in said journals and brackets secured to said bar, a lamp supported by said bracket and lying in the hollow of the trough-shaped reflector, and a suitable electric conductor within said tube and supplying said lamps, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, this 21st day of June, A. D. 1902.

MAURICE TAUSSIG.

Witnesses:
CHAS. O. SHERVEY,
S. BLISS.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 11th day of June, A. D. 1902.

PHILIP A. CONNE.

Witnesses:
HORACE A. SAKS,
B. TOPLON.