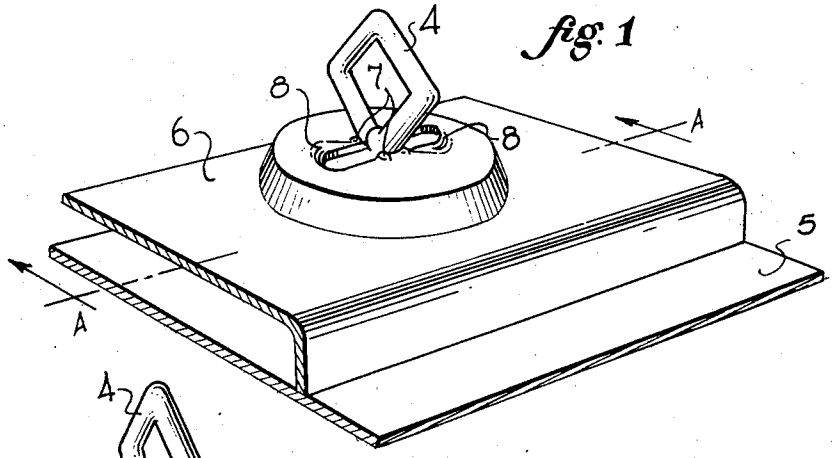
Jan. 20, 1942. K. R. SCRIBNER 2,270,814

LIGHTING FIXTURE

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fig. 1



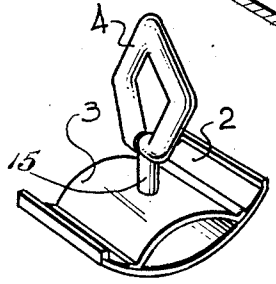


fig. 2

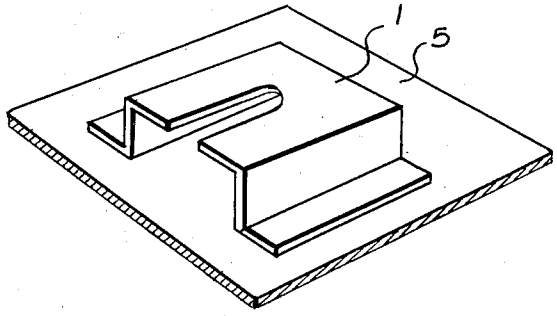


fig 3

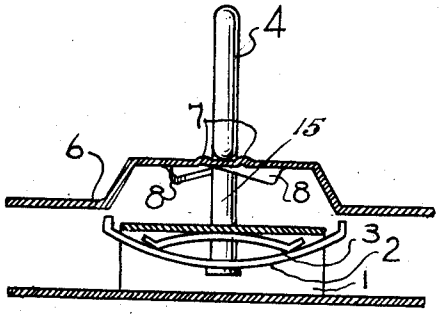


fig. 4

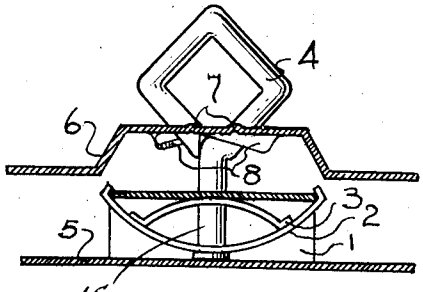


fig. 5

Kenneth R. Scribner, INVENTOR.

BY Lawrence Burns

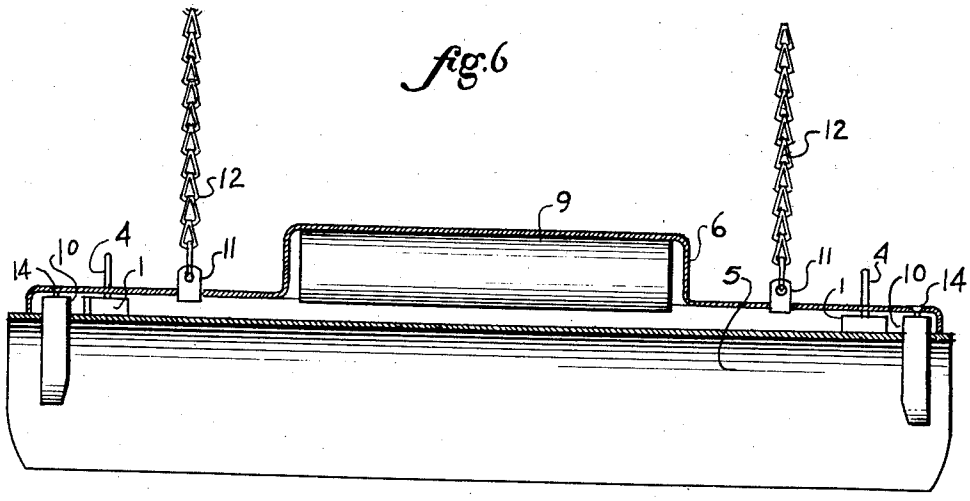
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LIGHTING FIXTURE

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fig. 6



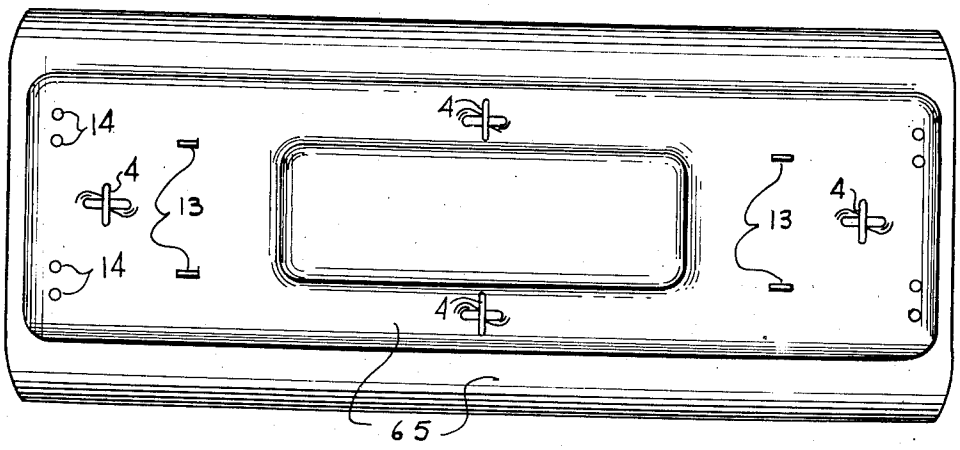


fig. 7

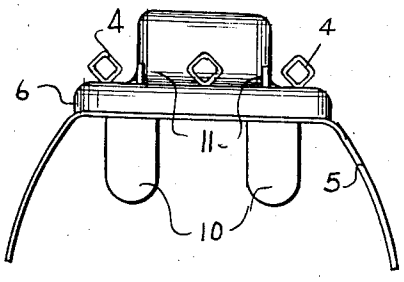


fig. 8

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INVENTOR.

BY Lawrence Brown,
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Patented Jan. 20, 1942 2,270,814

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,270,814

LIGHTING FIXTURE

Kenneth R. Scribner, Ipswich, Mass., assignor to Hygrade Sylvania Corporation, Salem, Mass., a corporation of Massachusetts

Application April 15, 1941, Serial No. 388,622

3 Claims. (Cl. 240—78)

This invention relates to fluorescent lamp fixtures and more particularly to a means for joining the reflector element to the housing element in such a type of fixture.

An object of this invention is to provide a means for joining the housing element to the reflector element in a manner which will provide a firm, positive locking.

Another object is to povide such a means which will not necessitate the projection through the reflector surface of screws, nuts, bolts, or other elements which would tend to mar, scratch or chip the reflector surface.

Further objects, advantages and features will be apparent from the following specification taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective of a section of a fixture showing the locking means in place.

Figure 2 is a detail of the locking device.

Figure 3 is a detail of a portion of the top of the reflector element showing the bridge under which the locking device shown in Figure 2 is placed.

Figure 4 is a side elevational view shown partly in section of a portion of a fixture which includes the locking device in the locked position, said section being taken along the lines A—A shown in Figure 1.

Figure 5 is a view similar to that in Figure 4 except that it shows the locking device in its position before locking.

Figure 6 is a view in section showing the relative position of the locking device in a fixture.

Figure 7 is a top view of a fixture in which the locking device may be used.

Figure 8 is an end view of a fixture in which the locking device may be used.

Similar reference characters refer to similar parts throughout the several views of the drawings.

This application contains subject matter similar to that shown in my copending application Serial No. 343,799 filed July 3, 1940, and claims generic to the two structures.

In the manufacture of fixtures for fluorescent lamps, it has become customary in most cases to provide elongated reflectors with suitable housings attached to the top thereof, in which the auxiliary starting equipment may be encased. It is desirable to have these two elements, the housing and the reflector, readily detachable so as to insure facility in handling and in cleaning the reflector. In most cases, nuts, bolts or similar means projecting through the reflector surface are used to join these two elements together. This is undesirable because cracking, chipping or scarring the reflecting surface of the reflector will result.

Accordingly, therefore, I have devised a means for locking the housing and reflector elements together which leaves the reflecting surface of the reflector free and clear of any nuts, bolts, or screws, and at the same time insures a positive and secure locking.

Figure 2 shows the locking device of my invention. It consists of an arcuate strip of resilient metal 2 with its ends curled, and an arcuate strip 3 serving as a means through which the handle 4 of my locking device may be mounted. This locking device is slipped into position under the bridge 1 which is welded to the top of the reflector 5 as shown in Figure 3. The bolt 15 which is an extension of the lower portion of the handle 4 slides into the slot located on the top of the bridge 1.

Figure 5 is a side elevational view partly in section and shows the locking device in position under the bridge 1 and its handle 4 projecting up through the housing 6. This figure clearly shows the function which the lipped-ends of the metal element 2 of the locking device perform. When the housing and the reflector are not locked together, the locking device is firmly locked beneath the bridge 1 as thus shown in this figure.

Figure 4 shows the position which the locking device assumes after the handle thereof has been turned to accomplish the locking of the housing element to the reflector element. In order to lock these two elements, the handle 4 is turned through an angle of substantially 90 degrees. As the handle is turned, it rides up on the bevelled cut-outs 8 in the housing 6 through which it projects. Thus by having the sides of this slot drifted in two positions, a "lead" is provided to facilitate the turning of the handle 4 to its locked position within the four nibs 7. The combination of the drifted sides 8 and the nibbed top 7 insures the attainment at all times of a quick, easy, and positive locking of the housing and reflector elements of the fixture.

Figure 6 shows the relative position which this locking device may assume when in use in a fixture. It shows the bridge 1 with the handle 4 of the locking device projecting up from it and through the housing 6 which encases the auxiliary starting apparatus 9. This bridge is welded on the top of the reflector 5. The lamp sockets 10 are attached to the housing 6 and project through the reflector 5. The straps 11 through

the housing 6 provide a means through which the fixture may be suspended by the chains 12.

Figure 7 shows how more than two of these locking devices may be utilized. Thus in heavier and larger fixtures four locks may be used by locating one on each end and one on each side near the longitudinal middle of the fixture. The slots 13 provide openings through which the ears of the straps 11 may project to establish their connection with the chains 12.

Figure 8 is an end view of a fixture in which this locking device may be used. It shows the handles 4 of the locking device projecting up above the top of the housing 6 and the lamp sockets 10 extending down through the reflector 5.

The lamp sockets 10 which extend down through slots provided therefor in the reflector are rigidly mounted from the housing 6 by means of screws or bolts 14.

What I claim is:

1. An electric lighting fixture for two elongated tubular lamps, said fixture comprising: electrical control apparatus for said lamps; a housing unit for said apparatus; two lamp sockets extending out of each end of said housing; a strap for hanging said fixture attached to said housing and having its ears projecting up through said housing; a concave reflector having slots therein through which said lamp sockets project, a plate across the central portion of the back of said reflector forming with said reflector an enclosure for the reception of the end of a bolt, and a bolt passing through said plate and said housing with the end of the bolt between said plate and said reflector, for supporting said reflector from the housing without the bolt passing through the reflector.

2. An electric lighting fixture for an elongated tubular lamp, said fixture comprising: electrical control apparatus for said lamp; a housing unit for said apparatus; a lamp socket extending out of each end of said housing; a concave reflector having slots therein through which said lamp sockets project; a plate across a portion of the back of said reflector forming with said reflector an enclosure for the reception of the end of a bolt; and a bolt passing through said plate and housing with the end of the bolt between said plate and said reflector, for releasably locking the housing and reflector together.

3. An electric lighting fixture for an elongated tubular lamp, comprising: electrical control apparatus for said lamp; a housing unit for said apparatus and having a slot therein for the reception of a bolt; lamp sockets extending from said housing; a concave reflector having slots therein through which said sockets project; a bridge joined to the top of said reflector and provided with a slot in the top thereof, said slot being in register with and parallel to the slot in said housing; an arcuate resilient metal strip fitted within said bridge; a bolt attached to said strip and projecting through said bridge and said slot; a handle at the top of the bolt; said handle and bolt passing through the slot in the housing and being rotatable so as to place the handle at right angles to the slot in the housing thereby locking the housing and reflector together.

KENNETH R. SCRIBNER.