

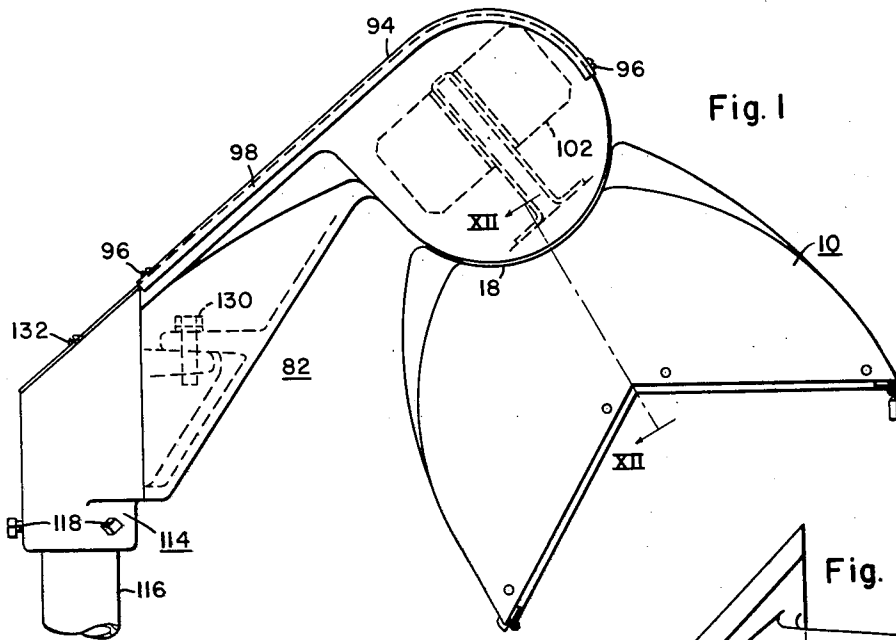
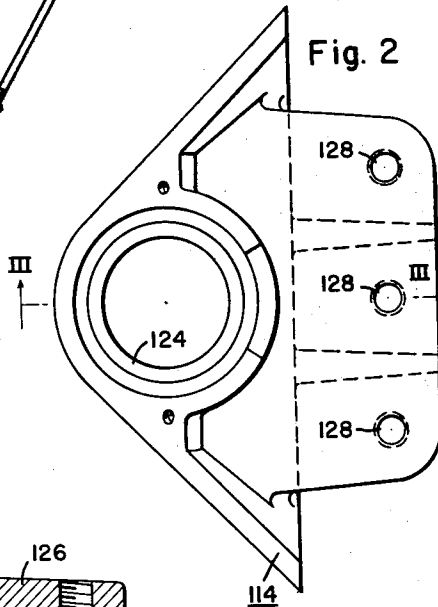
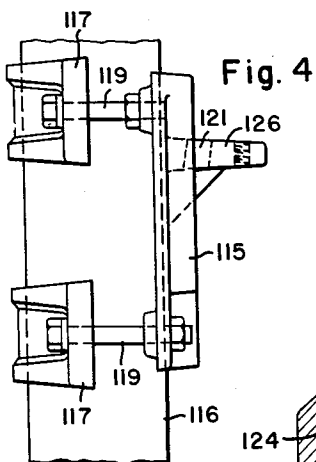
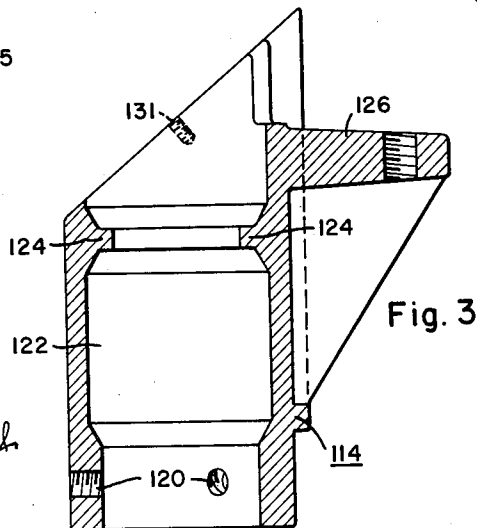
Nov. 13, 1962

D. E. HUSBY ET AL
FLUORESCENT LUMINAIRE

3,064,124

Filed Feb. 4, 1959

6 Sheets-Sheet 1



WITNESSES

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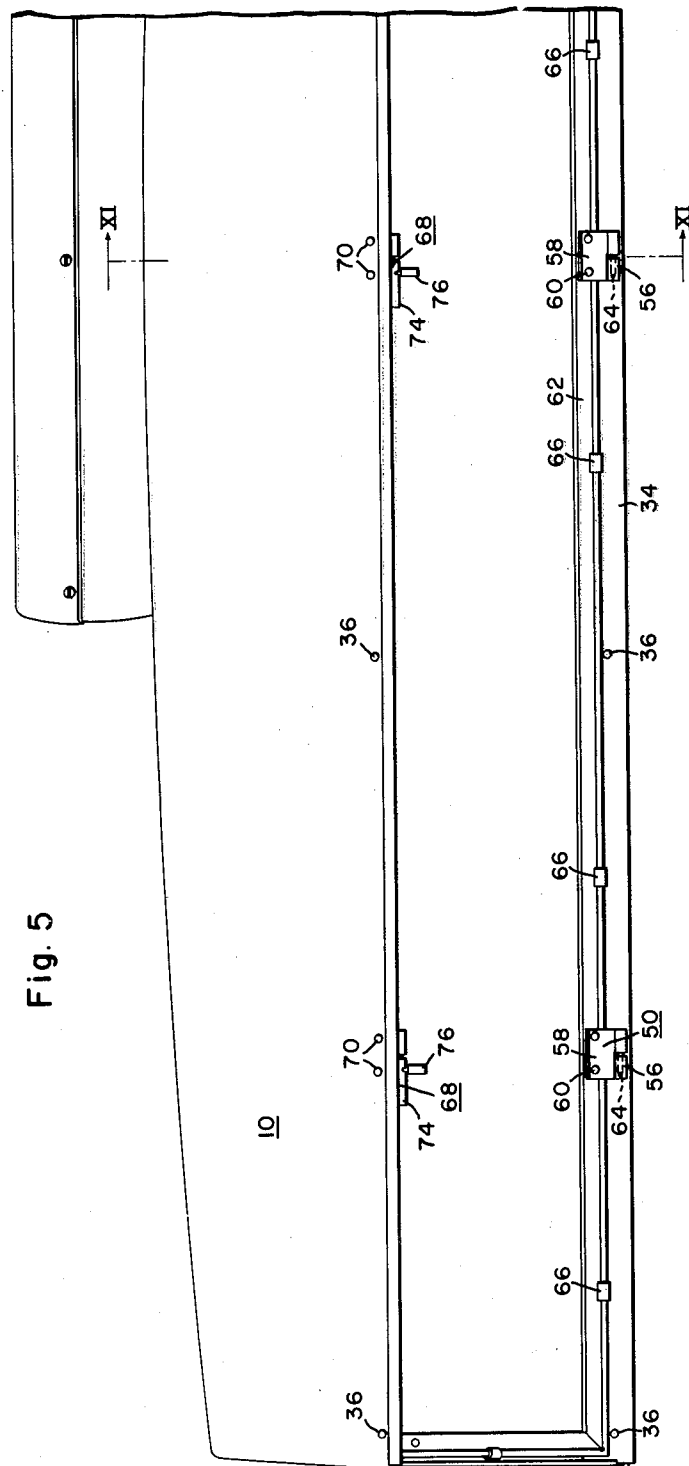
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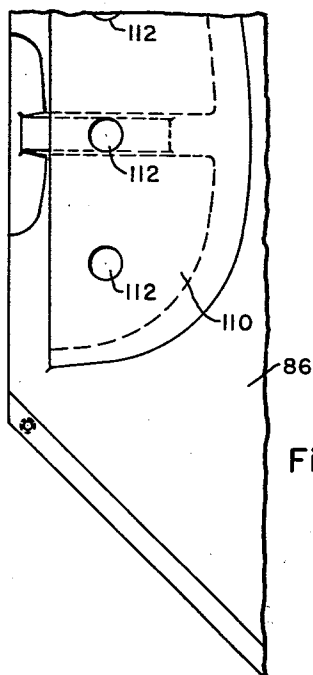


Fig. 7

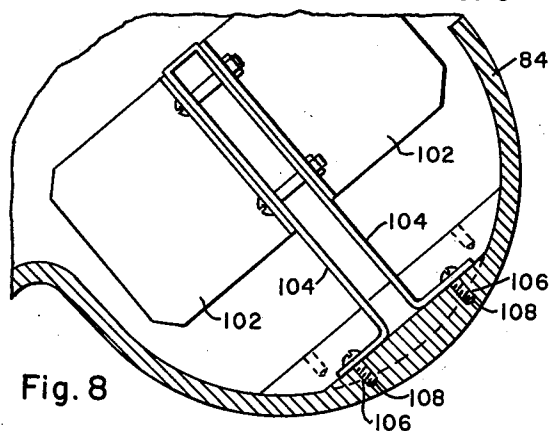


Fig. 8

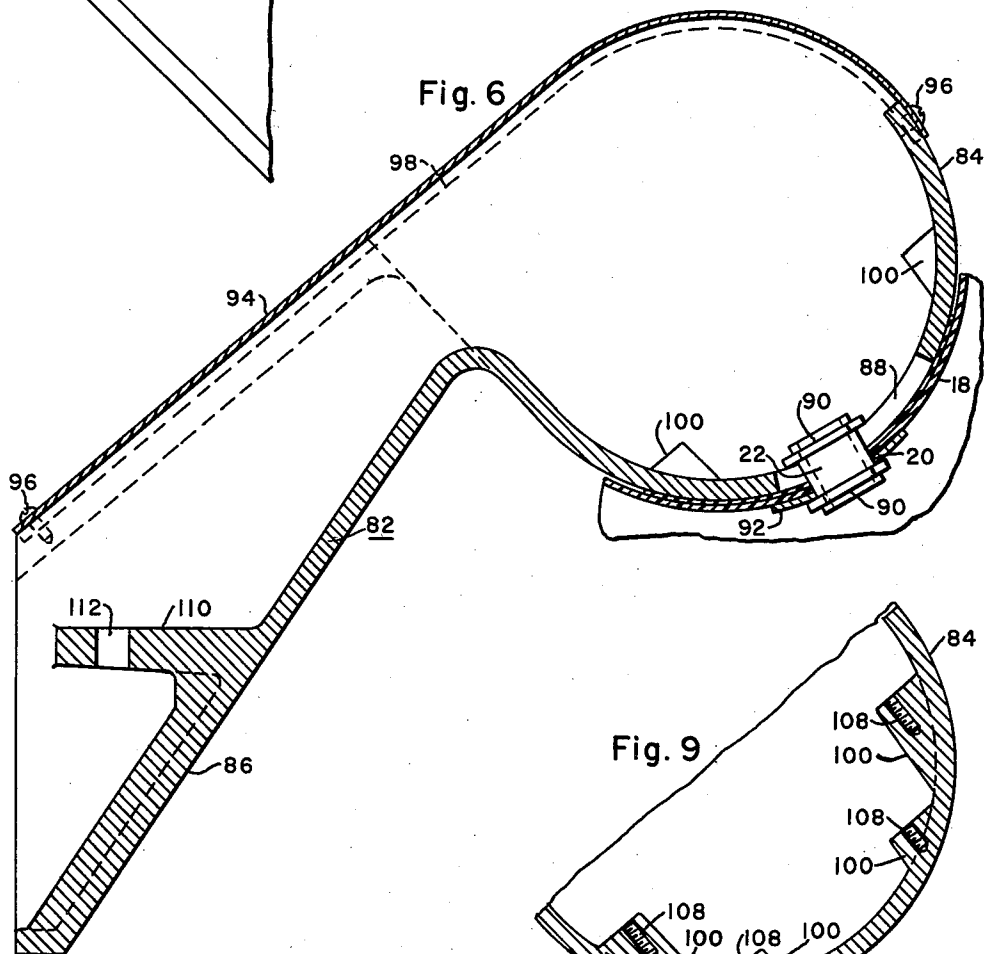


Fig. 9

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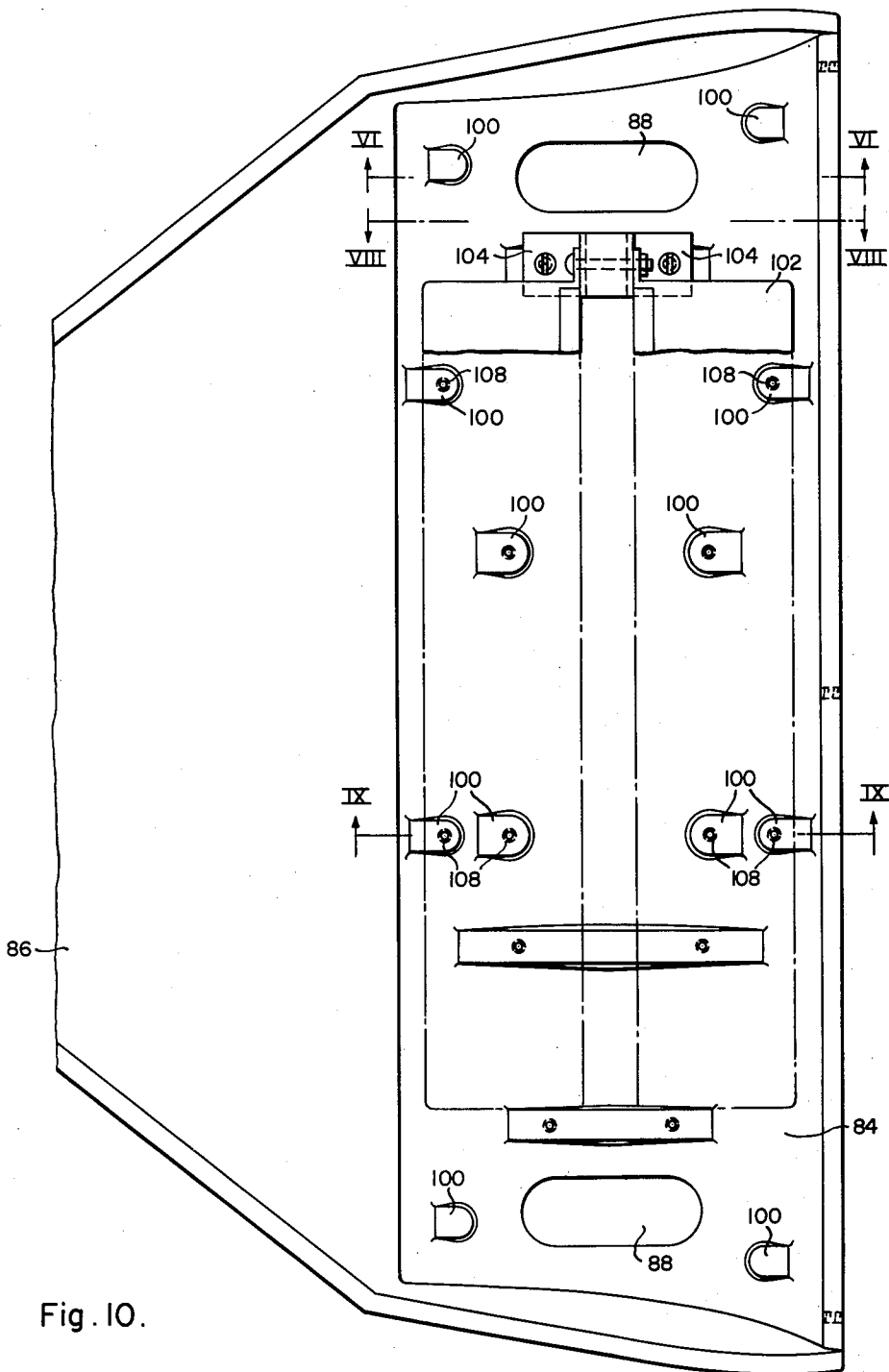


Fig. 10.

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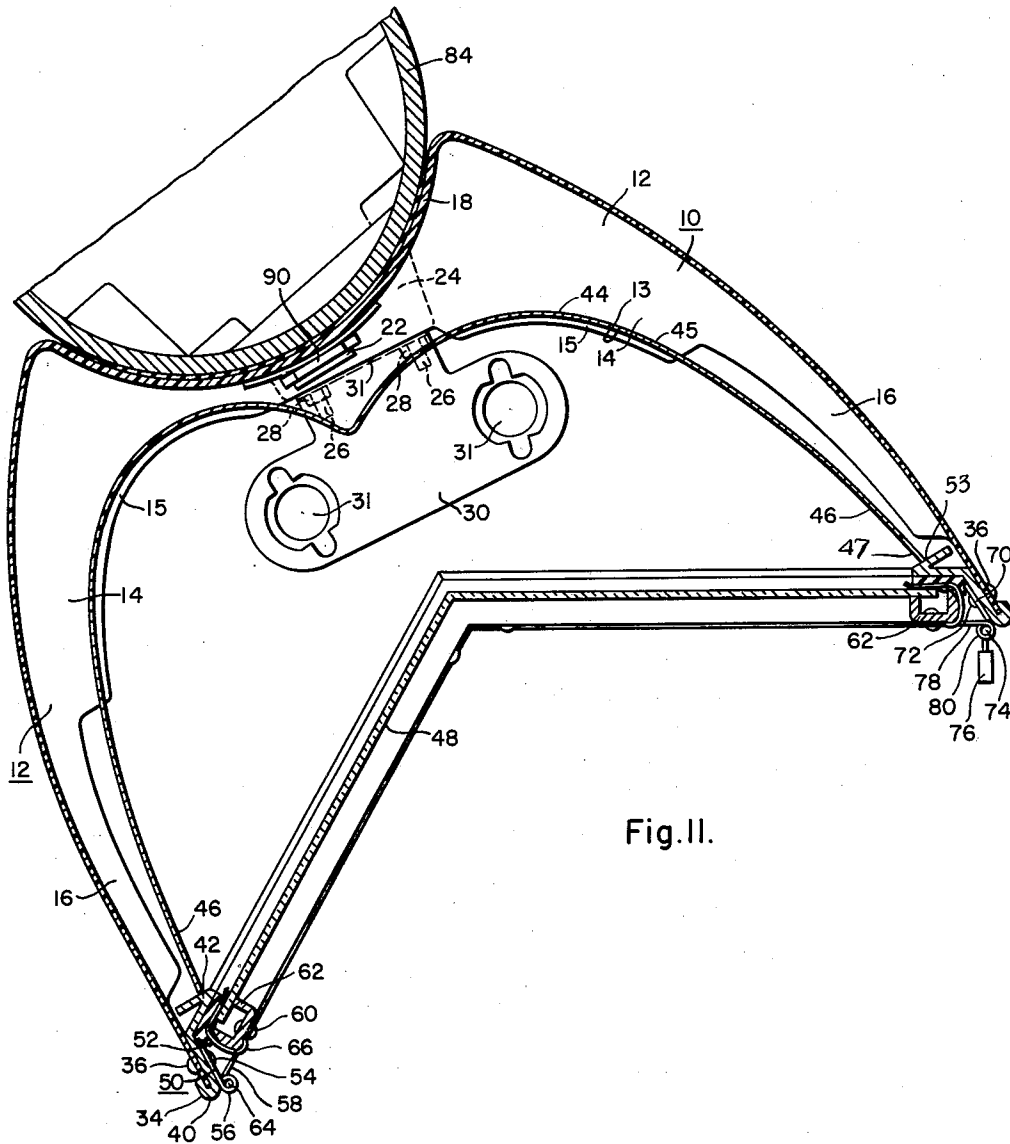


Fig.II.

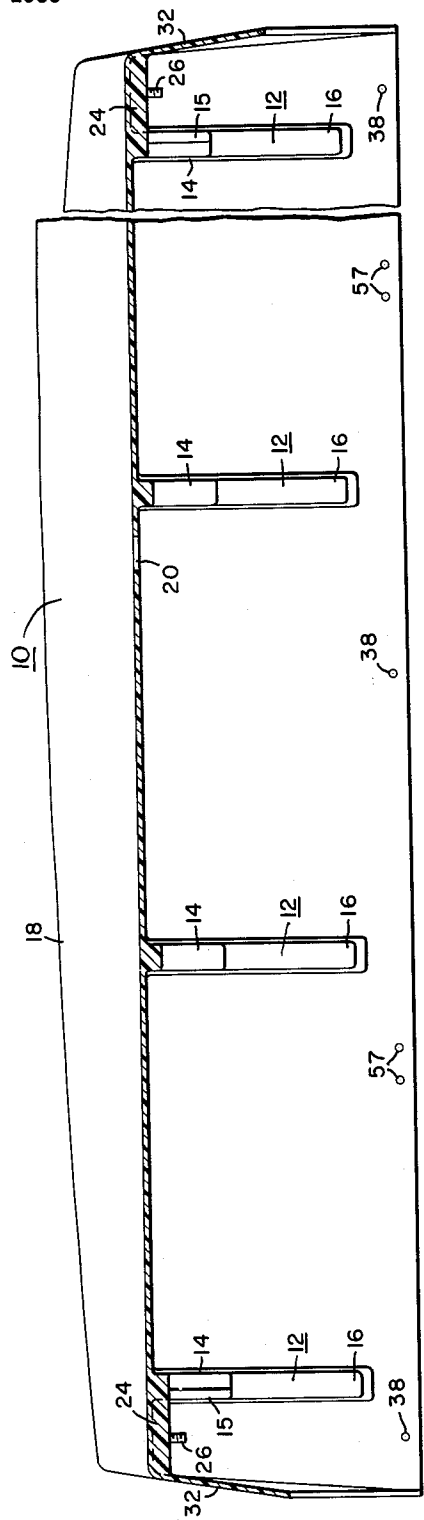
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3,064,124

FLUORESCENT LUMINAIRE

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Filed Feb. 4, 1959, Ser. No. 791,161

6 Claims. (Cl. 240—25)

Our invention relates to a luminaire and more particularly, to an elongated fluorescent street lighting luminaire.

At the present time, most fluorescent street lighting luminaires commercially available are large heavy units that incorporate rigid internal structure necessary to support the luminaire at one of its ends to a mounting pole. Common practice requires a heavily trussed internal support structure necessary to form a supporting "platform" to which components of the luminaire may be mounted. Very often, due to the elongated structure of the fluorescent luminaire, and because it is mounted at one of its ends, the heavier component parts must be located closely adjacent to the mounting pole in an attempt to minimize the weight of the trussed internal support. The weight of the luminaire, however, is not substantially reduced because a longitudinal trussed internal support is still required to mount the farthestmost components. Also, it has been found, that if the components are located closely adjacent to the mounting pole it has proven more expensive to construct the luminaire as additional wiring is required for the components located outwardly of the mounting pole, thereby complicating the structure. As a result of these design problems, fluorescent street lighting luminaires having their longitudinal axis extending perpendicular to the street, have evolved as heavier and bulkier luminaires both in weight and appearance.

It is apparent, that a luminaire which has its longitudinal axis parallel to the street will eliminate many of the design problems encountered in present fluorescent street lighting luminaires. By having the longitudinal axis of the fluorescent street lighting luminaire parallel to the street, the street lighting luminaire can be suspended close to its longitudinal center of gravity thereby reducing the overall weight of the luminaire. Also, the electrical components can be located closely adjacent to the central portion of the luminaire so that a high proportion of the component's weight, will be supported by the support pole rather than the luminaire. Additionally, since the support arm can be relatively short in length while still providing support for an elongated luminaire, it can be of such a configuration that various electrical components can be mounted within the support arm, thereby improving the configuration of the housing and reducing its weight.

Accordingly, one object of our invention is to provide a new and improved elongated luminaire which is relatively light in weight, and symmetrical in appearance.

Another object of our invention is to provide a new and improved elongated luminaire having a centrally supported housing.

Still another object of our invention is to provide a new and improved elongated luminaire extending parallel to the street having a structural support arm for mounting a structural housing, in which the structural support arm supports the heavier and bulkier component parts.

A further object of our invention is to provide a new and improved elongated luminaire having an elongated curved reflector that is supported within the housing by its edges.

Still another object of our invention is to provide a new and improved elongated fluorescent luminaire having a housing suitable for supporting and enclosing the wiring and other essential component elements necessary for the operation of the luminaire.

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A further object of our invention is to provide a new and improved luminaire having a housing constructed of a colorable durable plastic which will require a minimum of maintenance.

Another object of our invention is to provide a new and improved elongated fluorescent luminaire that is mounted parallel to the streets at the central portion of its housing by means of an easily accessible mounting arrangement.

These and other objects of our invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description when taken in conjunction with the following drawings, in which:

FIGURE 1 is a side elevational view of the fluorescent luminaire, several components shown by dotted lines;

FIG. 2 is a plan view of the adapter shown mounted to the support pole in FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a sectional view of the adapter shown in FIG. 2 taken substantially along the line III—III of FIG. 2;

FIG. 4 is a side elevation view of a clamp having an adapter to mount the support arm of the luminaire to the side of a support pole;

FIG. 5 is a front elevation view of the luminaire showing the refractor in its operative position within the housing;

FIG. 6 is a cross sectional view of the support arm taken along the line VI—VI of FIG. 10;

FIG. 7 is a partial plan view of the support arm shown in FIG. 6 with the cover plate removed;

FIG. 8 is a partial cross sectional view of the support arm taken along the line VIII—VIII of FIG. 10;

FIG. 9 is a partial cross sectional view of the support arm taken along the line IX—IX of FIG. 10;

FIG. 10 is a plan view of the support arm showing a plurality of mounting bosses that may be used to mount various ballast and transformer components;

FIG. 11 is a cross sectional elevational view of the luminaire taken along the line XI—XI of FIG. 5 showing the mounting arm housing and reflector in cross section; and

FIG. 12 is a front elevation view of the housing of the luminaire taken along the line XII—XII of FIG. 1, with the reflector, refractor and lamp support removed.

Referring to FIGURES 1, 5, 11 and 12, it will be noted that a luminaire constructed in accordance with the principles of our invention comprises an elongated one piece dish-shaped cup-shaped housing 10 having lateral reinforcing ribs 12, several of which are shown in FIG. 12. As shown in FIGS. 1 and 11, the housing 10 has a silhouette which is substantially crescent shaped. The housing 10 is constructed of a molded one piece plastic, such as a laminated polyester fiber glass, incorporating integrally molded reinforcing ribs 12 located on the inner surface of the housing 10. As shown in FIG. 11, the ribs have a main portion 14 which is located on the inner upper portion of the housing. Also, as shown in FIG. 11, that portion of the reinforcing rib 12 that is located most nearly to the opening of housing 10 has a relatively smaller thickness. The purpose of having a lateral rib 12, having a relatively large upper rib portion 14, and a relatively smaller lower rib portion 16 will be described hereinafter. The housing 10, by incorporating integral molded lateral ribs 12, will produce a housing with an inherent strength comparable to aluminum. In addition, the housing 10 has an inverted cylindrical channel 18 extending the longitudinal length of the housing 10. The inverted cylindrical channel 18, integrally molded into the housing 10, will provide longitudinal reinforcement to the housing 10 so that the outer ends of the housing 10 will not "droop" if the housing is suspended from approximately its midpoint.

To produce a uniform colored surface in the final molded piece, an overlay mat, not shown, made of a very thin veil of glass cloth, can be laid over the outside surface of the housing 10 just prior to molding. The uniform color is imparted to the housing 10 by having a color additive in the molding resin which secures the overlay mat to the housing 10. Without this overlay mat, a fiber glass molded housing would result in a prominent display of the glass fibers throughout the surface.

As shown in FIGS. 6 and 12, there is located in the inverted arcuate channel 18, two apertures 20 (one of which is not shown) symmetrically located with respect to the longitudinal center line of the housing 10. Each aperture 20 is of a sufficient size to accommodate a hollow pipe nipple 22. The two hollow pipe nipples 22 will provide two points of suspension for the housing 10 in addition to being two conduits for wiring as herein-after described.

At each end of the housing 10, on the upper inner surface, there is a flat boss 24 molded integrally in the housing. As shown in FIGS. 11 and 12, a threaded stud insert 26 is vertically located relative to the flat portion of the boss 24. Each of these threaded stud inserts 26 has a threaded portion extending downwardly suitable for threadedly engaging a nut 28, as shown in FIG. 11, on each threaded stud insert 26. A lamp support 30 having a right angled flange 31 can be inserted over the threaded stud insert 26 and fastened to the boss 24 by tightening the nut 28. Lampholders 31 are mounted within the lamp support 30. As shown in FIG. 11, the lamp support 30 extends downwardly from the inverted arcuate channel 18 and well within the curvature of the reinforcing ribs 12. In this manner, fluorescent lamps (not shown) can extend the length of the housing and can be mounted so that their lampholders and lamp supports will be adjacent to the end portions 32 of the housing 10, as shown in FIG. 12.

A side bead extrusion 34, as shown in FIG. 11, extends along each edge portion of the inverted cup-shaped housing 10. The side bead extrusion 34 is made of an aluminum alloy and is riveted into place by several spaced rivets 36 extending through apertures 38 of the bottom portion of the housing 10. As shown in FIG. 11, the side bead extrusion 34 has a cross sectional shape such that it has a U-shaped bottom portion 40 of suitable width between the legs to accommodate the bottom edge of the housing 10. The side bead extrusion 34 extends upwardly along the inner surface of the housing 10 where it is arcuately bent inwardly and then reversed to provide a flat V-shaped portion 42 extending along each side of the interior of the housing.

An elongated inverted substantially U-shaped reflector 44 is mounted within the housing 10 in such a manner that its outer leg portions 46 are seated upon the V-shaped ledge 42 of the side bead extrusion 34. In order to properly locate and to provide additional stiffening for the reflector 44, the upper surface 45 engages the inner surface 13 of the reinforcing rib 12. As shown in FIGS. 11 and 12, the two end reinforcing ribs 12 have a stop 15 extending downwardly from the outer end of the upper rib 14. The two stops 15 limit the travel of the reflector 44 in the longitudinal direction when it is located in its operative position. The reflector 44 is made of any suitable reflecting material preferably having an alzak reflecting finish. Generally, the reflector is made of polished aluminum so that it will have sufficient rigidity to support itself when it is mounted to the V-shaped portion 42. It will readily be seen that one leg of the lower portion of the reflector 46 may engage the V-shaped ledge 42, after which the reflector is bowed in so that its other lower portion of the reflector 46 may clear the other oppositely disposed V-shaped ledge 42, after which the reflector is pushed upwardly until its lower edge 53 can seat itself on the second oppositely

disposed V-shaped ledge 42. The reflector 44 is constructed in such a manner that each lower portion of the reflector 46 tends to expand outwardly from the central portion of the reflector 44 so as to engage the upper rib 14.

The reflector 44, as shown in FIG. 11, can easily be removed from the housing 10 by thumb slots 47 at each longitudinal end of the uppermost leg of the inverted U-shaped reflector 44, engaging and pulling downwardly on these devices so that the lower edge of the reflector 44 will be pulled inwardly thus disengaging itself from the V-shaped ledge 42 so that the reflector will rotate about its lower leg thus facilitating removal.

A one piece inverted V-shaped refractor 48 is located over the elongated opening of the housing 10. At the lower edge of the housing, as shown in FIGS. 5 and 11, there is located a hinge mechanism 50. The hinge mechanism 50 consists of a flat plate portion 52 which is mounted to the housing 10 and the side bead extrusion 34 by means of rivets 54 extending through apertures 57, as shown in FIG. 12. The lowermost portion of the flat plate portion 52 is curved inwardly onto itself to form a slide 56. A similarly shaped flat plate portion 58 is mounted by means of a rivet 60 to the bight portion of a U-shaped channel 62 which forms the frame to which the refractor 48 can be mounted. As shown in FIG. 5 and FIG. 11 of the drawings, a slide bolt 64 is inserted into the slide 56 to thereby rotatably mount the U-shaped channels 62. The refractor 48 may be secured to the U-shaped channel 62 by means of a spring clip 66. The spring clip 66 was previously disclosed in the application of Donald E. Husby, Serial No. 682,485 entitled "Luminaire," filed September 6, 1957, now Patent No. 2,974,219, issued March 7, 1961, and assigned to the present assignee of this application. When the refractor is in its fully opened position, the slide bolt 64 may be removed from the slide 56 by exerting a lateral force. As shown in FIG. 5, the force to be exerted would be to the right to disengage the slide bolt 64 from the slide 56 of the hinge mechanism 50.

Oppositely disposed from the hinge mechanism 50 on one side of the housing 10, there are located several sliding bolt type of latches 68. These sliding bolt type latches 68 are similar to the hinge mechanism 50 in that each has a flat plate portion mounted to the side bead extrusion 34 by means of rivets 70 extending through suitable apertures in the side bead extrusion 34 and corresponding apertures in the housing 10. In addition, at the remote end of the flat plate portion 72 there is located a sliding bolt 74 having an actuating handle 76. On the refractor U-shaped channel 62 there is located a flat plate portion 78 which has at one of its ends a curved portion 80 forming a hollow cylindrical eye suitable for receiving the slide bolt 74. As the refractor 48 is rotated to its closed operative position, as shown in FIG. 5, the handle 76 of the slide bolt latch 74 is pushed to the left until the refractor is located in its closed operative position at which time the handle actuating the slide bolt latch 74 is pushed to the right thereby engaging the latch mechanism. It will be noted that the refractor is positively locked in position as the handle must be moved to the left to disengage the latch after which the refractor must be rotated to its opened position before the refractor may be moved to the right to disengage the hinge mechanism. The latch and hinge mechanisms hereinabove described specifically, do not constitute a part of our invention as they are known in the art.

As previously mentioned, the housing 10 and all its components contained therein is suspended by means of two pipe nipples 22 only one of which is shown in FIGS. 6 and 11, extending through aperture 20 located in the inverted cylindrical channel 18. A support arm 82 has a cylindrical portion 84 at its outermost end. The support arm can be cast of any known material, but is prefer-

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ably of an aluminum alloy that will give it strength, rigidity, and be of a non-corrodible material. As shown in FIGS. 1, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 the support arm 82 extends upwardly in the elevation view culminating in a cylindrical portion 84 at its upward outermost end. As shown in FIGS. 7 and 10, the cylindrical portion 84 is substantially wider than the base portion 86 of the support arm 82. As shown in FIG. 10, the cylindrical portion 84 has two slots 88 adjacent the outermost end. The pipe nipple 22, having conduit lock nuts 90 at each end, is located in the slot 88. The diameter of the pipe nipple 22 is approximately the same as the width of the slot 88, but is sufficiently smaller so that it can be slidably engaged within the slot 88. The upper conduit lock nut 90 threadedly engages the upper portion of the pipe nipple 22 and is of a sufficient size to overlap the sides of the slot 88. Pipe nipple 22 extends through the aperture 20 of the inverted cylindrical channel 18 and is held in place by a lower conduit lock nut 90 threadedly disposed upon the lower portion of the pipe nipple 22. A gasket 92 is disposed between the lower conduit lock nut 90 and the inverted cylindrical channel 18 to prevent any moisture from entering the housing 10. By this mounting arrangement, either conduit lock nut may be loosened to thereby allow the pipe nipple 22 to slide in the slot 88 thus allowing vertical adjustment of the housing 10 by the channel 18 thereof rotatably sliding about the cylindrical portion 84. Referring now to FIG. 11, electrical conductors for the lampholders (not shown) mounted in the lamp support 30 will extend above the reflector 44, but beneath the housing 10 and the inverted cylindrical channel 18. The pipe nipple 22 is hollow thereby allowing the electrical conductors (not shown) to enter the support arm 82. The upper portion of the support arm 82 has a removable cover plate 94 which is fastened in position by screws 96 threadedly engaging the portions of the support arm 82. As more clearly shown in FIG. 1, the cover plate 94 has a flange 98, such that when the cover plate 94 is in its mounted position the flange 98 closely fits and abutts against the vertical side portions of the arm 82. Cover plate 94 may readily be removed from the support arm 82 by threadedly disengaging the screws 96, thereby exposing the interior of the support arm.

As shown in FIG. 10, the cylindrical portion 84 of the support arm 82 has numerous bosses having threaded holes located in the bottom portion thereof. These bosses will generally be described as they are located and positioned within the cylindrical portion 84 of the support arm 82 to thereby accommodate various transformer and ballast means that constitute the essential starting and operating electrical controls for the fluorescent lamps (not shown) used in this type of luminaire. However, in FIGS. 8 and 10 there is shown a ballast assembly 102 mounted to arms 104. The arms 104 are secured to the lower surface of the cylindrical portion 84 by screws 106 threadedly engaging tapped holes 108. The support arm 82 is cast with the numerous bosses 100 located therein as various combinations of ballast and transformer assemblies may be incorporated in this type of luminaire depending upon the starting and operating characteristics of the lamps used therein.

Intermediate the base portion 86 of the support arm 82, and extending inwardly of the hollow support arm 82 is a flat semi-circular member 110 which extends from the two sides of the base portion 86 and across the base portion therein formed. As shown in FIGURE 7 of the drawings, several spaced apertures 112 are located in the semi-circular member 110. The semi-circular member 110, having the spaced apertures 112 located therein, is the mounting means for attaching the support arm 86 to several different adapters. As shown in FIGURES 1, 2 and 3 of the drawings, a pole top adapter 114 may be located at the upper-most portion of a pole 116 and securely mounted thereto by means of threaded screws 118 extending through apertures 120.

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As shown in FIGURE 3, the pole top adapter 114 has a central circular hollow portion 122 suitable for accommodating a pole, at the upper end of which there is a circular stop 124. A pole will abut against the stop 124 and screws 118 may be tightened in the threaded apertures 120 to thereby engage the pole so as to securely hold the adapter in position. Referring now to FIGURES 2 and 3, we find a flat base member 126 extending outwardly from the adapter. As shown in FIGURE 2, the base member 126 has several spaced apertures 128 which are spaced exactly the same distance apart as the spaced apertures 120 of the semi-circular member 110.

Referring to FIGURE 1 of the drawings, the adapter 114 may be positioned on the top of a pole 116 after which the support arm 82 is mounted to the adapter in such a manner that the semi-circular member 110 of the support arm overlaps the horizontally extending base member 126 of the adapter 114. When the apertures 128 of the adapter 114 are directly in line with the apertures 112 of the support arm 86 a screw 130 may be inserted through the aperture 112 of the semi-circular member 110 and threadedly engaged to the base member 126 having base member apertures 128, which are threadedly made to receive the screw bolt 130 as shown in FIGURES 1 and 2, a cover plate, made of any suitable aluminum alloy, is located on top of the adapter 114 and secured thereto by means of screws 132 threadedly engaging tapped apertures 131 which are located in the adapter 114.

Referring now to FIGURE 4, we have an adapter plate 115 having substantially a flat surface which may be mounted to the side of a hollow pole 116 by means of two clamps 117 which are engaged to the adapter plate by the bolts 119, the adapter plate 115 has a similarly shaped base member 126 which will engage the support arm 82. In addition, this particular adapter plate has an aperture 121 located in the base member 126 to accommodate electrical conductors extending from the electrical components located in the support arm 82 to a power source.

Thus, it will be noted that we have designed a fluorescent luminaire capable of being mounted to a support pole at substantially its central portion, and that this luminaire has a strong rigid plastic housing enclosing and supporting the lamps and lampholders located above the detachable reflector. In addition, this luminaire has a support arm rotatably engaging the housing in which the support arm contains the heavy electrical components such as transformer and ballast. Further, although this is an elongated luminaire, the interior sections of both the support arm and the housing, where the electrical components and mounting assemblies are located, are readily accessible for maintenance and repair purposes by merely removing the reflector or the cover plate to the support arm.

Having described a preferred embodiment of our invention in accordance with the patent statutes, it is desired that the invention be not limited to the specific construction shown and described inasmuch as it is apparent that modifications thereof may be made without departing from the broad spirit and scope of our invention. Accordingly, it is desired that the invention be interpreted as broadly as possible and that it be limited only as required by the prior art.

We claim as our invention:

1. A luminaire and support therefor comprising, an elongated inverted cup-shaped housing, mounting means centrally located with respect to the longitudinal axis of said housing, a generally U-shaped support arm slidably and detachably secured at one of its ends to said mounting means to support said housing, means in said support arm for containing the ballasting elements for said luminaire, a member extending from the bight portion of said arm intermediate the sides thereof and located adjacent another end of said arm, an adapter for

mounting said support arm to a pole, a flange integral with said adapter extending into said arm, said flange and said member overlapping one another, means for securing said member and said flange together, and cover means for enclosing the open side of said support arm when it is attached to said adapter, said adapter and said mounting means cooperating to secure and angularly tilt said luminaire relative to said pole.

2. A luminaire and support therefor comprising, an adapter at one end of an elongated support arm for mounting the support arm at an inclined angle with respect to a pole, said support arm having a substantially U-shaped cross-section with the bight portion thereof extending into a substantially wider convex semi-cylindrical portion at the other end of said support arm which extends transversely of said arm, spaced elongated apertures adjacent the outermost ends of said convex portion, an elongated luminaire housing having a concave semi-cylindrical central channel extending longitudinally thereof and conforming in shape to said convex portion, means locking said housing to said convex portion, said means slidably engaged in said apertures for permitting adjustment of the housing about said arm, electrical control elements supported in said convex portion, said locking means being hollow so as to allow electrical conductors to pass between said housing and said support arm, and a removable cover plate extending between the legs of said U-shaped support arm and over said convex portion to thereby enclose said electrical control elements and conductors contained therein.

3. A luminaire and support therefor comprising, an adapter at one end of an elongated support arm for mounting the support arm at an inclined angle with respect to a pole, said support arm having a substantially U-shaped cross-section with the bight portion thereof extending into a substantially wider convex semi-cylindrical portion at the other end of said support arm which extends transversely of said arm, an elongated luminaire housing having a concave semi-cylindrical central channel extending longitudinally thereof conforming in shape to said convex portion, one of said convex portion and said concave channel including elongated aperture means, clamping means engaged in the other of said convex portion and said concave channel locking said housing to said arm, said clamping means slidably engaged in said aperture means for permitting adjustment of said housing about said arm, electrical control elements supported in said convex portion, said locking means being hollow so as to allow electrical conductors to pass between said housing and said support arm, and a removable cover plate extending between the legs of said U-shaped support arm and over said convex portion to thereby enclose said electrical control elements and conductors contained therein.

4. A luminaire comprising, an inverted elongated cup-shaped resilient housing having a bottom opening, a supporting arm centrally located with respect to the longitudinal axis of said housing, a concave elongated channel extending the length of said housing and located centrally therein, said support arm including an at least partially cylindrical head portion mating with and adjustably connected to said channel, lampholder supports secured to opposite ends of said housing, a rigid projecting ridge reinforcing member extending inwardly along the length of each longitudinal side of said housing, an inverted elongated arcuate reflector located within said housing, each longitudinal edge of said reflector resting on the adjacent one of said projecting ridge members of said housing, supporting means for said luminaire secured to said mounting means of said housing, and said reflector removable from said housing by flexing one side of said reflector toward the other side to disengage one edge of

said reflector from said projecting ridge member and rotate said reflector about the point of engagement of the other edge of the reflector with its ridge member downwardly and out of said housing, latching mechanisms secured to said ridge members, an elongated cover generally coextending with the bottom opening of said housing and having means engageable with said latching mechanisms to clamp said cover in position.

5. A luminaire comprising, an inverted elongated cup-shaped resilient housing having a bottom opening, a supporting arm centrally located with respect to the longitudinal axis of said housing, a concave elongated channel extending the length of said housing and located centrally therein, said support arm including an at least partially cylindrical head portion mating with and adjustably connected to said channel, lampholder supports secured to opposite ends of said housing, a rigid projecting ridge reinforcing member extending inwardly the length of each longitudinal side of said housing, a plurality of reinforcing ribs integrally formed on the inner surface of said housing, an inverted elongated arcuate reflector located within said housing having its outer surface abutting against said spaced reinforcing ribs, each longitudinal edge of said reflector resting on the adjacent one of said projecting ridge members of said housing, supporting means for said luminaire secured to said mounting means of said housing, and said reflector removable from said housing by flexing one side of said reflector toward the other side to disengage one edge of said reflector from said projecting ridge member and rotate said reflector about the point of engagement of the other edge of the reflector with its ridge member downwardly and out of said housing, latching mechanisms secured to said ridge members, an elongated cover generally coextending with the bottom opening of said housing and having means engageable with said latching mechanisms to clamp said cover in position.

6. A luminaire comprising, an elongated inverted cup-shaped housing having a concave channel extending the length of said housing, a supporting member, means on said supporting member and said channel adjustably connecting said housing to said supporting member, a plurality of crescent-shaped laterally spaced reinforcing ribs located on the inner surface of said housing disposed between its opposite sides, lampholder supports secured to opposite ends of said housing and extending downwardly from said housing, lampholders secured to said lampholder supports, an elongated substantially arcuate reflector being of a concave configuration at what would otherwise be its apex and being disposed within said housing by having portions of its outer surface abutting against said spaced reinforcing ribs, an inwardly projecting ridge member extending along each side edge of said housing, said reflector having its longitudinal edges located on said projecting ridge member, the longitudinal edge of said reflector abutting against the end reinforcing ribs thereby positioning said reflector within said housing.

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