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2,545,307

LIGHTING FIXTURE FOR ELONGATED TUBULAR FLUORESCENT LAMPS

Filed Oct. 17, 1946

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

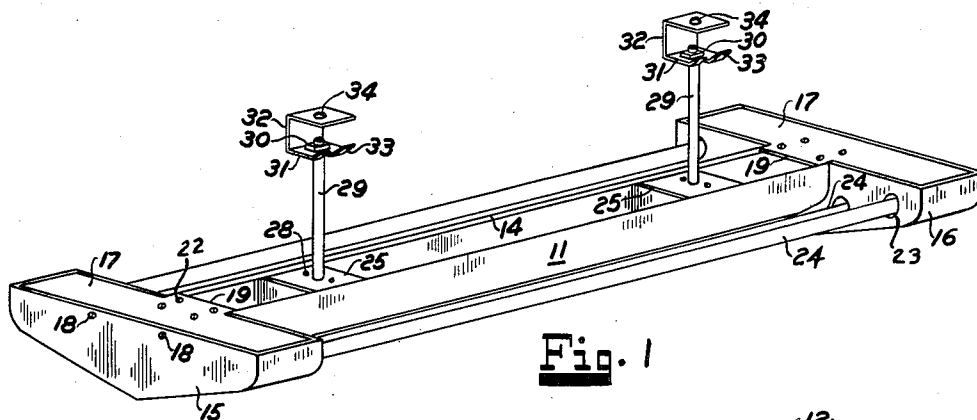


Fig. 1

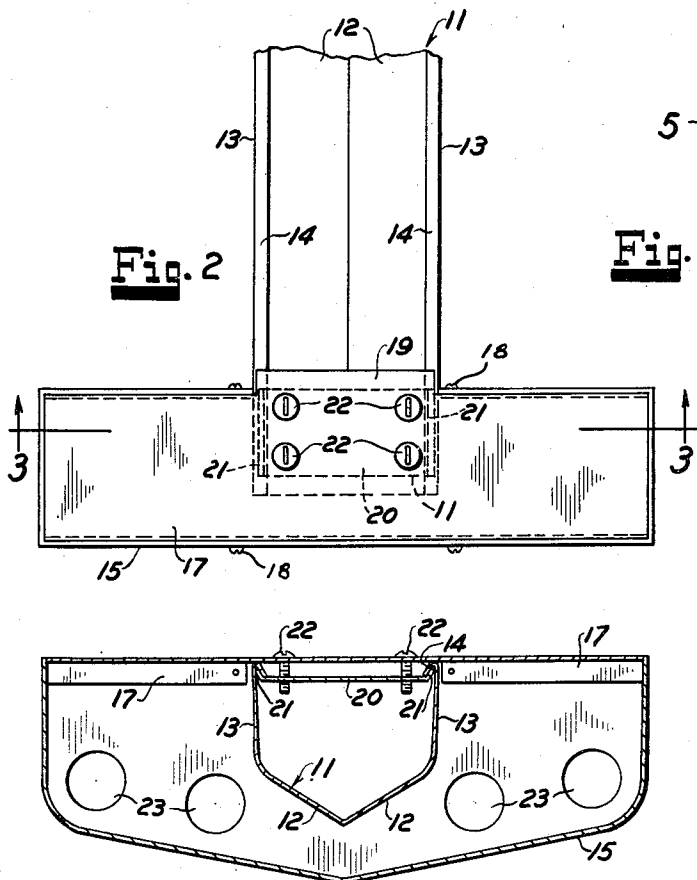


Fig. 2

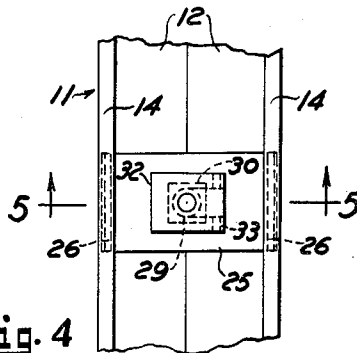


Fig. 4

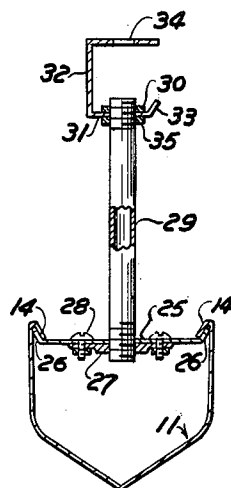


Fig. 5

Fig. 3

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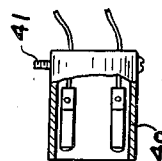
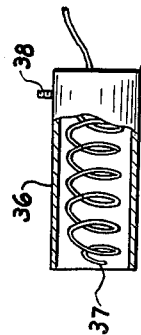
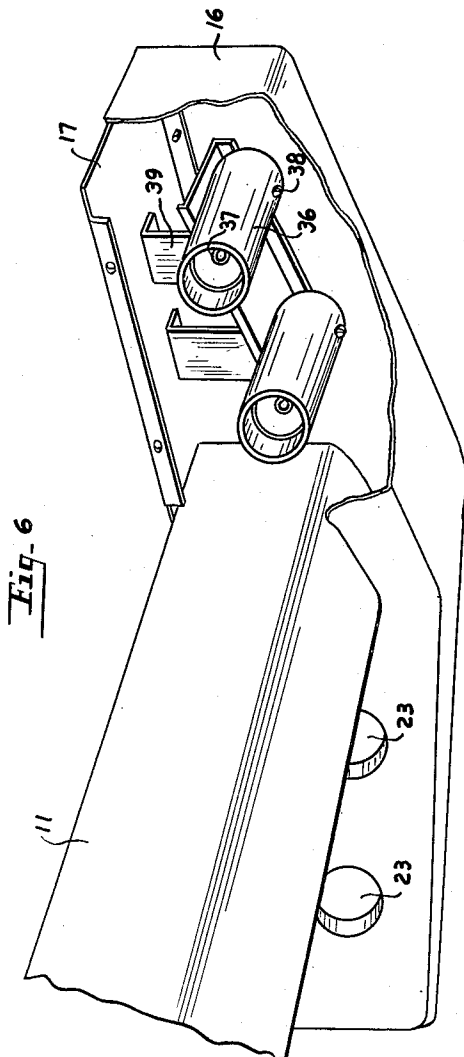
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2 Sheets-Sheet 2



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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LIGHTING FIXTURE FOR ELONGATED
TUBULAR FLUORESCENT LAMPS

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3 Claims. (Cl. 240—51.11)

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This invention relates to lighting fixtures, and more particularly to a lighting fixture which is removeably suspended from a ceiling, and upon which is mounted a luminescent tube, or a plurality of such tubes.

It is the object of this invention to provide a means of adjustably suspending the lighting fixture, wherein the fixture is slidably adjustable transversely of its support.

It is the further object of this invention to provide means whereby the spaced tube supporting end members are adjustably mounted upon the central supporting trough of the lighting fixture.

It is the further object of this invention to provide a novel lighting fixture construction permitting a degree of standardization, wherein the tube supporting end members may be spaced at any desired distance with the trough being cut to the desired length.

These and other objects will be seen from the following specification and claims in conjunction with the appended drawing in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the lighting fixture.

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary plan view thereof.

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary elevational section thereof on lines 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary plan view of the fixture illustrating one of its supports; and

Fig. 5 is an elevational section thereof on lines 5—5 of Fig. 4.

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary perspective view of the lighting fixture with tubes removed and with an end member broken away to illustrate the association therewith of the tube supporting sockets.

Fig. 7 is a partly broken away and sectioned elevational view of the yielding lamp socket shown in Fig. 6.

Fig. 8 is a similar view of the non-yielding lamp socket normally enclosed within the opposite end of the fixture shown in Fig. 6 for cooperation with the socket of Fig. 7.

It will be understood that the above drawing illustrates merely one preferable embodiment of the invention and that other embodiments are contemplated within the scope of the claims hereafter set out.

Referring to the drawing, the lighting fixture consists of the hollow U-shaped trough 11 with angularly converging bottom walls 12 and vertical walls 13.

The upper edges of walls 13 are bent angularly inwardly and downwardly to form the supporting strips 14 for said trough. Hollow formed tube supporting end members 15 and 16 have

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covers 17 which project thereon and are removeably secured in position by bolts 18.

The outer ends of trough 11 project through correspondingly shaped openings in the inner side walls of members 15 and 16, and extend substantially thereinto as shown in Fig. 2, with the inwardly projecting portions 19 of cover members 17 extending partially along the top edges of said trough. The cover 17 of members 15 and 16 thus rests upon the ends of supporting trough 11.

Rectangular locking plates 20 with their opposite ends 21 bent angularly upwardly, are adjustably supported and carried by the screws 22 which extend through members 17 and threadably engage said plates. On assembly, the ends of trough 11 are projected into members 15 and 17, with their supporting strips 14 cooperatively riding over the upwardly inclined ends of plates 20.

Said end portions 21 are arranged at the same angle as members 14 to cooperatively engage the under side thereof as screws 22 are manually tightened to firmly secure members 15 and 16 in position on said trough. Similarly members 15 and 16 may be removed by loosening said screws.

End members 15 and 16 are adapted to contain a plurality of electrical sockets aligned with openings 23 through which the ends of illuminating tubes 24 project, and upon which said tubes are supported.

Member 16 as illustrated in Fig. 6 has supported therein a plurality of lamp sockets 36, shown in detail in Fig. 7, with yielding spring contacts 37. Sockets 36 are positioned within end member 16 of the lighting fixture and are secured by the screws 38 to a bracket element 39 which depends from and is suitably secured to plate 17 on end member 16.

The end member 15 shown in Fig. 1 contains a plurality of non-yielding lamp sockets 40, as shown in detail in Fig. 8, and which are secured by screws 41 to a bracket similar to bracket 39 with the latter secured to and depending from the top plate 17 of end member 15 in exactly the same manner as is illustrated in Fig. 6 with respect to sockets 36. Said sockets are positioned so as to be in registry with the tube receiving openings 23 in end members 15 and 16 to thereby removably support the lighting tubes 21.

Trough 11 assembled with end members 15 and 16 and tubes 24, is adjustably suspended preferably from a ceiling of a room in the manner now set out.

Referring to Figs. 1, 4 and 5 rectangular plates 25 have angularly and upwardly formed end portions 26 which are adapted to be positioned

under and in cooperating supporting relation to angular strips 14 of trough 11. Plates 25 have a rod attaching member 27 secured on its under surface by bolts 28. Member 27 has a central interiorly threaded opening which registers with a corresponding central opening in plate 25.

Hollow supporting rod 29 projects through the opening in plate 25 and threadably engages member 27 thereby securing members 25 and 27 to its lower end. Said members may be formed as a unitary member if desired, or said plates may be secured together in any other convenient manner.

Nut 30 is threadably mounted on the upper end of shaft 29 and is adapted to rest upon the bottom slotted portion 31 of ceiling support 32. The outer ends 33 of member 30 are bent angularly upwardly to prevent accidental removal of nut 30 and rod 29 from the slot formed therein.

Ceiling fixture 32 is suitably secured to the ceiling in such manner that electrical wiring may pass through opening 34 in the top thereof and through hollow rod 29 for electrical connection with the aforementioned sockets positioned within end members 15 and 16.

Normally two of such supporting rods 29 are employed as illustrated in Fig. 1. The particular advantage of the present construction lies in the fact that trough supporting plates 25 are slidably and adjustably mounted within trough 11 and under the over-lying supporting strips 14.

Thus where the ceiling electrical outlets are already located definitely locating the position of ceiling fixture 32 and supporting rods 29, trough 11 may be slidably adjusted relative to plates 25 to properly center the same with respect to said rods.

Thus a distinct advantage over conventional fixtures which provide no means of adjustment relative to rods 29 is attained.

As shown in Fig. 5 a second nut 35 may be threaded on the upper end of shaft 29 to operatively engage the under side of ceiling support 32 to immovably secure rod 29 in position. As plates 25 are rigid on the ends of rods 29, trough 11 is mounted on said plates by tipping the same approximately 45 degrees to permit the entry of the plate ends 26 into the trough opening. When the trough is tipped back to the position shown in Fig. 1 angular members 26 project under trough supporting strips 14.

Having described my invention, reference should now be had to the claims which follow for determining the scope thereof.

I claim:

1. A lighting fixture comprising a U-shaped trough, oppositely arranged, inwardly projecting, longitudinal strips thereon along the upper edges of said trough, said strips being angularly inclined downward, hollow boxlike transversely extending tubular lamp supporting members adjustably and slidably mounted upon opposite ends of said trough and projected laterally therefrom upon opposite sides of said trough, with the top inner walls of said supporting members throughout their widths bearing upon said upper ends, transversely extending locking plates adjustably carried below and in spaced relation to said top walls with their opposite ends slidably extending under said strips for securing said end members upon said trough, and screws carried by said top walls projecting downwardly therefrom thread-

ably engaging said plates for drawing the same up tightly into cooperative securing relation with said strips.

2. A lighting fixture comprising a U-shaped trough, oppositely arranged, inwardly projecting, longitudinal strips thereon along the upper edges of said trough, said strips being angularly inclined downward, hollow boxlike transversely extending tubular lamp supporting members adjustably and slidably mounted upon opposite ends of said trough and projected laterally therefrom upon opposite sides of said trough, with the top inner walls of said supporting members throughout their widths bearing upon said upper ends, transversely extending locking plates adjustably carried below and in spaced relation to said top walls and having angularly inclined end portions which slidably and cooperatively extend under said strips, and screws carried by said top walls projecting downwardly therefrom threadably engaging said plates for drawing the same up tightly into cooperative securing relation with said strips.

3. A lighting fixture comprising a U-shaped trough, oppositely arranged, inwardly projecting, longitudinal strips thereon along the upper edges of said trough, said strips being angularly inclined downward, hollow boxlike transversely extending tubular lamp supporting members adjustably and slidably mounted upon opposite ends of said trough and projected laterally therefrom upon opposite sides of said trough, with the top inner walls of said supporting members throughout their widths bearing upon said upper ends, transversely extending locking plates adjustably carried below and in spaced relation to said top walls and having angularly inclined end portions which slidably and cooperatively extend under said strips, screws carried by said top walls projecting downwardly therefrom threadably engaging said plates for drawing the same up tightly into cooperative securing relation with said strips, and a pair of spaced transversely extending fixture suspending straps with angularly inclined end portions projected into said trough with said end portions slidably and cooperatively mounted under said strips.

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