A. W. BEUTTELL.

SHOW CASE LIGHT.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 21, 1912.

**1,137,379.**

Patented Apr. 27, 1915.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 2

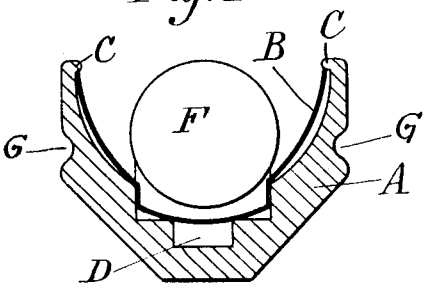



Fig. 3

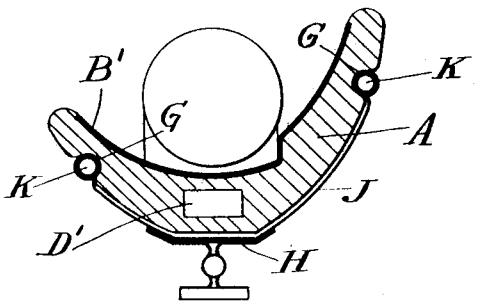



Fig. 1

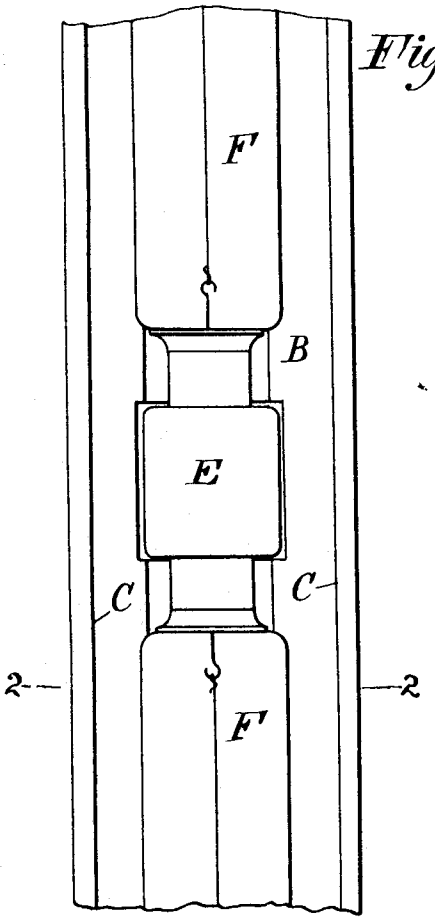



Fig. 4

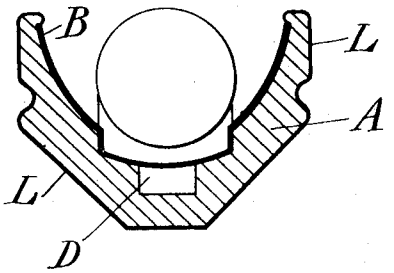
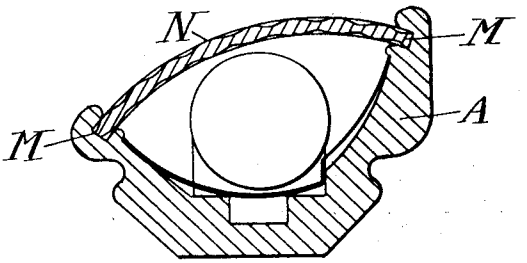



Fig. 5




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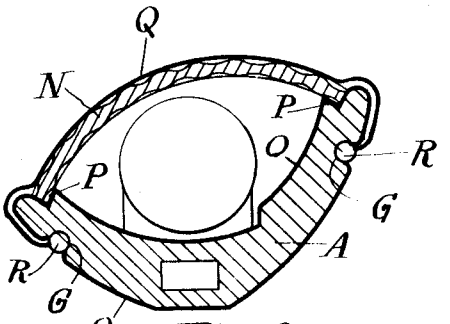


Fig. 6

Fig. 7

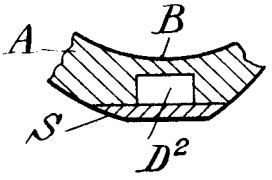



Fig. 8

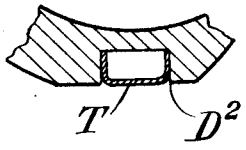



Fig. 9

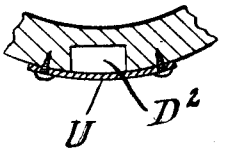
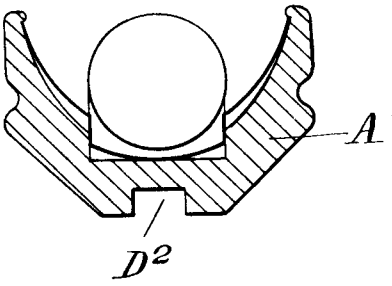



Fig. 10




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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED W. BEUTTELL, OF STREATHAM, LONDON, ENGLAND.

## SHOW-CASE LIGHT.

1,137,379. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 27, 1915.

Application filed December 21, 1912. Serial No. 737,955.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALFRED WILLIAM BEUTTELL, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at Streatham, London, England, electrical engineer, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Show-Case Lights, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to appliances or means for mounting incandescent electric lamps and to the manufacture thereof and more particularly to appliances or means for mounting incandescent electric lamps of the type known as tubular or double ended tubular electric lamps or so-called straight filament lamps.

The invention will be more particularly pointed out and fully described in the following portion of this specification and in the claims thereof, and as showing certain specific embodiments of the invention reference is made to the drawings forming a part of this specification and in which drawings—Figure 1 is a plan view of an illuminating appliance according to the present invention. Fig. 2 is a section view thereof on the line 2—2 showing a separate detachable reflector mounted in the concavity of the reflector body. Fig. 3 is a sectional view of the modification showing the concave side of the reflector body finished as a reflecting surface and showing also a spring clip adapted for mounting the illuminating appliance in position. Fig. 4 is a sectional view of a further modification, showing the exterior or concave side of the reflector body coated with a metallic covering. Fig. 5 is a sectional view of a further modification showing the appliance provided with a corrugated glass screen. Fig. 6 is a sectional view of another modification showing the whole of the device coated (inside and outside) with a metallic covering and provided with a glass screen, and showing a spring clip adapted to hold said screen in position. Figs. 7, 8 and 9 are sectional views of that portion of the reflector body immediately surrounding the channel or conduit for the conductor wires illustrating various modifications of the same. Fig. 10 is a sectional view of a modification showing an open channel located on the convex side of the reflector body, which is, however provided with a separate detachable reflector on the concave side thereof.

Referring now particularly to Figs. 1 and 2, A is a reflector body being a continuous moulding of wood or other suitable material capable of being made in long lengths. B is a separate detachable reflector mounted in the concave side of the reflector body A, which concave side of the reflector body A is here shown to conform only approximately to the cross-section of the reflector B. By this means it is possible to somewhat vary the precise shape of the reflector B without necessarily changing the interior cross-section of the reflector body A. The reflector body A is provided on each side edge thereof with internally projecting edges or beads C for the purpose of receiving and holding the edges of the separate reflector B in position with the reflector body A. At the bottom of the reflector body A is provided a channel or conduit D formed in the substance of the reflector body on the concave side thereof for the purpose of receiving the conductor wires therein. The channel or conduit D is open along one side (the upper side) thereof and this open side is covered over with the separate reflector B when mounted in position in the reflector body A. Mounted in the appliance is shown the lamp socket or lamp holder E carrying one end of each of two double ended straight filament or tubular lamps F. The grooves G G are provided on the convex side of the reflector body A for receiving or engaging any suitable spring clips as described.

Referring now particularly to Fig. 3, the reflector body A is formed on the concave side thereof as a reflecting surface of metal, porcelain, enamel or any other suitable reflecting material, or as previously described by preparing the concave surface shown by the thick line $B^1$ and electro-depositing thereon a coating of suitable reflecting material. In this instance the channel $D^1$ for the conductor wires is shown located at a distance beneath the concave surface of the reflector body A. The hinged spring clip H is shown provided with a spring member J, carrying on its outer ends members K K engaging the longitudinal grooves G G of the reflector body A.

Referring particularly to Fig. 4 there is here shown a modification where the convex side of the reflector body A is coated with a metallic covering shown by the thick line L by the process such as hereinbefore described of electro-depositing the same thereon or in any other suitable manner. In this instance

a separate reflector B is shown as in Fig. 2 and is made to conform exactly with the shape in cross-section of the concave side of the reflector body A and said separate reflector covers over the open side of the channel or conduit D.

Referring now to Fig. 5, the longitudinal grooves or recesses M are formed in the substance of the reflector body A near to the top inside edges thereof to receive the transparent (corrugated or otherwise) screen N therein, which is adapted to be slid along said grooves from one end of the appliance to the other.

Referring now to Fig. 6 the reflector body A is here shown enveloped completely by a metallic casing O (shown by the thick line) electro-deposited thereon as described or applied thereon in any suitable manner, the concave side of said metallic envelop serving to act as a reflecting surface; or the reflector body A may be treated or painted in any suitable manner to form a reflecting surface on the interior thereof and a suitable finish on the exterior thereof, both of which surfaces will be represented by the line O—O. In this instance the transparent screen N rests in the recesses P—P formed in the inside upper edges of the reflector body A and is held in position by spring clips shown by the thick line Q engaging at their outer extremities R R the longitudinal groove G G in the reflector A, or the transparent screen N may be otherwise mounted in such reflector body as for example in the manner shown in Fig. 5.

Referring now to Fig. 7, the channel or conduit $D^2$ is formed on that side of the reflector body A farthest removed from the reflector B, is open at one side thereof and is adapted to be covered over by the strip or plate S which is attached in any suitable manner to the reflector body A.

Referring now to Fig. 8, there is here shown a modification of the last described arrangement where the channel or conduit $D^2$ is closed by inserting the separate inverted detachable cover T of U shape into the channel or conduit $D^2$.

Referring now to Fig. 9, there is here shown a further modification in which the channel or conduit $D^2$ is covered over by a thin metal or other plate or strip U screwed on to the reflector body A.

Referring now to Fig. 10, this figure serves to illustrate a modification of the device shown in Fig. 2 where the channel or conduit $D^2$ is formed on the convex side of the reflector body A instead of on the concave side thereof. The channel or conduit $D^2$ may be covered over if desired by any of the methods shown in Figs. 7, 8 and 9 or in any other suitable manner.

The improvements herein set forth are not limited to the precise construction and arrangement shown and described, as they may be embodied in various forms and modifications without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

I claim as my invention:

1. An illuminating device of the class referred to comprising lamp holders, a body member formed of or from a continuous moulding capable of being made in long lengths and adapted to be cut to any length of body desired, and clips or mounts for detachably holding the body in position, the said moulding having a portion concaved in cross section throughout its length, being of substantial thickness in cross section, having a channel or conduit formed in and of the substance of said material to receive the conducting wires therein, and also provided with grooves or beads on the exterior adapted to receive or be engaged by said clips or mounts.

2. An illuminating device of the kind referred to comprising a body member, lamp holders mounted at intervals on said body member, which body member is formed of or from a continuous moulding capable of being made in long lengths and adapted to be cut into any length of body desired, said moulding having a portion grooved in cross section extending throughout its length and being provided with longitudinally extending members on the outside thereof, and clips or mounts for engaging said longitudinally extending members whereby said body and the parts supported thereby may be held in position.

3. An illuminating device of the class described having lamp holders, a body to which said lamp holders are secured, a reflector detachably secured to said body, and a transparent screen, said body being formed of or from a continuous mould which can be used in long lengths or which can be cut into shorter lengths as desired, said moulding having a portion concaved in cross section throughout its length, being of substantial thickness, being provided with a channel or conduit extending throughout its length, and also being provided with grooves or recesses which receive the transparent screen.

4. An illuminating appliance of the kind referred to having lamp holders mounted at intervals thereon wherein the body of such appliance is formed of or from a continuous moulding capable of being made in long lengths and adapted to be cut to any length of body desired, and spring clips for engaging the moulding and holding the body of the appliance in place, said moulding having a portion concave in cross section throughout its length, being of substantial thickness in cross section, having a channel or conduit formed in and of the substance thereof to receive the conductor wires and being provided with longitudinally extend-

ing grooved portions or beaded portions which are adapted to be engaged by said spring clips.

5. An illuminating appliance of the class described comprising lamp holders, a body formed of a moulding which can be made in long lengths and cut to any desired length of body, a transparent screen and means for detachably securing said screen in place on the body, said moulding being concave in cross section throughout its length, being of substantial thickness in cross section, having a channel or conduit formed in and of the substance of said moulding and being provided on the outer portions thereof with longitudinally extending grooves or beads with which the means for securing the screen in place thereupon engage.

6. An illuminating appliance of the kind referred to comprising a source of light, a reflector, a body formed of or from a continuous moulding capable of being made in long lengths and adapted to be cut to any length of body desired, means for supporting the source of light in position relative to the moulding, said moulding being concave in cross section throughout its length, being of substantial thickness, having a channel or groove which extends the full length of the moulding to receive conductor wires therein and being provided on the outside thereof with longitudinally extending grooved portions or beads, and body supporting means provided with spring clips which engage said last-mentioned grooved portions or beads.

This specification signed and witnessed this 3d day of December, 1912.

ALFRED W. BEUTTELL.

Signed in the presence of—

AUSTIN B. BOLEMAN,

EDWIN A. PACKARD.