Sept. 22, 1953 N. E. PASSMAN 2,653,002

BRACKET

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Fig. 1.

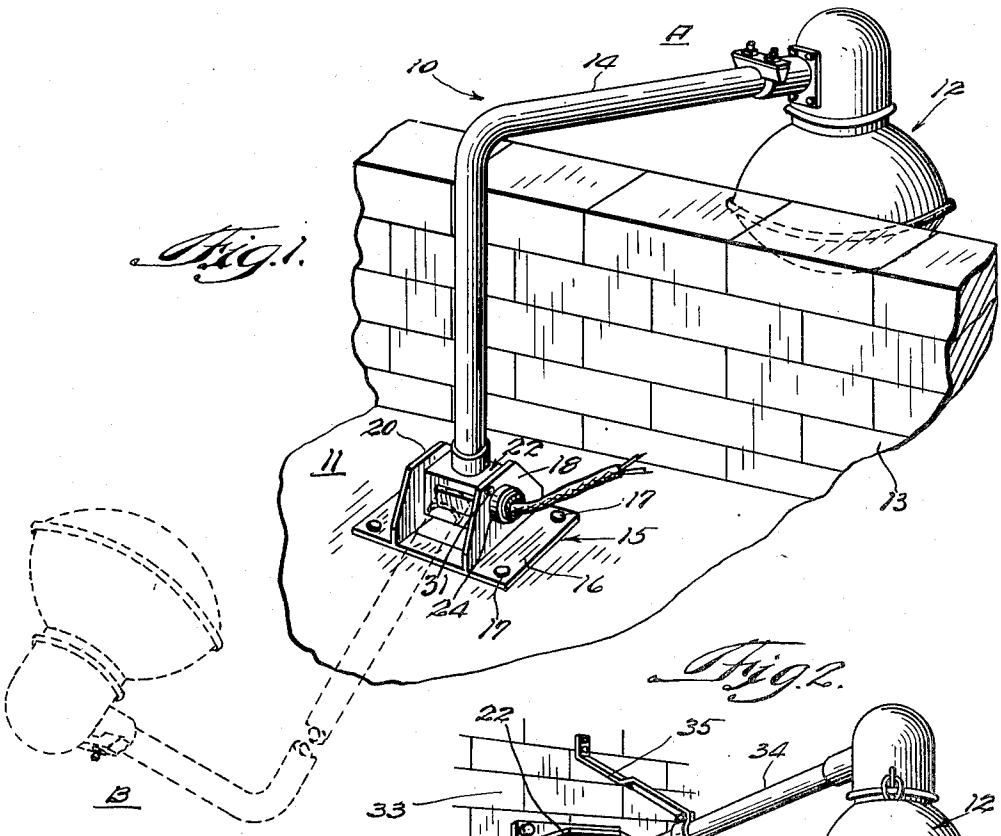


Fig. 2.

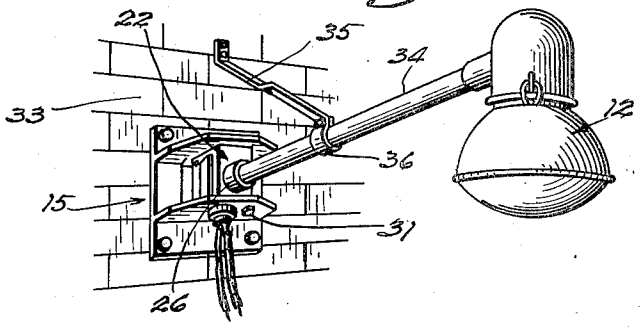


Fig. 3.

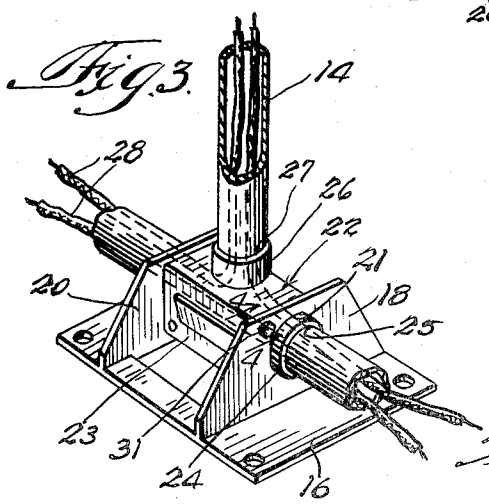
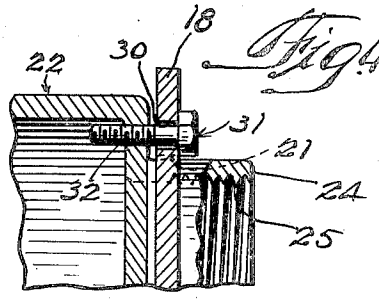


Fig. 4.



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3 Claims. (Cl. 248—291)

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This invention relates to a bracket for mounting overhanging and outwardly extending floodlights and the like.

Frequently in outdoor installations, floodlights are mounted on the roof of a building so as to overhang the parapet wall thereof or are mounted directly on the vertical wall of the building and project outwardly therefrom. In such installations the inaccessibility of the light fixtures, particularly where they are mounted relatively high above the ground and are spaced a considerable distance outwardly from the building, presents a difficult and awkward servicing or maintenance problem.

Thus it is one of the objects of this invention to provide an improved bracket for a floodlight and the like which facilitates servicing of the light fixture thereof even though the latter, when in normal illuminating position, is not readily accessible.

It is a further object of this invention to provide an improved bracket for a floodlight and the like which is simple and compact in construction, yet provides adequate support for the floodlight, and is easy to install.

It is a still further object of this invention to provide an improved bracket for floodlights and the like which employs numerous conventional or standard parts thereby minimizing the cost of manufacture.

Further and additional objects will appear from the description, accompanying drawings and appended claims.

In accordance with one embodiment of this invention, a bracket is provided comprising a base member having a pair of spaced transversely extending bearing sections. Rotatably mounted on the bearing sections and disposed therebetween is a hollow housing having a pair of apertured, axially-aligned trunnions journalled on the bearing sections. The housing is provided with a socket leading into the housing, the socket being disposed transversely with respect to the rotary axis of the housing and is disposed substantially centrally of the bearing sections. Means is mounted on one of the bearing sections and cooperates with the housing to effect locking thereof in one position of rotary adjustment.

For a more complete understanding of this invention reference should be made to the drawing wherein:

Figure 1 is a fragmentary perspective view showing a floodlight mounted on the roof of a building and overhanging the parapet wall thereof;

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary perspective view showing a floodlight mounted directly on the vertical wall of a building;

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Fig. 3 is an enlarged perspective view of the bracket; and

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary sectional view taken along line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

Referring now to the drawings, and more particularly to Fig. 1, a floodlight 10, adapted primarily for outdoor illumination, is shown mounted on the roof 11 of a building with the light fixture 12 thereof overhanging and spaced outwardly from the parapet wall 13 of the building. The light fixture 12 is connected by a conduit 14 which may be of standard or conventional construction to a bracket 15, the latter of which forms the subject matter of this invention. The length and size of the conduit 14 depends upon the particular installation.

The bracket 15 comprises a base member 16 which is anchored by means of holding screws 17, or any other suitable means, directly to the roof 11. Extending transversely from the base member 16 and attached thereto by welding, for example, is a pair of bearing plates or flanges 18 and 20 which are disposed in spaced parallel relation with respect to one another. Each of the bearing flanges 18 and 20 is provided with an opening 21.

Rotatably mounted on the flanges 18 and 20 and disposed therebetween is a hollow housing or conduit box 22 which may be of conventional design. One side of the housing 22 is provided with a removable cover 23 so as to facilitate servicing within the housing of the electrical wiring 28 for the light fixture 12. The housing 22 is provided with a pair of axially disposed trunnions 24, each of which is provided with an internally threaded opening 25 which communicates with the interior of the housing. The trunnions 24 are journalled in the openings 21 formed in the bearing flanges 18 and 20.

Mounted transversely on one side of housing 22 and disposed centrally with respect to the bearing flanges 18 and 20 is a socket 26 having an internally threaded opening 27, which communicates with the interior of housing 22. Socket 26 is adapted to have threaded therein one end of conduit 14.

The opening 25 formed in each of the trunnions 24 serve as means for enabling the wiring 28 for the light fixture 12 to be readily threaded into the housing 22 and out through the conduit 14, as seen more clearly in Fig. 3. When several floodlights are connected in a series circuit, the wiring 28 may be inserted through one trunnion and out through the other. When the wiring 28 extends through only one of the trunnions, a plug, not shown, may be threaded into the other trunnion opening.

The bracket 15, as seen more clearly in Fig. 1, enables the floodlight 10 to be swung from its normal illuminating position A about the trun-

nions 24 as an axis to position B, as shown in dotted lines, when servicing of the light fixture 12 is required. If required, the conduit 14 may also be twisted or turned in socket 26 to move the fixture 12 closer to the roof 11 in order to bring it within the reach of the repairman. To effect pivoting or swinging of the floodlight, a lock screw 31, which extends through an opening 30 formed in either flange 18 or 20, is withdrawn from a threaded opening 32 formed in the housing 22 (Fig. 4). When the screw 31 is threaded into opening 32, the housing 22 is held in a relatively fixed position with respect to the bearing flanges 18 or 20. The relative disposition of the lock screw 31 on flange 18 depends upon the desired relatively fixed position of housing 22 with respect to the base member 16.

Fig. 2 shows the bracket 15 used in mounting a light fixture 12 directly on a vertical wall 33. The light fixture 12 is held in spaced relation with respect to the vertical wall 33 by an elongated arm or conduit 34 which, in this instance, is substantially straight. When the length of conduit 34 is of considerable extent, a brace 35 may be used which has one end thereof mounted directly on the wall 33 and has the other end connected to a strap 36 which embraces conduit 34.

The problem of servicing the light fixture 12, particularly when it is mounted at a considerable height above the ground and the conduit 34 is of considerable length is readily apparent. To effect servicing of the fixture 12 in such an instance, as seen in Fig. 2, the lock pin or screw 31 is withdrawn from the housing 22 and the brace 35 is disengaged from the strap 36, whereupon the floodlight may be pivoted or swung about the trunnions 24 as an axis until the light fixture 12 is adjacent the vertical wall 33, whereupon the repairman may readily service the fixture while he is standing on a ladder or scaffold positioned against the wall.

By having the electrical wiring or leads 28 for the light fixture 12 introduced axially into the housing 22, the problem of the wiring twisting or bending, when the housing is pivoted, has been overcome.

While the bracket in this instance is shown used in combination with a floodlight, it is to be understood that it is not to be limited to such use but may be adapted for use in supporting a flagpole and the like.

Thus, it will be seen that a bracket has been provided for mounting a floodlight, particularly in outdoor installations which enables the floodlight to be readily serviced when required, even though the light fixture, when in normal illuminating position is inaccessible. Furthermore, the bracket is simple in construction, yet provides adequate support for the floodlight and may employ numerous conventional or standard parts thereby minimizing the cost of manufacture.

While a particular embodiment of this invention is shown above, it will be understood, of course, that the invention is not to be limited thereto, since many modifications may be made, and it is contemplated, therefore, by the appended claims, to cover any such modifications as fall within the true spirit and scope of this invention.

I claim:

1. A device of the class described comprising a base member having a pair of spaced substantially parallel apertured-bearing flanges, a hollow housing rotatably mounted on said flanges and disposed therebetween, said housing having a pair of aligned trunnions protruding in opposite directions from the periphery of said housing and being journaled in corresponding flange apertures, one of said trunnions being provided with an axially disposed aperture communicating with the interior of said housing, a tubular socket fixedly mounted on said housing and communicating with the interior thereof and projecting from the periphery of said housing in a direction substantially perpendicular with respect to the axis of rotation thereof, and locking means adjustably mounted on one of said flanges and threadably insertable into a peripheral portion of said housing to effect locking of said housing in a fixed position only when the latter assumes a predetermined position of rotatable adjustment.

2. A device of the class described comprising a base member having a pair of spaced substantially parallel apertured-bearing flanges, a hollow housing rotatably mounted on said flanges and disposed therebetween, said housing having a pair of aligned trunnions protruding in opopsite directions from the periphery of said housing and being journaled in corresponding flange apertures, one of said trunnions being provided with an axially disposed aperture communicating with the interior of said housing, a tubular socket mounted on said housing and disposed substantially centrally of said flanges and communicating with the interior of said housing, said socket projecting from said housing in a direction substantially perpendicular with respect to the axis of rotation thereof, and a pin threadably mounted on one of said flanges and offset with respect to the rotatable axis of said housing for engaging an opening formed in said housing to effect locking of the latter in a fixed position only when said housing assumes a predetermined position of rotatable adjustment.

3. A device of the class described comprising a base member having a pair of spaced substantially parallel apertured-bearing flanges, a hollow housing rotatably mounted on said flanges and disposed therebetween, said housing having a pair of aligned trunnions protruding in opposite directions from the periphery of said housing and being journaled in corresponding flange apertures, one of said trunnions being provided with an axially disposed aperture communicating with the interior of said housing, a portion of said housing disposed intermediate said trunnions being detachable from the remainder of said housing to provide access to the interior of said housing, a tubular socket mounted transversely on said housing intermediate said trunnions and communicating with the interior of said housing, and a pin threadably mounted on one of said flanges and offset with respect to the rotatable axis of said housing for engaging an opening formed in said housing to effect locking of the latter in a fixed position only when said housing assumes a predetermined position of rotatable adjustment.

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