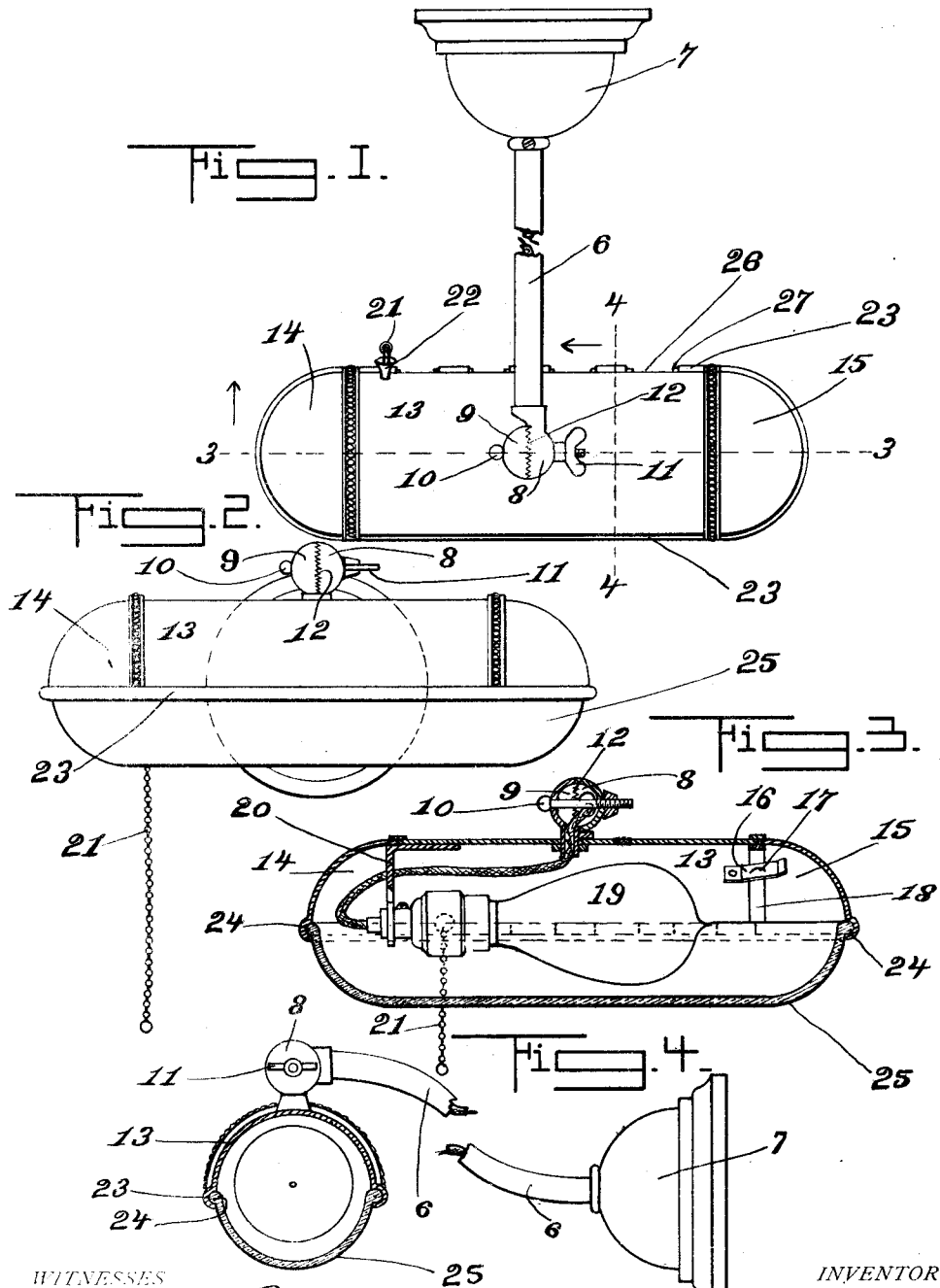


N. L. SCHLOSS.
LIGHTING FIXTURE.
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1,025,313.

Patented May 7, 1912.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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LIGHTING-FIXTURE.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NEWTON L. SCHLOSS, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lighting-Fixtures, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to lamp bracket fixtures, particularly adapted for supporting an electric lamp or a series thereof.

The device is particularly adapted for use as a wall bracket, over mirrors, pictures or the like, but no limitation in this respect is implied, since it may be used on a desk or elsewhere. Another available use for the device is in connection with the illumination of picture galleries, in which event the trough shaped reflector which incloses the lamps will be elongated to the necessary extent.

The device comprises a trough shaped reflector or casing in which the lamp is supported, and a trough shaped glass to fully inclose and conceal the light, the casing and glass being connected by means of flanges.

A feature of the invention is the ease with which the glass may be removed, for getting at the lamp to remove or replace the same.

An embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which—

Figure 1 is a top plan view of the fixture. Fig. 2 is a front view. Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1.

Referring specifically to the drawings, 6 indicates a supporting arm adapted for attachment to a wall or otherwise and provided with a canopy or trimming 7 to conceal the attachment. At its outer end the arm is provided with a half ball 8 which forms a joint with a corresponding half ball 9, with a pin 10 through the center which receives a clamping nut 11, the meeting faces of the members 8 and 9 being serrated as at 12 so that an adjustment is permitted to turn the fixture to any angle desired. The member 9 is rigid with a channeled or trough-shaped reflector casing 13, the inside of which will be preferably coated with reflecting material. This casing is closed at one end by a fixed curved or segmental piece 14, and at the other end by a corresponding removable end piece 15 which is held in position by spring catches 16 which

engage bosses at 17 formed on a flange 18 adapted to fit in the end of the casing. The lamp, 19, is supported in longitudinal position in the casing by means of a bracket 20, the ordinary switch with which the lamp is provided being controlled by a pull chain 21 extending out through a tube 22 at the back of the casing.

The lower edge of the casing 13, and of the ends 14 and 15, is beaded to form a groove 23 adapted to receive the flange 24 at the rim of the channeled or trough shaped glass 25. This glass will preferably be translucent, and when the parts are assembled the lamp is completely inclosed, and concealed. The front edge of the casing 13 has a continuous bead or groove 23, and the flange 24 at the front edge of the glass is also continuous. At the rear edge of the casing 13 the bead 23 is cut away at intervals, forming recesses 26, and the flange of the glass is also recessed at intervals, leaving projections 27 which when the glass is in place are engaged by the remaining parts of the bead 23. When the glass is shifted endwise sufficiently to register the projections 27 of the flange with the recesses 26 in the bead, the glass will drop from the holder or casing and may be removed. This action is accompanied by the removal of the detachable end 15. Thus to remove the glass 25 and so expose the lamp for any purpose the end 15 is first slipped off. The glass 25 is then moved endwise until the projections 27 register with the recesses 26, permitting the glass to be dropped and removed. When the glass is replaced, its flange 24 at the front is first engaged in the front groove 23, and it is then slid along to locked position, and the end piece 15 is slipped into place and held by the springs 16. The casing parts 13, 14 and 15, and the supporting arm 6, are preferably made of metal and may be ornamented as desired.

For gallery use and the like the reflector casing 13 will be made any desired length, with suitable supporting arms at intervals, and the glass will comprise a series of half cylinders or sections of convenient length which will be interlocked with the trough in a manner similar to that above described. When a long reflector is used the number of lamps will be increased accordingly.

An advantage of the construction above described with respect to the devices for holding the glass 25 is that the glass can be

removed without disturbing the lamp, by shifting the same only far enough to register the projections 27 with the spaces 26, whereas if a continuous groove and flange were used, it would be necessary to shift the glass the whole length of the casing, which might be impossible in small spaces, or in a gallery for example where the casing would be of great length; and the construction also permits the ends of the glass to be curved or shaped up to meet and close with the ends of the casing, the lower edge of the casing and its ends being in alinement, so that the rim flange around the glass is engaged in the groove around its whole periphery.

What I claim as new is:

1. A lighting fixture comprising a channeled casing with end closures one of which is removable, a lamp support in said casing, and a removable glass having interlocking engagement at its sides with the edges of said casing and at its ends with the said end closures.

2. A lighting fixture comprising a semi-cylindrical casing having end closures one of which is removable, a lamp support in said casing, and a semi-cylindrical glass having sliding engagement at its side edges with the edges of the casing, said glass also having closed end portions which engage with the edges of the said end closures.

3. A lighting fixture comprising a channeled casing having grooves at opposite edges, the groove at one edge being interrupted by recesses, and a glass having projecting margins which are slidable into said grooves to hold the glass in position, one

margin being interrupted to form projections which will pass through said recesses, whereby the glass may be removed by shifting the same to register the projections with said recesses.

4. A lighting fixture comprising an elongated channeled casing having grooves at opposite edges, the groove at one edge being interrupted by recesses, end pieces on the casing, having grooves at their edges, one of said end pieces being removable, a trough-shaped glass having marginal flanges at its sides and ends engageable in said grooves to hold the glass in position, the flange at one side of the glass being interrupted to form projections, the glass being shiftable to register said projections with said recesses and permit removal of the glass, and means in the casing to support a lamp.

5. A lighting fixture comprising a channeled casing having end closures one of which is removable, the edges of said casing and closures having aligned grooves, a channeled glass with closed ends, the side and end margins of the glass having flanges fitting in the grooves to hold the glass in place, the side flanges of the glass being slidable lengthwise in the side grooves of the casing to permit insertion or removal thereof, and a lamp support in the casing.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

NEWTON L. SCHLOSS.

Witnesses:

DAVID GUTMAN,
T. I. BURCHELL.