

Aug. 5, 1969

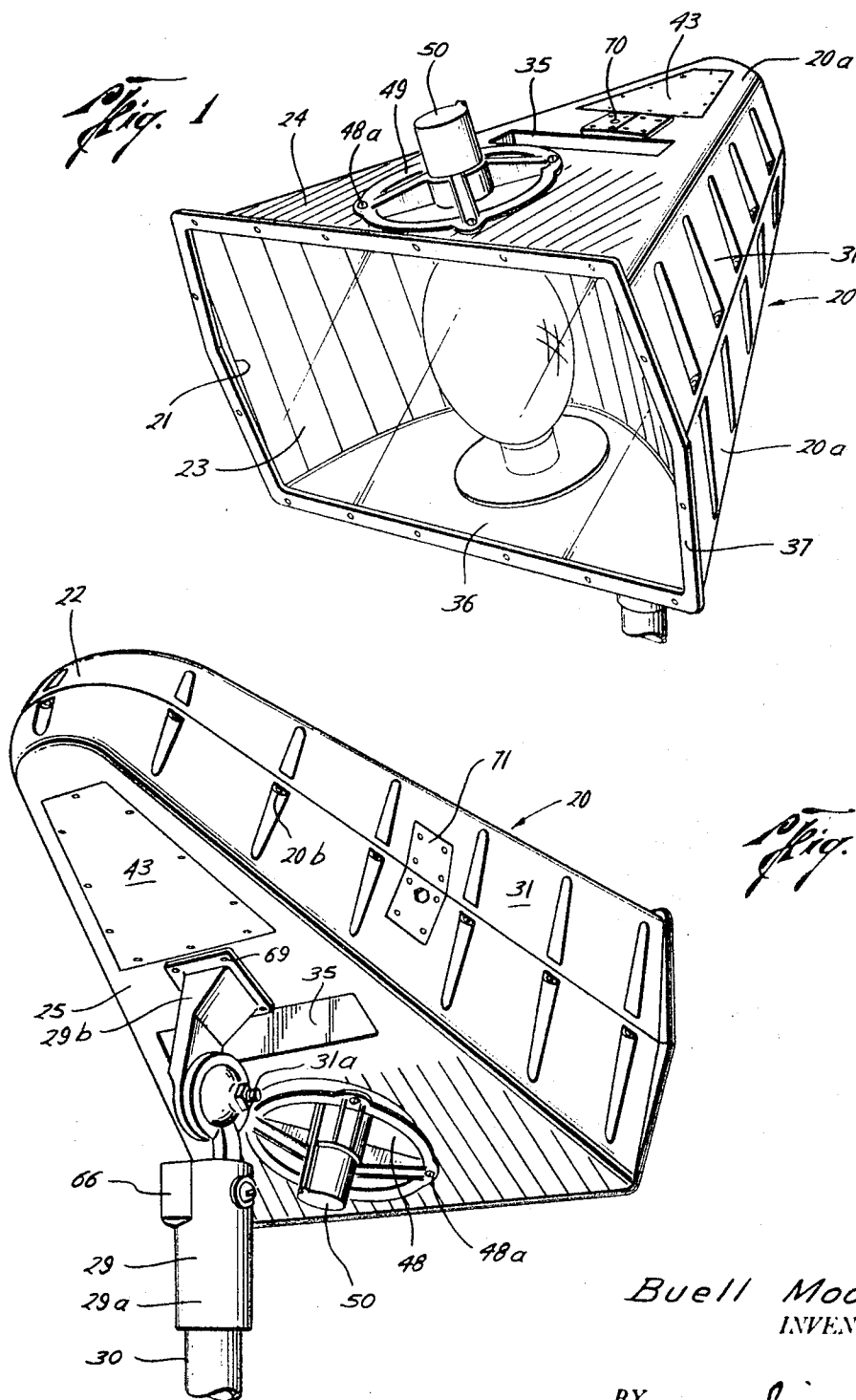
B. MOORE

3,459,934

LIGHT FIXTURE

Filed Jan. 12, 1967

3 Sheets-Sheet 1



Buell Moore
INVENTOR

BY
Browning, Lewis, Hyer
& Eickensholt
ATTORNEYS

Aug. 5, 1969

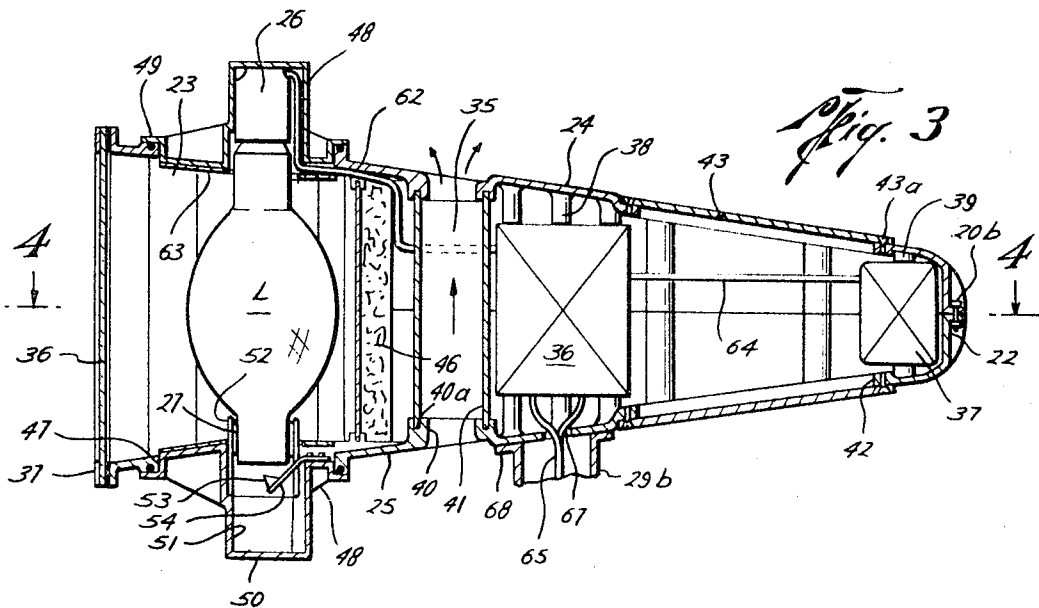
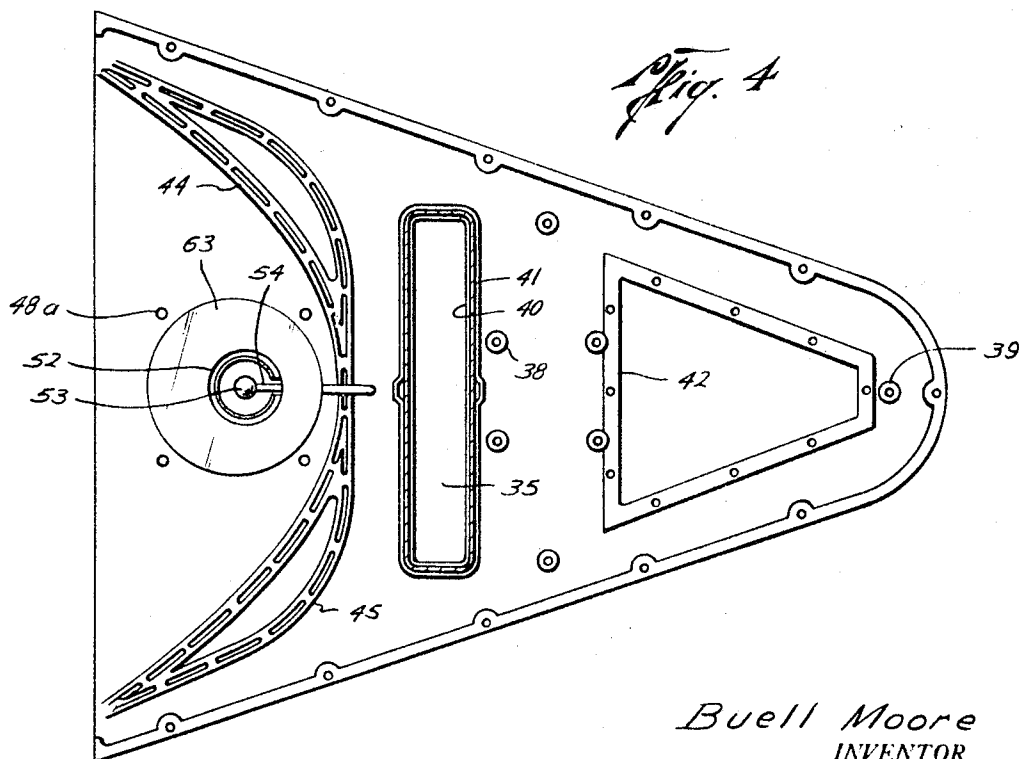
B. MOORE

3,459,934

LIGHT FIXTURE

Filed Jan. 12, 1967

3 Sheets-Sheet 2



Buell Moore
INVENTOR

BY
Browning, Seane, Hyer
& Eisenrodt
ATTORNEYS

Aug. 5, 1969

B. MOORE

3,459,934

LIGHT FIXTURE

Filed Jan. 12, 1967

3 Sheets-Sheet 3

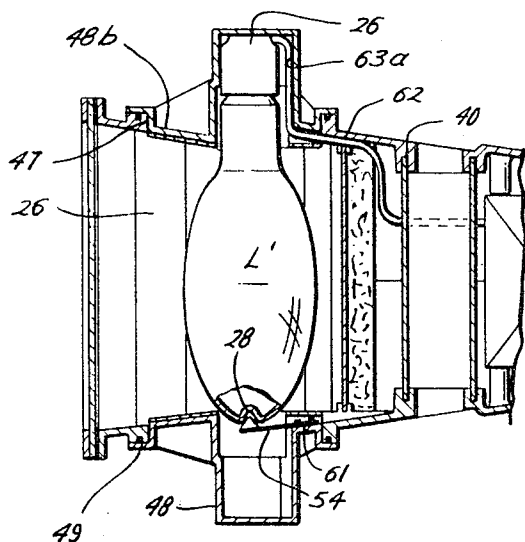
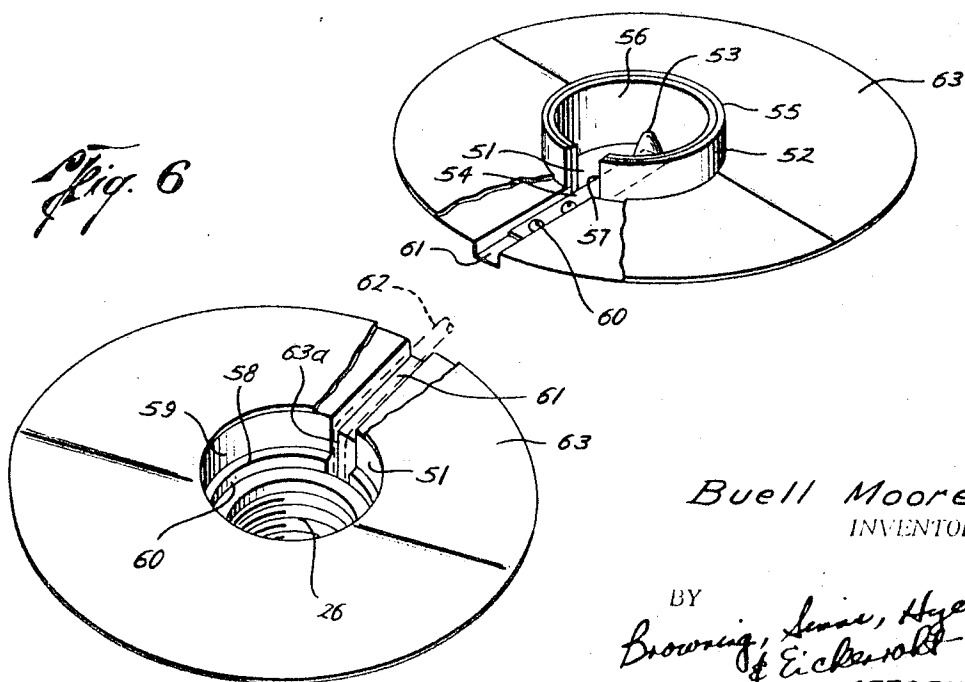


Fig. 3A

Fig. 5

Fig. 6



Buell Moore
INVENTOR.

BY
Browning, Linn, Hyer
& Eickholt
ATTORNEYS

1

2

3,459,934

LIGHT FIXTURE

Buell Moore, Houston, Tex., assignor to Esquire Inc.,
New York, N.Y., a corporation of Delaware
Filed Jan. 12, 1967, Ser. No. 608,830

Int. Cl. F21p 5/00

U.S. Cl. 240—3

19 Claims

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A light fixture which is divided into front and rear compartments by a flue extending through an intermediate portion of it. A socket mounts a lamp between a reflective surface and a window in one side of the front compartment, a ballast and capacitor are in the rear compartment, and the housing is prewired between the socket and the ballast and capacitor. There are parts opposite the socket for alternately fitting closely either about a protuberance on or a depression within the opposite end of the lamp. The housing comprises identical sections releasably connected along edges lying in a plane transverse to the lamp. Both the socket and the parts closely fitting the opposite end of the lamp are mounted on identical covers for openings in the housing of a size to pass the lamp.

Background and summary of the invention

This invention relates generally to light fixtures; and more particularly, to improvements in light fixtures of the type shown in Pat. Nos. 3,001,060 and 3,001,061.

As set forth in these patents, this prior type of fixture is adapted to cast a broad beam of light from an arcuate reflector disposed generally across the entire width of the housing behind an upright Mercury vapor lamp. One particularly advantageous feature of this fixture is a means on the top wall of the housing for holding the upper end of the lamp whose base is received in an electrical socket in the bottom wall of such housing. This maintains the lamp in proper alignment with the arcuate reflector and prevents the lamp from being broken due to excessive jars and vibrations, especially at industrial locations.

The means shown in these patents for so holding the lamp is a sleeve having heat insulation and cushioning material on its inner surface for fitting closely about a protuberance on the lamp's end opposite its base. This particular lamp holding construction was, however, unsuited for a modified Mercury vapor lamp subsequently offered to the industry and having instead a depression on its end opposite the base. Although my copending patent application, Ser. No. 414,671, filed Nov. 30, 1964, and entitled "Floodlight," (Now U.S. Pat. No. 3,284,621), is concerned with a means which is particularly well suited for holding a lamp of this latter type, there is obviously a need for, and it is an object of this invention to provide, a single fixture of this general type in which either type of lamp may be used.

It is a more specific object of this invention to provide such a fixture having means which is adaptable with a minimum of alteration for selectively holding the end of one or the other of said lamps.

A further object is to provide such a fixture having identical parts for supporting either the socket for a lamp base or the means for holding the opposite end of the lamp, thereby simplifying construction, inventory and assembly of the fixture.

A still more specific object is to provide a fixture of the character set forth in the foregoing object in which such part is adapted to support a means for holding the end of either type of lamp.

These and other objects are accomplished, in accordance with the illustrated embodiment of the invention, by a light fixture of this type having means opposite the lamp fixture for alternately fitting closely about a protuberance on the end of one type of a lamp or fitting closely within a depression in the end of another type of lamp. Preferably, this alternately useable means comprises a sleeve for fitting closely about the protuberance and a part positionable generally coaxially of the sleeve for fitting closely within the depression. The inner surface of the sleeve and the outer surface of such coaxially disposed part are of a heat insulating and cushioning material. More particularly, in the preferred embodiment of the invention, each of the sleeve and coaxially disposed part is movable to a position in which it is out of the way of the lamp to which the other is to be closely fitted.

There are oppositely disposed openings in the housing, each of a size to pass the lamp. Identical covers are releasably connected over these openings, and the lamp socket is mounted on one such cover and one or both of the alternately useable sleeve and part for closely fitting the other end of the lamp are mounted on the other cover. Thus, as above noted, the construction, inventory and assembly of this fixture is simplified to a great extent.

The longevity of each of the ballast and capacitor for a fixture of this type is inversely proportional to its temperature. In fact, in view of the upper limits of the critical temperatures for these parts, which are about 70° C. for the capacitor and 130° C. for the ballast, their placement relative to the hot lamp of the fixture has presented a problem. Thus, their placement adjacent one another in the same housing has resulted in heating of the capacitor above its critical temperature, so that, in prior fixtures of the type above-described, these parts have been physically separated from the lamp housing. Although it has been proposed to mount the lamp housing and ballast and capacitor housings from the same mast fitter, this nevertheless requires that they be wired on the job, which is time consuming. Also, of course, the external wiring is both dangerous and unsightly.

It is therefore another object of this invention to provide a fixture of this type in which the ballast and capacitor are mounted in the same housing with the lamp and reflector in such a manner as not to raise their temperatures above the critical limits.

A more specific object is to provide a fixture of the character described in the foregoing object which may be prewired entirely within the housing.

Still a further object is to provide a housing for such a fixture which is made up of identical and interchangeable sections, and preferably sections which include identical parts of the type above-described for mounting either the electrical socket or lamp holding means.

Yet a further object is to provide a fixture which may be mounted in several positions to selectively change the characteristics of the light pattern cast thereby or permit lamp replacement from above or below such fixture.

These further objects are also accomplished, in accordance with the illustrated embodiment of the invention, by a fixture in which the housing is separated into front and rear compartments by a flue which extends through an intermediate portion of it. The lamp is mounted in the front compartment intermediate a reflective surface and a window in one end of the front compartment and the ballast and capacitor of the fixture are mounted in the rear compartment. More particularly, the fixture is prewired by electrical wiring which extends entirely within the housing between the socket and the ballast and capacitor, thereby

enabling the fixture to be installed merely by the connection of such wiring at a terminal box on a mast fitter.

The housing is made up of identical sections releasably connected together along their edges extending transversely to the lamp. This, of course, along with the identical covers for the openings into the front compartment of the housing, further simplifies the construction assembly and inventory of parts for the fixture.

Preferably, there is a means on each of the top, bottom and one side wall of the housing for connection to the mast fitter. In this way, the housing may be mounted with the lamp socket either on the top or bottom wall, and the entire housing may be mounted on the mast fitter with the window opposite the reflective surface extending in either of two directions so as to provide alternate light patterns.

Brief description of the drawings

In the drawings where there is shown, by way of illustration, one embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of an illustrative embodiment of a light fixture constructed in accordance with the present invention, and as seen from the front, top and right side thereof;

FIG. 2 is another perspective view of the fixture of FIG. 1, but as seen from the rear, bottom and left side thereof;

FIG. 3 is a vertical, longitudinal sectional view of the fixture showing one type of lamp mounted therein;

FIG. 3A is a partial vertical sectional view of the fixture, similar to FIG. 3, but showing another type of lamp mounted therein;

FIG. 4 is a horizontal sectional view of the fixture, as seen along broken line 4—4 of FIG. 3, and with certain parts removed from the interior thereof for illustrative purposes;

FIG. 5 is an enlarged perspective view of the inner end of a part of the housing on which the means for holding the upper end of the lamp is mounted; and

FIG. 6 is an enlarged perspective view of the inner end of an identical part of the housing on which the electrical socket is mounted.

Detailed descriptions of the drawings

With reference now to a detailed description of the drawings, the fixture housing, which is designated in its entirety by reference character 20, has a window 21 in its front end or wall, and tapers from such wall toward its rear wall 22 both along its top and bottom walls 24 and 25, respectively, and its side walls 31. As shown in FIGS. 1, 3 and 3A, a lamp is mounted within the housing 20 between the window 21 in the front of the housing and reflective surface on the front of the reflector 23 within the housing. More particularly, the lamp, which is of a Mercury vapor type, is mounted in an upright position with its axis extending perpendicularly to the top and bottom walls of the housing.

As will be described in more detail to follow, the lamp is mounted upside down in that its screw-in type base is received within an electrical socket 26 mounted in a part of the top wall 24 of the housing, while its opposite end is held by means mounted in a part of the bottom wall 25 of such housing. This, opposite, non-electrical end of the lamp type L as shown in FIG. 3 comprises a cylindrical protuberance 27, while the corresponding end of the lamp L' shown in FIG. 3A comprises a depression or dimple 28.

As in the prior fixture, the reflector 23 is arcuate and extends substantially from one side of the window 21 to the opposite side thereof, and the window 21 is rectangular in shape so as to cast a broad beam. Also, the top and bottom walls of the housing 20 between the reflector and the window are lined with a reflective material.

The housing 20 is mounted upon a mast fitter 29 having a hollow base 29a fitted over an releasably secured to

the upper end of a mast 30. More particularly, the mast fitter also includes an upper part 29b pivotally connected to the base 29a and 31a and releasably secured to the bottom wall 25 of the housing, as shown in FIG. 2. Thus, with the housing so mounted, its window 23 is disposed generally horizontally for tilting up or down about pivot 32a.

The description of the walls 24 and 25 of the housing as "top," "bottom," respectively, is of course apt when the fixture is mounted in the manner above-described. However, as will be explained more fully hereinafter, and in accordance with one of the novel aspects of the present invention, wall 24 may instead be connected to the mast fitter 29, so that it then becomes the "bottom" wall, the wall 25 becomes the "top" wall, and the lamp is mounted upright in the sense that its base in socket 26 is beneath its opposite end to be held. Also, and again as will be explained more fully hereinafter, one of the side walls 31 may instead be secured to the mast fitter 29 to dispose the rectangular window 21 on end, and thereby cast a different pattern of light.

A flue 35 extends vertically through an intermediate portion of the housing 20 rearwardly of the reflector 23 so as to divide the housing into a front compartment containing a ballast 36 and a capacitor 37. This flue serves to insulate the ballast and capacitor against the high temperature of the lamp in the front compartment by creating a flow of cooler air upwardly between the front and rear compartments of the housing. Thus, they may be disposed within the same housing with the lamp without exceeding their critical temperatures. This insulation is preferably supplemented by means of a mat of fiber glass 46 or the like disposed within the front compartment of the housing about substantially the entire back surface of the reflector 23. For illustrative purposes, the insulation as well as the ballast and capacitor are not shown in the horizontal sectional view of FIG. 4.

Both the lamp socket 26 and the capacitor 37 are connected with terminals on a transformer within the ballast 36 by suitable wiring, and the transformer is in turn connected to a suitable source of electrical power by suitable wiring extending from terminals on the transformer out of the housing and into the mast fitter 29 for connection with a terminal box thereon. Thus, as will be described to follow, the fixture may be prewired with all the wiring up to the terminal box of the mast fitter being internal.

The housing 20 comprises identical sections 20a which are separated lengthwise along their opposite side walls 31 and the rear wall 22, and the matching edges of these sections along the rear and side walls are releasably connected together by bolts 20b or the like. The window 21 defined by the open ends of the housing sections is closed by a pane 36 of glass which is held within a frame 37 for connection in any suitable manner to flanges about the inner ends of the housing sections.

As shown in FIG. 3, each housing section has a series of bosses 38 defining oppositely facing end surfaces in the front portion of the rear compartment of the housing, which are adapted to support opposite sides of the ballast 36 for holding it securely in place. Similar bosses 39 are carried within the housing at the rear portion of the rear compartment for holding the capacitor 37 in place. This construction also facilitates assembly of the fixture since it permits the ballast and capacitor to first be supported on the lower housing section as the upper housing section is moved into a position above the lower section and connected thereto.

Each housing section also has an opening 40 there-through defining an end of the flue 35 and provided with a continuous groove 40a thereabout to receive an end of a rectangularly-shaped conduit 41 forming the intermediate portion of the housing. As in the case of the ballast and capacitor, the construction facilitates assembly of

the flue 35, since it enables the conduit 41 to first be mounted in the groove 40a within the lower housing section, and the upper housing section then fitted into place by disposal of its groove 40a over the upper end of conduit 41 as the upper housing section is moved into position for connection with the lower housing section.

Each housing section has another and larger opening 42 in its rear compartment and in the top and bottom walls of the housing, respectively. These openings 42 are closed by plates 43 releasably connected to the housing sections by bolts 43a about the opening. In this manner, and upon removal of the cover 43, access can be had to the ballast and capacitor of the housing.

As best shown in FIG. 4, there are two sets of interrupted grooves 44 and 45 formed in the walls 24 and 25 of the front compartment of the housing sections 20a. As explained in prior Pat. No. 3,001,061, these interrupted grooves receive the opposite ends of strips of reflective material making up the reflector 23. As also noted in that patent, a plurality of such sets of grooves enables the curvature of the reflector to be changed, as desired.

As best shown in FIGS. 3 and 3A, there is also an opening 47 formed in the top and bottom walls of the front compartment of the housing sections. More particularly, as can be seen from these figures, such openings 47 are of identical size to pass the lamp L or L', and are closed by means of identical covers 48 releasably connected about the opening 47. For this purpose, each such cover 48 has an outer flange 49 adapted to seat against and be sealed with respect to a raised rim about the opening. Bolts 48a, or the like are then passed through the flange 49 for connection to the oppositely facing rim.

Each cover 48 has a web 48b which extends radially inwardly from an inwardly turned portion of the rim 49 for connection with a well 50 which is hollow to provide a recess 51. Thus, when each cover is releasably connected across opening 47 in one housing section, the recesses 51 are disposed opposite one another in the top and bottom walls of the housing. As previously described, and as shown in FIGS. 3 and 3A, the electrical socket 26 is mounted within the recess 51 within cover 48 in the top wall 24 of the upper section of the housing, while the means for holding the end of the lamp opposite the base is mounted within the recess 51 of the cover 48 in the bottom wall 25 of the lower housing section.

The lamp holding means includes a sleeve 52 mounted on the upper cover 48 for fitting closely about the protuberance 27 on lamp type L, and an arm 54 which is also mounted on the cover so as to dispose a button 53 on its free end in a position generally coaxially of the sleeve for fitting closely within the depression 28 of the lamp type L'. As will be described to follow, these lamp holding parts are selectively movable to positions in which each is out of the way of the lamp to be held by the other part.

Similarly to the lamp holding part shown in Pat. No. 3,001,060, and as best shown in FIG. 5, the sleeve 52 comprises an outer metal backing 55 lined with a layer 56 of heat insulating and cushioning material, such as asbestos. The sleeve is located axially within the cylindrical recess 51 by the abutment of its inner end with an upwardly facing shoulder 58 (see FIG. 6) between an enlarged diameter 59 within the recess 51 and a reduced diameter 60 therein. As shown in FIG. 3, the lining 56 need not extend the full length of the metal backing 55 as long as it provides support for a major portion of the length of protuberance 27.

The sleeve 52 is split and separated longitudinally at 57 so that it may be compressed slightly for insertion into and removal from tight fitting engagement within the recess 51. More particularly, the sleeve is so arranged as to dispose the split 57 to receive the arm 54 on which button 53 is carried. With the button thus disposed intermediate the ends of the sleeve, it may be positioned

to hold the end of a lamp type L' of substantially the same length from end to end as lamp type L.

It will also be seen from FIGS. 3 and 3A that the shape of the lamp L' is such that the sleeve 52 must be removed from the lower cover 48 when lamp L' is to be used in the fixture, because otherwise the inner end of the sleeve would interfere with the lamp as the lower cover 48 was moved into place. Conversely, when the lamp L is used in the fixture, the button 53 on the arm 54 must be moved out of lampholding position in order not to interfere with movement of the sleeve 52 over the protuberance 27 on the lamp L. For this purpose, the arm 54 comprises a flexible strap of thin gauge metal anchored to the cover by means of bolts 60 or the like. This permits the arm 54 to be bent away from the open end of recess 51 so that the button 53 is moved out of the way of the protuberance 27 on the lamp L as the cover 48 is moved into place.

The outer surface of the button 53 also comprises a metal backing on the end of the arm 54 shaped similarly to the depression 28 and covered with a layer of heat insulating and cushioning material, such as asbestos. This lining of the button, as in the case of the lining of the sleeve 52, fits closely within the irregularity on the end of the lamp L'.

As best shown in FIGS. 5 and 6, the inner face of the web 48b of each cover 48 has a slot 51 extending radially from the recess 51 to the outer periphery of the cover. As shown in FIG. 5, this slot in the lower cover 48 receives the inner end of the arm 54 and the securing parts of 60 therefor so that they do not extend beyond such inner face. In the case of the upper cover 48, the slot 61 receives electrical wires 62 (shown in broken lines in FIG. 6) extending from socket 26, so that, similarly to the arm 54 and its securing part 60, they are beneath the inner face of the cover 48. In this manner, a plate 63 of reflective material may be disposed over the inner face of each cover 48 in surrounding relation to the recess 51 thereof, thereby cooperating with the reflective surface of reflector 23 as well as reflective surfaces on the inner surfaces of the top and bottom walls of the housing surrounding the plates 63.

As shown in FIGS. 3 and 3A, the wires 62 extend from the bottom of the socket 26 to the inner end of radial slot 61 through a slot 63a extending longitudinally of the recess 51 and intersecting with the inner end of slot 61. As shown in FIG. 3, the wiring 62 extends radially outwardly from the slot 61 above the reflector 23 and insulation 46 and into the rear compartment of the housing between one side of the flue 35 and the adjacent side wall of the housing for connection with terminals on the transformer with the ballast 36.

As shown in FIGS. 1 and 2, there is a rib extending along the length of the outside of the wall 50 opposite the slot 63a. Similarly, there is a rib extending along the outer side of the web 48b of each cover opposite the slot 61. Also, the end of the outside of the recess nearest the web of each cover is enlarged opposite the enlarged inner diameter 59 of recess 51, and the cover is reinforced by means of braces extending along the outer side of its web between the flange 49 and the outside of the wall 50.

As shown in FIG. 3, there are additional electrical wires 64 extending from the capacitor 37 for connection with terminals on the transformer, as well as wires 65 leading from terminals on the transformer through hole 67 into the mast fitter 29. The ends of the wires 65 extending downwardly through the mast fitter into a terminal box 66 thereon (see FIG. 2) where connection can be made to a source of electrical power. Thus, all of the electrical connections between the electrical socket 26 and ballast and capacitor are within the housing, and these as well as the electrical connections between the ballast and the mast fitter may be prewired, so that the

fixture is ready for installation on the job merely by connection to the terminals on box 66 of the mast fitter.

As shown in FIGS. 2 and 3, the upper portion of the mast fitter has a flange 68 thereabout for connection as by means of bolts 69 to holes arranged about hole 67 in the bottom wall 25 of the housing. In accordance with another novel aspect of the invention, identical bolt holes are provided in the top wall 24 of the light fixture housing so that the fixture may be mounted on the mast fitter in inverted position, top for bottom, from that shown in the drawings. In accordance with a still further novel aspect of the invention, identical bolt holes are provided in a side wall 31 of the housing (see FIG. 2) so that the fixture may be mounted on its side on the mast fitter, and thereby cast a different light pattern through window 21. In either of these latter alternatives, a hole similar to the hole 67 would be drilled through the appropriate wall within the pattern of bolt holes.

As can be seen from FIGS. 1 and 2, the side wall portions of both sections 20a of the housing taper outwardly toward their connecting edges. Also, as shown in FIG. 2, the bolt holes are formed through a plate 71 secured across the edges of the housing sections, and the plate has a slight peak across its center so as to conform with the convergence of the side wall portions of the housing sections. In order that the mast fitter may be universally connected to either the top or bottom wall of the housing, as well as to the side wall thereof, there is a raised portion 70 on each of the top and bottom wall having a similar peak across its center to provide an exterior surface through which the bolt holes are formed and is identical to that of plate 71. Obviously, the inner face of the flange 68 of the mast fitter portion 29b is similarly shaped to provide a tight connection with the housing wall.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that this invention is one well adapted to attain all of the ends and objects hereinabove set forth, together with other advantages which are obvious and which are inherent to the apparatus.

It will be understood that certain features and subcombinations are of utility and may be employed without reference to other features and subcombinations. This is contemplated by and is within the scope of the claims.

As many possible embodiments may be made of the invention without departing from the scope thereof, it is to be understood that all matter herein set forth or shown in the accompanying drawings is to be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

I claim:

1. A light fixture, comprising a housing having a window therein and a reflective surface opposite the window, an electrical socket in the housing to receive the base at one end of a lamp for mounting it between the window and the reflective surface, and means in the housing for fitting closely about a protuberance on the opposite end of one type of such lamp and for fitting closely within a depression in the opposite end of another type of such lamp, said means having surfaces of heat insulating and cushioning material for direct engagement with said protuberance and depression.

2. A light fixture, comprising a housing having a window therein and a reflective surface opposite the window, an electrical socket in the housing to receive the base at one end of a lamp for mounting it between the window and the reflective surface, and means in the housing including a sleeve for fitting closely about a protuberance on the opposite end of one type of such lamp and a part positionable generally coaxially of the sleeve for fitting closely within a depression in the opposite end of another type of such lamp, the inner surface of said sleeve and outer surface of said part being heat-insulating and cushioning material.

3. A light fixture of the character defined in claim 2, including means for moving one of said sleeve and part to a position in which it is out of the way of the lamp to which the other is to be closely fitted.

4. A light fixture of the character defined in claim 2, including means for moving each of said sleeve and part to a position in which it is out of the way of the lamp to which the other is to be closely fitted.

5. A light fixture, comprising a housing having a window therein and a reflective surface opposite the window, an electrical socket in the housing to receive the base at one end of a lamp for mounting it between the window and the reflective surface, and a sleeve in the housing opposite the electrical socket to closely fit about a protuberance on the opposite end of a first type of such lamp, and an arm in the housing having a part in substantial axial alignment with the sleeve and being movable between positions disposing said part for closely fitting within a depression on the opposite end of a second type of such lamp and out of the way of said first lamp type, the inner surface of the sleeve and outer surface of said part being heat insulating and cushioning material, and said sleeve being mounted in the housing for movement out of the way of said second lamp type.

6. A light fixture of the character described in claim 5, wherein the sleeve is separated along its length and axially slidable within the recess in the housing, and the arm comprises a flexible strap mounted at one end in the housing and extending through the separation of said sleeve so as to locate said part within the sleeve.

7. A light fixture of the character described in claim 6, wherein the sleeve is separated along its entire length so that it may be moved axially out of the recess.

8. A light fixture, comprising a housing having top, bottom, and side walls and a window in one end, a reflective surface in the housing opposite the window, said housing including upper and lower sections which are connected together along their side walls, and an opening in each of the top and bottom walls intermediate the reflective surface and window, a cover releasably connected to the outer side of each of said top and bottom walls for covering each opening therein, said covers being identical to one another, an electrical socket mounted on one cover to receive the base at one end of the lamp, and means mounted on the other cover to hold the opposite end of the lamp, each said opening being of a size to pass the lamp.

9. A light fixture of the character defined in claim 8, wherein said upper and lower housing sections are identical to one another.

10. A light fixture, comprising a housing having a window therein, a reflective surface opposite the window, oppositely disposed openings in the walls of the housing between said window and reflective surface, identical covers releasably connected over said openings, an electrical socket mounted on one cover to receive the base at one end of a lamp, means mounted on the other cover to hold the opposite end of the lamp, each said opening being of a size to pass the lamp, each cover having a cylindrical recess therein and a radial slot extending across its inner face between the recess and its outer edge, wires connecting with the socket and extending therefrom through the slot of the one cover, an arm having one end extending within the slot of the other cover and a part on its opposite end for so holding the opposite end of the lamp, and a reflective plate over the inner face of each cover about each recess therein.

11. A light fixture of the character described in claim 10, wherein the inner end of each body recess has an enlarged diameter providing an inwardly facing annular shoulder about the recess and there is a slot extending from the shoulder to the outer end of the recess, and said wires extend from the socket through the last-mentioned slot to the slot in the inner face of said one cover.

12. A light fixture, comprising a housing having a window therein, a reflective surface opposite the window, oppositely disposed openings in the walls of the housing between said window and reflective surface, identical covers releasably connected over said openings, an elec-

trical socket mounted on one cover to receive the base at one end of a lamp, means mounted on the other cover to hold the opposite end of the lamp, each said opening being of a size to pass the lamp, each cover having a cylindrical recess therein and a radial slot extending across its inner face between the recess and its outer edge, wires connecting with the socket and extending therefrom through the slot of the one cover, an arm having one end extending within the slot of the other cover and a part on its opposite end for so holding the opposite end of the lamp, a reflective plate over the inner face of each cover about each recess therein, the inner end of each body recess has an enlarged diameter providing an inwardly facing annular shoulder about the recess and a slot extending from the shoulder to the outer end of the recess, said wires extending from the socket through the last-mentioned slot to the slot in the inner face of said one cover, and a sleeve removably fitted within the enlarged diameter portion of the recess of the other cover and against the shoulder therein for fitting closely about the opposite end of another type of lamp.

13. A light fixture, comprising a housing having top, bottom, and side walls and a window in one end, a reflective surface in the housing opposite the window, said housing including identical upper and lower sections which are connected to one another along their side walls, and an opening in each of the top and bottom walls intermediate the reflective surface and window, a cover releasably connected to the outer side of each of said top and bottom walls for covering each opening therein, an electrical socket mounted on one cover to receive the base at one end of the lamp, and means mounted on the other cover to hold the opposite end of the lamp, each said opening being of a size to pass the lamp.

14. A light fixture, comprising a housing having top, bottom and side walls and a flue extending through the housing to connect at its opposite ends with the top and bottom walls of the housing and divide said housing into front and rear compartments, a reflective surface in the front compartment, a window in an end of the front compartment opposite the reflective surface, an electrical socket in the front compartment to receive the base of an end of the lamp for mounting it between the window and reflective surface, a ballast and capacitor in the rear

compartment, the flue being spaced from the side walls of the housing, and electrical wiring extending entirely within the housing and through at least one of said spaces to connect the socket and the ballast and capacitor.

15. A light fixture of the character defined in claim 14, wherein said reflective surface extends generally across one side of the flue.

16. A light fixture of the character defined in claim 15, including insulating material extending between the reflective surface and one side of the flue.

17. A light fixture, comprising a housing having top, bottom, side and end walls, a window in one end wall of the housing, an arcuate reflective surface in the housing opposite the window, an electrical socket on one of the top and bottom walls to receive the base of a lamp for mounting it between the window and reflective surface, a mast fitter, and connecting means on the mast fitter and each of the top, bottom and one side wall of the housing for selectively connecting one such wall to the mast fitter.

18. A light fixture of the character described in claim 17, including means on each of the top and bottom wall on which the electrical socket may be mounted.

19. A light fixture of the character described in claim 17, wherein said housing comprises identical sections split along the side and end walls.

References Cited

UNITED STATES PATENTS

2,857,508	10/1958	Klugman	240—78
2,899,542	8/1959	De Mauro	240—78
2,907,870	10/1959	Calmes	240—47 XR
3,021,422	2/1962	Ogier et al.	240—11.4 XR
3,213,270	10/1965	Appleton et al.	240—3
3,284,621	11/1966	Moore	240—3

FOREIGN PATENTS

957,160 5/1964 Great Britain.

NORTON ANSHER, Primary Examiner

ROBERT P. GREINER, Assistant Examiner

U.S. Cl. X.R.

240—11, 47, 53