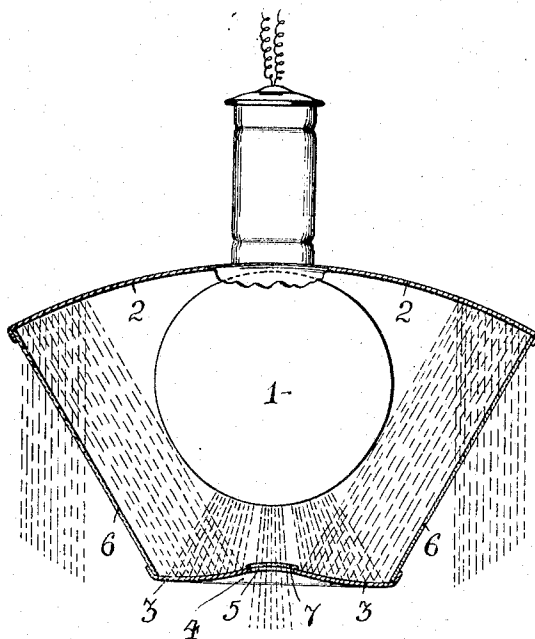


S. SCHOPFLOCHER.
LIGHT REFLECTOR.
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1,015.348.

Patented Jan. 23, 1912



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SIEGFRIED SCHOPFLOCHER, OF MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA.

LIGHT-REFLECTOR.

1,015,348.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 23, 1912.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SIEGFRIED SCHOPFLOCHER, a subject of the King of Great Britain, and resident of 324 Craig street west, in the city and district of Montreal, Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Light-Reflectors; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

The invention relates to improvements in light reflectors, as described in the present specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings that form part of the same.

The invention consists essentially in the novel construction and arrangement of parts, whereby the light from the illuminating member is diffused by rereflection.

The objects of the invention are to increase the efficiency of lamps, particularly electric lamps, to devise a means of illumination which will be especially applicable to displays and to factories or large institutions, and generally to provide a simple, cheap and durable lighting fixture.

The drawing is a vertical sectional view of the lighting arrangement as applied to an electric arc light.

Referring to the drawing, 1 is an arc lamp, here shown as of very ordinary pattern, though it must be understood that it may be of any suitable make and further the actual lighting fixture may be of many different forms, besides, other than electric illuminating can be used with this invention.

2 is a main reflector preferably of arc shape in cross section and arranged behind the lamp 1 as customary in lighting fixtures.

3 is the minor reflector in front of the lamp having the central portion 4 thereof slightly raised and an opening 5 there-through, said reflector being preferably of comparatively flat dish form with the said raised center.

6 is the glass side, preferably frosted and secured at the outer end thereof to the reflector 3 and at the inner end thereof to the reflector 2, though it must be understood that the reflector 3 in front of the lamp may

be simply secured to the reflector 2 by rods or brackets or in fact in any suitable manner, further, the said reflector 3 may be of different shape to what is shown herein, so long as it provides properly a double reflection for the diffusion of the light.

7 is a glass covering for the opening 5, this glass being preferably frosted, though it will be readily seen that this hole through the reflector may be left uncovered, without materially affecting the advantages of this invention.

It will be seen from this description that a lamp is provided somewhat in the form of a lantern, in which the arc globe or other globe is inclosed within a casing, said casing comprising the rear and front reflectors and the glass sides, therefore, the diffusion of the light is particularly good as the rays are thrown back from the front reflector to the rear reflector which directs them through the glass sides, of course, these glass sides may not be there, but the diffusion will be very much the same, though the light itself is naturally softened by the glass. The only straight reflection is through the central hole in the reflector 3, therefore there will be no spot of darkness immediately under the reflector 3.

The material of the reflectors is preferably aluminum, as that metal provides a very even and consequently steady reflection so efficacious in lights that are not absolutely steady, further this even and steady reflection is very advantageous as regards diffusion, and consequently the light reflected back from the front reflector, spreads considerably when again thrown out from the main reflector.

What I claim as my invention is:

1. In light reflectors, the combination with the lighting member and a large concave reflector arranged thereabove, of a transparent holder supported from the outside edge of said reflector and converging downwardly and holding at its lower end below the light a smaller reflector adapted to throw the light onto the said upper reflector.

2. In light reflectors, an illuminating member, a circular concave reflector above

said member, a frusto-conical globe supported from the outside edge of said reflector and converging downwardly, a smaller reflector supported by said globe at its lower edge below the light and adapted to reflect the light onto said upper reflector.

Signed at the city and district of Mon-

treau, Quebec, Canada, this twenty-fifth day of January, 1911.

SIEGFRIED SCHOPFLOCHER.

Witnesses:

F. A. BURRIS,
P. SHEE.