

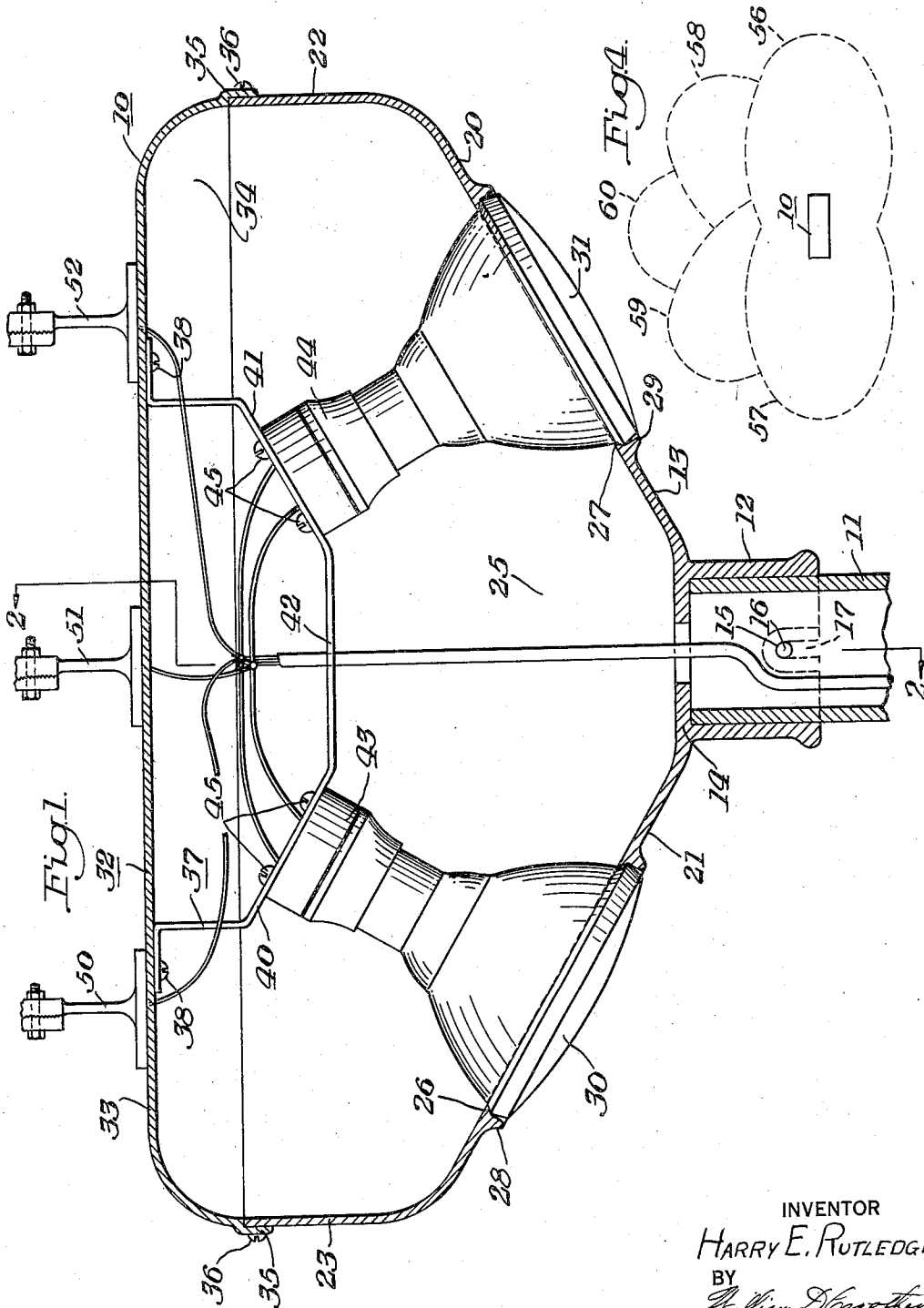
July 24, 1951

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FLOODLIGHT HAVING HOOD LAMP APERTURES AND
LAMP SOCKETS IN COAXIAL ALIGNMENT

2,562,064

Filed Jan. 4, 1947

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



INVENTOR
HARRY E. RUTLEDGE
BY
William H. Koster
HIS ATTORNEY

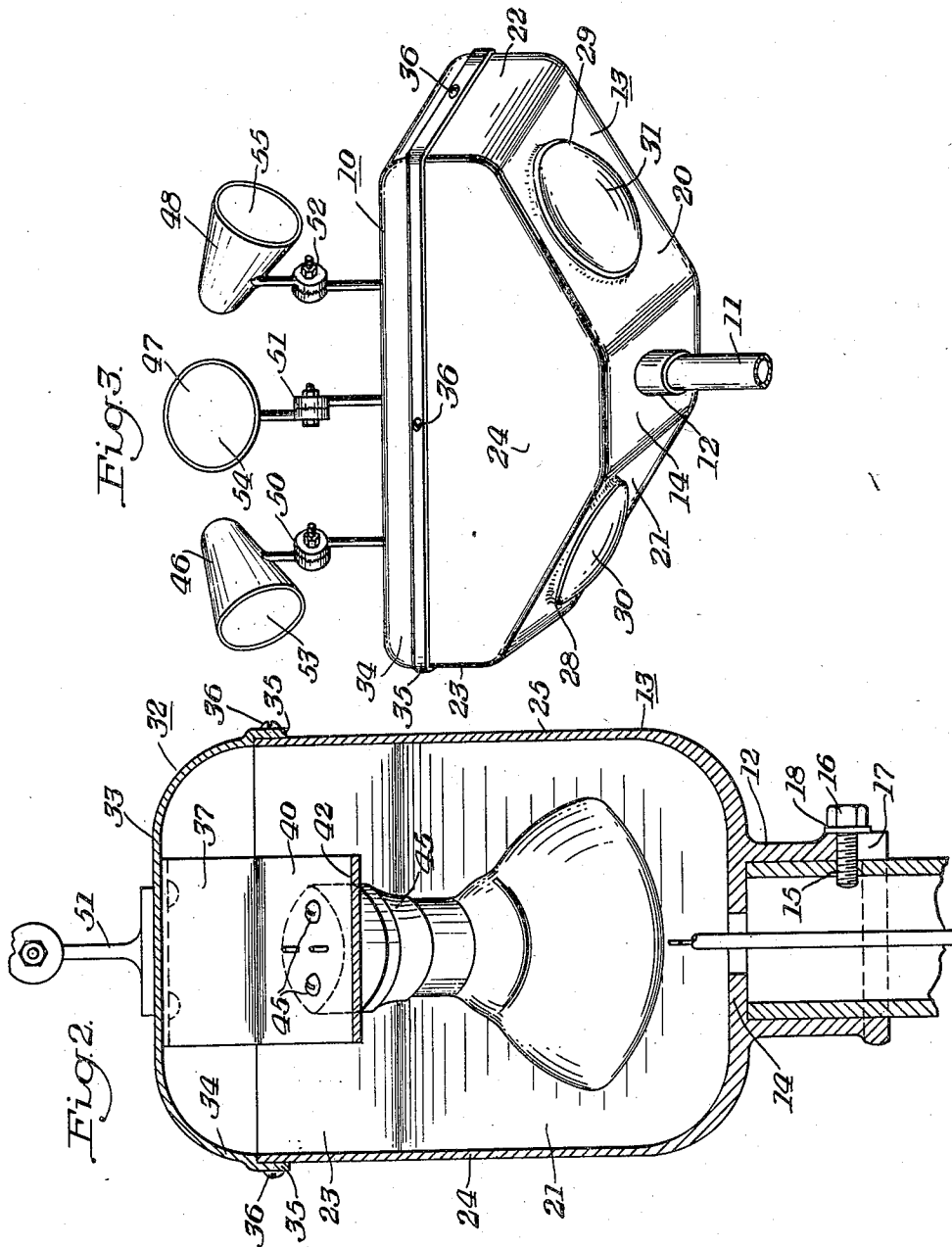
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INVENTOR

HARRY E. RUTLEDGE

BY

William D. Carothers
HIS ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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FLOODLIGHT HAVING HOOD LAMP APERTURES AND LAMP SOCKETS IN COAXIAL ALIGNMENT

Harry E. Rutledge, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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1 Claim. (Cl. 240—3)

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This invention relates generally to lighting units and more particularly to a floodlight unit for illuminating the area symmetrically about the base of the light support and in projected areas extending therefrom.

A floodlight comprising this invention may be advantageously used for the lighting of service stations, parking lots, freight transfer depots and the like.

The principal object of this invention is the provision of a floodlight arranged when supported in the air to provide an uninterrupted symmetrical light pattern at the base of the support.

Another object is the provision of a floodlight arranged to project an uninterrupted symmetrical light at the base of its support and also provide an extended light pattern extending from the base in a predetermined direction.

Another object is the provision of a floodlight arranged to project a symmetrical light pattern at the base of its support.

Another object is the provision of a floodlight arranged to project a continuous predetermined light pattern which is symmetrical at the base of its support.

Other objects and advantages appear herein after in the following description and claim.

A practical embodiment illustrating the principles of this invention is shown in the accompanying drawing wherein:

Fig. 1 is a sectional view of a floodlight comprising this invention.

Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the floodlight comprising this invention.

Fig. 4 is a view illustrating a light pattern that may be produced by the floodlight comprising this invention.

Referring to the drawings, the floodlight casing 10 is supported from the standard 11 which is preferably made of a single pipe stem preferably rising from the ground or supported on a relatively small independent structure around which it is desirable to provide a pattern of light of uniform intensity. The standard 11 may be set in a concrete island such as found in a gas station or it may be supported on the top of a structure such as a gasoline pump. The upwardly extending pipe standard 11 is arranged to be inserted into the socket member 12 of the floodlight base 13 which is preferably cast from a suitable material. The base 13 is provided with the horizontally disposed bottom portion 14 from which the integral socket 12 depends. The standard 11 is provided

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with a threaded hole 15 adjacent the upper end thereof arranged to receive the bolt 16. The lower portion of the socket 12 is provided with the slot 17 for the purpose of receiving the stem 5 of the bolt 16 when the socket of the base 13 is inserted over the end of the standard 11. The slot 17 may be guided down over the stem of the bolt 16 and when the latter is tightened against the lock washer 18 the base becomes secured to the upper end of the standard 11.

The horizontal section 14 of the base 13 is joined integrally with the upwardly and outwardly extending faces 20 and 21 which extend to the vertically disposed ends 22 and 23. The sections of the base 13 are closed by the sides 24 and 25 and provide an upwardly open hollow base member, the upper perimetral surface of which is substantially rectangular.

The central portion of the sloping faces 20 and 21 are provided with the circular beveled openings 26 and 27 which are outlined by the circular ridges 28 and 29 forming annular seats or sockets for the globes of the sealed in beam lights 30 and 31.

The lamp base cover 32 is substantially rectangular in shape and is provided with a substantially flat top 33 with an outwardly and downwardly curved wall 34 matching the perimetral edge of the upwardly extending rectangular wall of the base 13. The perimetral edge of the cover 32 is provided with an offset skirt 35 providing a lapped joint arranged to fit down around the perimetral surface of the top of the base member 13. The cover 32 may be secured by the screws 36 which pass through threaded openings in the skirt 35 and clamp against the surface of the base 13 thereby providing a complete closure member or light casing which does not permit the entry of the elements.

The bracket 37 is secured by means of the bolts 38 to the inside of the cover 32 and is provided with two angularly disposed portions 40 and 41 which are separated by an intermediate portion 42 and arranged to receive the electric light sockets 43 and 44 which are secured to the bracket by the screws 45. The sections 40 and 41 of the bracket 37 are formed to properly align the axis of the sockets 43 and 44 with their respective sockets 26 and 27 in the faces 20 and 21 of the base 13. The bracket is also formed so as to properly lock the light sockets 43 and 44 at the proper distances from the faces 20 and 21 so as to permit the glass bulb section of the lamps 30 and 31 to become properly seated in the sockets 26 and 27 when the base of the lamps

are screwed to substantially their full depth into the electric sockets 43 and 44.

The cover 32 is arranged to support three independent light holders 46, 47 and 48 which are mounted on the swiveled stems 50, 51 and 52 attached to or formed integral with the top 33 of the cover. Each of the independent light holders 46, 47 and 48 may be arranged to receive sealed-in beam lights 53, 54 and 55 which may be either spot or floodlight type. If spotlights are employed the independent light holders may be adjusted to direct the beam of the spot on any desired portion around the area to be lighted. On the other hand if floodlights are employed they may be directed so as to provide an extended pattern of light on one side of the floodlight casing 10, the independent beams being arranged to intersect a portion of the beams from the floodlights 30 and 31 to produce a continuous light pattern such as illustrated in Fig. 4 wherein the floodlights 31 and 32 produce the patterns 56 and 57 and the floodlights 53 and 55 produce the patterns 58 and 59 and the centermost light 54 produces the pattern 60. When the floodlights are adjusted and lighted the pattern such as shown in Fig. 4 may be produced.

The light holders 46, 47 and 48 may thus be directed to project a light pattern in any direction from the light 10 and such patterns may or may not be combined with the uniform pattern produced by the lights 30 and 31.

I claim:

A floodlight fixture comprising a box, two opposite side walls of said box having downwardly and inwardly sloping faces, an annular seat defining an opening in each sloping face to be engaged by a floodlight glass bulb larger in diameter than said annular seat; an electric socket to receive the base of each floodlamp, and means to mount the electric sockets within the box on the same axis as that of the corresponding annular seat, and to hold the glass bulb against its seat to make it coact and produce a predetermined floodlight pattern of a pair of overlapping ellipses when the floodlamps are lighted.

HARRY E. RUTLEDGE.

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