March 28, 1933. R. O. PFEIFFER 1,902,890

WALL FIXTURE

Filed June 8, 1931 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

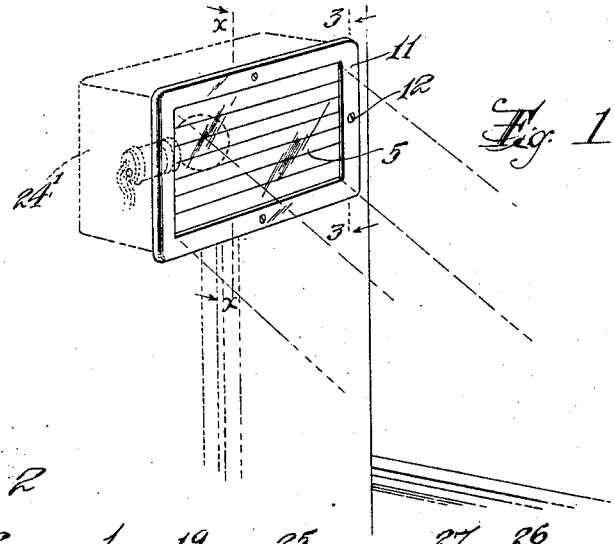
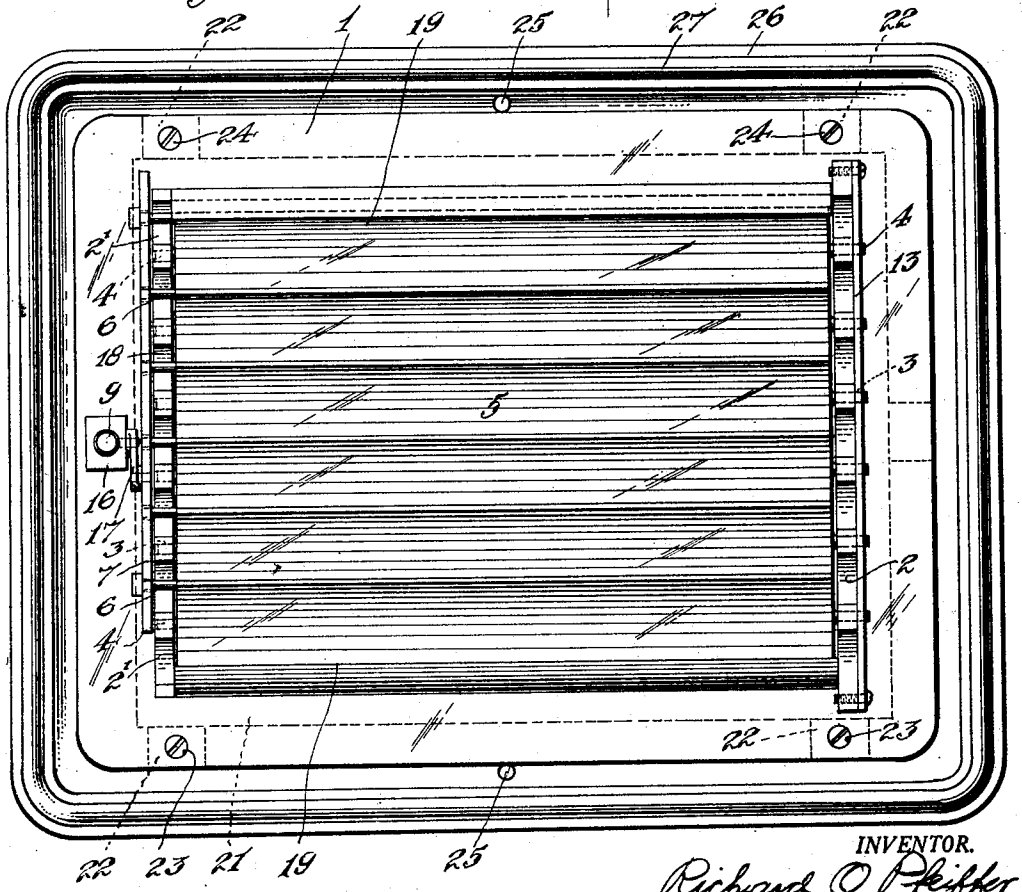


Fig. 1

Fig. 2



INVENTOR.
Richard O. Pfeiffer
BY
Fred C. Fischer.
ATTORNEY.

March 28, 1933. R. O. PFEIFFER 1,902,890

WALL FIXTURE

Filed June 8, 1931 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

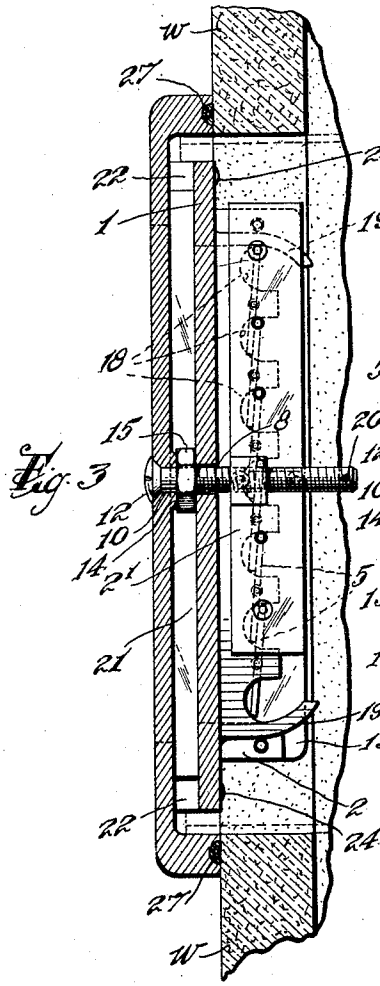


Fig. 3

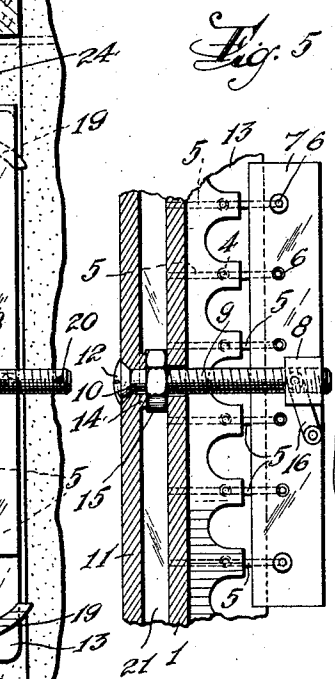


Fig. 5

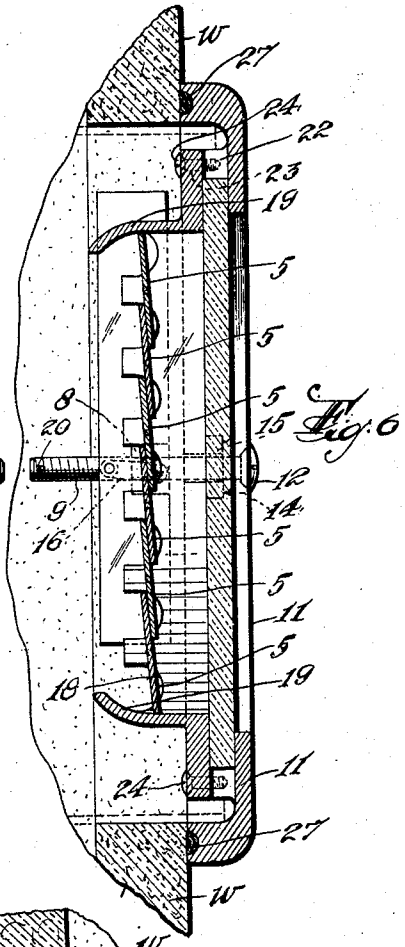


Fig. 6

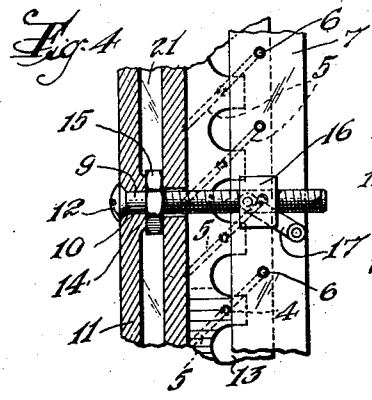


Fig. 4

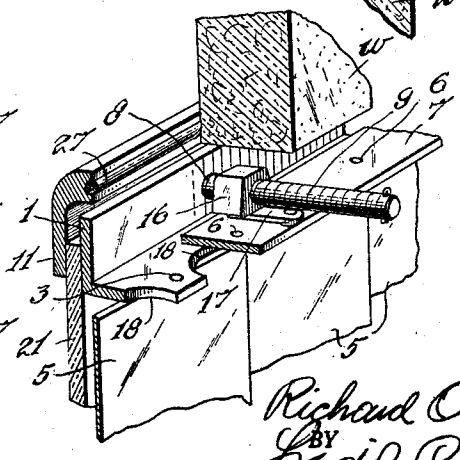


Fig. 7

INVENTOR.
Richard O. Pfeiffer
BY
Fred C. Fischer
ATTORNEY.

Patented Mar. 28, 1933

1,902,890

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

RICHARD O. PFEIFFER, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

WALL FIXTURE

Application filed June 8, 1931. Serial No. 542,893.

This invention relates to improvements in wall fixtures, and more particularly to wall fixtures of the type commonly used in hospitals, having louvers to direct the rays of light from the fixture over a selected part of the room, usually the floor, to provide sufficient illumination for the nurse to be able to safely walk about the room, and to prevent irritation of the patient by direct light in the path of his eyes.

It is customary in corridors to arrange such fixtures flush with the wall of the room at a distance of three to four feet from the floor, known as "tray height", and, in use in bed rooms and in theatres and other public buildings, they are located at various distances from the floor to meet the different requirements. Such fixtures have also been customarily used to illuminate stairways.

It has been customary to provide stationary louvers in the wall fixture to direct the light rays, the louvers being permanently fixed at the angle believed to be correct, before installing the fixture.

It has been frequently found, after installing the fixture, that the louvers have been set at the wrong angle, or that the original location for the fixture cannot be used, and that it must be positioned higher or lower than originally planned, because of the interference of some part of the building, so that the lighting effect obtained is improper.

An object of my invention is to provide, in a wall fixture, adjustable louvers and means for adjusting the angle of the louvers minutely to provide for every practical range of adjustment desired.

A further object of my invention is to provide means, operable from the exposed face of the fixture, for adjusting the angle of the louvers.

Another object of my invention is to provide a novel construction for mounting the louvers and adjusting means on a single base which may be readily disengaged from the installed fixture box and swung clear of the same, for access to the interior of the fixture box and to the louvers and their adjusting means.

These and other advantageous objects, which will later appear, are accomplished by the simple and practical construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and exhibited in the accompanying drawings, forming part hereof, and in which:

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of the corner of a corridor provided with a wall fixture embodying my invention, the hidden fixture box being represented in dotted lines.

Figure 2 represents a rear elevational view of the face plate of the wall fixture shown in Figure 1, on line X—X.

Figure 3 represents a vertical transverse sectional view taken on lines 3—3 of Figure 1, in the direction indicated by the arrows, showing the louvers in fully closed position.

Figures 4 and 5 represent similar but fragmentary views showing the louvers in a half shut and in a fully open position, respectively.

Figure 6 represents a vertical transverse sectional view taken on lines X—X of Figure 1 in the direction indicated by the arrows.

Figure 7 represents an enlarged perspective fragmentary view showing in detail my improved louver adjusting means.

My device consists, essentially, of the open base member 1, provided with oppositely arranged upstanding louver-retaining side brackets 2—2′ formed integral therewith or secured thereto in any desired or convenient manner, and having aligned apertures 3 to pivotally receive the reduced pivot ends 4—4 of the louvers 5. The louvers 5 are also provided with fulcrum pins 6, loosely passing through a fulcrum plate 7, whereby on the longitudinal movement of the fulcrum plate 7, the louvers 5 may be swung, in unison, into a wholly or partly closed or open position.

The fulcrum plate 7 is moved in either direction by a member 8, (see Figures 4 and 7), which is shown to comprise a screw 9, passing through an opening 10 in the face

plate 11 and having a head 12 which may be enlarged to facilitate movement thereof resting in a countersunk portion, in the face plate 11, in open communication with the opening 10. The screw 9 passes loosely through a reenforcing boss 14 at the inner side of the face plate 11, and is provided, immediately above the boss 14, with a nut 15 rigidly secured thereto, to hold the screw 9 in position in the face plate 11 while it is threadedly engaged with the internally threaded block 16.

The internally threaded block 16 is connected to the fulcrum plate 7 by a link 17, which is pivotally secured, at opposite ends, to the fulcrum plate 7, and the block 16, (see Figure 7). An apertured strip 13 having aligned apertures 3 may be removably secured to the base member 1 instead of the bracket 2, or the bracket 2 may be provided with slots to receive the ends of the louvers 5 which may then pass through apertures in the strip 13.

To move the louvers 5 toward either their open or their closed position, the screw 9 is turned to the left or right, so that the block 16 will be threadedly engaged by and move vertically on the screw 9, drawing the fulcrum plate 7, connected thereto by the link 17, in the direction to move the louvers 5 into open or closed position.

The particular arrangement described for moving the fulcrum plate 7 is very desirable because it permits of very fine and accurate adjustment of the angle of the louvers but it is within the scope of my invention to utilize other structures, operable from the outside of the face plate 11 and operatively connected with the louvers 5 to accomplish the same results.

The fulcrum pins 6 rest within recessed portions 18 in the bracket 2′ (see Figure 3), when the louvers 5 are in their closed position.

The base member 1 is provided with inwardly curved, upstanding deflecting plates 19—19 arranged parallel with and adjacent to the uppermost and lowermost louver, respectively, to prevent the direct passage of light from the extreme points covered by said deflecting plates 19—19.

The face plate 11 carries the screw 9, the other parts being self-contained on and carried by the base member 1. To assemble the parts, the screw 9 is threaded into the threaded block 16, and after the upper part of the screw 9 has passed therethrough, a pin 20 is preferably passed through the end of the screw to prevent excessive threading thereof in the other direction.

A glass panel 21 is placed on the inner side of the face plate 11 to be marginally confined by the internally threaded lugs 22 on the inner side of the face plate 11 (see Figure 2), and then the base member 1 is swung over the glass panel 21, the apertures 23 in said base member 1 are aligned with the lugs 22 of the face plate, and screws 24 are threaded into the lugs 22 to hold the base member, glass panel, and face plate together.

The face plate 11 is removably secured to the fixture box 24′ by bolts passing through openings 25 in the face plate and threadedly engaging the fixture box 24′, or in any other desired or convenient manner, and the marginal edge 26 of the inner side of the face plate 11 is preferably grooved to receive a tubular packing 27 to fill space left by indentations or irregularities in the wall W to which the fixture is secured, preventing the escape of light and entrance of foreign matter through such space.

The foregoing disclosure is to be regarded as descriptive and illustrative only, and not as restrictive or limitative of the invention, of which obviously an embodiment may be constructed including many modifications without departing from the general scope herein indicated and denoted in the appended claims.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

1. In a device of the character described, a base member provided with an upstanding bracket having a series of spaced apertures, a strip removably secured to said base member opposite said bracket and provided with aligned apertures, and a plurality of louvers provided with reduced ends loosely passing through the apertured portions of said bracket and strip, and a fulcrum plate provided with apertures, said louvers being further provided with fulcrum pins extending beyond said bracket and loosely passing through the apertures in the fulcrum plate, said bracket having a series of spaced recessed portions to receive the fulcrum pins when the louvers are moved to their closed position.

2. In a device of the character described, an open face plate provided, on one side thereof with a plurality of upstanding lugs, a glass panel positioned on the face plate and marginally confined thereon by said lugs, a base member provided with pivotally movable louvers, means passing through said base member and in engagement with said lugs to removably secure said base member over said glass panel and to said face plate, and a rotatable member passing through said face plate and base member operatively connected with said louvers and rotatable from the outer side of said face plate, to move said louvers in either direction, the marginal edge of said face plate being grooved, and a tubular packing fixed in the grooved edge of said face plate to prevent the escape of light between the edge of the

face plate and wall to which the device is secured.

3. In a device of the character described, a base member provided with oppositely arranged upstanding members having a series of spaced apertures, a plurality of louvers provided with reduced ends loosely passing through the apertured portions of said upstanding members, and a fulcrum plate provided with apertures, disposed adjacent one of said upstanding members, said louvers being further provided with fulcrum pins extending beyond said upstanding member and loosely passing through the apertures in the fulcrum plate, said member having a series of spaced recessed portions to receive the fulcrum pins when the louvers are moved to their closed position.

This specification signed this 4th day of June, 1931.

RICHARD O. PFEIFFER.