

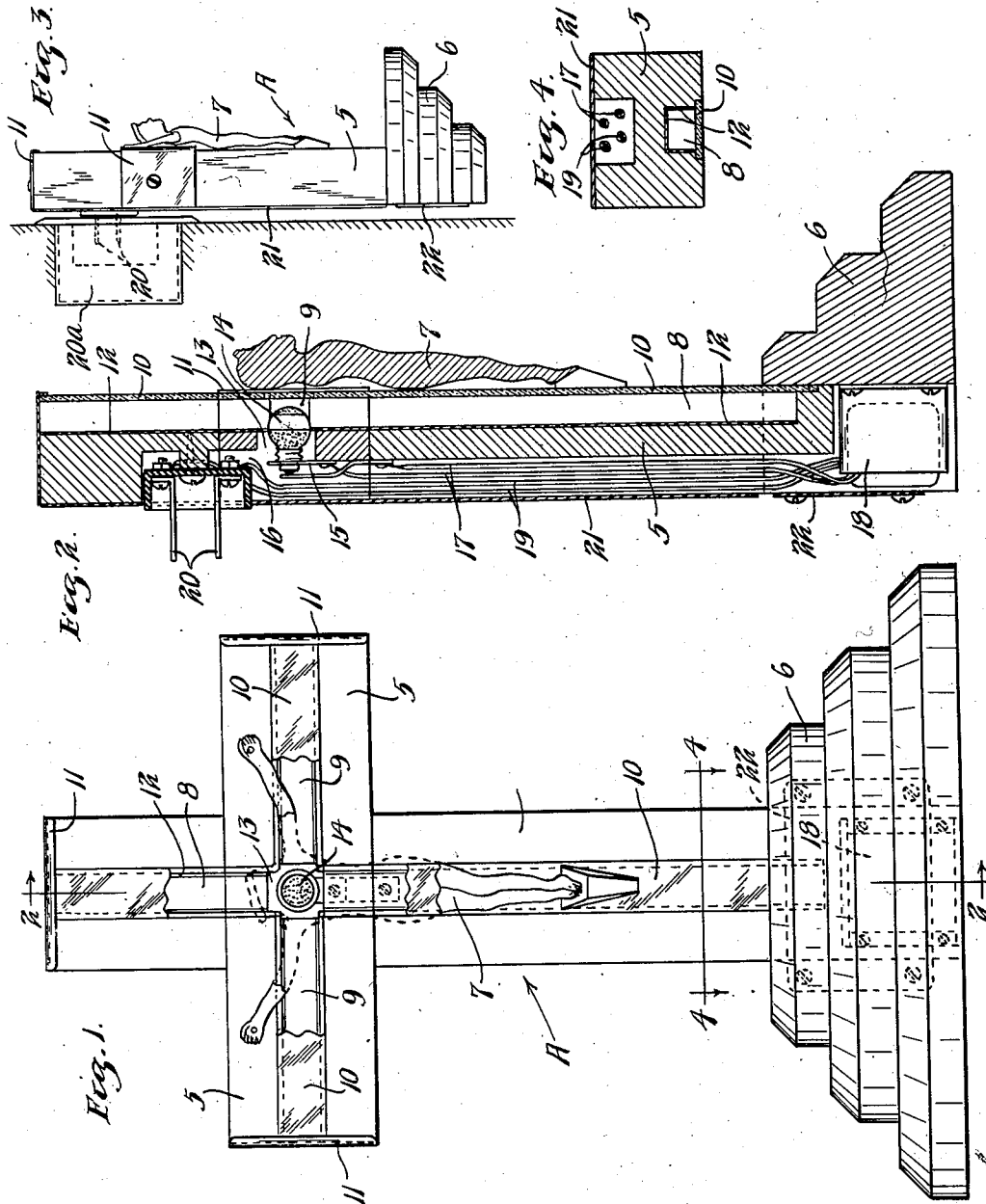
Aug. 3, 1943.

R. L. SCHLEIF

2,325,883

ILLUMINATED CRUCIFIX

Filed Oct. 13, 1941



INVENTOR.
ROBERT L. SCHLEIF.
BY HIS ATTORNEYS.
Williamson & Williamson

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,325,883

ILLUMINATED CRUCIFIX

Robert L. Schleif, Lincoln, Ill., assignor of one-third to Robert T. Wilson and one-third to Edward M. Pluth, both of Lincoln, Ill.

Application October 13, 1941, Serial No. 414,757

1 Claim. (Cl. 240—10)

This invention relates to the illumination of crucifixes and the like.

It is a general object of my invention to provide a crucifix which is illuminated in a simple and effective manner and which is so arranged that the corpus is provided with a halo effect.

Another object of the invention is to provide an illuminated crucifix which includes a pair of crossed channels having a single source of illumination at the intersection of the channels and also having means for effectively diffusing light from said source throughout the lengths of the channels.

Still another object of the invention is to provide novel means for supporting the crucifix on a wall.

These and other objects and advantages of the invention will more fully appear from the following description made in connection with the accompanying drawing, wherein like reference characters refer to the same parts throughout the views, and, in which:

Fig. 1 is an elevation of the crucifix with parts broken away to show interior structure;

Fig. 2 is a section taken approximately on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a side elevation of a slightly different arrangement; and

Fig. 4 is a section taken approximately on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1.

The drawing shows a crucifix generally designated as A. It includes a cross 5 which is suitably connected to an ornamental base 6. The corpus 7 is connected to the cross 5 in any convenient manner and, of course, is intended to represent the body of Christ at the time of His crucifixion. The cross 5 has a vertical channel 8 in its vertical portion, said vertical channel being intercepted by a channel 9 in the horizontal arms of the cross. The channels 8 and 9 are covered by strips 10 which may be made from translucent glass or other suitable plastic. The upper end of the cross and the ends of the arms thereof are provided with end plates 11 which are adapted to secure the ends of the translucent strips 10, and the lower end of the vertical strip 10 is anchored behind a portion of the base 6 as shown in Fig. 2.

The bottoms of the channels 8 and 9, as well as the sides thereof, are lined with light reflecting material such as aluminum foil as shown at 12.

At the point of intersection of the channels 8 and 9 is a cut-out 13 through which extends an electric light bulb 14, said bulb being supported by a bracket 15 secured to the cross 5 in a rear recess 16. The lamp 14, as best illustrated in Fig. 2, is provided with a pair of spaced opaque or frosted sections separated by a transparent band, the transparent band lying within the in-

tersection of the channels 8 and 9 and being adapted to radiate light rays from the lamp laterally and vertically into the channels 8 and 9.

The lamp 14, as is clearly shown, is connected by suitable wires 17 to a transformer 18 which is mounted in the lower rear portion of the base 6. The transformer 18 is used because the lamp 14 is one which is very small and little electricity is consumed in its operation. The transformer is connected by wires 19 to a pair of connector prongs 20 so that they can be connected with an outlet fixture generally indicated at 20a in Fig. 3. The cut-out rear portion of the cross 5 is conveniently enclosed by cover plates 21 and 22.

It should be noted in Fig. 3 that the base 6 is inverted. Such an arrangement may be used when the crucifix is suspended from an electrical fixture as illustrated in that view, the inverted base giving more of an impression that the crucifix is supported by a wall attached bracket.

When the device is connected to a source of electricity as by plugging the same in a wall fixture as in Fig. 2 it is supported entirely by the electrical connector. However, the crucifix can be placed on a table or other horizontal support and electrically connected to a source of current in the manner of an ordinary lamp. When it is placed upon a table to stand the base 6 can be arranged as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

Because of the use of a reflecting material in the channels 8 and 9 and also the translucent strips 10 which cover the channels it is necessary to use only a single light which is positioned at the intersection of the channels 8 and 9 and the light is radiated throughout the length of said channels. Another important result of the structure described is that the placing of the lamp 14 behind the upper portion of the corpus 7 creates a halo effect about the head. When illuminated the device has a very attractive appearance and because of the halo effect the symbolic meaning of the crucifix is greatly enhanced.

It will, of course, be understood that various changes may be made in the form, details, arrangement and proportions of the various parts without departing from the scope of my invention.

What is claimed is:

An illuminated crucifix comprising, a cruciform structure having crossed channels formed therein, a single electric lamp positioned at the intersection of said channels, said lamp having a transparent band therearound to freely radiate light rays longitudinally of said channels and being otherwise frosted, and a translucent material covering said channels and serving to diffuse light rays from said lamp substantially throughout the lengths of said channels.

ROBERT L. SCHLEIF.