

No. 753,134.

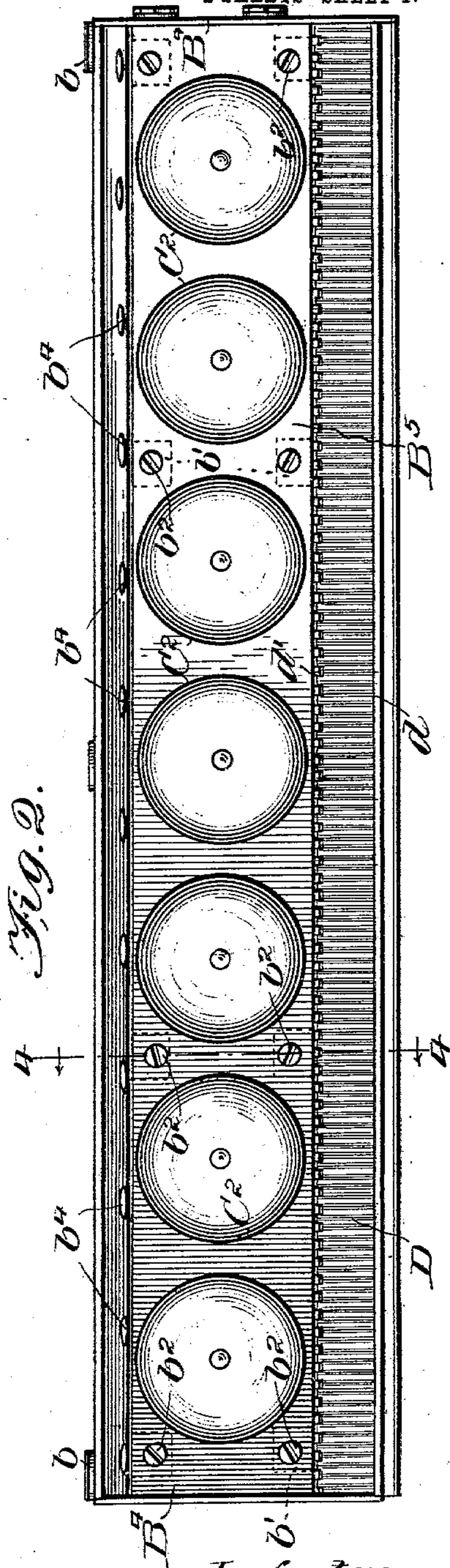
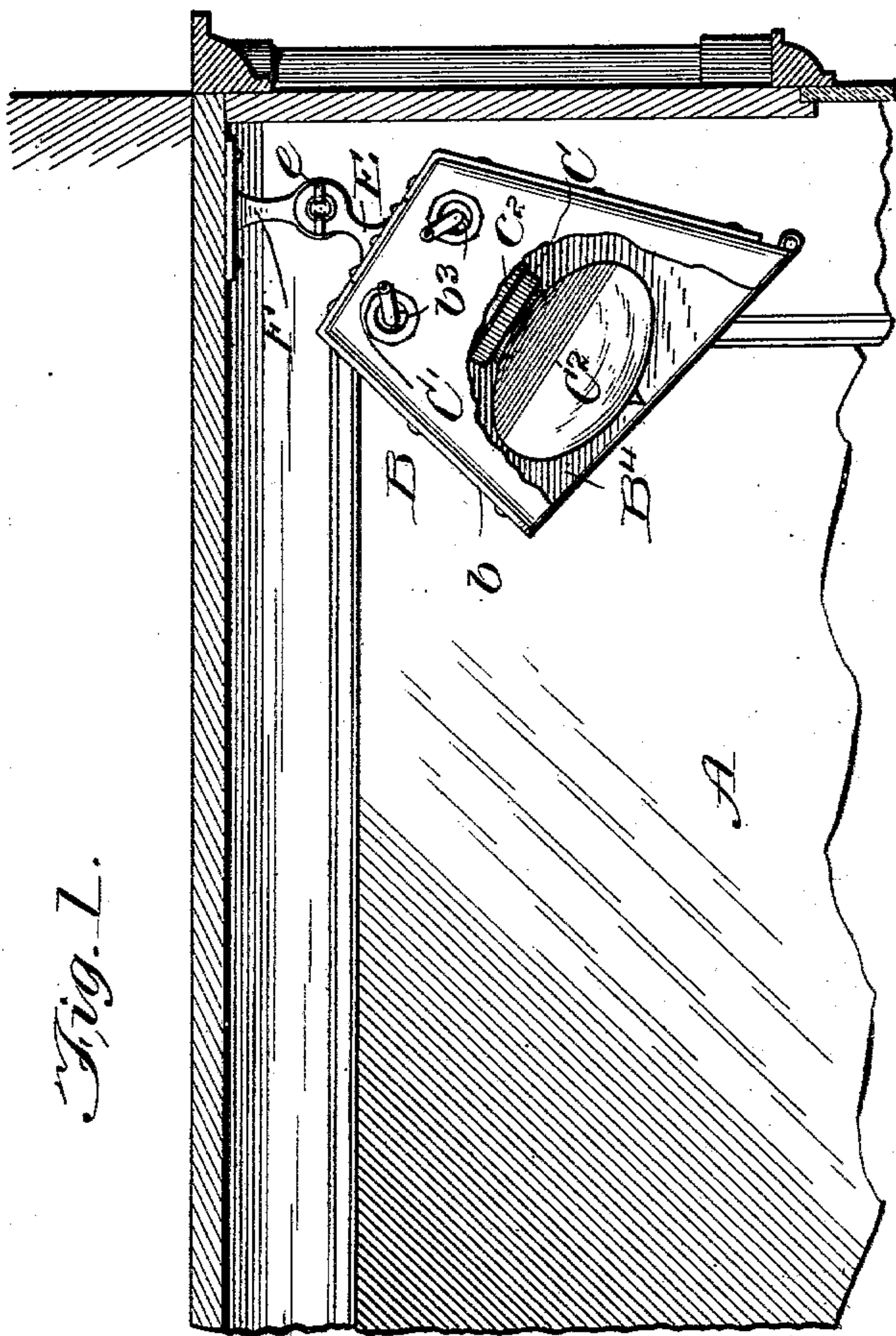
PATENTED FEB. 23, 1904.

J. H. GOEHST,  
ELECTRICAL ILLUMINATING DEVICE FOR SHOW WINDOWS.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 6, 1903.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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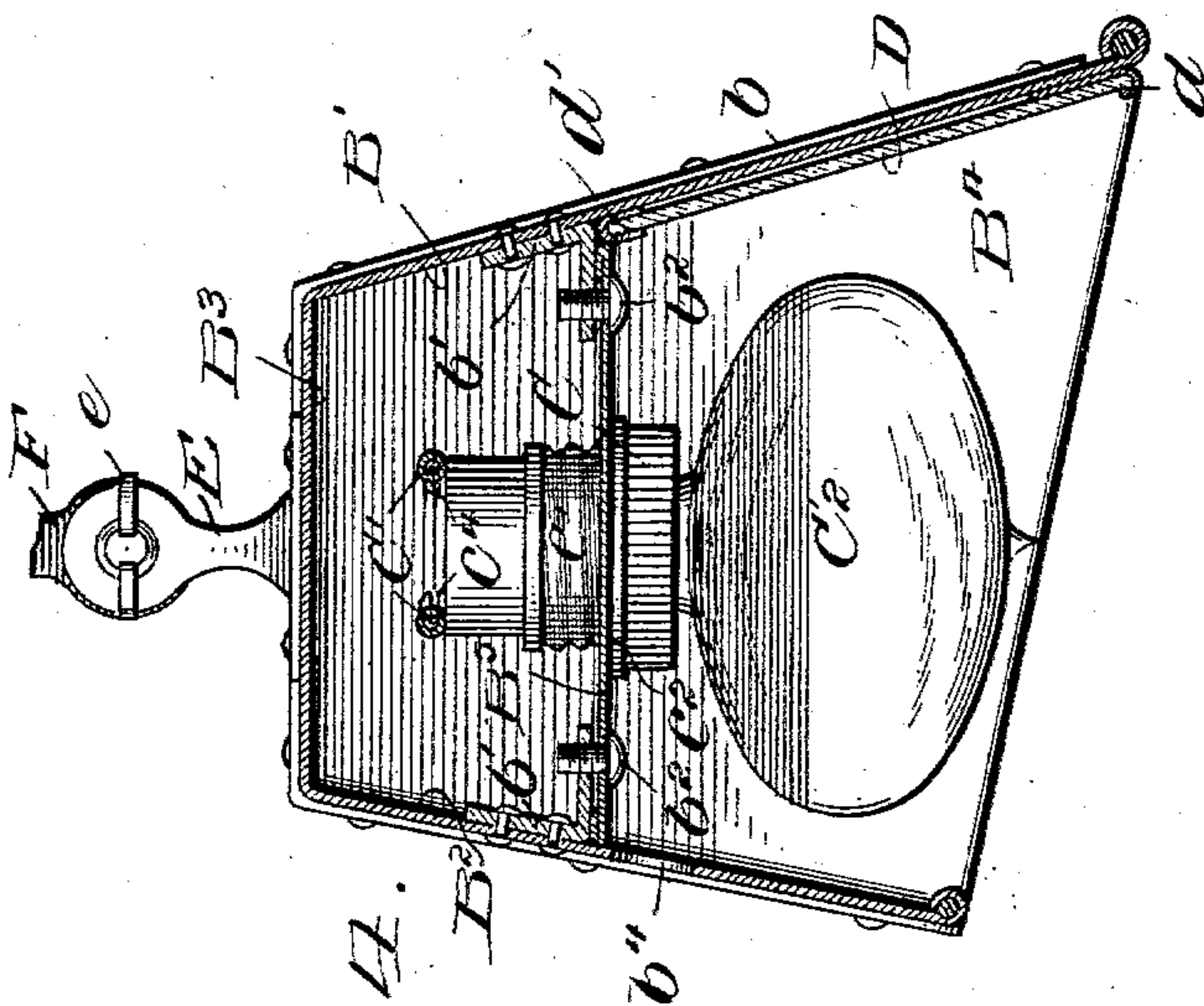
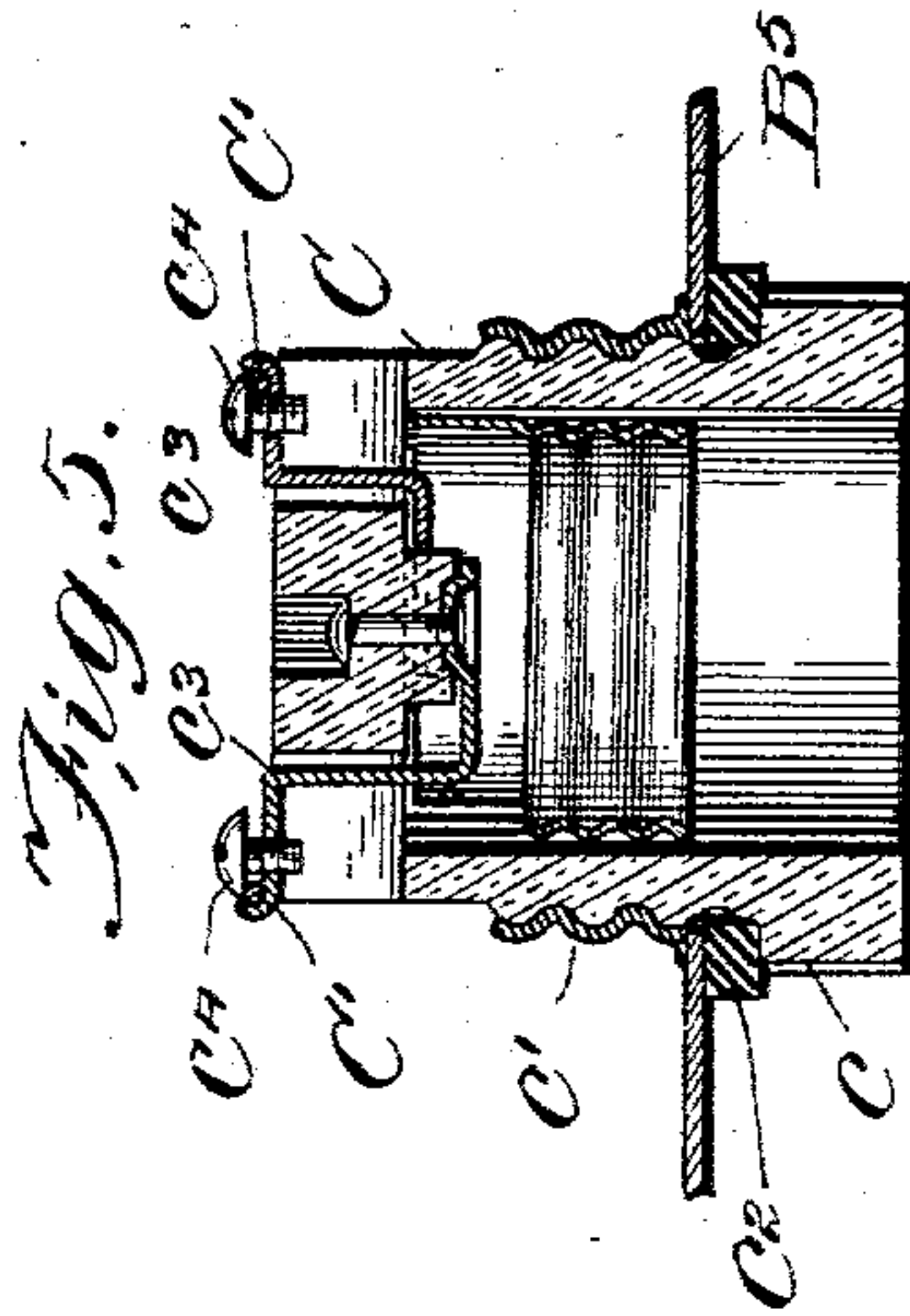
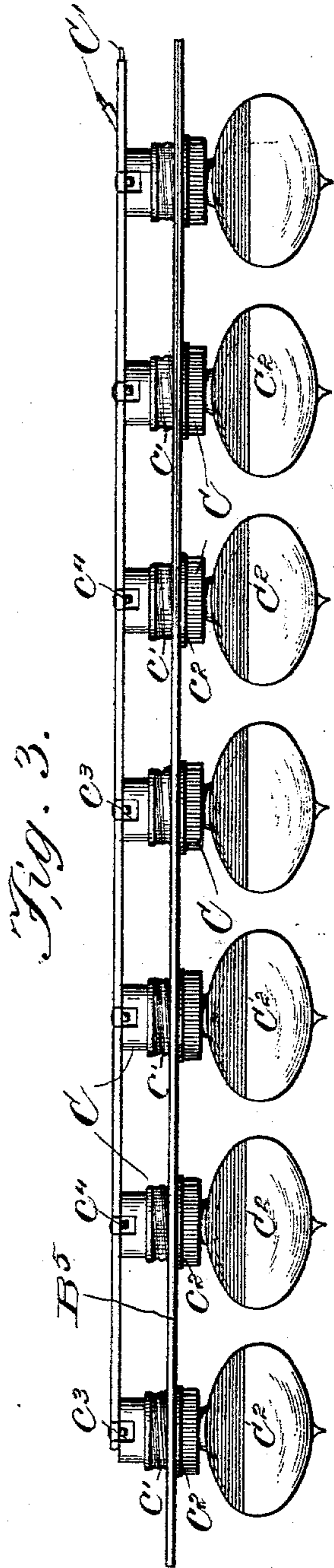
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Witnesses:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN H. GOEHST, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## ELECTRICAL ILLUMINATING DEVICE FOR SHOW-WINDOWS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 753,134, dated February 23, 1904.

Application filed May 6, 1903. Serial No. 155,905. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN H. GOEHST, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful  
5 Improvements in Electrical Illuminating Devices for Show-Windows; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters  
10 of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in electrical illuminating devices for illuminating show-windows and like places; and the in-  
15 vention consists in the matters hereinafter set forth, and more particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a fragmentary vertical section view of a show-window, showing the manner of applying my improved illuminating device to the window. Fig. 2 is a  
20 bottom plan view of the device. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the lamp-support with the sockets of the lamps and wiring attached thereto, the parts being removed from the casing. Fig. 4 is a transverse section taken on line 4 4  
25 of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is an axial section of an approved form of socket used in said device.

As shown in said drawings, A designates the  
30 upper front corner of a show-window, and B designates as a whole my improved illuminating device in position therein. Said illuminating device consists, in general terms, of an elongated casing which is open at one side  
35 and provided with a removable lamp-support, which carries the electric-lamp sockets and wiring in such manner that the sockets, the lamps, and wiring are assembled on the support, and the assembled parts are capable of be-  
40 ing removed and inserted into the casing as a unitary structure. The casing is preferably made of sheet metal and comprises two side walls B' B<sup>2</sup>, a top wall B<sup>3</sup>, and end walls B<sup>4</sup>. Said top and side walls are preferably strengthened  
45 by means of straps b, overlying the same and attached thereto by rivets in the manner shown in Figs. 1 and 4.

B<sup>5</sup> designates a lamp-support detachably secured within the casing and consisting of a  
50 sheet-metal plate, which transversely fills the

casing and extends from one end thereof to the other. Said support is attached at its side margins to brackets b', Fig. 4, which are riveted to the side walls of the casing and are provided with inwardly-extending arms, to  
55 which said lamp-support is attached by means of screws b<sup>2</sup>. Said lamp-support is perforated to receive lamp-sockets C, which extend through the openings in the support and are clamped on said support. Said sockets are  
60 preferably of the type shown in my copending application for United States Letters Patent, filed on the 12th day of May, 1902, Serial No. 107,013. The socket illustrated consists  
65 of a tubular body, which is provided on one end with an enlargement c, constituting an inwardly-facing shoulder, and inside said shoulder with screw-threads adapted to receive a  
70 clamping-ring c', between which and the inwardly-facing shoulder the lamp-support is confined, whereby the sockets are held securely  
75 in place. Preferably a yielding packing-ring c<sup>2</sup> is interposed between the inwardly-facing shoulder and the lamp-support. The sockets are provided with the usual metallic conduct-  
80 ing bars or strips c<sup>3</sup> c<sup>3</sup>, to which the conducting-wires C' are attached by means of binding-screws c<sup>4</sup> in a familiar manner. One end wall of the casing is provided with apertures, as  
85 shown in Fig. 1, through which the conducting-wires are led into the casing. Preferably reflector-lamps having enlarged flattened bulbs and provided with upper interior mirrored surfaces are employed, though any preferred form of lamp may be used.

One of the side walls of the casing is provided on its inner face below the lamp-support with a longitudinal mirror D, which extends from said lamp-support to the outer or  
90 lower margin of said side wall. Said mirror or reflector is embraced at its margins by grooved metal strips d d', which are attached to the inner faces of said wall B' by soldering or other suitable means. When the illuminating device is used for a show-window in the  
95 manner shown in Fig. 1—that is to say, is located in the upper corner thereof longitudinally of the window—said device is desirably supported in an inclined position, with the open sides thereof directed obliquely down-  
100



wardly. In this use of the device but one of the side walls, the outer side wall, is provided with a reflector, and the other side wall and the top, as well as the end walls, are usually blackened or otherwise made non-reflecting. If the reflector be employed, for instance, at the top of the show-window, near the middle thereof, both sides, as well as the ends, of the casing may be provided with reflecting-surfaces. One or both of the side walls will desirably be provided with apertures  $b^4$  to afford ventilation about the lamps. A convenient manner of supporting the reflector in place in the window is to provide the top of the reflector with upwardly-extending lugs E, constructed to be clamped, by means of set-screws e, to depending brackets F, attached to the ceiling of the show-window and extending downwardly therefrom. In this manner the reflector-casing as a whole may be made to assume various inclinations with respect to the vertical, whereby the reflected light may be thrown where desired.

It will be observed that the attachment of the lamp-support across the casing in the manner described constitutes, together with said support, the upper parts of the side walls of the casing and the top wall thereof, an inclosure for the upper ends of the lamp-sockets, and the conducting-wires which are attached thereto, whereby the current-conducting parts are reliably isolated from surrounding objects, so that a short circuit occurring within the inclosure will not be disastrous or endanger surrounding inflammable articles. It will be also observed that the lamp-support sockets, the lamps, and the conducting-wires carried thereby may be removed from the casing or inserted thereinto as a unitary or assembled structure and without disturbing the position of the casing in the window or its attachment thereto. When such removal of the support and the parts carried thereby is desired, the conducting-wires C' may be cut outside the casing and the screws  $b^3$  removed, after which the support and the parts carried thereby and supported thereon may be readily removed from the casing. The parts may likewise in their assembled position be inserted into and secured within the casing, and after they have been inserted thereinto the wires C', which have been previously passed out through the openings in the end wall of the casing, are attached to the leading-wires outside of the casing. This is an important advantage, for the reason that it saves the trouble of handling the casing, which when made of great length is of considerable weight, and also renders it unnecessary to disturb the adjustment of the reflector after such adjustment has once been fixed. When the casing is made of considerable length, the lamp-supports may be made in sections of less length than the casing and joined at their ends in a manner to constitute when assembled a continuous support.

The shape of the casing may be varied to suit the different locations in which it may be used and may be attached to the show-window by a variety of devices differing in detail from that herein shown. I do not, therefore, wish to be limited to the precise construction shown except as hereinafter made the subject of specific claims.

It is to be understood that the terms "top," "side," and "bottom" are merely used herein for convenience of describing the structure as illustrated, but are not to be regarded as limiting or essential terms, so far as the general application of the device is concerned.

I claim as my invention—

1. An electrical illuminating device for show-windows comprising a casing opened at one side and provided on the inner face of its side wall with interior reflector, a lamp-support extending across and detachably secured to the side walls of the casing, above and independently of said reflector, and sockets and wiring carried by said support, said casing being made wider at its open side than at the part thereof to which said support is attached, whereby the support, sockets and wiring may be removed from the casing or assembled structure.

2. An electrical illuminating device for show-windows comprising a casing opened at one side and provided on its inner side with interior reflecting-surfaces, a lamp-support extending across the casing and detachably connected with the walls thereof, sockets and wiring carried by said support, whereby said lamp-support, sockets and wiring as an assembled or unitary structure may be inserted into and removed from the open side of the casing and attaching-arms projecting from said casing and adapted for attachment to a suitable support.

3. An electrical illuminating device for show-windows comprising a casing opened at one side and provided with an interior reflecting-surface, a sheet-metal lamp-support extending across the casing and detachably connected with the walls thereof and sockets and wiring carried by said support, whereby said lamp-support and the sockets and wiring, as an assembled or unitary structure, may be inserted into and removed from the open side of the casing, and means for supporting the casing constructed to hold the same at varying angles.

4. An electrical illuminating device for show-windows comprising a casing which is closed at its top and sides and open at its bottom and provided with an interior reflecting-surface, a lamp-support extending across said casing and detachably connected at its margins to the side walls thereof, whereby is formed between the support and the side and top walls an inclosure, sockets connected with the lamp-support and extending into said inclosure, wiring in said inclosure and which is connected



with said sockets, said casing being made wider at its open side than at the part thereof to which the support is attached, whereby said sockets, wiring and support may be removed from and inserted into the casing through its open side as an assembled or unitary structure.

5. An electrical illuminating device for show-windows comprising a casing made of sheet metal and having connected top, side and end walls, and open at its bottom and provided on its side wall with an interior reflector, a sheet-metal lamp-support extending across said casing and detachably connected with the side walls thereof, and lamp-sockets and wiring carried by said support, said casing being made wider at its open side than at the part to which said support is attached whereby the support, the sockets and wiring may be removed from and inserted into the casing through the open side thereof as an assembled or unitary structure.

6. An electrical illuminating device for show-windows comprising a casing which is open at one side and provided with an interior reflecting-surface, a perforated lamp-support extending across said casing and detachably secured at its margins to the casing-walls, a plurality of lamp-sockets each comprising a body portion made wholly of insulating material and having a tubular portion which is adapted to protrude through the perforation in the support, with the hollow portion thereof

located partially inside the support, whereby the plugs of the lamps extend partially inside said support, means for clamping the sockets on the support, and conducting-wires connected with said sockets and extending through openings in the wall of the casing.

7. An electrical illuminating device for show-windows comprising a casing which is open at one side and provided on the inner face of its side wall with a reflector, a perforated sheet-metal lamp-support extending between the walls of said casing, inwardly-extending brackets on the walls of the casing located above and independently of said reflector and which overlap the margins of said support, screws extending through the overlapping brackets and support, a plurality of lamp-sockets extending through the perforation in said support and clamped to the support and conducting-wires connected with said socket and extending outwardly through the casing-wall, said casing being made wider at its open side than at the part at which said brackets are located.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses, this 28th day of April, A. D. 1903.

JOHN H. GOEHST.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM L. HALL,  
GERTRUDE BRYCE.