

E. SCHMITT & A. ANTON.

REFLECTOR.

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919,780.

Patented Apr. 27, 1909.

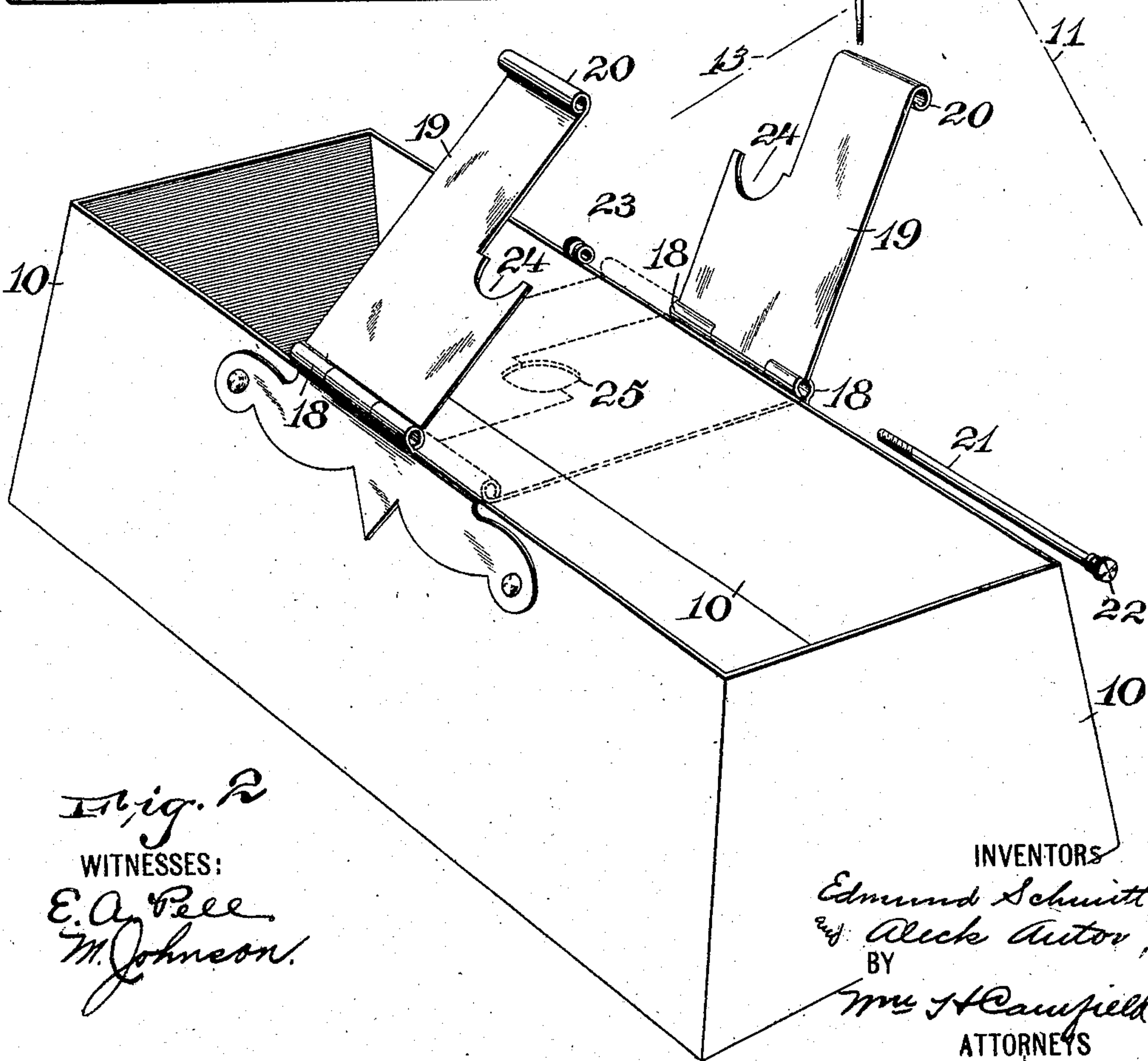
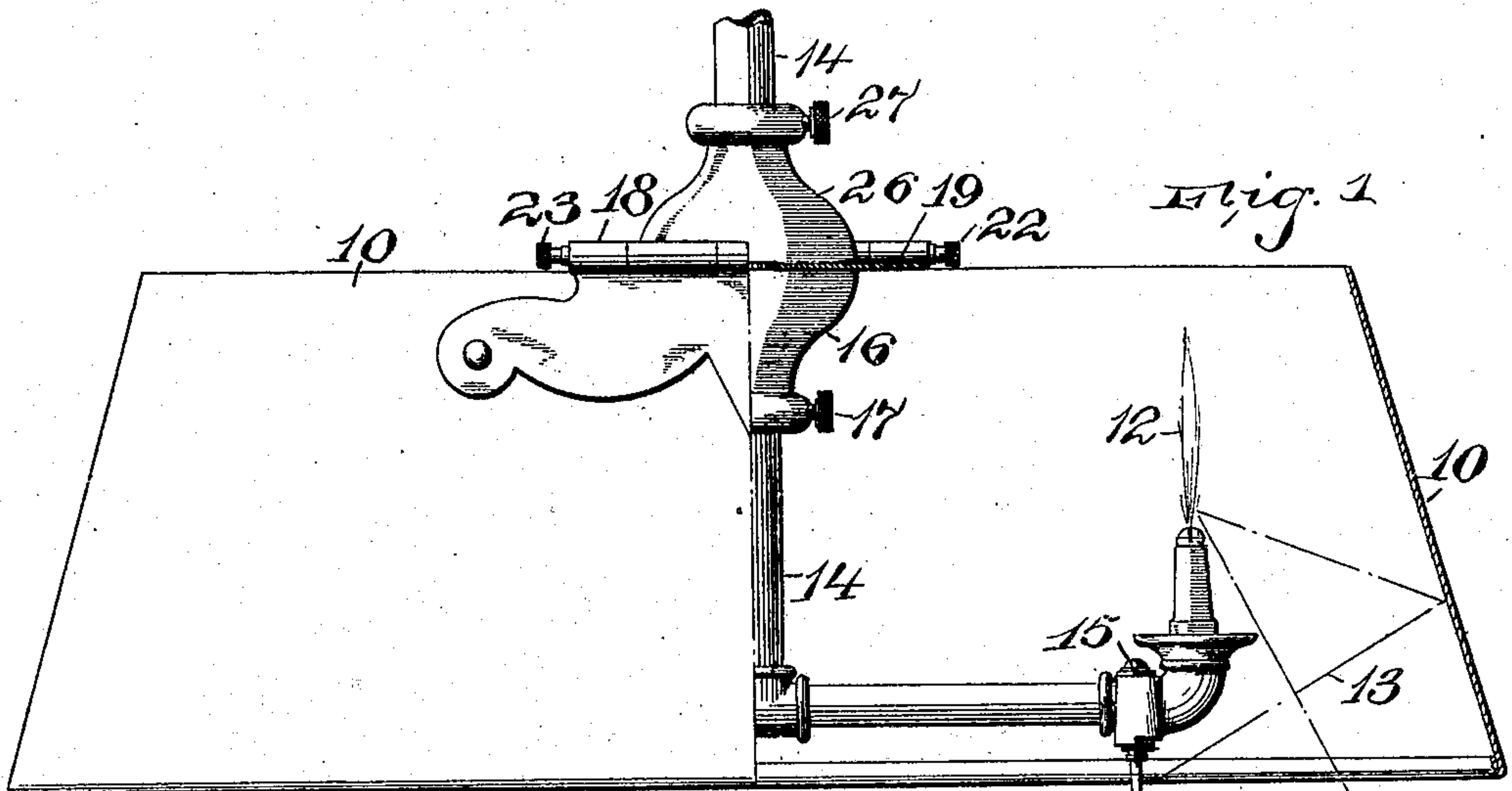


Fig. 2

WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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REFLECTOR.

No. 919,780.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 27, 1909.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EDMUND SCHMITT and ALECK ANTON, citizens of the United States, residing at Plainfield, in the county of Union and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Reflectors; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to an improved shade and reflector, and is particularly designed to have sides that are flat and at an angle acute to the vertical so that the rays are reflected under the side of the light opposite the reflecting surface, this combined with the rays from the light itself making a marked absence of shadow. The shade or reflector is also provided with an open top having plates or wings that can be opened or spread apart so that the whole top is open, and the reflector can be passed down over the gas or electric fixture on which it has been suspended. The plates or wings are preferably each pivoted to one side of the open top of the reflector and each has means for detachably securing it to the other side, whereby the reflector can be secured to the pipe of a fixture and thus suspended.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a figure partly in elevation and partly in section of the reflector. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the reflector.

The reflector has a body portion having flat sides 10, of any number, which are arranged to preferably have four sides on opposed portions and thus by the arrangement of the sides project the light across the space under the reflector. The dotted lines to the right of Fig. 1 show a ray 11 which passes directly from the light 12, which may be of any kind, gas, electric, oil or other. The ray 13 hits the side 10 of the reflector, and this reflector, by being arranged at a very acute angle to the perpendicular, causes the ray to be projected under the light 12 close up to the light and its fixture. To detachably secure the reflector to the pipe 14 supporting the fixtures 15, we provide the pipe

with an enlarged element, preferably the usual shield 16, which is adjusted by means of the set-screw 17. On each side of the reflector is a hinge 18 in which is hinged the plate or wing 19, one on each side, as will be evident from Fig. 2. Each wing is adapted to be swung across the open top of the reflector and has an eye 20 adapted to come in register with the hinge on the opposite side so that the pintle 21 on each side can be slid in extension of its hinge to lock the eye 20 of the opposite wing. The two pintle pins 21 have the heads 22 for their manipulation and limitation of movement, and are in turn locked by the nuts 23. Each plate has a recess 24 to form an opening 25, as shown in Fig. 2, when the wings are swung into place across the top to rest on the shield 16 and embrace the pipe 14. A shield 26 can be fastened by a fastening means, as 27, and the whole structure held against any rattling and movement.

It is well known that the lights, particularly oil or gas, make the polished inside of a reflector sooty and dirty in a very short time. This necessitates the cleaning of the reflector, which is unhandy and well nigh impossible when it is up, and the old style of reflector necessitated the removal of the fixture and then the shade or reflector. The present device requires only that one of the shields, preferably 26, be loosened, the nuts 23 unscrewed, the pintles 21 slid back partly into their hinges, and the plates or wings 19 can be swung apart and the whole reflector lowered down over the lights.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim is:—

1. A reflector comprising a body portion with reflecting sides, wings pivoted on the top edge of opposite sides, and means for detachably securing the free end of each wing to the hinge on the opposite side.

2. The combination of an upright support with a reflector having reflecting sides and an open top, wings hinged to opposite sides of the top, and means for detachably securing the free end of each wing to the hinge of the other, the wings being recessed to form an opening for the support when the wings are secured in position.

3. A reflector having reflecting sides and having recessed wings pivotally secured to opposite sides of the top, the wings having eyes on their free ends to come in register

with the hinge of the other wing, pintles sliding in the hinges, and means for locking the pintles in the eyes of the wings.

4. A reflector having reflecting sides and
5 an open top, wings pivotally secured to opposite sides at the top and adapted to swing vertically, and means for securing each wing to the side of the reflector opposite the one to which it is hinged.
- 10 5. A reflector having sides and an open top, wings pivotally secured to opposite sides, each being adapted to swing vertically

and toward or from the hinge of the other, and means for locking the free end of each wing to the hinge of the other.

In testimony, that we claim the foregoing,
we have hereunto set our hands this 30th
day of September, 1908.

EDMUND SCHMITT.
ALECK ANTON.

Witnesses:

WM. H. CAMFIELD,
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