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(54) **DOCK LIGHT APPARATUS**

(71) Applicant: **Tri Lite, Inc.**, Chicago, IL (US)

(72) Inventor: **Michael P. Mackin**, Chicago, IL (US)

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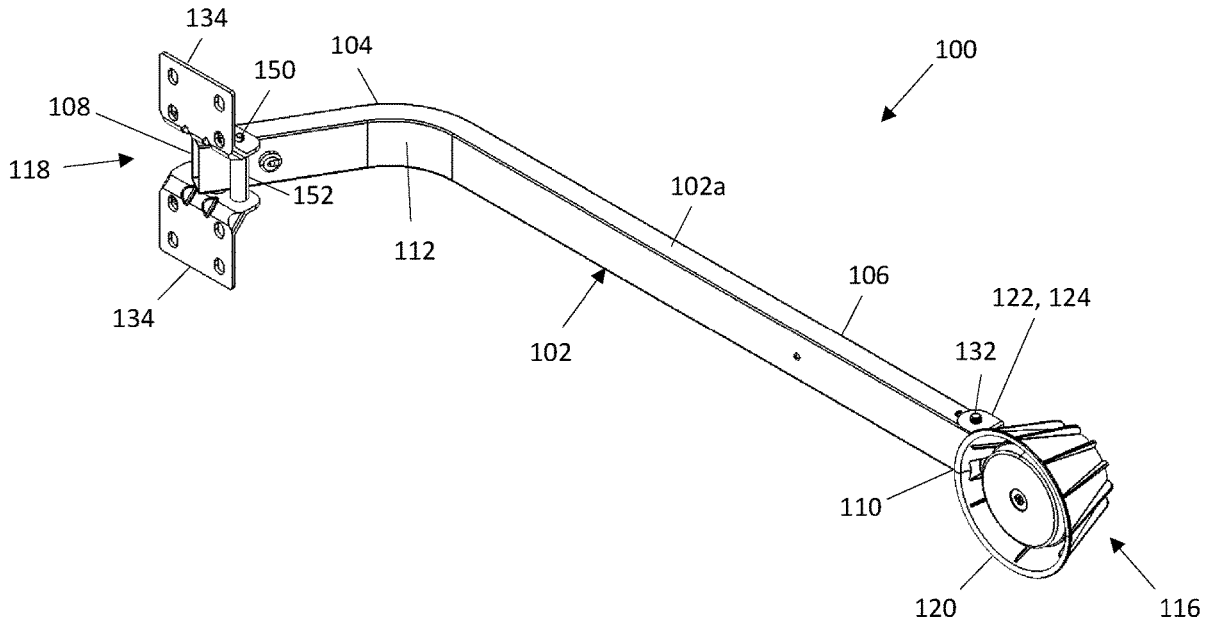
(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC ***F21S 8/036*** (2013.01); *F21W 2131/402* (2013.01); ***F21V 21/30*** (2013.01)

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A dock light apparatus comprises a light fixture and an elongated arm including an axially straight portion coupled to an axially curved portion having a rigid bend. The straight portion is configured to mount to a wall and the curved portion is configured to support the light fixture.



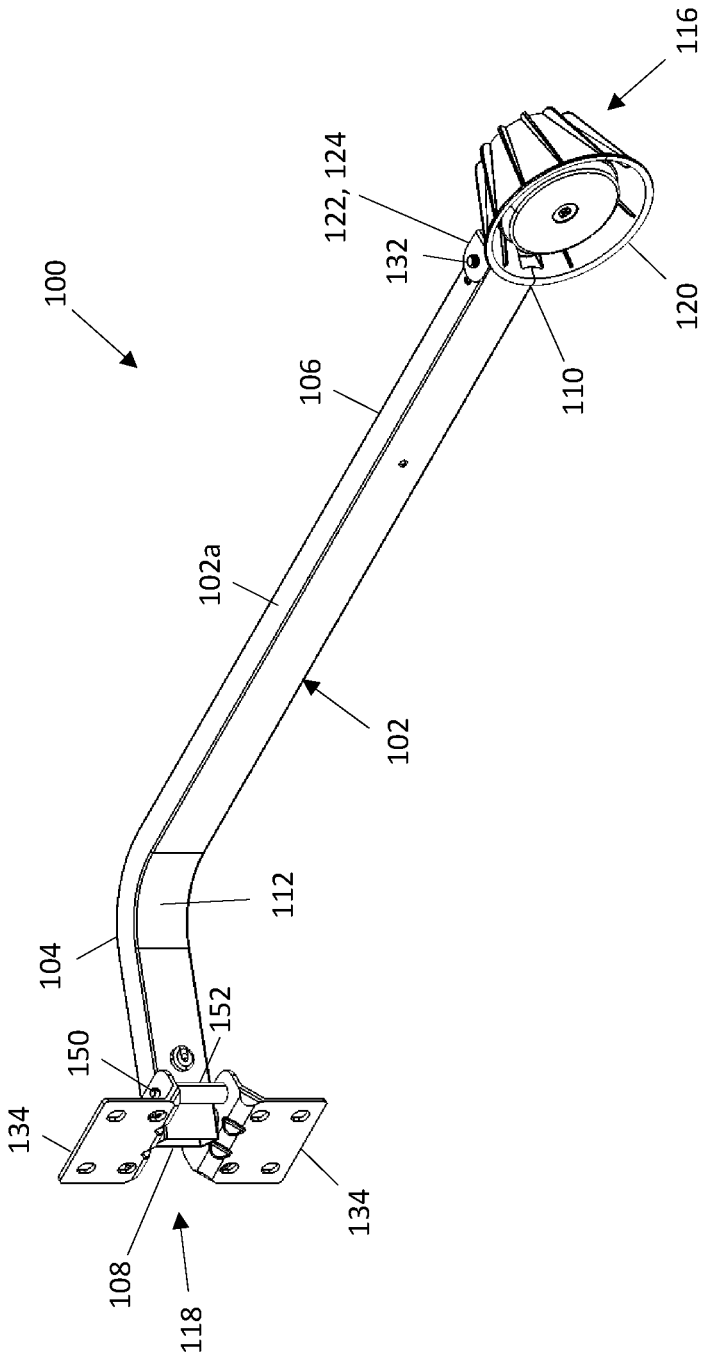
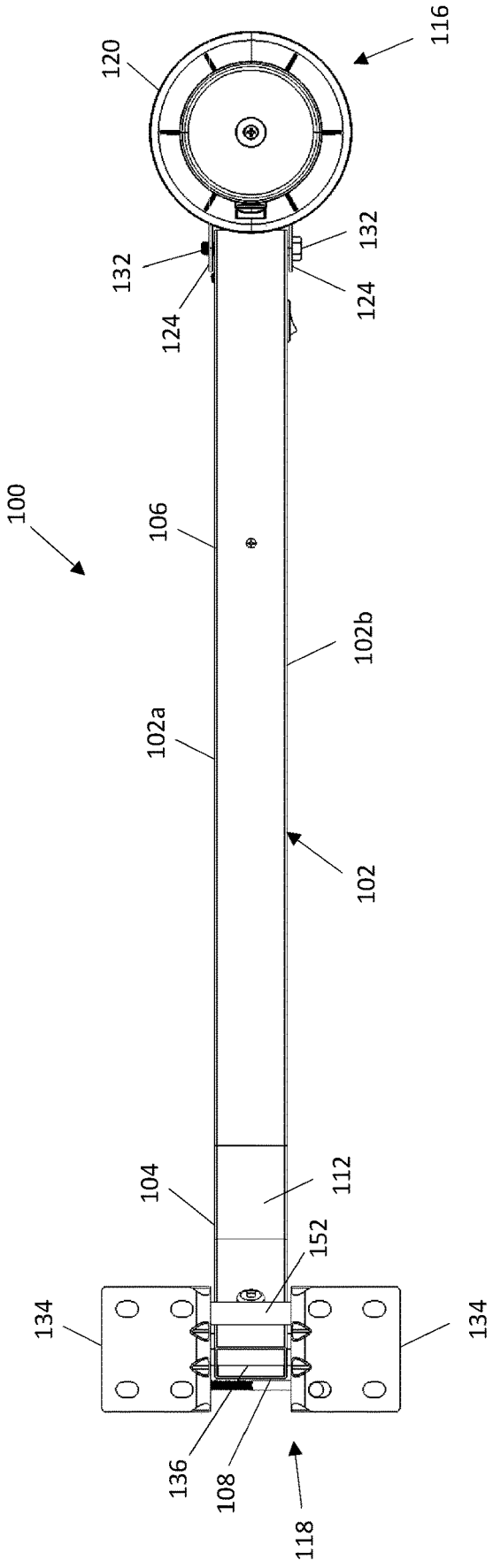

116
122, 124
132
100
120
106
110
102a
102
112
104
152
150
134
134
108
118

FIG. 1


116
120
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124
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106
102b
102a
102
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112
152
134
134
136
108
118

FIG. 2

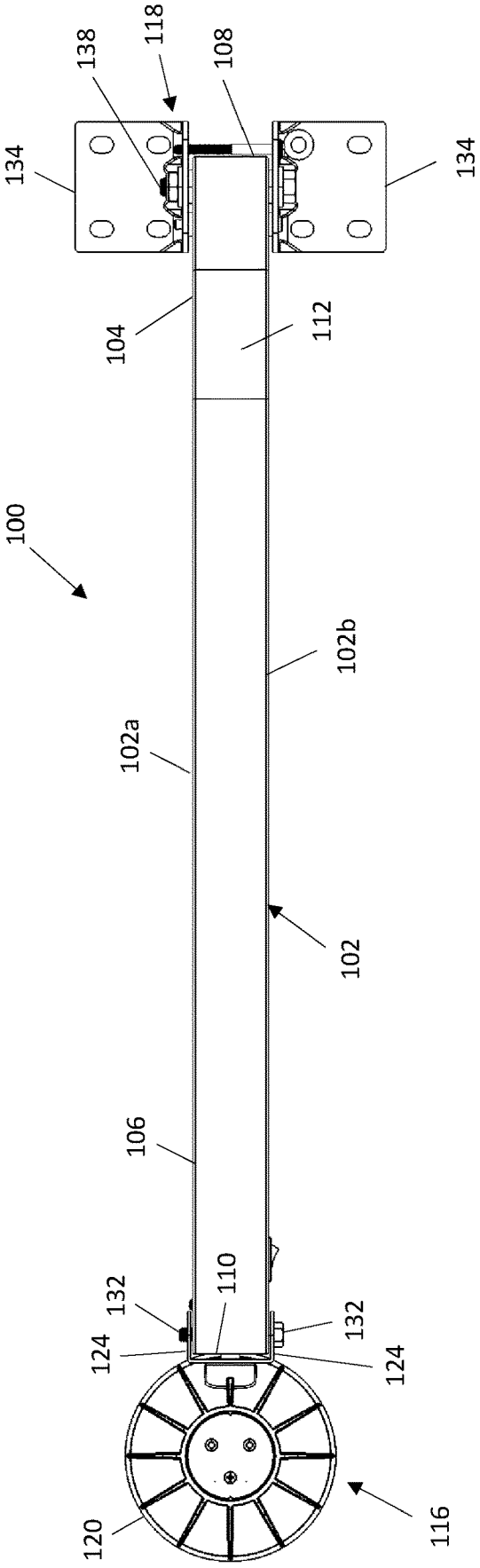
138
118
108
134
134
104
112
100
102b
102a
102
106
110
132
132
124
124
120
116

FIG. 3

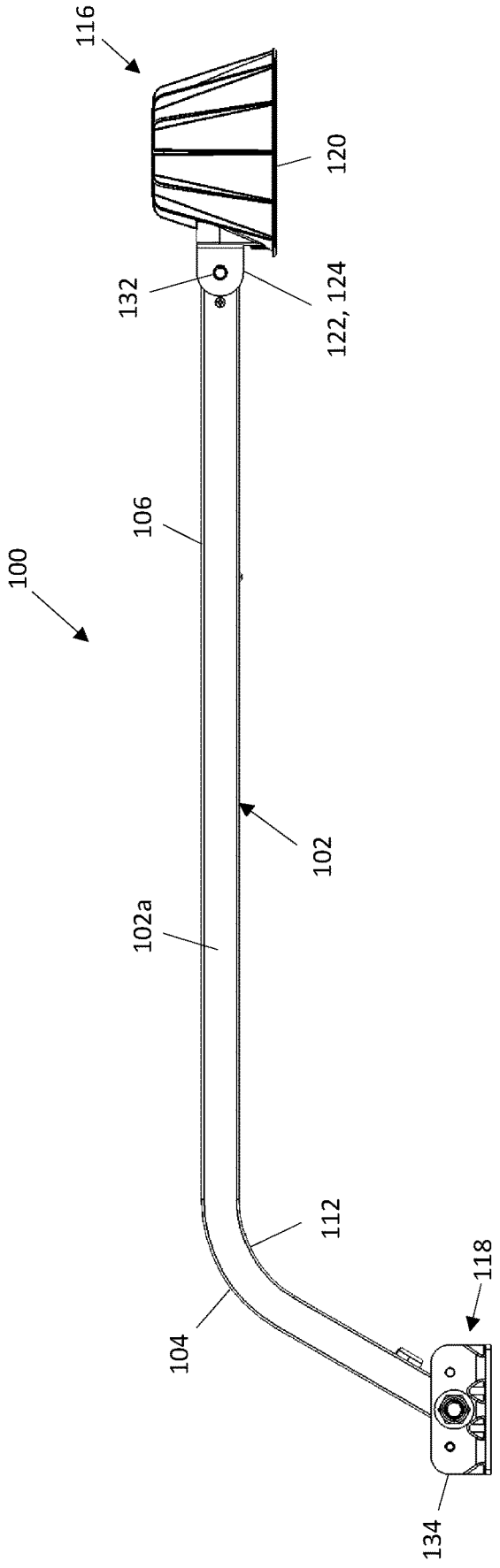

FIG. 4

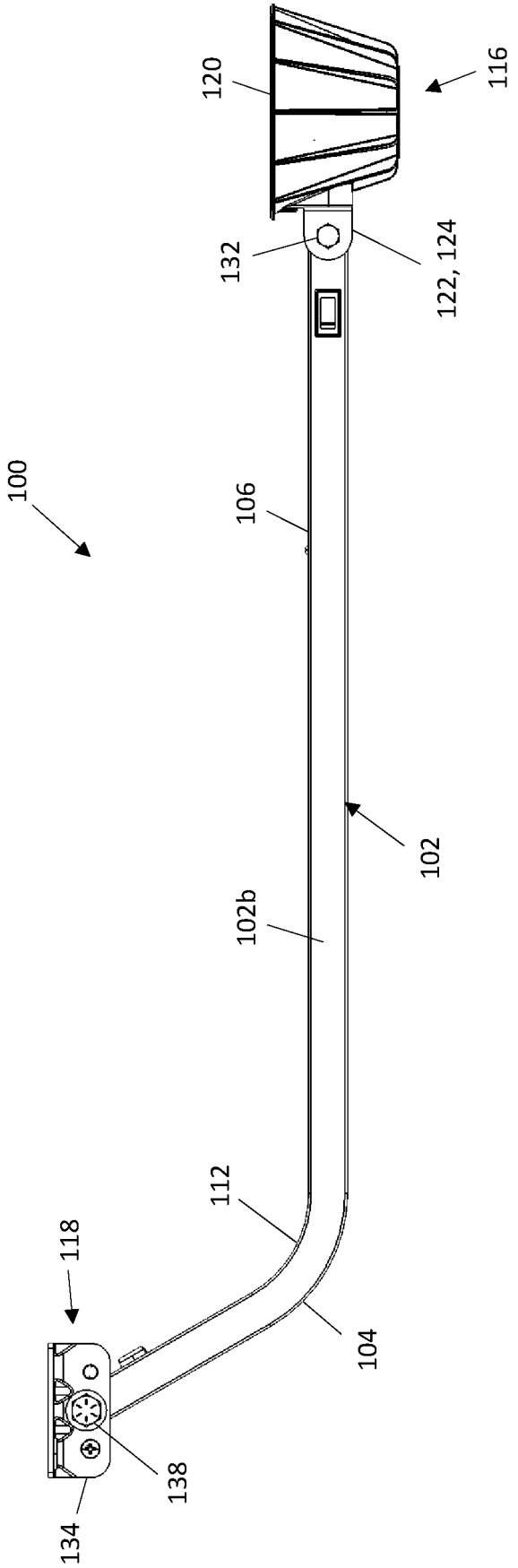

FIG. 5

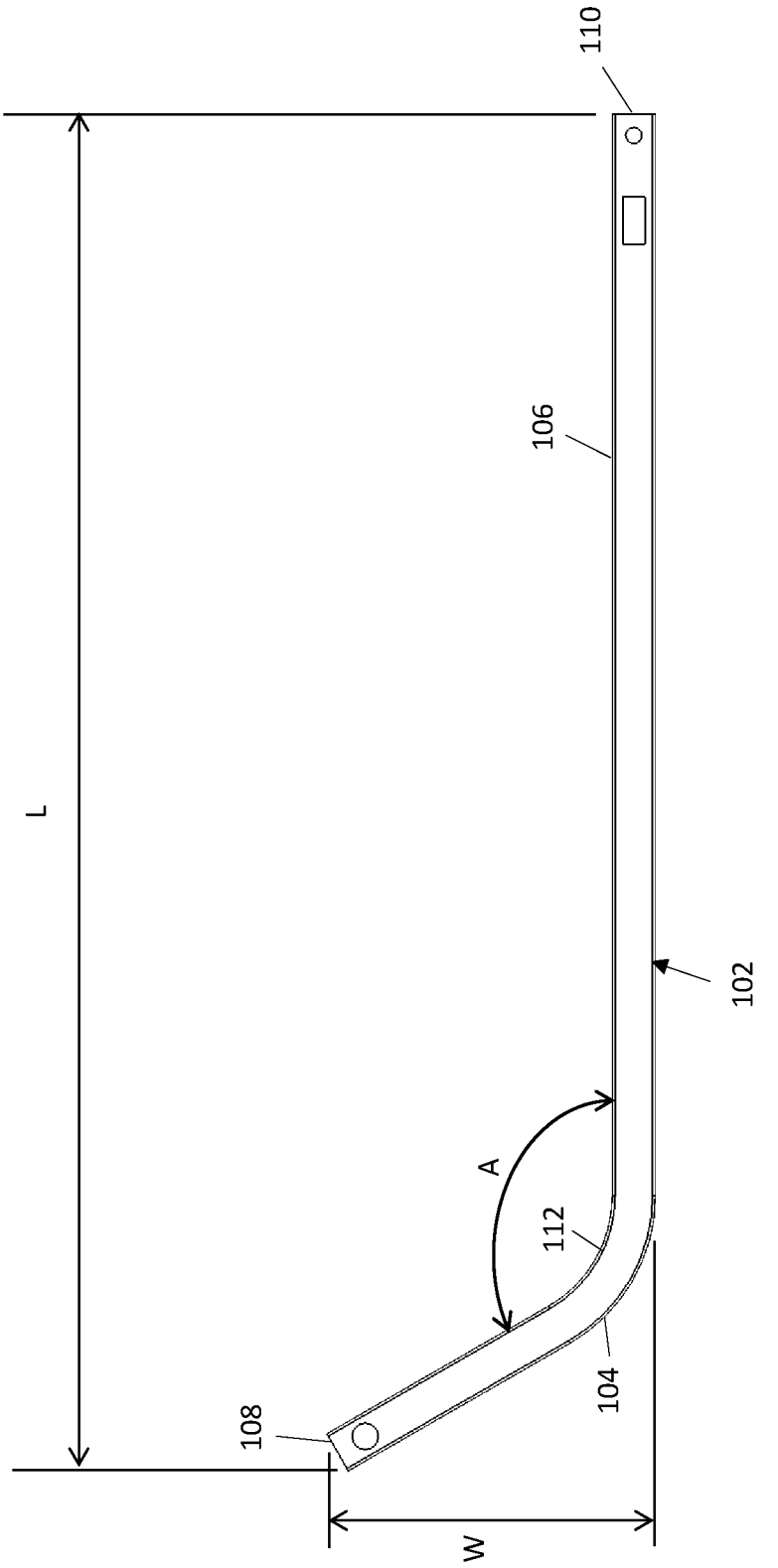

FIG. 6

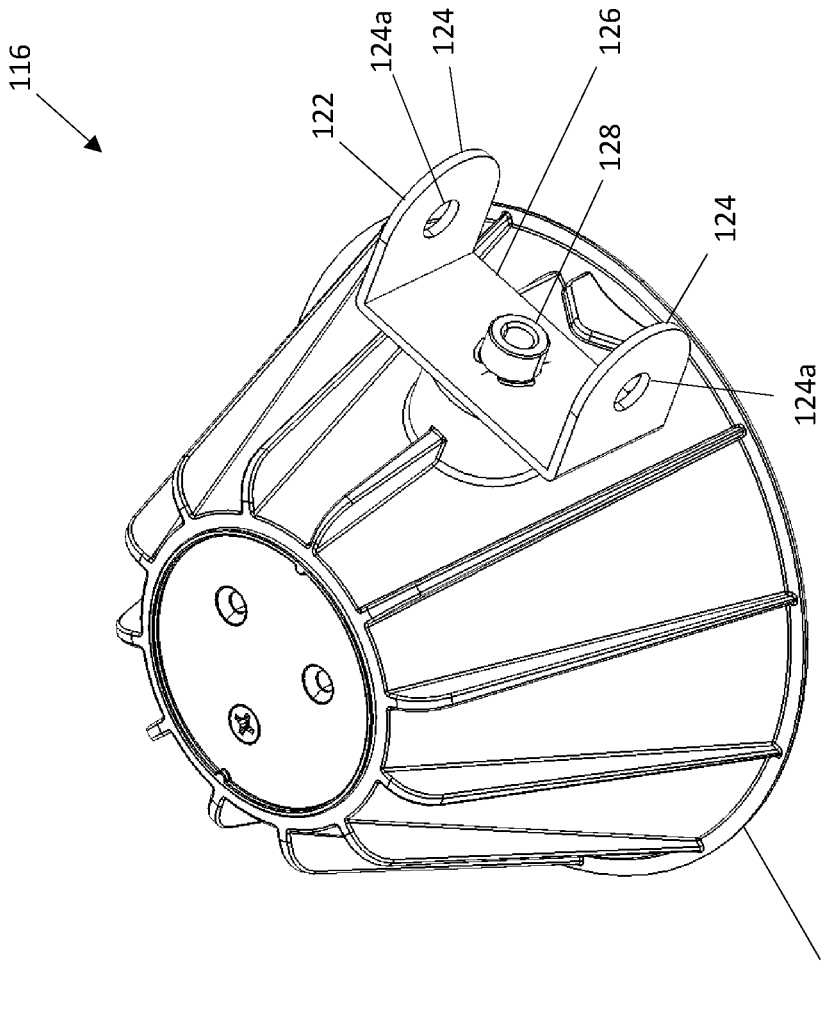

FIG. 7

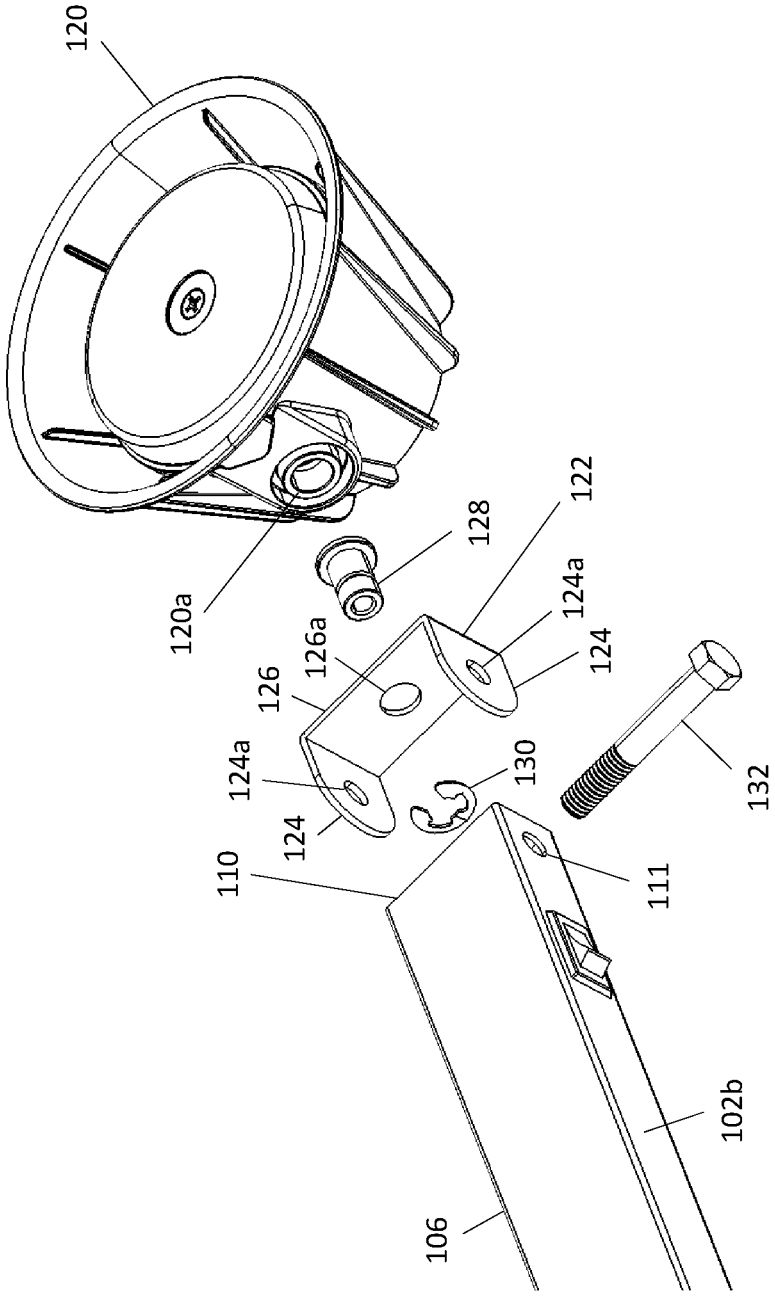
120
120a
128
122
124a
124
126a
126
124a
124
130
132
110
111
102b
106

FIG. 8

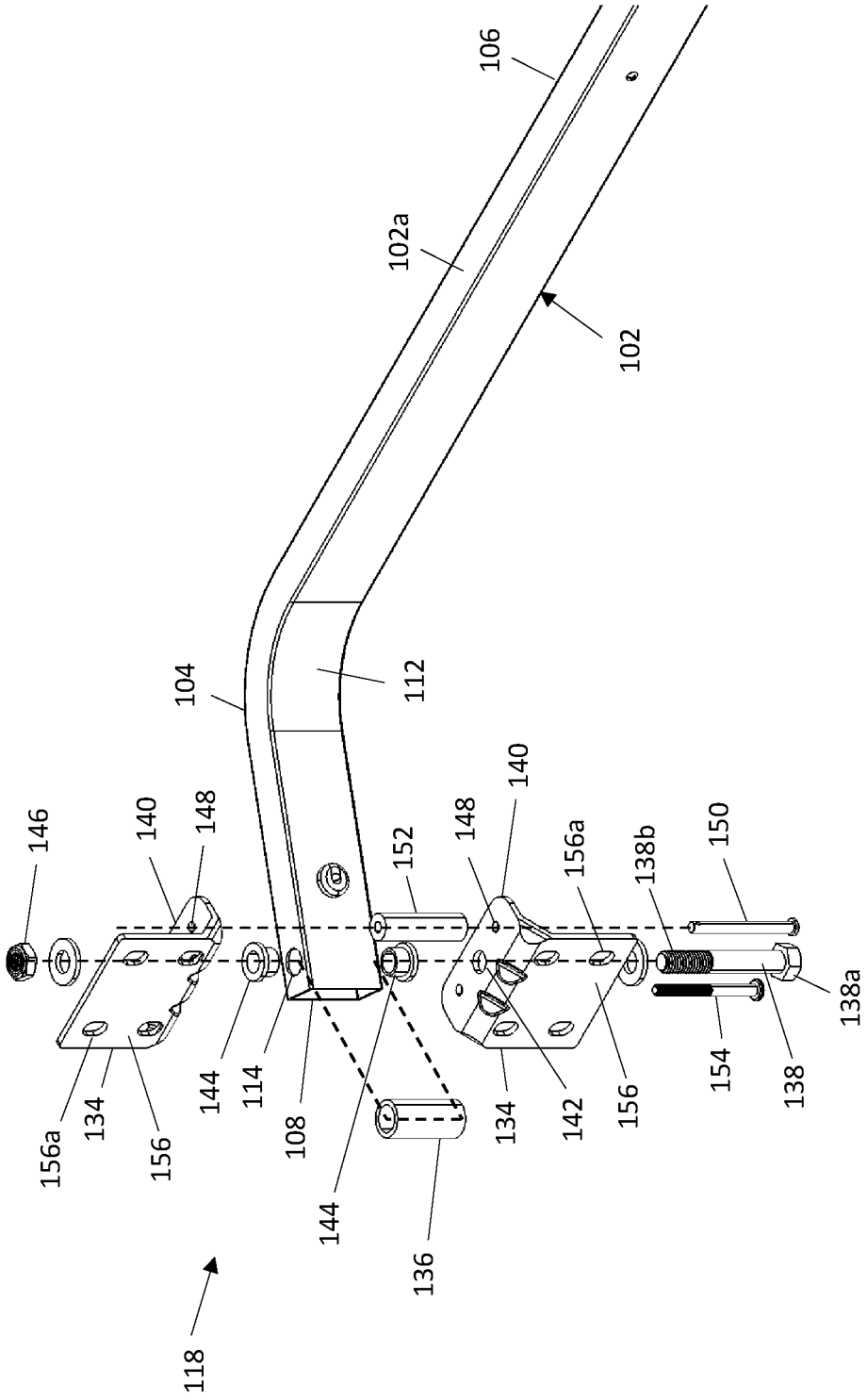
106
102a
102
104
112
146
140
148
152
148
140
156a
138b
150
156a
134
156
144
114
108
144
136
134
142
156
154
138
138a
118

FIG. 9

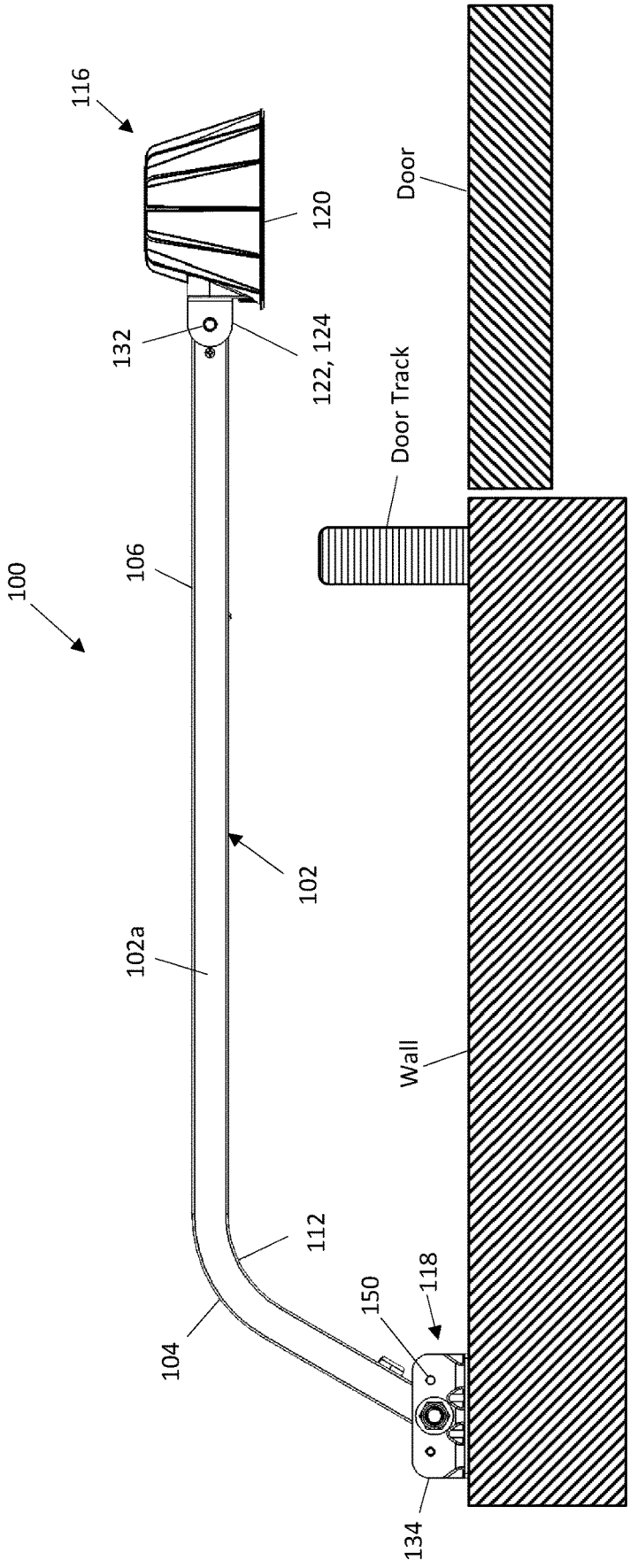
116
120
Door
132
122, 124
Door Track
100
106
102
102a
Wall
112
150
118
104
134

FIG. 10

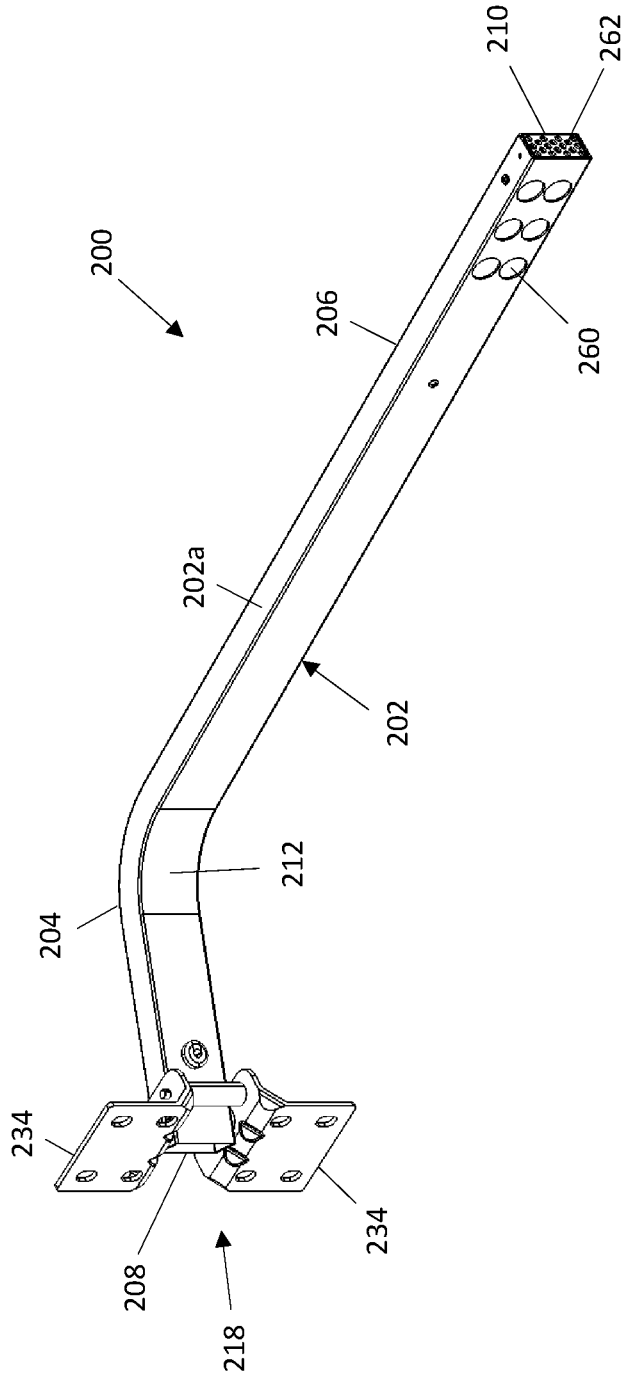

FIG. 11

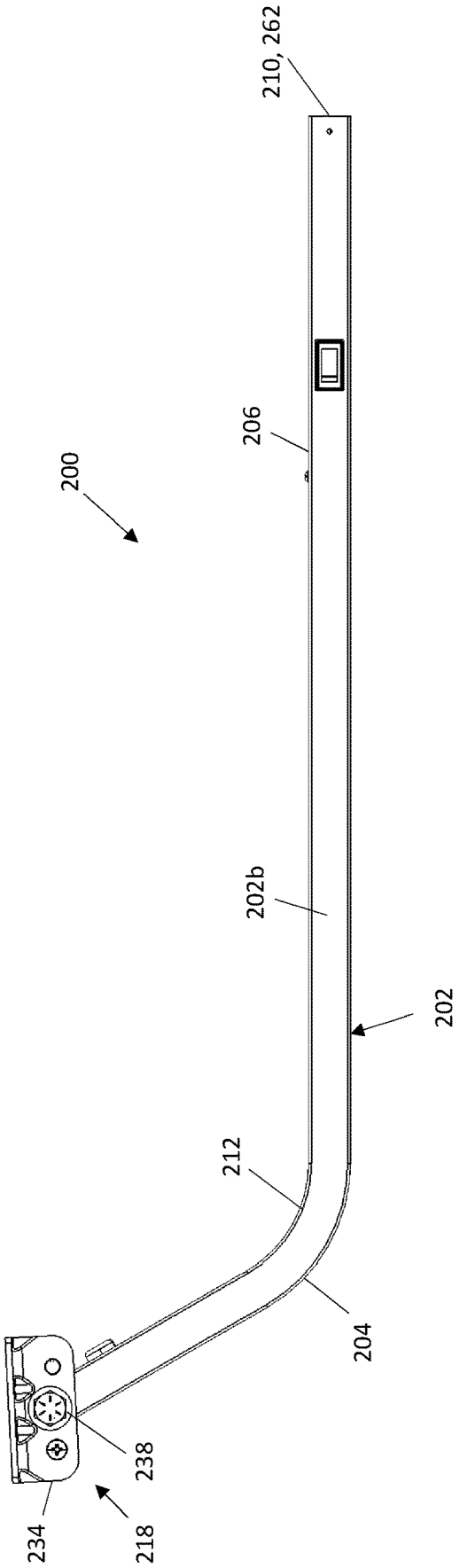

FIG. 12

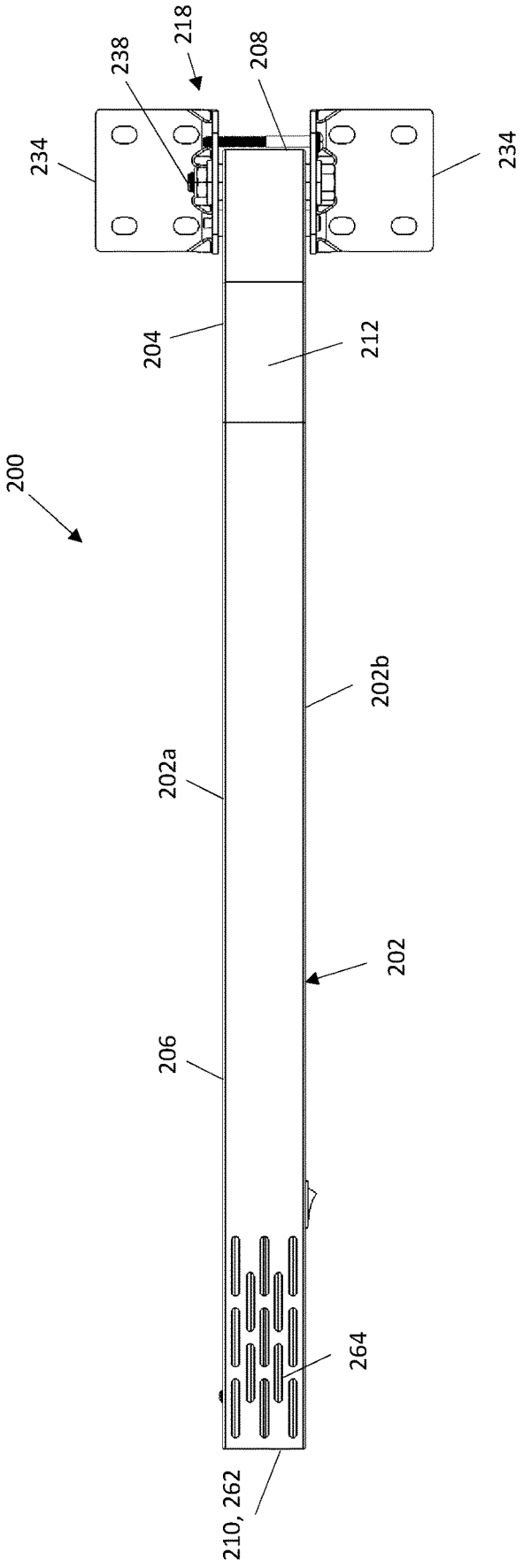

FIG. 13

DOCK LIGHT APPARATUS

BACKGROUND

[0001] The present disclosure relates to a dock light apparatus.

[0002] To increase visibility and safety during loading and unloading of tractor trailers at a warehouse loading dock, dock lights are used to illuminate trailer interiors that do not have interior lights. Dock lights typically are mounted adjacent to a loading dock door in the interior of the loading dock and include a light source that can be positioned to direct lighting into the interior of a docked trailer.

SUMMARY

[0003] In one embodiment, the disclosure provides a dock light apparatus including an elongated bent arm having a rigid bend, a light fixture mounted proximate to a distal end of the bent arm, and a bracket assembly mounted at a proximal end of the bent arm.

[0004] Other aspects of the disclosure will become apparent by consideration of the detailed description and accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0005] FIG. **1** is a perspective view of a dock light apparatus in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0006] FIG. **2** is a front view of the dock light apparatus of FIG. **1**.

[0007] FIG. **3** is a rear view of the dock light apparatus of FIG. **1**.

[0008] FIG. **4** is a top view of the dock light apparatus of FIG. **1**.

[0009] FIG. **5** is a bottom view of the dock light apparatus of FIG. **1**.

[0010] FIG. **6** is a bottom view of the bent arm of the dock light apparatus of FIG. **1**.

[0011] FIG. **7** is a perspective view of the lamp fixture of the dock light apparatus of FIG. **1**.

[0012] FIG. **8** is an enlarged partially exploded detail view of a portion of the dock light apparatus of FIG. **1**, including a lamp fixture.

[0013] FIG. **9** is an enlarged partially exploded detail view of a portion of the dock light apparatus of FIG. **1**, including a mounting bracket assembly.

[0014] FIG. **10** is a top view of the dock light apparatus of FIG. **1** mounted to a wall of a loading dock.

[0015] FIG. **11** is a perspective view of a dock light apparatus in accordance with another embodiment of the present disclosure.

[0016] FIG. **12** is a bottom view of the dock light apparatus of FIG. **11**.

[0017] FIG. **13** is a rear view of the dock light apparatus of FIG. **11**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0018] Before any embodiments of the disclosure are explained in detail, it is to be understood that the disclosure is not limited in its application to the details of construction and the arrangement of components set forth in the following description or illustrated in the following drawings. The disclosure is capable of other embodiments and of being practiced or of being carried out in various ways.

[0019] Referring now to the figures, FIGS. **1-5** illustrate an embodiment of a dock light apparatus **100** including an elongated, bent arm **102** having an axially curved or bent portion **104** and an axially straight portion **106**. The axially curved portion **104** terminates at a proximal end **108** of the bent arm **102** and the axially straight portion **106** terminates at a distal end **110** of the bent arm **102**. The axially curved portion **104** includes a rigid bend **112**. As described in more detail below, the bent arm **102** is configured to support a light fixture **116** proximate its distal end **110**. Also, the bent arm **102** may be mounted to a wall at its proximal end **108** using a mounting bracket assembly **118**. The rigid bend **112** may be preferably closer to the proximal end **108** than to the distal end **110**. When the bent arm **102** is mounted to a wall adjacent to a loading dock door, as described below, the axially curved portion **104** provides clearance around obstructions adjacent the door opening, such as a door track, to allow the axially straight portion **106** to extend unimpeded into the door opening for providing illumination via the light fixture **116**.

[0020] The bent arm **102** may be made of any suitable material having sufficient strength to support the light fixture **116** and to withstand incidental impacts from forklifts. For example, the bent arm **102** may be made of mechanical steel tubing having a hollow tubular cross section in a rectangular, square, or round shape. The steel tubing may be shaped or bent as required to produce the axially curved or bent portion **104**. The bent arm **102** also may have a rigid one-piece construction in that it is formed from a single piece of steel tubing. Alternatively, different portions of the bent arm **102**, such as the axially curved portion **104** and the axially straight portion **106**, may be integrally formed or connected with each other, for example, by welding separate pieces of steel tubing together, so as to form a continuous rigid structure for the bent arm **102**. In other embodiments, the bent arm **102** may have a hinged construction (as described below) in that it is an assembly of discrete components configured to provide flexibility for the bent arm.

[0021] In the illustrated embodiment, the bent arm **102** is made of 16 gage rectangular steel tubing having a wall thickness of about 0.065" and nominal outside dimensions of 1"×2". It is believed that rectangular steel tubing can offer a mechanical advantage for the bent arm **102** compared to square steel tubing having the same surface area and lower gage by providing additional strength and reducing material weight and cost. The steel tubing may be coated to provide corrosion resistance and a desired appearance. With reference to FIG. **6**, the bent arm **102** may have a length L in the range of about 20" to about 40" and a width W in the range of about 6" to about 10". In addition, the rigid bend **112** of the axially curved portion **104** may have a fixed obtuse angle A in the range of about 110 to about 130 degrees.

[0022] Referring to FIGS. **7-8**, the light fixture **116** may include a lamp head **120** attached to the distal end **110** of the bent arm **102** using a lamp head bracket **122**. The lamp head **120** may be an incandescent, high pressure sodium, LED, or any other suitable type of light source. The lamp head bracket **122** may be a U-shaped bracket having a pair of spaced apart parallel legs **124** connected by a transverse leg **126**. The parallel legs **124** of the lamp head bracket **122** are formed with axially aligned screw threaded openings **124***a* configured to threadedly receive a threaded lamp bolt **132**. Also, a pair of axially aligned distal end holes **111** sized to slidably receive the lamp bolt **132** are formed respectively in

a top wall **102***a* and a bottom wall **102***b* of the bent arm **102** proximate the distal end **110**. The lamp head bracket **122** is positioned over the distal end **110** of the bent arm **102** so that the screw threaded openings **124***a* are aligned with the distal end holes **111** to secure the lamp bolt **132** projecting therethrough.

[0023] In addition, the transverse leg **126** of the lamp head bracket **122** defines a through-hole **126***a* sized to slidably receive a pivot pin **128**. The pivot pin **128** is mounted within and projects through an opening **120***a* formed in the sidewall of the lamp head **120**. The pivot pin **128** has an axial passage extending therethrough to allow wiring to pass internally from the lamp head **120** into the bent arm **102**. For example, the lamp head **102** may be an LED light source that is in electrical communication with an LED driver circuit located inside the bent arm **102** via the electrical connection provided by the wiring passing through the pivot pin **128**. A bowed E-ring **130** is installed onto a groove formed on the pivot pin **128** adjacent to the transverse leg **126** on the side opposite the lamp head **120**. The bowed E-ring **130** provides a friction fit onto the groove of the pivot pin **128** and generates a pre-load or axial tension pulling the lamp head **120** into engagement with the lamp head bracket **122**. This configuration prevents axial movement of the lamp head **120** relative to the lamp head bracket **122** and allows the lamp head **120** to frictionally rotate relative to the lamp head bracket **122** while staying in place.

[0024] With reference to FIG. **9**, the mounting bracket assembly **118** is attached proximate the proximal end **108** of the bent arm **102**. The mounting bracket assembly **118** may include a pair of L-shaped brackets **134** configured to clamp a portion of the bent arm **102** proximate the proximal end **108** therebetween using a mounting bolt **138**. More specifically, the mounting bolt **138** includes an enlarged head **138***a* and a shank **138***b* having a screw thread that extends along at least a part of the length of the shank **138***b*. For example, the thread of the shank **138***b* may extend the entire length of the shank **138***b* or only proximate the end of the shank **138***b* opposite the enlarged head **138***a*. Each L-shaped bracket **134** includes a base plate **140** that defines a bolt hole **142** sized to receive the shank **138***b* of the mounting bolt **138**. The bent arm **102** includes a pair of oppositely facing bushing holes **114** formed respectively in the top wall **102***a* and the bottom wall **102***b* proximate the proximal end **108** of the bent arm **102**. A flange bushing **144** sized to receive the shank **138***b* of the mounting bolt **138** is disposed in each bushing hole **114** to minimize wear of the bushing hole and to improve stability, strength and smoothness of travel for the mounting bolt **138**.

[0025] The L-shaped brackets **134** are disposed against the top wall **102***a* and the bottom wall **102***b* of the bent arm **102** proximate its proximal end **108** so that the bolt holes **142** of the bracket base plates **140** are aligned axially with the flange bushings **144** received in the bushing holes **114**. The shank **138***b* of the mounting bolt **138** is inserted through the bolt holes **142** and the flange bushings **144** so that the enlarged head **138***a* abuts against the bracket base plate **140** of the first L-shaped bracket **134** and the threaded portion of the shank **138***b* extends out of the bolt hole **142** of the second L-shaped bracket **134**. A nut **146** is tightened on the threaded portion of the shank **138***b* against the bracket base plate **140** of the second L-shaped bracket **134** to clamp the bent arm **102** between the bracket base plates **140** of the L-shaped brackets **134**. In this configuration, the bent arm **102** may rotate relative to the L-shaped brackets **134** about the longitudinal axis of the mounting bolt **138** for positioning the bent arm **102** relative to a door opening, as described below. In addition, a nylon spacer **136** may be disposed over the mounting bolt **138** extending between the bolt holes **142** of the bracket base plates **140** so as to prevent tube crush when the mounting bolt **138** is tightened and to maintain alignment of the flange bushings **144** and L-shaped brackets **134**.

[0026] Each base plate **140** of the L-shaped brackets **134** may also include one or more clevis pin holes **148** sized to removably receive a clevis pin **150** therein. In the illustrated embodiment, each base plate **140** includes two clevis pin holes **148** that are formed symmetrically on opposite sides of the bolt hole **142** such that when a pair of L-shaped brackets **134** are mounted to the bent arm **102** using the mounting bolt **138** as described above, each clevis pin hole **148** of the first L-shaped bracket **134** is coaxially aligned a clevis pin hole **148** of the second L-shaped bracket **134**. A clevis pin **150** may be inserted through at least a first pair of coaxially aligned clevis pin holes **148** to limit the rotation of the bent arm **102**, as described below. Further, a nylon spacer **152** extending between the clevis pin holes **148** may be disposed over the clevis pin **150** to prevent tube crush when the mounting bolt **138** is tightened. Also, an additional securing bolt **154** may be inserted through a second pair of coaxially aligned clevis pin holes **148** to provide additional strength and stability for the mounting bracket assembly **118**.

[0027] In addition, each L-shaped bracket **134** includes a mounting plate **156** that defines one or more mounting holes **156***a* for fastening the L-shaped bracket **134** to a building wall with conventional fasteners. With reference to FIG. **10**, the bent arm **102** may be mounted to a wall adjacent to a loading dock door. Loading dock doors frequently have rollers which ride in vertical door tracks for smoother operation. The door tracks are attached to the interior of the loading dock wall along each side of the door opening. When the bent arm **102** is mounted to an interior wall of a loading dock adjacent to a loading dock door, the bent arm **102** may be rotated about the longitudinal axis of the mounting bolt **138** so that the axially straight portion **106** is disposed parallel to the wall. The axially curved portion **104** bends sufficiently around the door track to provide clearance for the axially straight portion **106** to extend into the door opening for illuminating the inside of a docked trailer via the light fixture **116**. The clevis pin **150** limits the rotation of the bent arm **102**, causing the bent arm to remain parallel to the wall and avoiding ingress of the bent arm **102** into the path of the door. This prevents the dock light apparatus **100** from being damaged by the door when it travels between different positions.

[0028] In another embodiment, as illustrated in FIGS. **11-13**, a dock light apparatus **200** may include an elongated, bent arm **202** made of mechanical steel tubing having a hollow tubular cross section in a rectangular shape. The bent arm **202** includes an axially curved or bent portion **204** and an axially straight portion **206**. The axially curved portion **204** defines a proximal end **208** of the bent arm **202** and the axially straight portion **206** defines a distal end **210** of the bent arm **202**. The axially curved portion **204** includes a rigid bend **212**. The bent arm **202** may be mounted to a wall at its proximal end **208** using a mounting bracket assembly **218**. The mounting bracket assembly **118** may include a pair of L-shaped brackets **234** configured to clamp a portion of

the bent arm **202** proximate the proximal end **208** therebetween using a mounting bolt **238**. Components of the dock light apparatus **200** that are similar to those of the dock light apparatus **100** (FIGS. **1-10**) are designated with like reference numerals and a duplicate description is omitted here.

[0029] In the embodiment illustrated in FIGS. **11-13**, a light fixture **260** comprising a LED light source is mounted within the hollow interior of the bent arm **202** proximate its distal end **210**. The light fixture **260** includes an end cap **262** attached at the distal end **210** of the bent arm **202** and having a plurality of exhaust openings formed therein to provide ventilation. The light fixture **260** may include a built-in power supply, such as a battery, or may be powered by an external AC power source or other suitable power source.

[0030] The bent arm **202** includes one or more LED openings formed in a sidewall thereof to allow light emitted by the light fixture **260** to pass through and provide illumination. The bent arm **202** also may include one or more ventilation openings formed in a second sidewall thereof to allow heat generated by the light fixture **260** to dissipate to the atmosphere. When the bent arm **202** is mounted to a wall adjacent to a loading dock door, the axially curved portion **204** again provides sufficient clearance around obstructions adjacent the door opening, such as a door track, to provide clearance for the axially straight portion **206** to extend unimpeded into the door opening and illuminate the inside of a docked trailer via the light fixture **260**.

What is claimed is:

1. A dock light apparatus comprising:

a light fixture;

an elongated arm including an axially straight portion coupled to an axially curved portion having a rigid bend; and

wherein the straight portion is configured to mount to a wall and the curved portion is configured to support the light fixture.

* * * * *