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LIGHTING FIXTURE FOR HOSPITALITY APPLICATIONS

Abstract

A lighting fixture is provided. The lighting fixture includes a light source. The lighting fixture further includes an input device physically located on the lighting fixture. The input device is configured to receive a manual user-input associated with toggling power to the light source. The lighting fixture further includes a wireless communications device physically located on the lighting fixture. The wireless communications device includes an antenna and one or more control devices. The one or more control devices are configured to obtain, via the antenna, data indicative of a user-request to toggle power to the light source. The one or more control devices are further configured to provide one or more control signals associated with toggling power to the light source based, at least in part, on the data and irrespective of a state of the input device physically located on the lighting fixture.

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Background/Summary

RELATED APPLICATION(S) [0001] This application is a Continuation of U.S. Non-Provisional application Ser. No. 17/766,599, filed Apr. 5, 2022, which is a 371 of PCT Application No. PCT/US2020/054561, filed Oct. 7, 2020, which claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/911,484, filed Oct. 7, 2019, the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety and to which priority is claimed.

TECHNICAL FIELD
[0002] The present disclosure relates generally to lighting fixtures and, more specifically, lighting fixtures for hospitality applications.
BACKGROUND
[0003] A lighting fixture can include a light source that provides illumination for a room or area in which the lighting fixture is mounted. The light source can be selectively coupled to a power supply (e.g., mains power supply) via manipulation (e.g., press, pull, etc.) of an input device. For instance, the input device can be a toggle physically located on the lighting fixture and movable between a first position and a second position toggle power to the light source. In this way, power to the light source can be toggled via manual user-input received at the toggle physically located on the lighting fixture.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION
[0004] Aspects and advantages of embodiments of the present disclosure will be set forth in part in the following description, or may be learned from the description, or may be learned through practice of the embodiments.
[0005] One example aspect of the present disclosure is directed to a lighting fixture. The lighting fixture includes a light source. The lighting fixture further includes an input device physically located on the lighting fixture. The input device is configured to receive a manual user-input associated with toggling power to the light source. The lighting fixture further includes a wireless communications device physically located on the lighting fixture. The wireless communications device includes an antenna and one or more control devices. The one or more control devices are configured to obtain, via the antenna, data indicative of a user-request to toggle power to the light source. The one or more control devices are further configured to provide one or more control signals associated with toggling power to the light source based, at least in part, on the data and irrespective of a state of the input device physically located on the lighting fixture.
[0006] These and other features, aspects and advantages of the present disclosure will become better understood with reference to the following description and appended claims. The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate embodiments of the present disclosure and, together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the disclosure.

Description

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS
[0007] Detailed discussion of embodiments directed to one of ordinary skill in the art are set forth

in the specification, which refers to the appended figures, in which:
[0008] FIG. **1** depicts a lighting fixture according to example embodiments of the present disclosure;
[0009] FIG. **2** depicts an input device removed from a housing of the lighting fixture of FIG. **1** according to example embodiments of the present disclosure;
[0010] FIG. **3** depicts a cavity defined by a housing of the lighting fixture of FIG. **1** according to example embodiments of the present disclosure;
[0011] FIG. **4** depicts the wireless communications device and power device of FIG. **4** disposed within a cavity defined by a housing of the lighting fixture of FIG. **1** according to example embodiments of the present disclosure;
[0012] FIG. **5** depicts a block diagram of components of a wireless communications device and power device of a lighting fixture according to example embodiments of the present disclosure; and
[0013] FIG. **6** depicts a system for remotely toggling power to a light source of a lighting fixture according to example embodiments of the present disclosure;
[0014] FIG. **7** depicts another lighting fixture according to example embodiments of the present disclosure; and
[0015] FIG. **8** depicts components of a control device according to example embodiments of the present disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0016] Reference now will be made in detail to embodiments, one or more examples of which are illustrated in the drawings. Each example is provided by way of explanation of the embodiments, not limitation of the present disclosure. In fact, it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made to the embodiments without departing from the scope or spirit of the present disclosure. For instance, features illustrated or described as part of one embodiment can be used with another embodiment to yield a still further embodiment. Thus, it is intended that aspects of the present disclosure cover such modifications and variations.
[0017] Example aspects of the present disclosure are directed to lighting fixtures. Conventional lighting fixtures can include a light source and an input device configured to receive a manual user-input associated with toggling power to the light source. For example, in some implementations, the input device can be a toggle physically located on the lighting fixture and movable between at least a first position and a second position to toggle power to the light source. When the toggle is in the first position, the light source can be decoupled from a power source such that the light source does not illuminate a space in which the lighting fixture is located. Conversely, the light source can be coupled to the power source when the toggle is in the second position. Example lighting fixtures having such toggle physically located on the lighting fixture are commonly used, for instance, in hospitality applications (e.g., in hotel rooms). As will be discussed below, the present disclosure is directed to lighting fixtures in which users can toggle power to the light source without requiring a user to interact (e.g. touch, press, pull, etc.) with the input device.
[0018] In some implementations, lighting fixtures according to example aspects of the present disclosure can include a wireless communications device. The wireless communications device can include an antenna. The antenna can be configured to obtain one or more wireless signals associated with a user-request to toggle power to the light source of the lighting fixture. For instance, in some implementations, the user-request can be obtained via an audio input device associated with a digital assistant service (e.g., an audio-based digital assistant service). In this manner, the user-request can be provided via one or more voice commands (e.g., “Turn the light source off” or “Turn the light source on”). In some implementations, the wireless communications device can include circuitry to demodulate the one or more wireless signals to obtain data indicative of the user-request and to toggle power to the light source of the lighting fixture.
[0019] In some implementations, the wireless communications device can include one or more control devices. The one or more control devices can be configured to obtain the data indicative of

the user-request to toggle power to the light source of the lighting fixture. The one or more control devices can be further configured to provide one or more control signals associated with toggling power to the light source based, at least in part, on the data. In this manner, power to the light source can be toggled without requiring a user to interact with the input device of the lighting fixture. Indeed, power to the light source can be toggled irrespective of a position of the toggle physically located on the lighting fixture.

[0020] In some implementations, lighting fixtures according to example aspects of the present disclosure can include a power device. The power device can include a switching device (e.g., a relay) configurable in at least a first state and a second state to selectively couple the light source to a power source. When the switching device is configured in the first state, the light source can be coupled to the power source via the switching device. In this manner, the light source can illuminate the space (e.g. hotel room) in which the lighting fixture is located when the switching device is configured in the second state. Conversely, the light source can be decoupled from the power source when the switching device is configured in the second state. In this manner, the light source does not illuminate the space in which the lighting fixture is located when the switching device is configured in the second state.

[0021] In some implementations, the power device can include one or more control devices operatively coupled to the switching device. In this manner, the one or more control devices of the power device can be configured to control operation of the switching device. For instance, the one or more control devices can be configured to provide one or more control signals to the switching device to configure the switching device in the first state such that the light source is coupled to the power source and emits light. The one or more control devices can be further configured to provide one or more control signals to the switching device to configure the switching device in the second state such that the light source is decoupled from the power source and no longer emits light.

[0022] In some implementations, the power device can include a power converter. The power converter can be configured to convert alternating current (AC) input power from the power source (e.g., AC mains) to direct current (DC) power for the one or more control devices of the power device. Furthermore, in some implementations, the DC power output by the power converter can be provided to the one or more control devices of the wireless communications device. More specifically, the DC power can be provided over one or more conductors coupling the power device to the wireless communications device.

[0023] In some implementations, the wireless communications device can be communicatively coupled to the input device via one or more conductors. In this manner, data indicative of the state of the input device can be provided to the wireless communications device via the one or more conductors. Furthermore, the one or more control devices of the wireless communications device can be configured to provide one or more control signals associated with toggling power to the light source based, at least in part, on the data indicative of the state of the input device received at the input device.

[0024] In some implementations, the wireless communications device can be communicatively coupled to the power device via one or more conductors. In this manner, the one or more control devices of the wireless communications device can communicate one or more control signals associated with toggling power to the light source to the one or more control devices of the power device. For example, the one or more control signals based, at least in part, on the data indicative of the user-request provided independent of the state of the input device of the lighting fixture can be provided to the one or more control devices of the device. Alternatively or additionally, the one or more control signals based, at least in part, on the data indicative of the state of the input device received at the input device can be provided to the one or more control devices of the power device. In this manner, the one or more control devices of the power device can be configured to provide one or more control signals to the switching device to configure the switching device in the first state or the second state based, at least in part, on the one or more control signals obtained

from the wireless communications device.
[0025] Lighting fixtures according to the present disclosure can provide numerous technical benefits. For instance, the wireless communications device can allow users to toggle power to a light source without using the input device of the lighting fixtures and irrespective of a state of an input device physically located on the lighting fixture. In this manner, lighting fixtures according to the present disclosure can be more easily controlled with digital assistant services such that users can toggle power to the light source by providing one or more voice commands (e.g., “turn off light source” or “turn on light source”) to a device associated with a digital assistant service.
[0026] Referring now to the FIGS., FIGS. **1-3** depicts a lighting fixture **100** according to example embodiments of the present disclosure. As shown, the lighting fixture **100** can include a light source **102**. The light source **102** can be configured to illuminate a space (e.g., hotel room) in which the lighting fixture **100** is located. In some implementations, the light source **102** can include one or more light emitting diode (LED) light sources. It should be understood, however, that the light source **102** can include any suitable type of light source. For example, in some implementations, the light source **102** can include one or more fluorescent light sources. In alternative implementations, the light source **102** can include one or more incandescent light sources.
[0027] As shown, the lighting fixture **100** can include a housing **110** defining a cavity **112**. The cavity **112** can be configured to accommodate one or more electronic components of the lighting fixture **100**. In some implementations, the housing **110** can be mounted to a surface (e.g., wall) associated with the space in which the lighting fixture **100** is located. In this manner, one or more electronic components positioned with the cavity **112** can be enclosed within the cavity **112** by the surface. As shown, in some implementations, the light source **102** can be removably coupled to the housing **110**.
[0028] In some implementations, the lighting fixture **100** can include a power receptacle **120**. It should be understood that the power receptacle **120** can be in electrical communication with a power source (e.g., AC mains) via one or more conductors (e.g., wires). In this manner, one or more devices (e.g., smartphones) can be plugged into the power receptacle **120** to facilitate charging of the one or more devices. Although the power receptacle **120** depicted in FIGS. **1** and **2** is a three-prong electrical outlet, it should be understood that any suitable type of power receptacle **120** can be used. For instance, in some implementations, the power receptacle **120** can be a two-prong electrical outlet. In some implementations, the power receptacle can include any suitable type of outlet associated with charging a device.
[0029] The lighting fixture **100** can include an input device **130**. The input device **130** can be physically located on the lighting fixture **100**. For instance, in some implementations, the input device **130** can be disposed within an opening **114** defined by the housing **110**. In this manner, the input device **130** can be visible to a user when the housing **110** of the lighting fixture **100** is mounted to a surface (e.g., wall) associated with a space. As will be discussed below, the input device **130** can receive a manual user-input (e.g., press, pull, touch, etc.) associated with toggling power to the light source **102** of the lighting fixture **100**.
[0030] In some implementations, the input device **130** can be a toggle movable between at least a first position and a second position to toggle power to the light source **102** of the lighting fixture **100**. When the toggle is in the first position, the light source **102** can be coupled to a power source (e.g., AC mains) such that the light source **102** emits light to illuminate the space in which the lighting fixture **100** is located. Conversely, the light source **102** can be coupled to the power source when the toggle is in the second position such that the light source **102** no longer emits light. In this manner, a user can provide a manual user-input (e.g., press) at the toggle physically located on the lighting fixture **100** to move the toggle from the first position to the second position, or vice versa, to toggle power to the light source **102**. It should be appreciated that the any suitable type of input device can be used to toggle power to the light source **102**. For instance, in some implementations,

the input device **130** can be a button that can be pressed to toggle power to the light source **102**.
[0031] Referring now to FIGS. **4** and **5**, the lighting fixture **100** can include a power device **150**. As shown, the power device **150** can be secured to the housing **110** of the lighting fixture **100** such that the power device **150** is positioned within the cavity **112** defined by the housing **110**. In this manner, the power device **150** can be enclosed within the cavity **112** when the lighting fixture **100** is mounted to a surface (e.g., wall) of the space in which the lighting fixture **100** is located. It should be appreciated that the power device **150** can be secured to the housing in any suitable manner. For instance, in some implementations, the power device **150** can be secured to a surface of the housing **110** via an adhesive type material (e.g., double-sided tape).
[0032] In some implementations, the power device **150** can include a switching device **152** coupled between the light source **102** of the lighting fixture **100** and a power source. The switching device **152** can be configured to selectively couple the light source **102** of the lighting fixture **100** to the power source (e.g., AC mains). In some implementations, the switching device **152** can be configurable in at least a first state and a second state. When the switching device **152** is configured in the first state, the light source **102** is coupled to the power source via the switching device **152** such that the light source **102** emits light. Conversely, when the switching device **152** is configured in the second state, the light source **102** is decoupled from the power source such that the light source no longer emits light.
[0033] It should be appreciated that the switching device **152** can include any suitable device configured to control power delivery to the load. For instance, in some implementations, the switching device **152** can include a contactor or relay. In alternative implementations, the switching device **152** can include one or more transistors, one or more silicon controlled rectifier (SCR), one or more TRIACs, relays, or any other suitable device configured to control power delivery to the light source **102**.
[0034] In some implementations, the power device **150** can include one or more control devices **154**. The one or more control devices **154** can be communicatively coupled to the switching device **152** via one or more conductors **155** (e.g., wires). In this manner, the one or more control devices **154** can provide one or more control signals to the switching device **152** via the one or more conductors **155**. For example, the one or more control signals can be associated with configuring the switching device **152** in the first state to couple the light source **102** to the power source. Alternatively, the one or more control signals can be associated with configuring the switching device **152** in the second state to decouple the light source **102** from the power source.
[0035] Still referring to FIGS. **4** and **5**, the lighting fixture **100** can include a wireless communications device **160**. As shown, the wireless communications device **160** can be secured to the housing **110** of the lighting fixture **100** such that the wireless communications device **160** is positioned within the cavity **112** defined by the housing **110**. In this manner, the wireless communications device **160** can be enclosed within the cavity **112** when the lighting fixture **100** is mounted to a surface (e.g., wall) of the space in which the lighting fixture **100** is located. It should be appreciated that the wireless communications device **160** can be secured to the housing **110** in any suitable manner. For instance, in some implementations, the wireless communications device **160** can be secured to the housing **110** via an adhesive type material (e.g., double-sided tape).
[0036] In some implementations, the wireless communications device **160** can include an antenna **162**. As shown, the antenna **162** can obtain one or more wireless signals **170** associated with a user-request to toggle power to the light source **102** independent of a state of the input device **130** physically located on the lighting fixture **100**. It should be understood that the one or more wireless signals **170** can be transmitted to the wireless communications device **160** using any suitable type of network. The wireless communications device **160** can further include RF circuitry **163**. The RF circuitry **163** can be configured to demodulate the one or more wireless signals **170** to obtain data indicative of the user request to toggle power to the light source **102** independent of the state of the input device **130** physically located on the lighting fixture **100**.

[0037] In some implementations, the wireless communications device **160** can include one or more control devices **164**. The one or more control devices **164** can be configured to obtain the data indicative of the user-request to toggle power to the light source **102** independent of the state of the input device **130** physically located on the lighting fixture **100**. The one or more control devices **164** can be further configured to provide one or more control signals associated with toggling power to the light source based, at least in part, on the data.
[0038] In some implementations, the wireless communications device **160** can be communicatively coupled to the input device **130** via one or more conductors **132**. In this manner, data indicative of a state of the input device **130** can be provided to the wireless communications device **160** via the one or more conductors **132**. In this manner, the one or more control devices **164** of the wireless communications device **160** can be configured to provide one or more control signals associated with toggling power to the light source **102** based, at least in part, on the state of the input device **130** physically located on the lighting fixture **100**.
[0039] In some implementations, the wireless communications device **160** can be communicatively coupled to the power device **150** via one or more conductors **180**. In this manner, the one or more control devices **164** of the wireless communications device **160** can communicate (e.g., transmit) one or more control signals associated with toggling power to the light source **102** to the one or more control devices **154** of the power device **150**. For example, the one or more control signals based, at least in part, on the data indicative of the user-request provided independent of a state of the input device **130** physically located on the lighting fixture **100** can be provided to the one or more control devices **154** of the power device **150**. Alternatively or additionally, the one or more control signals based, at least in part, on the data indicative of the state of the input device **130** physically located on the lighting fixture **100** can be provided to the one or more control devices **154** of the power device **150**. In this manner, the one or more control devices **154** of the power device **150** can be configured to provide one or more control signals to the switching device **152** to configure the switching device **152** in the first state or the second state based, at least in part, on the one or more control signals obtained from the wireless communications device **160**. As will be discussed below in more detail, users can toggle power to the light source **102** of the lighting fixture **100** by providing one or more voice commands to an audio input device associated with a digital assistant service.
[0040] Referring now to FIG. **6**, a system **200** for toggling power to a light source of a lighting fixture is provided according to example embodiments of the present disclosure. As shown, the system **200** can include one or more devices **202** (only one shown) associated with a digital assistant service. For instance, in some implementations, the one or more devices **202** can include one or more microphones configured to detect audio data. In this manner, the one or more devices **202** can obtain audio data indicative of one or more voice commands. More specifically, the one or more voice commands can be associated with toggling power to the light source **102** (FIG. **5**) of the lighting fixture **100**.
[0041] In some implementations, the one or more devices **202** associated with the digital assistant service can be in communication with user devices **220**, **260**. For instance, user devices **220**, **260** can include one or more smartphones, laptops, desktops, tablets, wearable devices, media devices, displays with one or more processors, or other suitable devices. For instance, in some implementations, the one or more devices **202** can be in communication with the user devices **220**, **260** via a direct communication link (e.g., direct wired or wireless communication link) or via a network, such as local area network **240**. The direct communication link can be implemented, for instance, using Bluetooth low energy or other suitable communication protocol. In some implementations, a user can control, view information, and/or specify one or more settings associated with the one or more devices **202** via a graphical user interface implemented on a display of the user device **220**, **260**. For instance, a user can access an application implemented on the user device **220**. The application can present a graphical user interface on a display of the user

device **220**. In this manner, a user can interact with the graphical user interface to control operation of the one or more devices **202**.

[0042] The local area network **240** can be any suitable type of network or combination of networks that allows for communication between devices. In some embodiments, the network(s) can include one or more of a secure network, Wi-Fi network, IoT network, mesh network, one or more peer-to-peer communication links, and/or some combination thereof, and can include any number of wired or wireless links. Communication over the local area network **240** can be accomplished, for instance, via a communication interface using any type of protocol, protection scheme, encoding, format, packaging, etc.

[0043] As shown, the system **200** can include a gateway **255** that can allow access to a wide area network **250**. The wide area network **250** can be, for instance, the Internet, cellular network, or other network, and can include any number of wired or wireless links. Communication over the wide area network **250** can be accomplished, for instance, via a communication interface using any type of protocol, protection scheme, encoding, format, packaging, etc. As shown, the connected devices **202** can communicate information over the wide area network **250** to remote computing system **280** and **290** and other remote computing devices via the gateway **255**.

[0044] In some implementations, the remote computing system **280** can be associated with a cloud computing platform for implementation of one or more services for the one or more devices **202** associated with the digital assistant service. Data collected by the cloud computing platform can be processed and stored and provided, for instance, to the user device **220** (e.g., for presentation in a graphical user interface).

[0045] In some implementations, audio data collected via the one or more devices **202** associated with the digital assistant service can be communicated to the remote computing system **590** for processing of voice commands. For instance, in some implementations, the one or more voice commands can be associated with toggling power to the light source **102** (FIG. **1**) of the lighting fixture **100**. More specifically, the one or more voice commands can be associated with coupling the light source **102** to a power source such that the light source **102** illuminates a space in which the lighting fixture **100** is located. Alternatively, the one or more voice commands can be associated with decoupling the light source **102** form a power source such that the light source **102** does not illuminate the space in which the lighting fixture **100** is located.

[0046] In some implementations, data responsive to the voice commands can be communicated to the lighting fixture **100**. More specifically, one or more wireless signals **170** (FIG. **5**) can be provided to the wireless communications device **160** (FIG. **5**) of the lighting fixture **100**. As discussed above, the one or more control devices **164** of the wireless communications device **160** can demodulate the one or more wireless signals **170** to obtain data indicative of the user-request (e.g., voice commands) to toggle power to the light source **102** of the lighting fixture **100**. Furthermore, the one or more control devices **164** can provide one or more control signals associated with toggling power to the light source **102** irrespective of a state of the input device **130** (FIG. **5**) physically located on the lighting fixture **100**. In this manner, users can toggle power to the light source **102** using one or more voice commands instead of the input device **130** (FIG. **5**) of the lighting fixture **100**.

[0047] The remote computing system **280** and **290** can include one or more computing devices. The one or more computing devices can include one or more processors and one or more memory devices. The remote computing systems **280** and **290** can be distributed such that its components are located in different geographic areas. The technology discussed herein refers to computer-based systems and actions taken by and information sent to and from computer-based systems. One of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that the inherent flexibility of computer-based systems allows for a great variety of possible configurations, combinations, and divisions of tasks and functionality between and among components. For instance, processes discussed herein may be implemented using a single computing device or multiple computing devices working in

combination. Databases, memory, instructions, and applications may be implemented on a single system or distributed across multiple systems. Distributed components may operate sequentially or in parallel.

[0048] FIG. **7** depicts another lighting fixture **300** according to example embodiments of the present disclosure. The lighting fixture **300** of FIG. **7** can be configured in substantially the same manner as the lighting fixture **100** discussed above with reference to FIGS. **1-4**. For instance, the lighting fixture **300** can include the power receptacle **120** and the input device **130**. However, in contrast to the lighting fixture **100** depicted in FIGS. **1-4**, the lighting fixture **300** of FIG. **7** can include one or more charging outlets **310** coupled to a power source. In this manner, an electronic device (e.g., smartphone, tablet, laptop, etc.) plugged into the one or more charging outlets **310** to charge. In some implementations, the one or more charging outlets **310** can include a USB charging port. It should be appreciated, however, that the lighting fixture **300** can include any suitable type of charging outlets.

[0049] As shown, in some implementations the lighting fixture **300** can be configured as a lamp. More specifically, the lighting fixture **300** can include a lamp shade **320** in which the light source (not shown) can be positioned. It should be appreciated, however, that the lighting fixture **300** can be configured in any suitable manner. For instance, in some implementations, the lighting fixture **300** can be configured as a wall sconce similar to the lighting fixture **100** depicted in FIGS. **1-4**.

[0050] FIG. **8** illustrates one embodiment of suitable components of control devices **154**, **164**. As shown, the control devices **154**, **164** can include one or more processors **702** configured to perform a variety of computer-implemented functions (e.g., performing the methods, steps, calculations and the like disclosed herein). As used herein, the term "processor" refers not only to integrated circuits referred to in the art as being included in a computer, but also refers to a controller, microcontroller, a microcomputer, a programmable logic controller (PLC), an application specific integrated circuit (ASIC), a Field Programmable Gate Array (FPGA), and other programmable circuits.

[0051] As shown, the control devices **154**, **164** can include a memory device **704**. Examples of the memory device **704** can include computer-readable media including, but not limited to, non-transitory computer-readable media, such as RAM, ROM, hard drives, flash drives, or other suitable memory devices. The memory device **704** can store information accessible by the processor(s) **702**, including computer-readable instructions **706** that can be executed by the processor(s) **702**. The computer-readable instructions **706** can be any set of instructions that, when executed by the processor(s) **702**, cause the processor(s) **702** to perform operations. The computer-readable instructions **706** can be software written in any suitable programming language or can be implemented in hardware.

[0052] In some implementations, the computer-readable instructions **706** can be executed by the processor(s) **702** to perform operations, such as providing one or more control signals associated with configuring the switching device **152** (FIG. **5**) in a first state or a second state to selectively couple the light source **102** (FIG. **1**) of the lighting fixture **100** to a power source.

[0053] While the present subject matter has been described in detail with respect to specific example embodiments thereof, it will be appreciated that those skilled in the art, upon attaining an understanding of the foregoing may readily produce alterations to, variations of, and equivalents to such embodiments. Accordingly, the scope of the present disclosure is by way of example rather than by way of limitation, and the subject disclosure does not preclude inclusion of such modifications, variations and/or additions to the present subject matter as would be readily apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art.

Claims

1. A method for controlling a lighting fixture, the method comprising: receiving a manual user input via an input device physically located on the lighting fixture, the user input associated with

toggling power to the light source; obtaining, via an antenna of a wireless communications device physically located on the lighting fixture, data indicative of a user-request to toggle power to the light source; and providing one or more control signals, via a control device physically located on the lighting fixture, associated with toggling power to the light source based, at least in part, on the data and irrespective of a state of the input device physically located on the lighting fixture.

2. The method of claim 1, further comprising communicatively coupling the wireless communications device to the input device via one or more conductors.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein a power receptacle is physically located on the lighting fixture.

4. The method of claim 1, further comprising selectively coupling the light source to a power source by moving a switching device of a power device between a first state and a second state.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein the switching device is a relay.

6. The method of claim 4, further comprising providing the one or more control signals to the switching device to change between the first state and the second state and toggle power to the light source irrespective of a state of the input device.

7. The method of claim 4, further comprising coupling the wireless communications device between the input device and the power device.

8. The method of claim 4, further comprising converting alternating current (AC) input power from a power source to direct current (DC) power via a power converter of a power device for the wireless communications device.

9. The method of claim 4, further comprising: obtaining the one or more control signals associated with toggling power to the light source irrespective of the state of the input device; and configuring the switching device in the first state or the second state based, at least in part, on the one or more control signals.

10. The method of claim 1, further comprising: receiving, via the input device, a first input to toggle the light source to an illuminated state and a second input to toggle the light source to a darkened state; receiving, via the wireless communications device, a third input to toggle the light source to the illuminated state and a fourth input to toggle the light source to the darkened state; after receipt of the first input by the input device, toggling the light source between the illuminated state and the darkened state after receipt of the third input and the fourth input; and after receipt of the second input by the input device, toggling the light source between the illuminated state and the darkened state after receipt of the third input and the fourth input.

11. A method for controlling a lighting fixture, the method comprising: receiving, via an input device physically located on the lighting fixture, a first manual user input to toggle the light source to an illuminated state and a second manual user input to toggle the light source to a darkened state; receiving, via a wireless communications device physically located on the lighting fixture, a third input to toggle the light source to the illuminated state and a fourth input to toggle the light source to the darkened state; providing a first control signal associated with receipt of the third input; providing a second control signal associated with receipt of the fourth input; after receipt of the first input by the input device, toggling the light source between the illuminated state and the darkened state after receipt of the first control signal and the second control signal; and after receipt of the second input by the input device, toggling the light source between the illuminated state and the darkened state after receipt of the first control signal and the second control signal.

12. The method of claim 11, further comprising communicatively coupling the wireless communications device to the input device via one or more conductors.

13. The method of claim 11, wherein a power receptacle is physically located on the lighting fixture.

14. The method of claim 11, further comprising selectively coupling the light source to a power source by moving a switching device of a power device between a first state and a second state.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein the switching device is a relay.

16. The method of claim 14, further comprising providing the first control signal and the second

control signals to the switching device to change between the first state and the second state and toggle power to the light source irrespective of a state of the input device.

17. The method of claim 14, further comprising coupling the wireless communications device between the input device and the power device.

18. The method of claim 14, further comprising converting alternating current (AC) input power from a power source to direct current (DC) power via a power converter of a power device for the wireless communications device.

19. The method of claim 14, further comprising: obtaining the first control signal and the second control signal associated with toggling power to the light source irrespective of the state of the input device; and configuring the switching device in the first state or the second state based, at least in part, on the one or more control signals.

20. The method of claim 11, wherein the light source comprises one or more light emitting diode (LED) light sources.