

(No Model.)

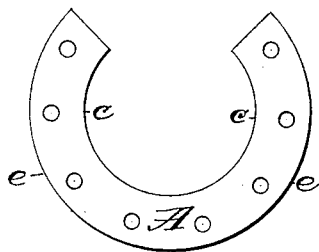
H. S. MYERS.

LAMP SHADE.

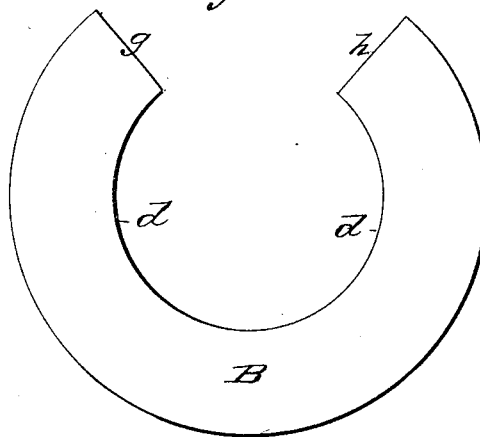
No. 348,232.

Patented Aug. 31, 1886.

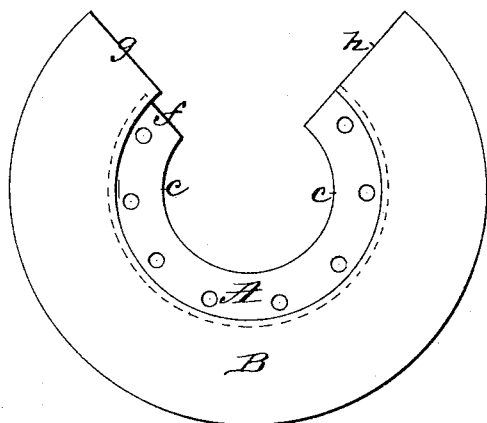
*Fig. 1*



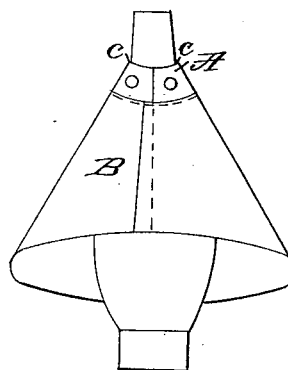
*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4.*



*Witnesses*  
*W. L. Bennett*  
*Jas. O. Warner*

*Inventor.*  
*Henry S. Myers.*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY S. MYERS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## LAMP-SHADE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 348,232, dated August 31, 1886.

Application filed March 25, 1886. Serial No. 196,506. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY S. MYERS, a citizen of the United States, residing in New York city, in the county of New York, in the State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamp-Shades, set forth in this specification and the drawings thereof.

The object of my invention is to produce a cheap, convenient, and durable shade for lamps and other lights, which is not liable to get out of order, like the ordinary shades suspended by fragile wires or frames, and by which the danger of burning the paper by accident or carelessness is avoided.

Figure 1 of the drawings represents the piece or section that forms the upper part of the shade; Fig. 2, the piece or section that forms the lower part. Fig. 3 shows the two pieces or sections united together, and Fig. 4 the completed shade in place on a lamp-chimney.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

The smaller piece or section, A, Fig. 1, forms the upper part of the shade and comes in direct contact with, and its circular edge *c c c* rests directly against or upon, the chimney of the lamp. That it may endure the heat to which it is exposed, it is made of heat-proof or fire-proof material. It may be made of metallic or mineral substances, properly formed to allow for expansion and contraction, or of paper, cloth, leather, and similar substances rendered sufficiently fire-proof; but the substance found preferable and best adapted for the purpose, because absolutely fire-proof and most convenient for use, is asbestos, made into sheets like paper, from which the required piece is readily cut. The width of the piece may be varied as desired, but a width of about an inch and a half is generally sufficient to protect the attached paper against being injured by the heat. To stiffen the asbestos and also to prevent its fuzing or particles from tearing off, it is given one or more thin coats of silicate of soda or fire-proof paint. A number of perforations of different shapes, or simple round holes, as shown in the drawings, are made through the piece, which are designed to check or diminish the heat as it is conducted downward through the asbestos, and which also serve to ornament and render the shade more cheerful to the vision.

The larger piece or section, B, Fig. 2, forms

the body and lower portion of the shade, and is cut from and consists of ordinary paper, which may be of any kind, quality, color, or ornamentation desired. Paper of medium thickness will answer the purpose, or the papers made with a view to stiffness, strength, and other qualities may be employed, or if desired the paper may be prepared in different ways—such as giving it one or more coats of silicate of soda or vitreous paint, or covering it with thin metal foil or with powdered bronze, using silicate of soda or similar substance for a size. Such preparations serve to stiffen the paper, and, by rendering its surface highly glossy or brilliant, impart to it characteristics of a reflector, and to a considerable extent increase the light directed downward by the shade. Thinly-shaved wood, cloth, leather, and similar substances properly stiffened, may be substituted for the paper.

The several pieces described are united together in the following manner: The inner circular edge, *d d*, of the piece B is lapped over the outer circular edge, *e e*, of the piece A, as shown in Fig. 3, and the two are firmly pasted or cemented together. A lap of about from a quarter to half an inch is sufficient, and in making the lap one end of the piece B is allowed to extend beyond the end of the piece A, so as to form a shoulder, as shown at *f*, which will permit the two ends *g* and *h* to be brought together and lapped without lapping over the piece A. Any paste or cement which will not be affected by the heat may be used, silicate of soda answering the purpose. After the pieces are cemented together, as described, the two ends or edges *g* and *h*, Fig. 3, are brought round and together, one of which, *g*, is lapped over and cemented to the other, *h*, so that the edges of the piece A are simply brought together and not lapped. This leaves or forms a slit which extends upward through the piece A and gives it spring or play, so that it readily adjusts or adapts itself to the chimney under different conditions of temperature.

The shade so made, when required for use, is simply slipped over the lamp-chimney, as shown in Fig. 4, resting upon and in direct contact with the chimney, the paper being completely protected against the heat by the asbestos, and in such a manner that it cannot by accident or carelessness be burned. A shade

of the ordinary size has a diameter of about ten inches at the lower end, and a hole about two inches in diameter at the top; but it is obvious that the shade may be made of different forms and sizes and adapted to fit any lamp.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A lamp-shade made of paper and asbestos, the asbestos forming the upper part of the shade, which rests upon and in contact with the chimney of the lamp and protects the pa-

per against being injured by the heat, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, in the presence of two witnesses, in the city, county, and State of New York, the 24th day of March, 1886.

HENRY S. MYERS. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

LOUIS BECKHARDT,  
WM. P. WILLIAMS.