

(No Model.)

L. MICHAEL.
LAMP SHADE.

No. 386,334.

Patented July 17, 1888.

Fig. 1.

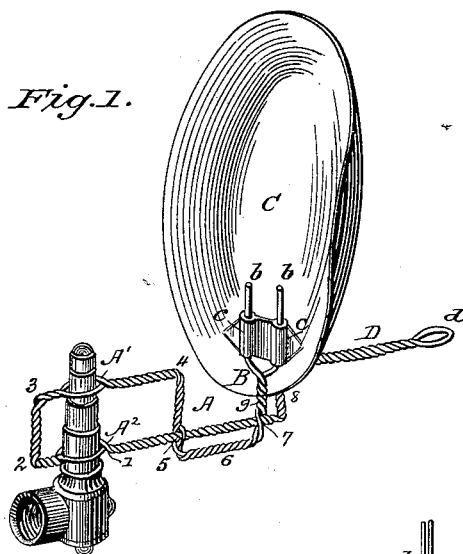


Fig. 2.

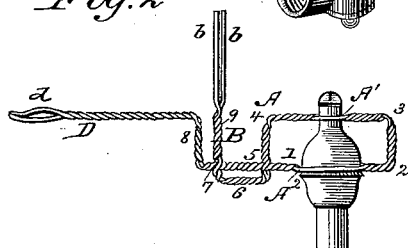


Fig. 3.

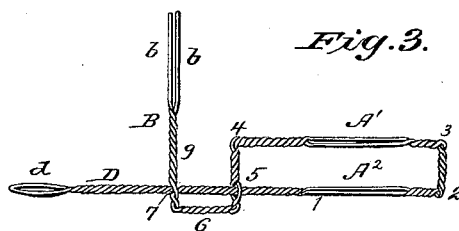
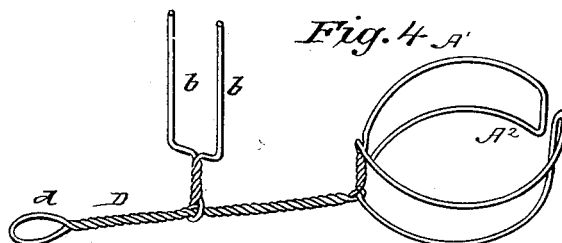


Fig. 4 A^1



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LOUIS MICHAEL, OF LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

LAMP-SHADE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 386,334, dated July 17, 1888.

Application filed November 4, 1887. Serial No. 254,327. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS MICHAEL, of Leavenworth, in the county of Leavenworth and State of Kansas, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Shades, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in shades for gas-jets, lamps, and the like; and it consists in certain novel constructions and combinations of parts, as will be hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my invention as applied to an ordinary gas-burner. Fig. 2 is a side view of the invention applied to a different form of burner. Fig. 3 shows the invention fitted for use on a small lamp or a large gas-burner, and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the invention as intended for use on large lamps.

My holder A is provided with loop-like parts A' A², for embracing the gas-burner, lamp, or other illuminating device to which the improvement is to be attached, is provided between its ends with a support, B, for the shade proper, C, and has an arm or extension, D, projected outward beyond said support B.

In carrying out my invention I prefer to form the holder, as shown, out of wire twisted together, as will now be described.

In the construction shown in Fig. 1 the wire is bent at its middle upon itself, forming the loop or hand-hold *d* at the extremity of the extension D. It is then twisted closely to a point, 1, where the twists are opened or spread, forming the lower loop, A². The twisted wires are extended slightly past said loop A² to a point, 2, and bent upward to a point, 3, then bent horizontally back in a direction over the main arm of the holder, the twists being opened or spread immediately above the loop A² to form the loop A'. The portion of the holder from the loop *d* to the point 2, I call the "main" or "lower" arm, while that from point 3 to point 4, I call the "upper" arm. At point 4 the wires are bent down to the main arm, twisted thereto at 5, extended for a short distance below said main arm at 6, twisted to said arm again at 7, and bent upward at 9, the wires being separated at their upper ends and arranged laterally to each other, forming prongs *b b*, as clearly shown, such prongs fitting or engaging bearings *c c*, provided on the

shade C. By spreading these prongs laterally apart and engaging them with the shade C, as shown, there is no turning of the shade on the support, as when a single prong is used, and the shade is held at all times in the position to which it is set. It is also preferred to give the lower or main arm a vertical bend at 8 slightly in advance of the support B.

By twisting the wires together it is obvious that I secure rigidity of the parts. Such twisting also facilitates the forming of the loops A' A² by simply spreading the twists, as will be readily understood. These loops, being arranged one above the other, serve to prevent sagging of the shade when in use. It will be seen that by turning the loops A' A² to twist up or untwist the wires the loops may be made larger or smaller to properly fit different-sized burners, as may be desired.

The construction shown in Fig. 2 is the same as that shown in Fig. 1, except that the loop A² is enlarged to fit the burner shown in said Fig. 2.

In Fig. 3 the construction is the same as in Fig. 1, except that the loops A' A² are made larger and the main bar is formed straight—that is, without the vertical bend 8.

In the construction shown in Fig. 4 the loops A' A², instead of being closed loops, as in the other figures, form parts of jaws or clamp-like constructions which embrace the lamp or other large burner and secure the device in position.

As will be seen, the construction shown in Fig. 1 is adapted for the ordinary tapering gas-burner, while that shown in Fig. 2 is formed to fit the peculiar-shaped burner shown therein.

The construction shown in Fig. 3 is adapted for thick burners or small lamps. In using this form of holder on lamps the burner should be removed, the loops A' A² fitted over the neck of the lamp, and the burner replaced.

The holder shown in Fig. 4 is intended for large lamps, the jaws thereof being formed of spring or elastic wire to clasp around the lamp chimney or burner.

It will be seen that by my device the gas or other light may be left burning and yet shaded, as may be desired. The device can be adjusted so as to shade one part of a room while the rest of the room is fully lighted; or it can be

turned to serve as a reflector, to cast the light to any part of the room. The device may also be used where gas burners or lamps are used over a desk, and will serve to shade the eyes of the book-keeper or other worker, and at the same time cast the light onto the desk.

The invention will also be found particularly useful in sick-rooms and where there are infants and other small children. When so used, the shade will serve to protect the eyes of the invalid or infant, as will be readily understood.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

1. A shade-holder having a portion fitted to embrace the burner, provided between its ends with a support for the shade, and having an extension projected outwardly beyond said support, substantially as set forth.

2. A shade-holder made of a length of twisted wire bent at 2 and 3, forming arms or branches one above the other, the twists in said arms being opened or spread at points in line with each other, forming loops one above another to embrace the burner, substantially as set forth.

3. A shade-holder comprising a main arm, an upper arm bent from said main arm, and a branch arm extended down from the upper arm to and twisted into connection with the main arm, such branch arm being extended

to form the shade-support proper, substantially as set forth.

4. The improved shade-holder herein described, consisting of the main arm, the upper arm connected with and arranged above the main arm, both said arms having loops arranged one above the other, and the shade-support proper, substantially as set forth.

5. The combination of the shade C, having sockets *c c*, and the holder having a loop or loops whereby to embrace the burner, and provided with prongs *b b*, fitted to enter the sockets *c c*, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

6. The improved shade-holder herein described, formed of twisted wire, and consisting of the main arm, the upper arm bent from said main arm and having a portion carried down and secured to the main arm, and extended thence to form the shade-support B, the main arm being extended at D beyond the shade-support B, forming a handle portion, and the main arm and upper arm being provided with loops arranged in line with each other, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

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Witnesses:

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