

(No Model.)

S. R. KNEELAND.

LAMP SHADE.

No. 386,475.

Patented July 24, 1888.

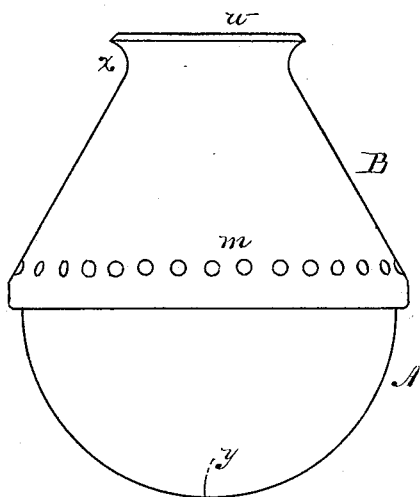


Fig. 1.

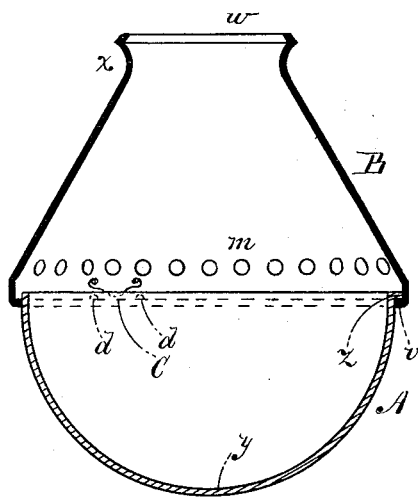


Fig. 2.

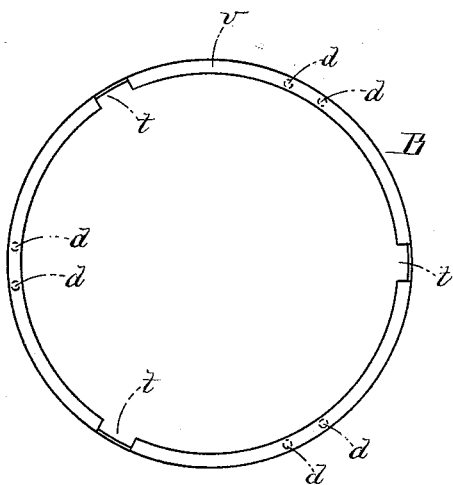


Fig. 3.

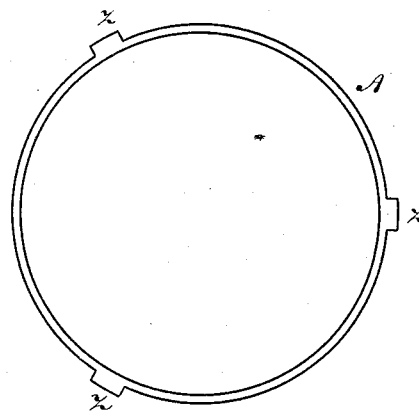


Fig. 4.

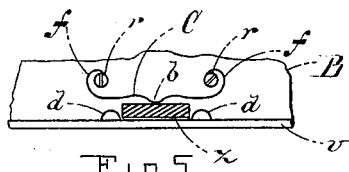


Fig. 5.

WITNESSES=

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SYLVANUS R. KNEELAND, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

## LAMP-SHADE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 386,475, dated July 24, 1888.

Application filed January 10, 1888. Serial No. 260,317. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, SYLVANUS R. KNEELAND, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Lamp-Shades, of which the following is a description sufficiently full, clear, and exact to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which said invention appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved shade; Fig. 2, a vertical section of the same; Fig. 3, a bottom plan view showing the construction of the annular flange on the metal top; Fig. 4, a top plan view showing the construction of the glass bottom, and Fig. 5 an enlarged sectional view showing certain details of construction.

Like letters and figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different figures of the drawings.

My invention relates more especially to that class of lamp shades which are designed for incandescent lights; and it consists in certain novel features, as hereinafter fully set forth and claimed, the object being to produce a more effective and otherwise desirable article of this character than is now in ordinary use.

The nature and operation of the improvement will be readily understood by all conversant with such matters from the following explanation.

In the drawings, A represents the bottom, and B the top, of the shade. The top is composed of sheet metal, preferably tin, and is formed in the shape of a hollow truncated cone having a row or series of holes, *m*, near its base. The upper portion of the top is flared to form the annular flange *z* and its bottom provided with an inwardly-projecting annular flange, *v*, which is cut away in one or more places to form slots or recesses *t*.

The bottom A is composed of glass, and is hemispherical in shape, being ground to render it translucent, and provided at its top with one or more horizontally-arranged outwardly-projecting flanges, *z*, in accordance with the number of recesses *t* in the flange *v* of the top B. Midway between each pair of the recesses

*t* on the upper side of the flange *v* there are two rounded projections, *d*, and disposed above each pair of said projections there is a double-scroll spring, C, the ends of which are secured to the inner face of the top B, as shown at *r*. This spring is curved downwardly at its center to form a bearing-point, *b*, and upwardly at each end, as shown at *f*, to permit the flanges *z* to pass readily under it.

In the use of my improvement the shade may be supported by any suitable holder, the burner or light being introduced through the opening in its upper end at *w*. The bottom A is secured to the top B by passing the flanges *z* through the recesses *t* and turning it until each of the flanges *z* is seated on the flange *v* between the members of a pair of the projections *d*, as best seen in Fig. 5. After the flanges *z* have been passed through the recesses *t*, when the bottom A is turned either to the right or left, said flanges will be brought into contact with certain of the projections *d*, and, as said projections are rounded, will ride upwardly over them as said flanges advance, thereby bringing the flanges into contact with the curved ends *f* of the spring C, which will yield to permit the flanges to pass the projections and drop onto the flange *v* between the same, thereby locking the bottom or preventing it from becoming accidentally detached from the top in a manner that will be readily understood by all conversant with such matters without a more explicit description.

To remove the bottom A from the top B, the bottom may be turned either to the right or left with sufficient force to overcome the action of the spring C and cause the flanges *z* to be removed from between the projections *d*, after which the flanges are advanced until opposite the recesses *t*, after which the bottom may be withdrawn.

The shade may be used for Argand and other gas-burners by constructing the glass bottom A with a central opening at *y*, through which the gas pipe or burner may be passed, the holes *m* being designed for draft-openings, through which air may pass to "even" the flame when the shade is used with a gas-burner.

The top B, being constructed of tin, serves as a reflector to throw the light from the burner through the ground-glass bottom A.

Instead of tin, the top may be constructed of brass or other suitable material and silvered or polished to cause it to reflect the light properly. The bottom may also be constructed of glass, or any material which is sufficiently translucent to produce an effect substantially the same as ground glass. The form of the bottom and spring may also be varied, if desired.

10 Having thus explained my invention, what I claim is—

In a lamp shade of the character described, the top B, having the inwardly-projecting annular flange *v*, provided with the slots or re-

cesses *t*, a pair of projections, *d*, disposed on the interior of said top above said flange, the ground-glass bottom A, provided with the flange *z*, and the double-scroll spring C, having its ends secured to the inner side of said top and provided with the point *b*, adapted to bear on the flange *z* and keep it in position when said flange is resting on the flange *v* between said projections, all being combined and arranged to operate substantially as set forth.

SYLVANUS R. KNEELAND.

Witnesses:

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O. M. SHAW.