

W. SCARLETT.

LAMP SHADE HOLDER.

No. 184,266.

Patented Nov. 14, 1876.

Fig:1.

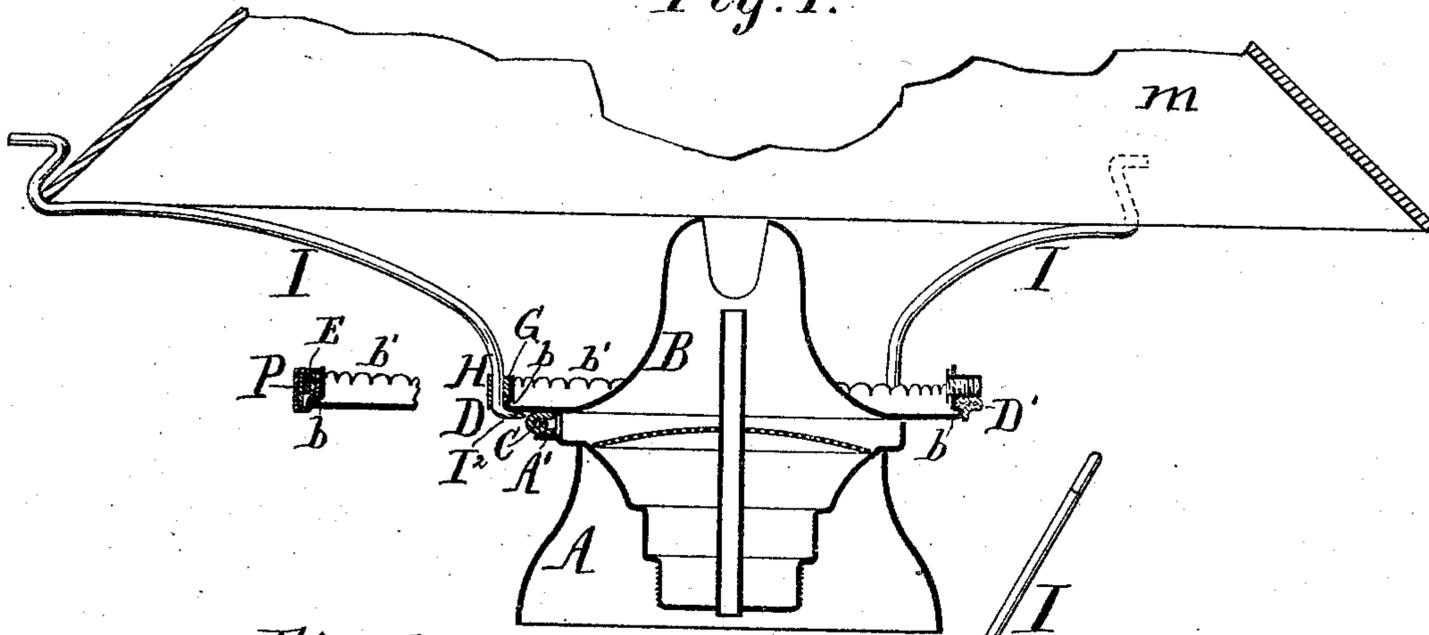


Fig:3.

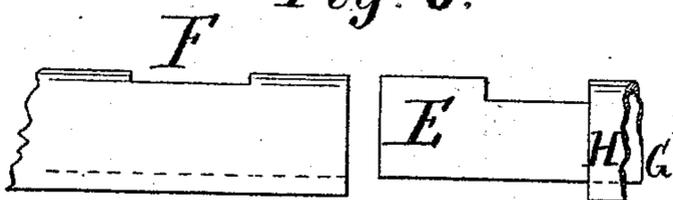


Fig:2.

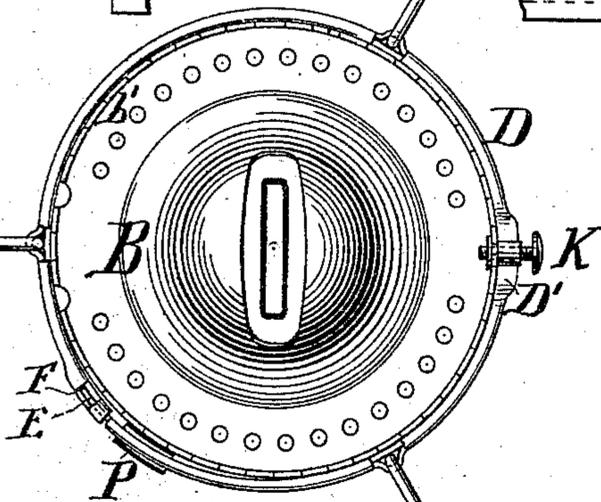
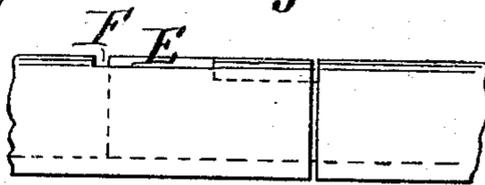


Fig:4.



Witnesses:

A. Perry Genesee
C. C. Stetson

Inventor:

William Scarlett
 by his attorney
Thomas D. Stetson

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM SCARLETT, OF AURORA, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN LAMP-SHADE HOLDERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 184,266, dated November 14, 1876; application filed April 7, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM SCARLETT, of Aurora, Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements relating to Shade-Holders for Lamps, of which the following is a specification:

The improved holder is adapted to sit firmly, embracing the outer rim or chimney-support of an ordinary kerosene-burner. It is capable of being applied and removed without disturbing the screw or spring by which the chimney is held. A movable ring or clip is provided to be slipped away from the engaging hooks or joint in my shade-support, in order to allow it to be disconnected and to be slipped back to guard the engaging-hooks when they are in place performing their duty.

The accompanying drawings form a part of this specification, and represent what I consider the best means for carrying out the invention.

Figure 1 is a vertical section; Fig. 2, a plan; and Figs. 3 and 4, views of portions.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts in all the figures.

A is an ordinary spun-brass collar, by which the burner is supported upon the lamp. B is a perforated lid, connected by a hinged joint, C, to an arm, A'. The outer edge of the lid B is turned upward and finished as usual, there being a slight projection or bead, *b*, projecting below the cylindrical surface of the scallops *b*¹. My improved shade-holder is peculiarly adapted to engage upon the exterior bearing thus formed. My shade *m* is supported upon arms I I, which extend down through vertical sockets in the ring D, and are turned inward at their lower ends, as indicated by I². The ring D is formed of two thicknesses of metal joined at their upper edges, the material being preferably a single strip of rolled metal folded over at its upper edge. The inner portion or fold G is less deep than the outer part H. When the ring is in place on the burner, the lower edge of the inner part G rests on the upper side of the bead *b*, while the outer part H extends down farther. The arms I extend down through sockets formed between the two parts of metal, G H. The lower ends of the arms I engage under the lid B. I provide suitable engaging means

for making and breaking the continuity of the ring G H by forming a hook, E, on one end, and in the other end of the compound ring G H a sufficiently wide space between the two thicknesses of metal, and also a sufficiently long aperture, F, in the upper edge. Thus equipped, the parts engage in the manner shown on a larger scale in Fig. 4. Their disengaged position is shown in Fig. 3. P is a flattened ring or coupling-clip, fitting on the compound ring G H, and adapted to be moved on and off the points of junction. When the junction is completed, by engaging the hook E the ring P is slipped along so as to embrace the joint. Thus placed, it is held in position by its friction and elasticity, and so long as it remains in place the joint is secure.

When it is desired to remove the shade-holder, the ring P is slipped to one side, and this movement leaves the parts free to be disengaged by a vertical movement of the end, provided with the aperture F relatively to the hook E. The hinged kerosene-burner is usually constructed with a screw or spring, K, which secures or releases the chimney. (Not represented.) I esteem it a convenience, and a point of great practical importance, to make my shade-holder entirely independent of such screw. I have devised very simple and effective means for attaining this end with little expense, by simply crushing down, or forcibly compressing in a vertical direction, that portion of my ring G H which, when the shade-holder is in place on the burner, comes under and near the screw K. This portion of the ring is indicated by D'. One or more of the scallops *b*¹ on the rim of the lid B may be turned outward to engage over the upper edge of my ring G H; but this is not important, because the inner and lower ends I² of the arms I, engaging under the lid B, hold the whole very firmly down, while the lower edge of the inner part G, bearing on the bead *b*, supports the structure firmly in the other direction, from resistance due to gravity or other force tending to move the parts down too far.

I can, if preferred in any instance, make the ring G H of hard spring-brass. By giving it a slight oval form, or a slight tendency to a triangular or rectangular form, (anything slightly divergent from a perfect circle,) I pro-

vide elasticity which will allow the hook E to engage, and, by the aid of my movable ring P, so hold the structure firm and reliable when the size of the burners, or rather the diameters of the parts $b b^1$, shall vary considerably; but I believe that no such provision for variations in size will be necessary, the burners being ordinarily manufactured with the parts correctly gaged, so that my device will fit firmly upon all. I provide for the great differences in size between what are known as H-burners and B-burners by constructing corresponding sizes of my shade-holders.

Many modifications may be made in some of the details without departing from the principle of the invention. Thus, I can make the movable ring P in the form of a clip, which extends up and down on the inner or outer face of my ring, and simply hooks over a little way beyond the upper and lower edges thereof; or I can make it a continuous flattened ring, which approximates to the form of the flat ring which it embraces. The engaging parts E may be made in the manner indicated by $h g$ in the patent issued to me dated February 8, 1876. Many other modifications may be made; but I believe the form here shown is preferable.

When the holder is applied to other than hinge-burners, the lower ends of the arms do

not project below the ring, and no compression is required for the screw or spring that holds the chimney; but the ring is made to fit the collar of the lamp, and the ring rests on its fount. (See different style of glass lamps.)

I claim as my improvement in shade-holders for lamps—

1. The inner part G, having its lower edge standing higher than the lower edge of the outer part H of my combined ring G H, adapted to embrace and rest upon the bead b on the burner, as and for the purposes herein specified.

2. The arms I I, having the inwardly-turned ends I^2 , in combination with the ring G H, formed with a joint, E, adapted to serve on the lid $b^1 b^2$ of a lamp-burner, as herein specified.

3. In combination with the spring-arms I, the ring G H, and means for breaking the continuity, the clip or ring P, moving laterally in the ring, and adapted to increase the security of the joint, as herein specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 20th day of March, 1876, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM SCARLETT.

Witnesses:

HENRY B. TOWN,
M. R. BRUCE.