

(No Model.)

C. A. EVARTS.

SHADE RING, &c.

No. 372,211.

Patented Oct. 25, 1887.

Fig. 1

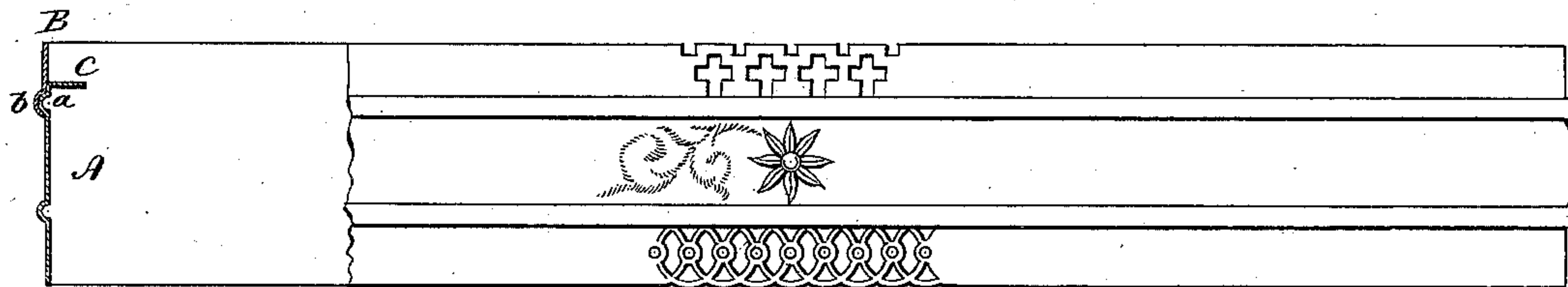


Fig. 2

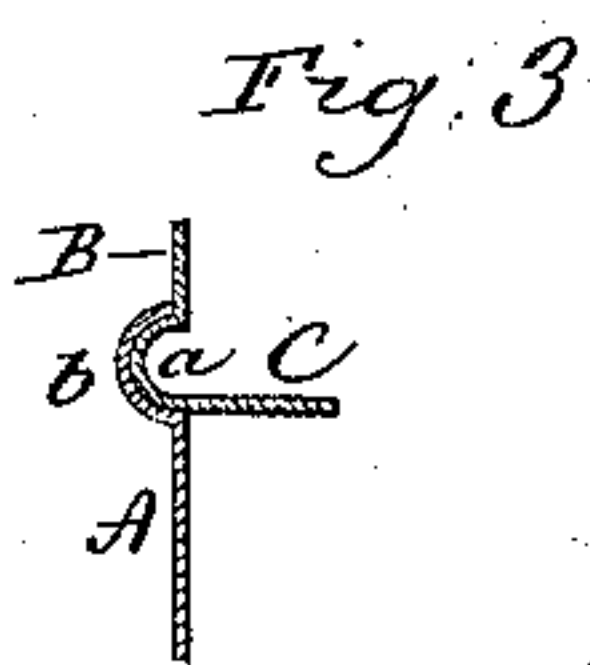
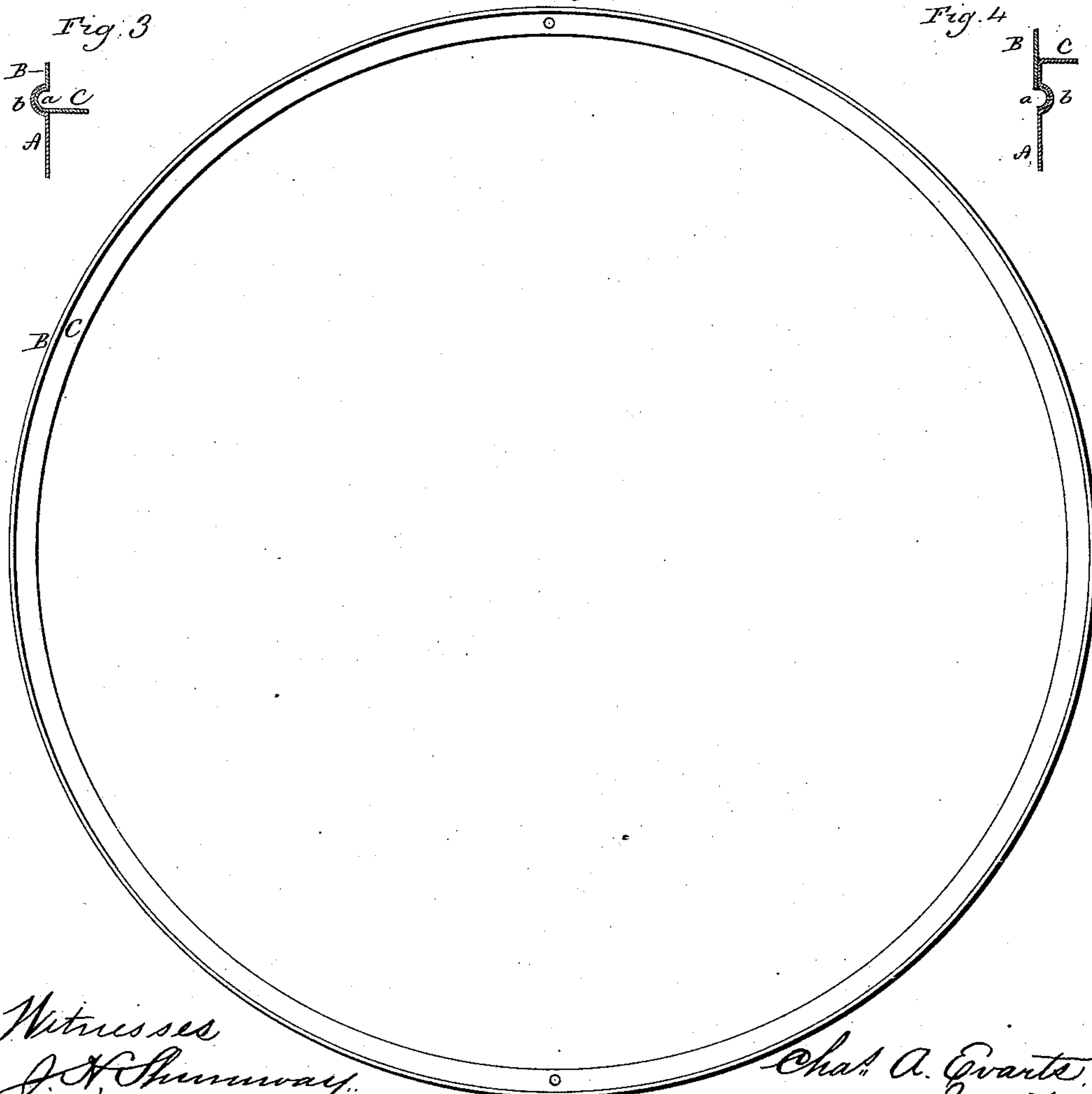
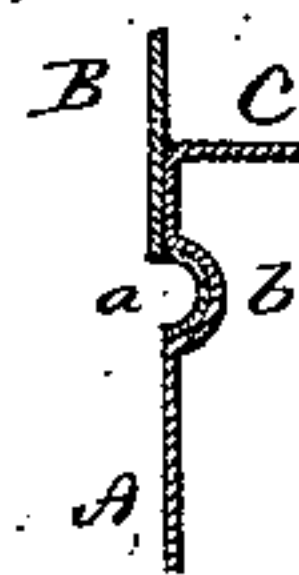


Fig. 4



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES A. EVARTS, OF MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE BRADLEY & HUBBARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

SHADE-RING, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 372,211, dated October 25, 1887.

Application filed May 20, 1887. Serial No. 238,917. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. EVARTS, of Meriden, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Shade-Rings for Hanging Lamps; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a side view of the ring in partial section; Fig. 2, a top view of the ring, looking down upon the flange; Figs. 3 and 4, modifications in the construction of the ring.

This invention relates to an improvement in shade-rings for hanging lamps, particularly to that class of rings which are arranged below the shade, so that the shade rests upon its lower edge within the ring. These rings are made as an ornament to the fixture, and are of considerable depth, the shade extending into the ring so far as to entirely hide its lower edge.

The object of my invention is to construct the ring with an internal flange near the upper edge and avoid soldering; and it consists in forming the ring in two parts, divided horizontally, forming an upper and a lower part, one part constructed with an inwardly-projecting flange upon its edge, and the two parts constructed the flanged portion to set within the other portion and with a projection on one, with corresponding recess upon the other, whereby the two parts will interlock and set together. The construction which I prefer is to make the ring in two parts, A B, A being the lower part and B the upper part. The upper edge of the lower part, A, is turned inward to form a horizontal flange, C, and immediately below the flange an annular or outwardly-projecting bead, *a*, is formed. The part B is constructed to set over the part A, outside the flange, and it is also constructed with a groove upon its inside corresponding to the bead *a* on the part A. This groove is formed by an annular depression from the inside of the part B, forming an outwardly or

annular bead, *b*, as seen in Fig. 1. The surface of the part A may be ornamented to any desirable extent. The lower edge of the part may be made in the form of lace-work, as shown, or otherwise, to present a desirable ornamental edge. The upper edge of the part B may also be made highly ornamental, the particular design or ornamentation of the parts constituting no part of my present invention. The diameter of the two parts A and B corresponding after the flange C has been turned and the part A substantially completed, the part B is sprung over the flanged edge of the part A, so that the beads *a* and *b* interlock and thereby secure the two parts together. The elasticity of the metal permits this interlocking after the rings have been formed, it being understood that the parts are made from strips of sheet metal curved into ring shape, and the end soldered or brazed. This construction permits the support or flange C for the shade to come within the ring, and yet be near the upper edge, without soldering. It also permits making the ring of any desirable depth.

Instead of making the flange upon the part A, it may be made upon the upper part, B, as indicated in Fig. 3. In this case the lower part, A, will overlap the part B, and the two beads interlock, as before.

Instead of making the interlocking beads outward projections, they may be made in the form of inward projections, as seen in Fig. 4, and thus produce an annular groove upon the outside. It is preferable that the flange C extend entirely around the ring, as seen in Fig. 2, yet the invention is not to be understood as limited to such continuous flange, it being only essential to the invention that one of the parts shall have the flange formed as an integral part thereof, and that the two parts shall be constructed to interlock.

I prefer to make the interlocking beads, or grooves and beads, in the two parts, to extend entirely around the ring, as such grooves and beads may be formed in rolling the strip; but the projections and grooves may be at intervals annularly around the ring, it being understood that any suitable projections in the one

and corresponding depressions in the other, whereby the parts may be sprung together and interlock, may be employed.

I claim—

- 5 The herein-described shade-ring for hanging lamps, made in two parts from sheet metal divided horizontally, and so as to form substantially two rings, the one part constructed with an inwardly-turned flange around its edge,

the other part constructed to surround and overlap the flanged edge of the one part, the said two parts constructed with corresponding interlocking depressions and projections, substantially as described.

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