

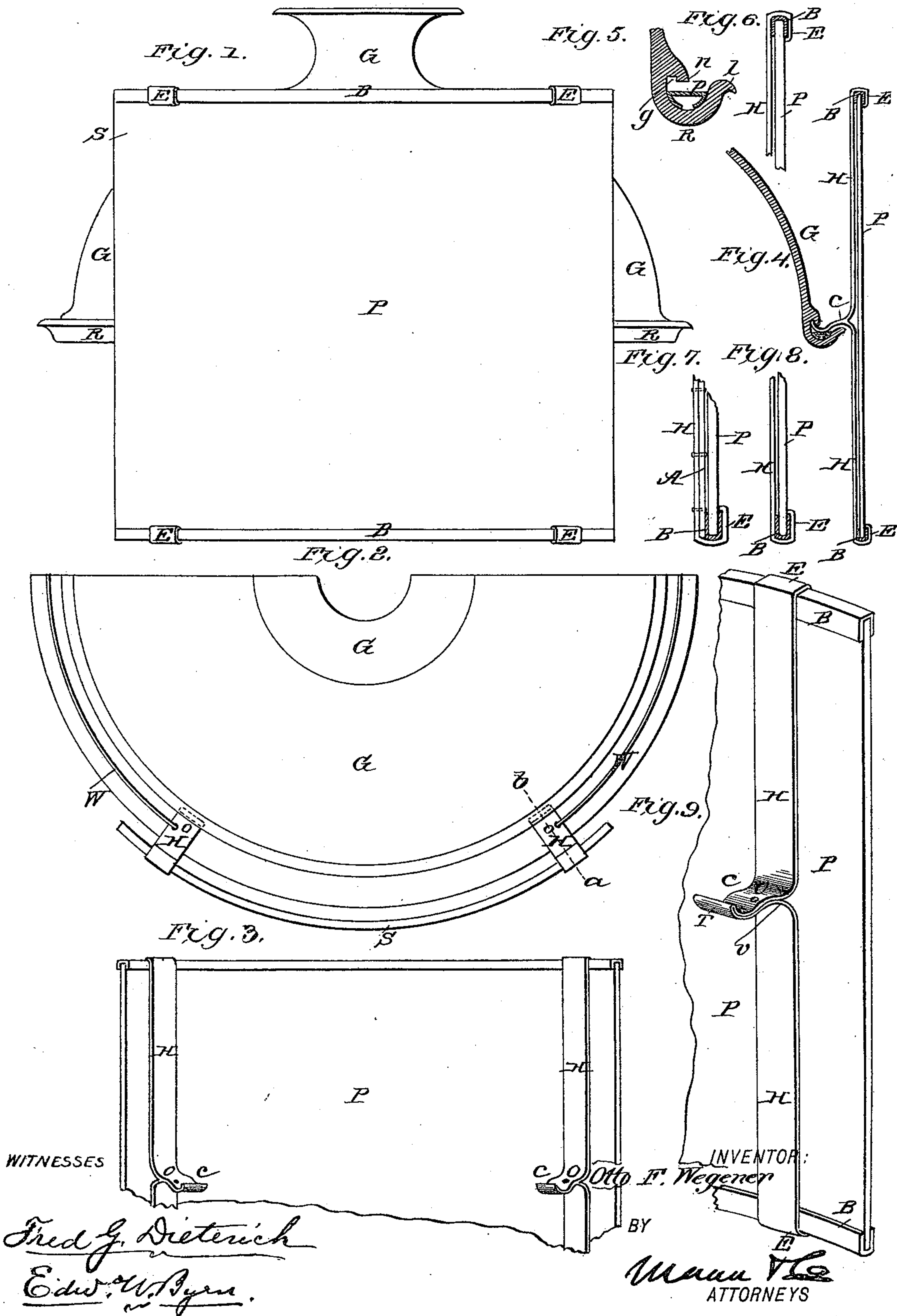
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

O. F. WEGENER.
GLOBE AND LAMP SHADE.

No. 440,212.

Patented Nov. 11, 1890.



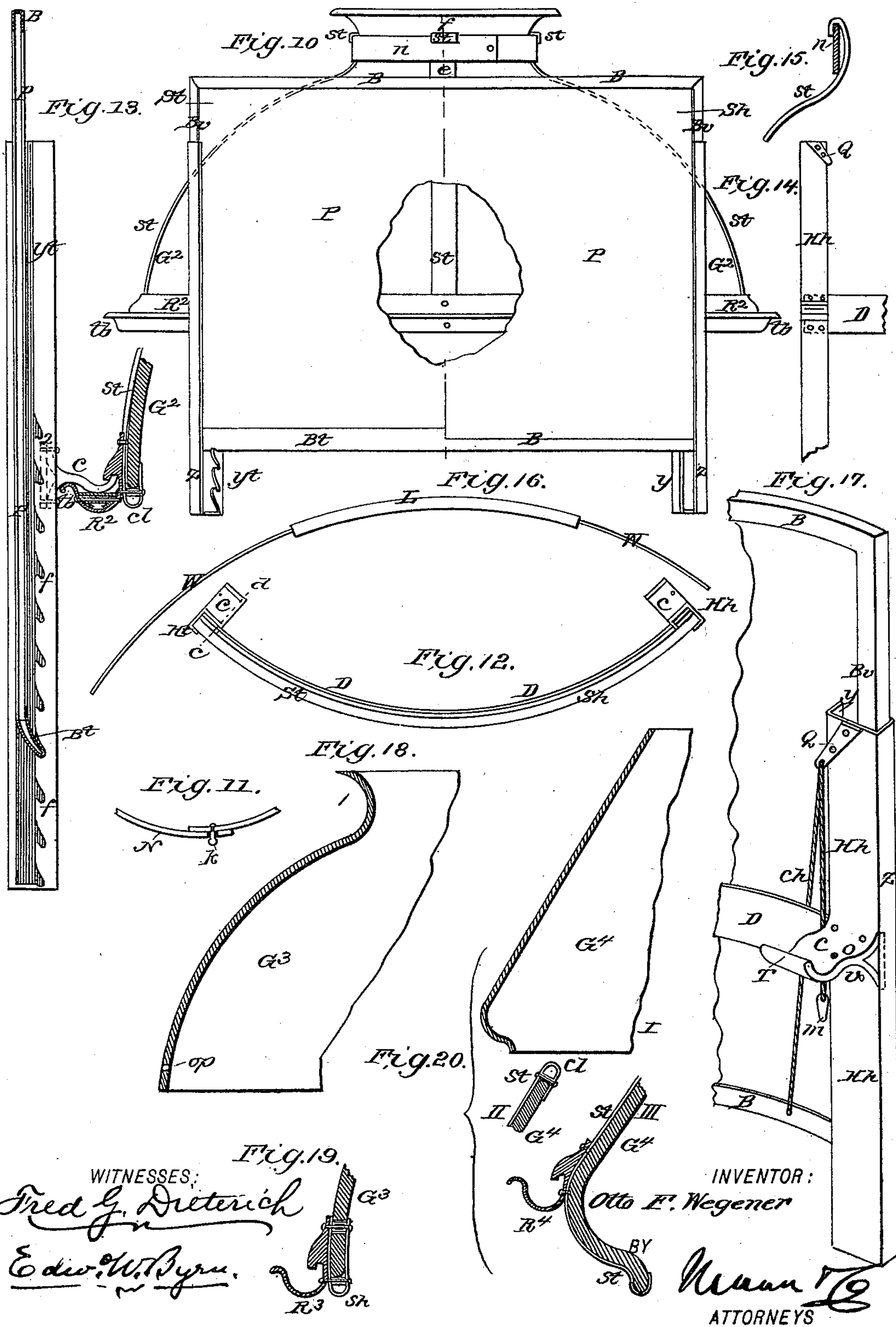
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WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OTTO F. WEGENER, OF SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

GLOBE AND LAMP SHADE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 440,212, dated November 11, 1890.

Application filed July 29, 1889. Serial No. 319,058. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OTTO F. WEGENER, of Seattle, in the county of King, State of Washington, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Globe and Lamp Shades, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of lamp-shades which are of a segmental character and do not extend all the way around the lamp, but swing radially in a circular path around the lamp and are adjustable vertically to any desired height.

It consists in the peculiar construction and arrangement of the shade and its connections and of the globe of the lamp upon which it is supported and adjusted, as will be hereinafter fully shown and described, and pointed out in the claims.

Figure 1 is a front side view of my shade applied to the globe. Fig. 2 is one-half of a plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a partial view of the rear side of the shade detached. Fig. 4 is a section through the shade and globe through line *a b* of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is an enlarged sectional view of the lower edge of the globe, forming a trough-rim. Figs. 6 and 8 are enlarged sectional views of the top and bottom parts of Fig. 4. Fig. 7 is a view similar to Fig. 8, but with an asbestos-cloth strip *A* attached to the shade-roller. Fig. 9 is a perspective view of the shade-holder *H* from the inside of the shade. Fig. 10 is a view similar to Fig. 1, showing several modifications of my invention. Fig. 11 is a top view of the neck-ring *N* at top of Fig. 10. Fig. 12 is a top edge view of the two half-shades shown in Fig. 10. Fig. 13 is an enlarged sectional view of the connections at the left-hand side of Fig. 10, showing a vertical adjustment of the shade, the section being taken on line *c d* of Fig. 12. Fig. 14 is an interior side view of the shade-holder on the right-hand side of Figs. 10 and 12. Fig. 15 is an enlarged cross-section through line *e f* of Fig. 10. Fig. 16 is a top view of a counter-weight *L* and attaching-wires for balancing the shade. Fig. 17 is an enlarged perspective view from the inside of the right-hand part of Fig. 10, showing another vertical adjustment of the shade. Figs. 18 and 19 are sectional views of a globe and attachable trough-rim at its lower edge. Fig. 20 shows in three sectional views a further

modification of my invention, I being an ordinary form of lamp-globe, *II* being means applied to its upper edge, and *III* being means applied to its lower edge to adapt it to my invention.

Referring to Fig. 1, *P* is the body of the shade, which is preferably a segment of a circle having a bead or rim *B B* at top and bottom, which are tightly grasped at *E* by the curved ends of vertical shade-holders *H*, Fig. 4.

The shade *P* may be made of any desired size and shape and any desired material, such as paper, sheet metal, wood, cloth, or stained glass or porcelain. The holders *H* for the shade are provided about midway their length with a curved foot or shoe *C*, that fits in the groove of a peripheral trough-shaped rim *R* at the lower edge of the globe *G*, which is formed in the material of the globe itself. In fitting the shoe *C* to the trough-rim *R* the concave part of the shoe *v*, Fig. 9, finds a bearing upon the lip *l*, Fig. 5, and the toe *T* of the shoe hooks under the groove *g* of the globe, a cushion-plate *p* being seated in the bottom of the trough, so as to permit the toe of the shoe to press it down in hooking under the groove, which cushion-plate serves to hold the parts to their adjustment against excessive looseness, as shown in Fig. 4. With this connection it will be seen that the foot sustaining the shade can smoothly slide around in the trough to any position with the shade without being disconnected. When the shade is to be attached to a hanging-lamp, a weight *L*, Fig. 16, is connected by wires *W* to the shade-supports on the opposite side of the lamp from the shade *S*, Fig. 2, which counterbalances the shade and holds the swinging lamp level. This weight *L* rests inside the trough *R*, and is adjusted with the shade as it is slid to the desired position.

To protect the shade from excessive heat a strip *A*, Fig. 7, of asbestos or other non-inflammable material, is placed as a lining inside of the shade. In Figs. 10 and 12 I show several modifications of the invention. Instead of forming the trough-rim in the material of the globe, I construct it as a detachable metallic ring *R*², connected by ribs *s t* to a collar *n* at the top of the globe. The shade *P* is also made vertically adjustable in two

ways—one *S h* on the right-hand side of Figs. 10 and 12, and the other *S t* on the left. *S h* is adapted for heavier bodies of the shade and *S t* for the lighter and more flexible ones. *S h* has the side edges *B b* sliding in a groove *z y*, Figs. 10 and 17, of the shade-holder *H h*. A cord *c h* is connected to the lower edge of the shade, and, passing up through a hole in an offset *Q* from the shade-holder *H h*, Fig. 17, is attached to a counter-weight *m*, which, together with the friction, serves to balance the shade in any of its vertical adjustments to which it may be set. On the left-hand side of Figs. 10 and 12, and also Fig. 13, is shown another means of vertical adjustment. In this case the shade-holder *Y t* is grooved and formed with notches *f*, and the lower edge *B t* of the shade is turned in, so as to lock into these notches. When this shade is to be adjusted vertically, its lower edge is sprung out of the notches and raised or lowered, and upon being released again springs into said notches.

In carrying out my invention I may apply the trough-rim *R* in other ways besides those shown in Figs. 1, 4, 5, and 10. Thus in Figs. 18 and 19 the trough-rim may be made as a separate ring *R³* and riveted or fastened to the lower edge of the lamp-globe through a hole drilled for that purpose; or, as in Fig. 20, the separable trough-rim *R⁴* may be riveted to the skeleton ribs *S t* of Fig. 10 at a point slightly above the lower edge.

I am aware that segmental shades have been applied to the contracted neck of a lamp by a collar supporting radial arms that bear said shade, and I make no claim to this arrangement.

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

1. The combination, with a lamp globe or shade supporting a peripheral guide-rim, of a horizontally-sliding shade having a sliding connection with the said rim and traveling on and supported by the same, substantially as shown and described.

2. The combination, with a lamp globe or shade supporting a peripheral guide-rim, of a horizontally-sliding shade-holder with vertical guides having a sliding connection with said rim and traveling on and supported by the same, and a vertically-sliding shade arranged in said vertical guides and provided with means of adjustment, substantially as shown and described.

3. The combination, with a lamp globe or shade supporting a peripheral trough-rim guide, of a horizontally-sliding shade having a sliding foot or shoe traveling in and supported by the trough-rim, substantially as shown and described.

4. The combination, with a peripheral trough-rim guide upon a projecting part of the lamp globe or shade having a groove *g* and a lip *l*, of a horizontally-sliding shade having a foot or shoe *C*, with a bearing-surface *v* and toe *T*, substantially as shown and described.

5. The combination, with a peripheral trough-rim guide upon a projecting part of the lamp globe or shade having a groove *g* and lip *l*, of the cushion-plate *p*, arranged in the trough, and the shade having a foot or shoe adapted to be secured in the trough upon the cushion-plate, substantially as shown and described.

6. The combination of the trough-rim, the shade having a sliding shoe fitting in the same, and a counter-weight connected to the sliding shade and supported in the trough-rim upon the opposite side of the lamp from the shade, substantially as shown and described.

7. The combination, with a lamp-globe *G*, having a peripheral guide formed thereon, of the same material as the globe, of a sliding shade having a sliding connection with said guide, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

OTTO F. WEGENER.

Witnesses:

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