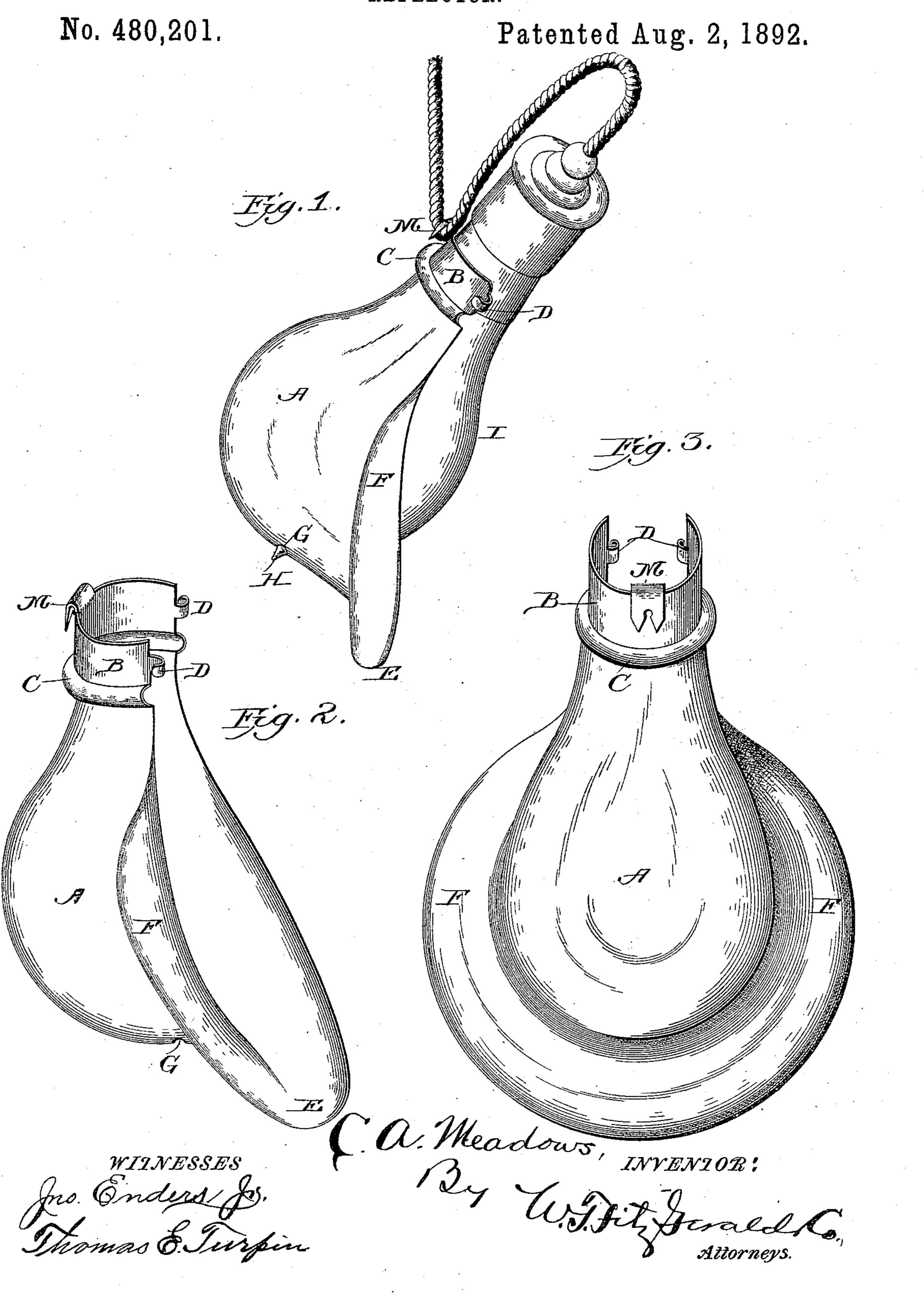
C. A. MEADOWS.

REFLECTOR.



United States Patent Office.

CHARLES A. MEADOWS, OF YONKERS, NEW YORK.

REFLECTOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 480,201, dated August 2, 1892.

Application filed December 31, 1891. Serial No. 416,721. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. MEADOWS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Yonkers, in the county of Westchester and State of 5 New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Reflectors; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which 10 it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in reflectors; and it has for its general object to provide a reflector for incandescent electric lamps of such a form that it will shade the 15 space upon one side of the lamp and increase the brilliancy and spread or radiate the light over a wide area upon the other side thereof.

A further object of the invention is to provide a construction of reflector adapted to be 20 readily placed and secured in position upon the bulb of the lamp, and when so placed and secured to conform to the shape of the bulb and enhance rather than detract from the beauty thereof.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a reflector with devices adapted to engage the pendent wires or cords of the lamp, so as to fix said lamp at various angles with respect to said cords and throw the light 30 in various directions.

To the attainment of the foregoing and other objects, the invention consists in the peculiar construction, certain novel combinations, and the adaptation of parts hereinafter 35 described, and particularly pointed out in the claims appended.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved reflector in position upon a lamp, the lamp and re-40 flector being pitched at an angle with respect to the pendent wires or cords. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the reflector removed, and Fig. 3 is a rear perspective view of the reflector.

Referring by letter to said drawings, A in-45 dicates the body of my improved reflector, which may be formed of any material suit- | than one may be provided upon a single reable to the purpose, and is of a general rounded or bulb form to conform with the bulb of the lamp which it is designed to embrace. The 50 body A, as better illustrated in Fig. 2 of the drawings, merges at its upper end into a neck B, which in cross-section preferably forms a

greater part than half of a circle, and is designed to clasp the neck of the lamp-bulb to hold the reflector in position.

At a suitable distance from its upper end or at the base of the neck the reflector is preferably provided with a rib C, designed to increase the resiliency of the neck, and upon the vertical edges of the neck the reflector is 60 preferably provided with curl-lugs D, whereby it may be readily unclasped and removed from the lamp-bulb, when desirable. The forward edge of the bottom of the body A of the reflector, as better illustrated in Fig. 2 of 65 the drawings, is extended and curved forwardly and downwardly to form the lip E, and the vertical edges of said body are curled or rolled rearwardly and inwardly, as illustrated, to form the vertical lips F, which lips serve 70 in conjunction when the reflector is in a vertical position to spread or radiate the light upwardly, forwardly, and laterally in opposite directions over a wide area.

Formed at a proper point in the bottom of 75 the body A with respect to the neck B is an aperture G, designed to receive the usual protuberance H, upon the lower end of the lampbulb I, whereby it will be readily perceived that the reflector will be prevented from cas- 80 ual lateral play or shaking and will be held more securely upon the lamp.

Preferably formed integral with the upper edge of the reflector-neck and upon the rear side thereof is a rearwardly and downwardly 85 curved hook branch M, which has its end furcated, so as to receive and engage the pendent cords or wires of the lamp and fix said lamp and the reflector at an angle with respect to the cords, as illustrated in Fig. 1 of the draw- 90 ings.

Although I prefer to provide the hook branches M at the upper end of the reflector and upon the rear side thereof, I do not desire to confine myself to such situation of the 95 hooks, as they may be placed at various points upon the reflector, and when desired more flector, so that the reflector and the lamp upon which it is mounted may be fixed at va- 100 rious angles with respect to the pendent cords or wires.

Instead of the furcated hook branches M, straight furcated branches or other suitable devices might be employed to engage the pendent cords or wires, and I therefore do not desire to be confined to the furcated hook branches to accomplish the purpose stated.

To place my improved reflector upon an electric lamp, it is simply necessary to introduce the protuberance upon the lower end of the lamp-bulb through the aperture G in the bottom of the reflector and then clasp the neck of the reflector about the neck of the lamp, and to remove the reflector the foregoing operation is simply reversed.

Although I have specifically described the construction and relative arrangement of the several elements of my improved reflector, yet I do not desire to be confined to the same, as such changes or modifications may be made as fairly fall within the scope of my invention.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Pat- 20 ent, is—

1. As an article of manufacture, a reflector for lamps, comprising a body of a rounded or bulb form provided with a rolled and inwardly-curved extension or wing protruding at 25 bottom and sides, as set forth.

2. The combination, with a lamp and a suspending-cord, of a reflector provided with aperture G, and a hook or catch M to engage the cord, as set forth.

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

CHAS. A. MEADOWS.

Witnesses:

Daniel C. Nolan, Thomas L. Mottraw.