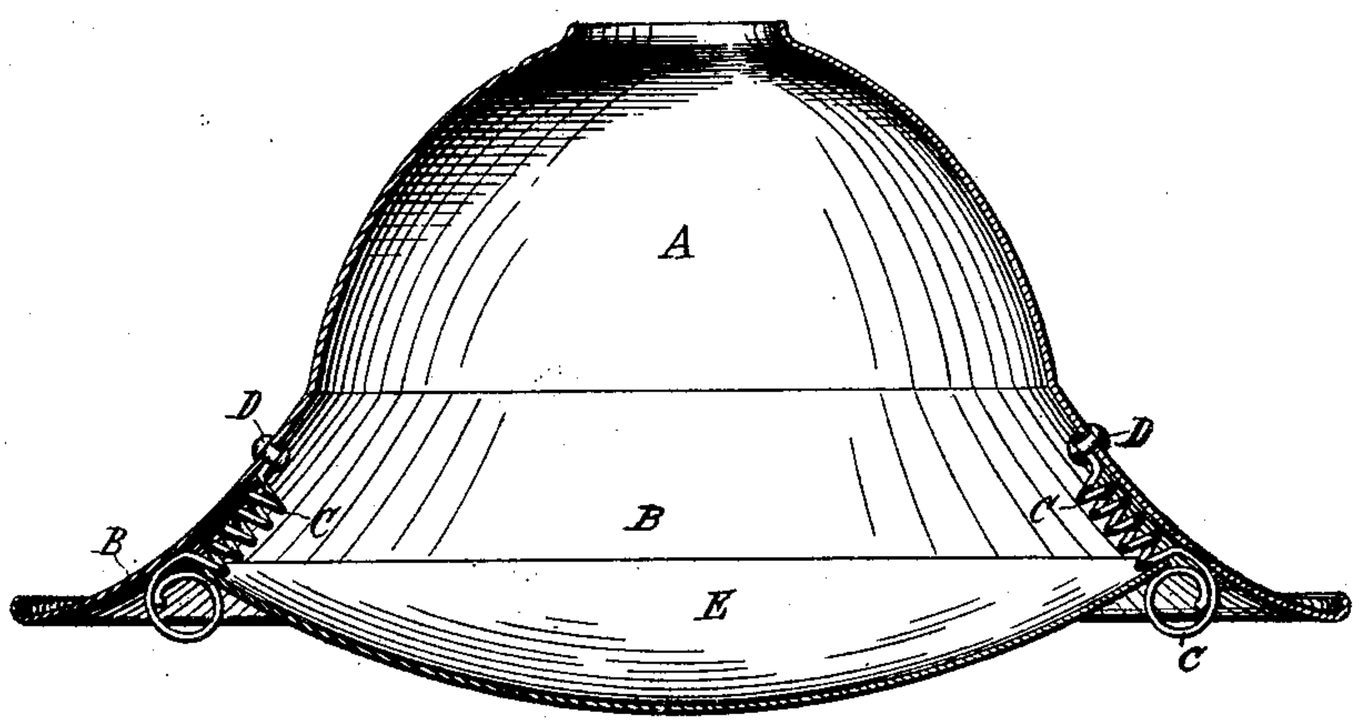
(No Model.)

L. T. STANLEY.

REFLECTING SHADE FOR INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

No. 481,378. Patented Aug. 23, 1892.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LUCIUS T. STANLEY, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO THE CUTTER ELECTRICAL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

REFLECTING-SHADE FOR INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 481,378, dated August 23, 1892.

Application filed February 29, 1892. Serial No. 423,236. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LUCIUS T. STANLEY, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Reflecting-Shades for Incandescent Lamps, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the drawing accompanying and forming a part of the same.

This invention is an improvement in the reflecting-shades for incandescent electric lamps heretofore made by me and of which the general characteristics are the following: I fashion in any suitable manner, but preferably by spinning up from aluminum, a shade-reflector the upper portion of which is parabolic in cross-section and the lower part conical. The opening in the top of this shade is provided with special means for securing it to the neck of a lamp or to the socket in which the lamp is fixed; but the character of the fastening device, so far as the present invention is concerned, is immaterial. The shade, furthermore, is closed at the bottom by an opalescent or ground-glass diffusion-plate, which heretofore I have secured by ears punched out from the conical portion of the shade or in other similar ways.

My present improvements consist, first, in a novel device for securing the glass plate on the enlarged opening in the bottom of the reflector, and, second, in providing for the better ventilation of the interior of the same.

The improvements are illustrated in the accompanying drawing, which is a central vertical section of the reflecting-shade.

The main body of the shade is preferably composed of aluminum, which is spun up by the usual process and has two distinctive parts or portions, the upper part A parabolic in cross-section and the lower part B conical in cross-section. The lower or flaring edge is turned up and over in order to give it an ornamental appearance and increase the strength.

To the inner surface of the shade, and preferably to the conical part, are secured spiral springs C by means of rivets D or other convenient devices. The lower or free ends of these springs are provided with catches or some means for engaging with and retaining in position the glass saucer or plate E. These catches may be formed by simply bending round the wires in substantially the manner indicated or by any other means.

In applying the plate E its edges are inserted in two of the seats or notches provided by the shape of the springs above the rounded ends, and the third spring is distended below the plate until it also is caused to engage with its edge. The tension of these springs hold the plate up firmly against the inner flaring surface of the shade.

Between the edges of the glass plate and the inner surface of the shade is left an annular space, equal in width to the thickness of the wires, which secures a more perfect ventilation of the interior of the shade than has heretofore been possible.

I do not claim herein the special form of shade which I have shown and described, as this feature forms the subject of another application filed by me—to wit, Serial No. 409,561, filed October 17, 1891.

What I claim is—

1. In a reflecting-shade, the combination, with the metallic or reflecting portion inclosing the lamp, of spiral springs, one end of each being secured to the inner surface of the reflector and provided at their ends with catches, and a glass plate over the opening of the reflector and held in position by engagement therewith of the springs, as set forth.

2. The combination, with the reflecting-shade having an upper portion parabolic and a lower portion conical in cross-section, of spiral springs secured at one end to the inner surface of the reflector and having their free ends bent to form lugs or engaging-catches, and a glass plate held up against the inner surface of the conical part by engagement therewith of the springs and so that an annular space will be left between the edge of the glass plate and the inner surface of the reflector, as set forth.

LUCIUS T. STANLEY.

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