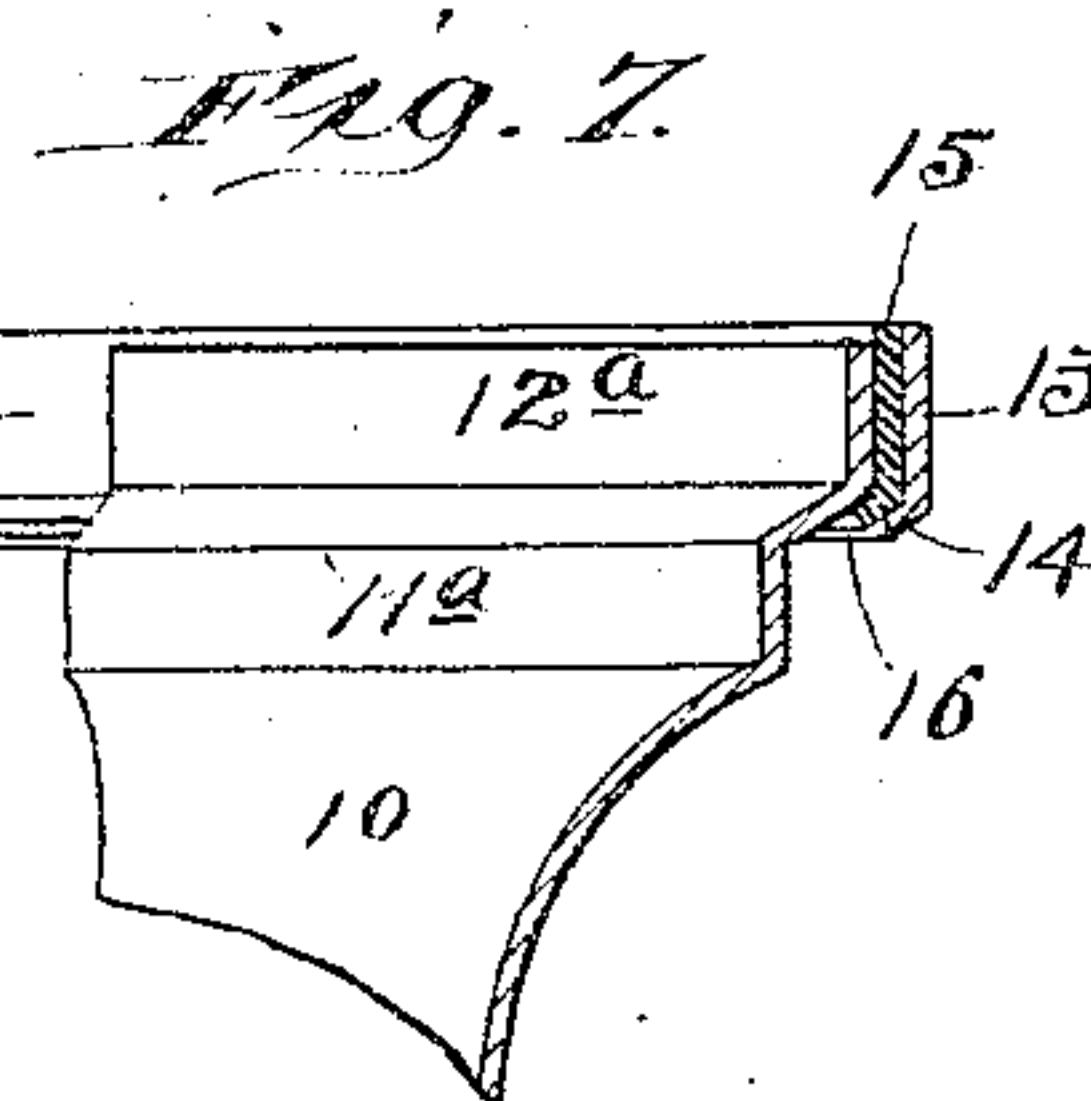
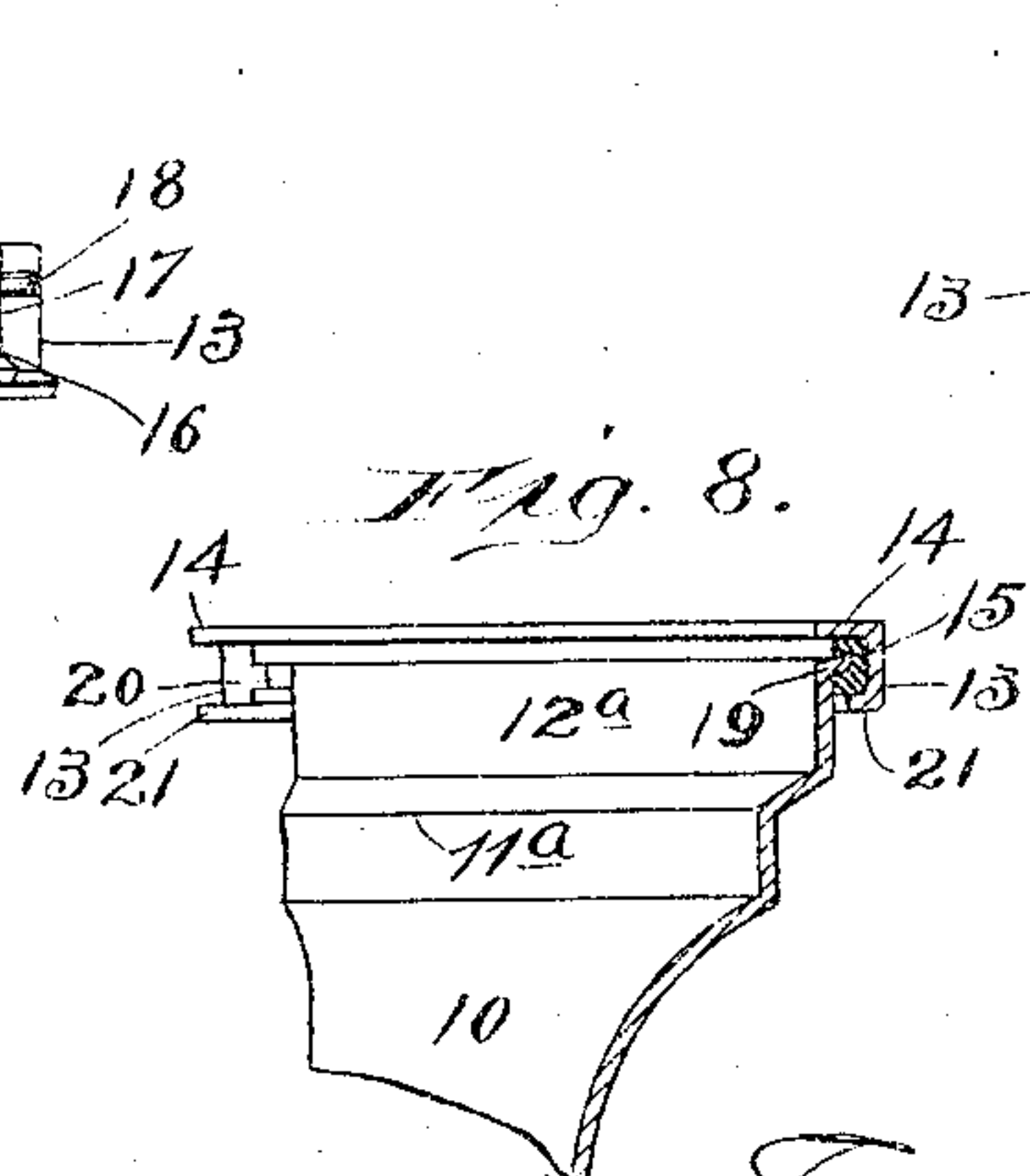
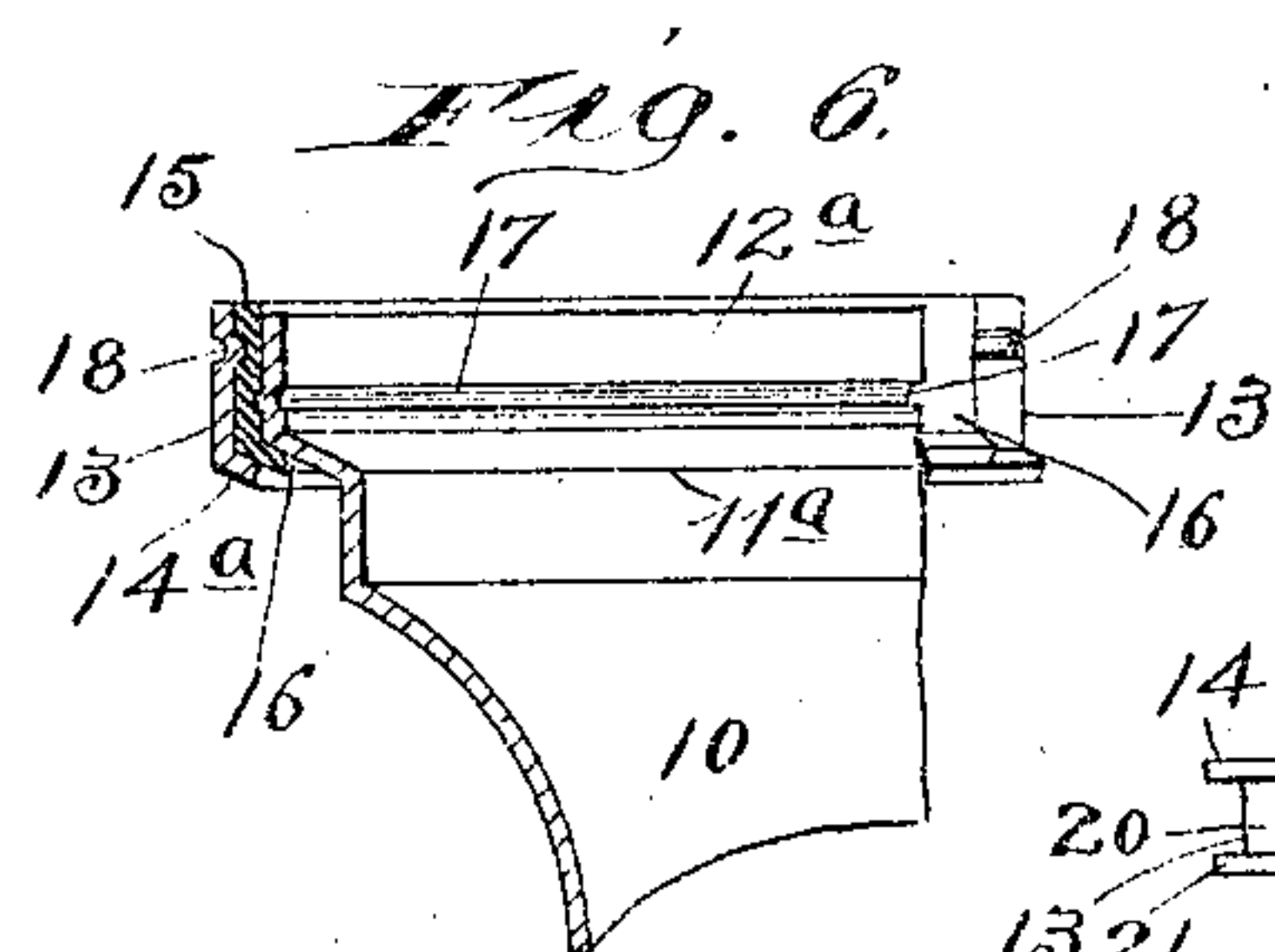
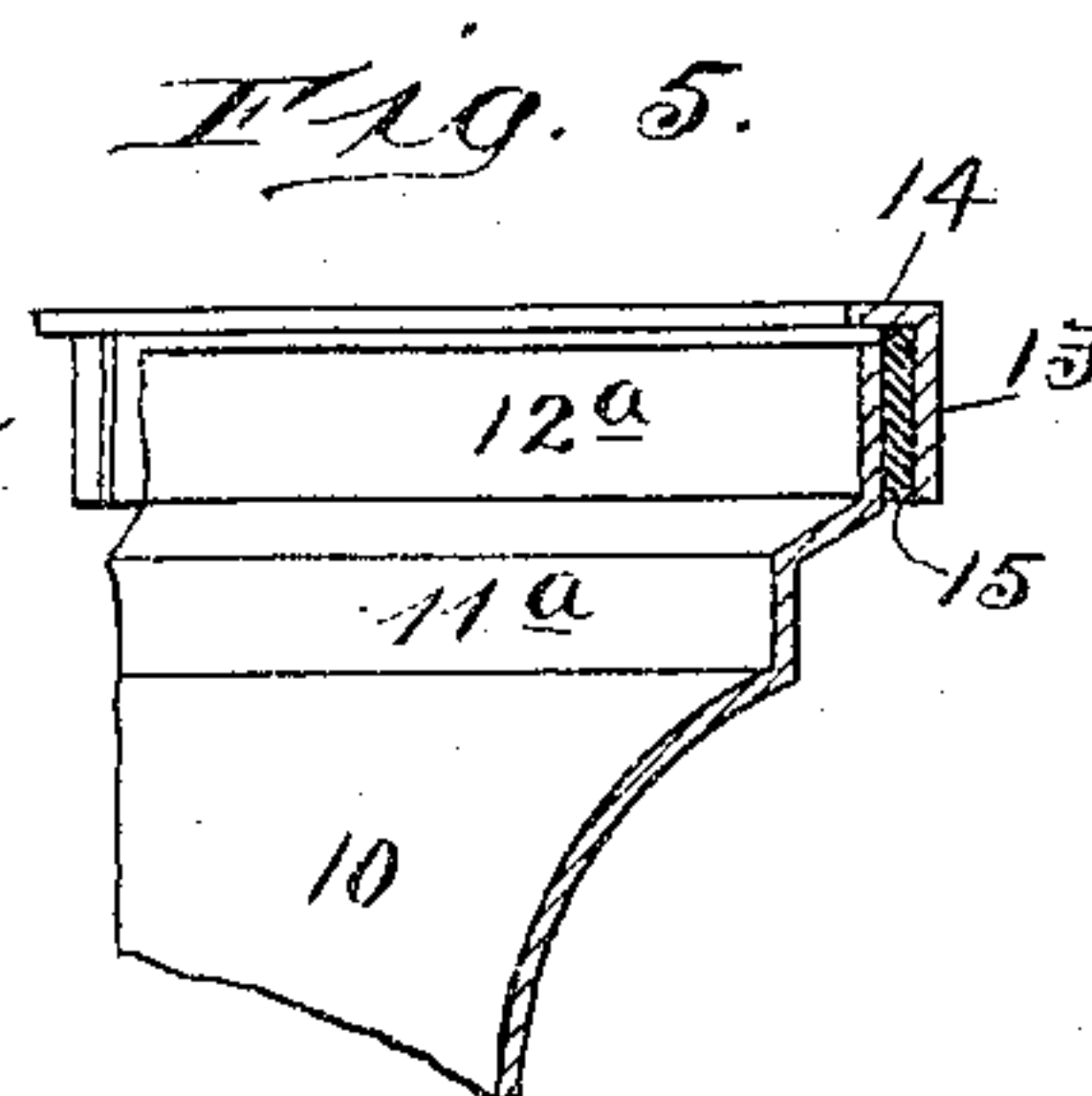
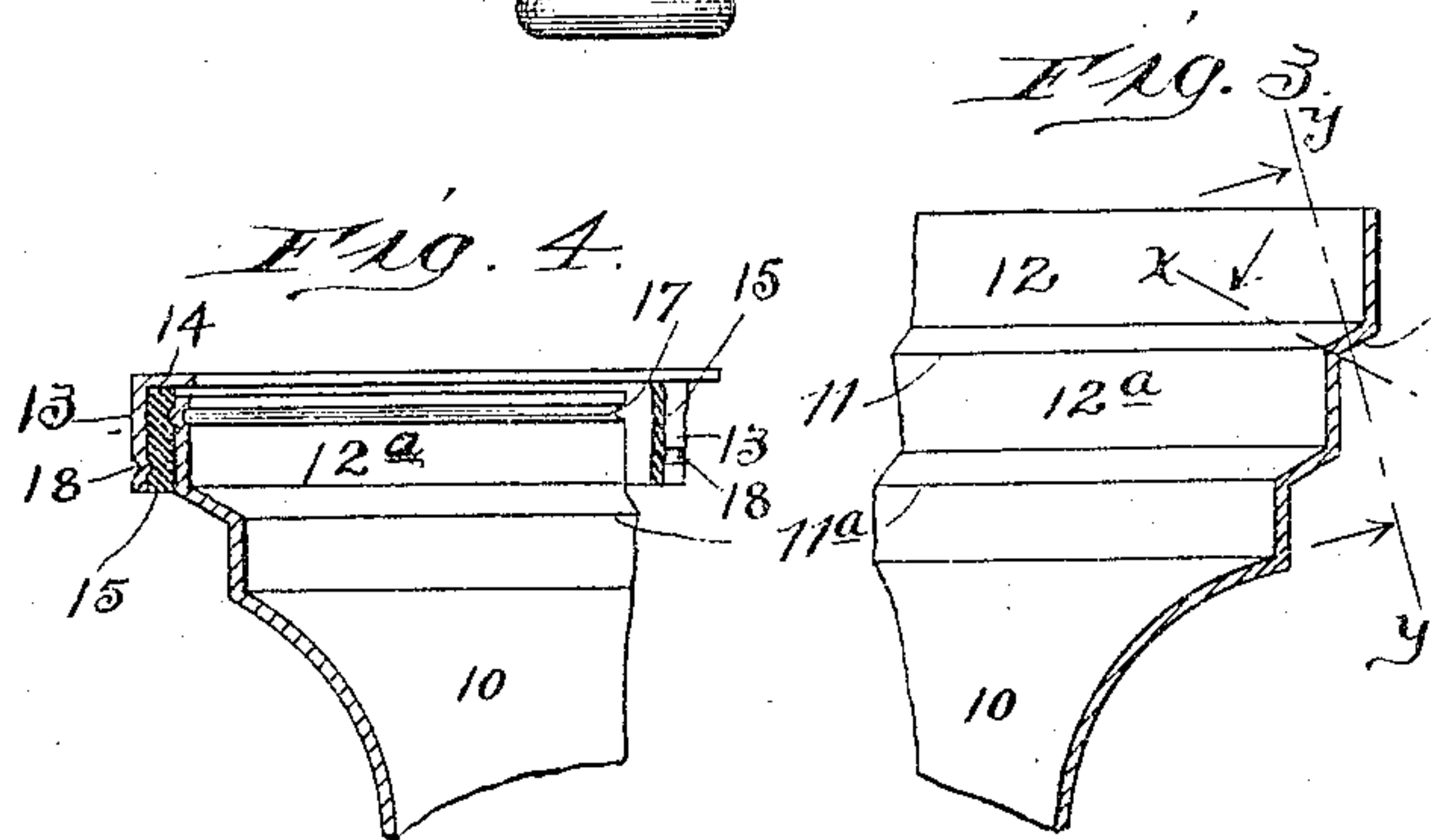
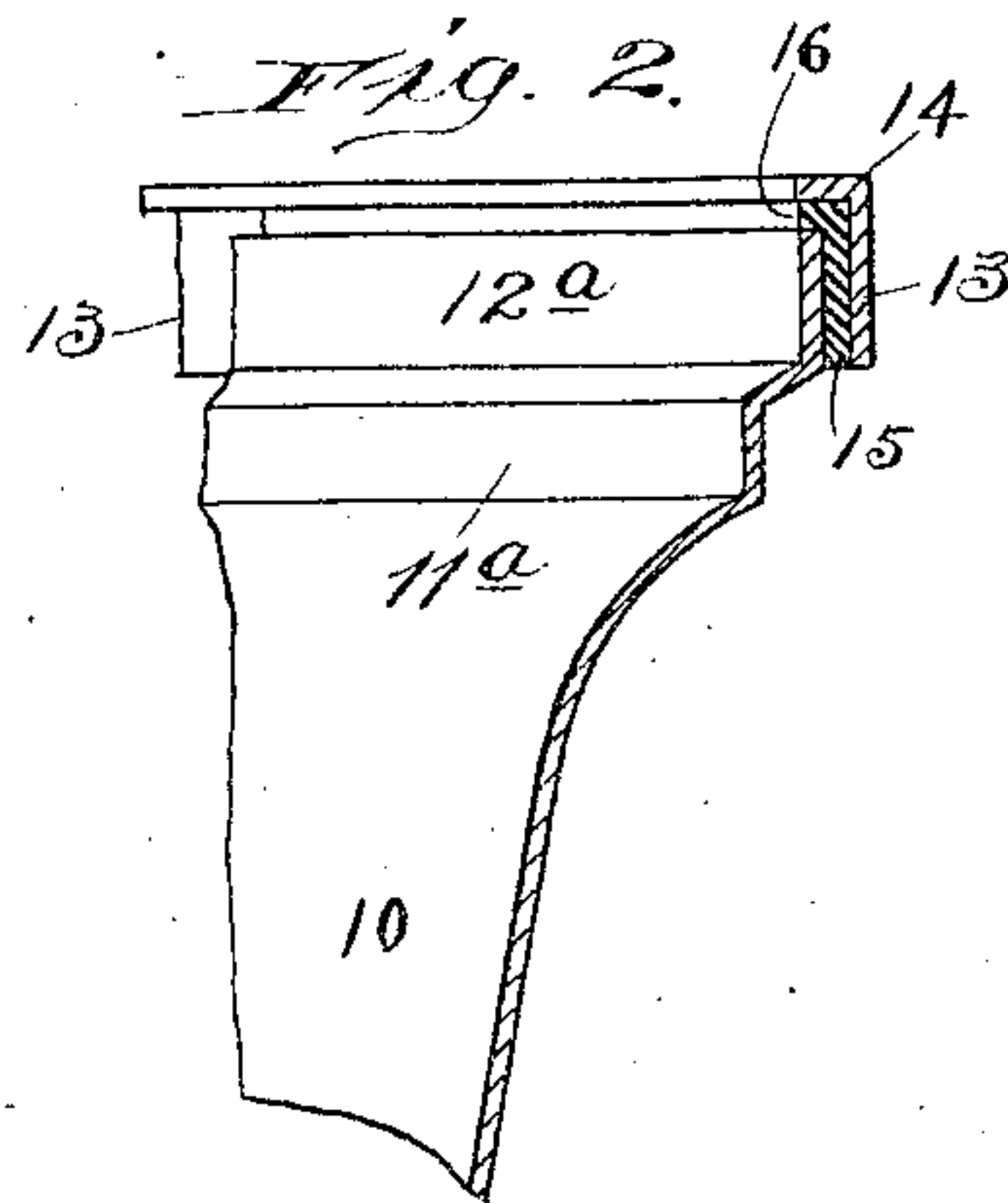
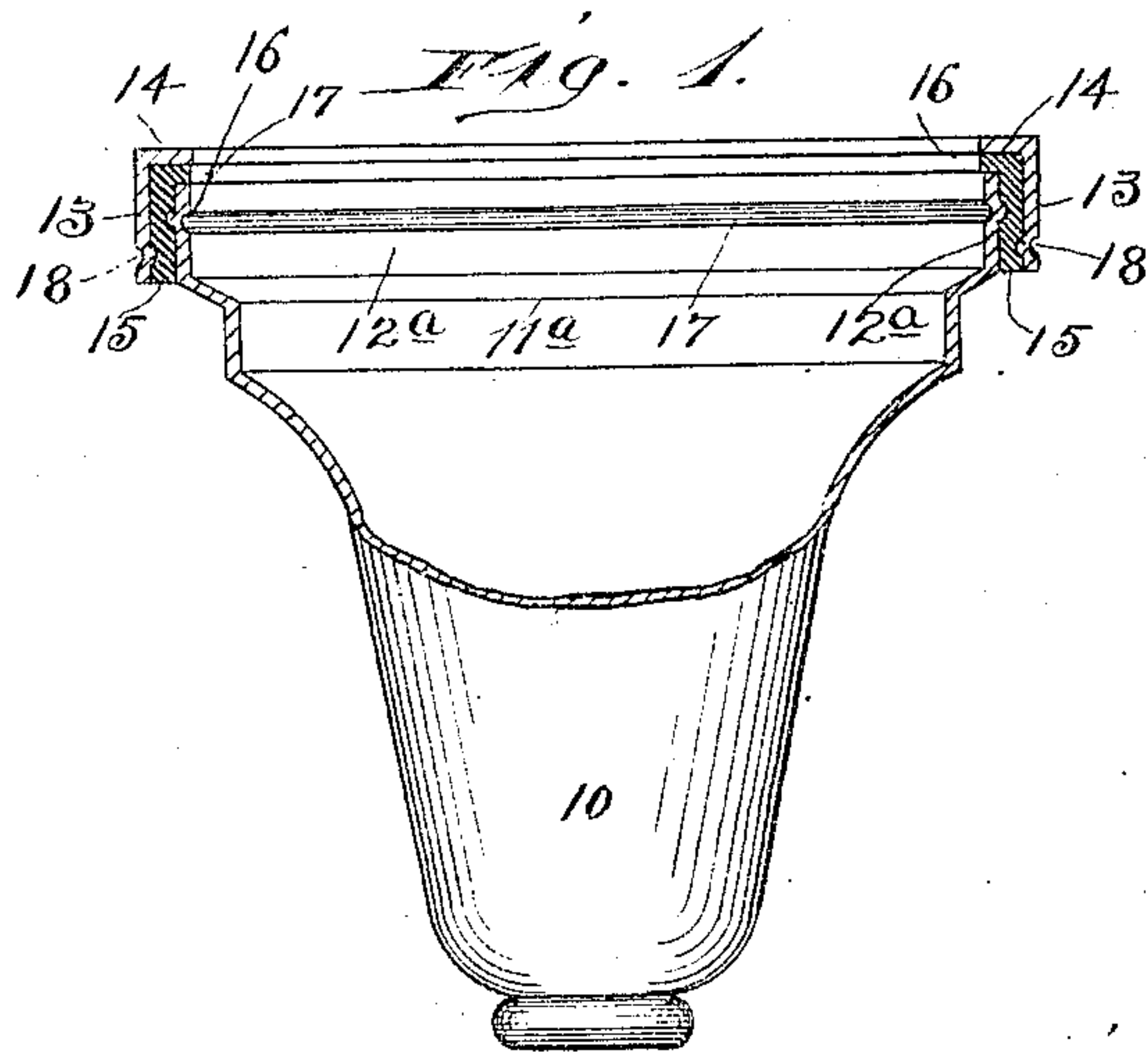


No. 789,832.

PATENTED MAY 16, 1905.

E. E. BECHTOLD.
CANOPY INSULATOR.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 20, 1904.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDMUND E. BECHTOLD, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

CANOPY-INSULATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 789,832, dated May 16, 1905.

Application filed October 20, 1904. Serial No. 229,228.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDMUND E. BECHTOLD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Canopy-Insulators, of which the following is a specification.

My present invention has especial relation to canopy-insulators, or that class of insulators used for insulating from the ceilings or walls of rooms or other supports canopies such as are used for electric-light fixtures or combination-fixtures—that is, fixtures which may be used for electric lighting or gas illumination—but is applicable to and may be used for insulating analogous devices; and it consists in certain peculiarities of the construction, novel arrangement, and operation of the various parts thereof, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth and specifically claimed.

One of the important objects of the invention is to provide insulators of the above-named character which may be readily applied to and firmly held on the canopy without the use of brads or rivets.

Another object of the invention is to afford means for reinforcing the fiber or insulating material, as well as for securing it on the rim of the canopy in such a manner that it will afford a dust-proof canopy when the same is secured to a smooth surface, and also in a way that but little if any of the insulating material will be exposed to view.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will be disclosed in the subjoined description and explanation.

In order to enable others skilled in the art to which my invention pertains to make and use the same, I will now proceed to describe it, referring to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view, partly in section and partly in elevation, of a canopy, showing one form of the insulator applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a fragmental view of the canopy, showing a modification in the construction of the means for securing the insulator thereto. Fig. 3 is a fragmental perspective view of the canopy,

illustrating the manner of forming the reinforcing or securing band integral therewith for the insulating material. Fig. 4 is a view, partly in section and partly in elevation, of a portion of the canopy, showing another modification in the form of the insulator. Fig. 5 is a similar view of like parts, illustrating another modification in the manner of securing the insulating material on the canopy. Figs. 6, 7, and 8 are similar views of like parts, illustrating modified forms in the insulating material and in the means for securing the same to the canopy.

Like numerals of reference refer to corresponding parts throughout the different views of the drawings.

The reference-numeral 10 represents a portion of the canopy, which may be of the ordinary or any preferred construction, but preferably substantially bell-shaped, as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings. As is well known, these canopies are usually made of brass and are spun or stamped into the desired shape. By providing the canopy with one or more annular steps 11 and 11^a near its enlarged end it is evident that walls 12 and 12^a (see Fig. 3) at about right angles to the steps 11 and 11^a will be provided and that by severing the canopy on the inner line of the outer step, as at *x x*, as shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings, a band or ring 13 will be formed without any waste of material, which will be somewhat larger in circumference than the wall 12^a, from which the band was cut. By thus cutting the band 13 it is apparent that an inturned flange 14 will be left thereon, which may be flattened or bent so as to be at right angles to the band 13, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings. When thus formed, by inverting the band it is apparent that it will be capable of encircling the wall 12^a at a sufficient distance therefrom to permit of the insulating material 15, of fiber or other suitable material, being located between the outer surface of the wall 12^a and the inner surface of the band 13, where it may be held by the frictional contact of the parts.

In Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings I have shown the insulating material 15 as being

provided at its outer edge with an intumed annular flange 16 to rest on the outer edge of the wall 12^a or rim of the canopy. When the insulating material 15 is secured in place on the wall 12^a, as shown in the last-named figures, it is evident that the band 13 may be forced over the material 15 until the flange 14 rests on the outer surface of the flange 16, in which positions the parts may be more firmly secured together by means of annular grooves 17 and 18, formed in the wall 12^a and band 13, respectively, by means of suitable rollers between which the parts may be passed, in which operation it is apparent that the corrugations thus formed will be slightly embedded in the insulating material 15, which may have been softened by being soaked in water to permit of the indentations for the corrugations being formed therein.

Instead of providing the rim of the canopy and the band with grooves 17 and 18, as above stated, I may omit them, in which case the modified form shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings will be furnished.

Instead of forming the insulating material 15 with the intumed annular flange at its outer edge I may omit the same, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5 of the drawings, and provide the band 13 and the wall 12^a with grooves 18 and 17, respectively, or may omit them, as shown in Fig. 5, when the parts will be held in place by frictional contact.

In Fig. 6 of the drawings I have shown another modification, in which construction that portion of the canopy holding the band 13 is severed from the canopy on the line *xx*, as shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings, which operation will afford an intumed flange 14^a at an angle to the band. In using the modification now under consideration the insulating material 15 is formed substantially as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 and above described—that is, it has at one of its edges an intumed annular flange 16—and is placed over the smaller end of the canopy, so that said flange will lie under the outer surface of the step 11^a, as shown in Fig. 6. By inverting the band 13 and placing it over the smaller end of the canopy and pressing it over the insulating material 15 it is obvious that the latter will be firmly held in position by the frictional contact of the parts, as shown in Fig. 7, or may be more firmly held by means of the corrugations 17

and 18, formed in the wall 12^a and band, respectively.

In Fig. 8 is shown another modification, in which construction that portion of the canopy forming the band 13 is severed on the line *yy* of Fig. 3, which operation will form an outwardly-extending flange 19 on the edge of the wall 12^a, which flange may be embedded in a groove 20 on the inner surface of the insulating material 15, which in the present instance is formed without the flange 16, as above described.

In the modification now under consideration the band 13 is inverted, as in Figs 1 and 2 of the drawings, so that its flange 14 will rest on the outer surface of the insulating material, and has its inner edge formed with an intumed flange 21 to partly overlap the insulating material, thereby forming a channeled band.

While I have shown and in the foregoing described the various forms of the bands 13 as being made integral with the canopy and then cut therefrom, yet I do not desire to be limited in thus producing the bands, as I may give them the desired conformation by any suitable operation or method without departing from the spirit of my invention.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a canopy-insulator, the combination with the canopy, of insulating material located thereon, and a band surrounding said material and having an intumed flange to engage the same, substantially as described.

2. In a canopy-insulator, the combination with the canopy having an annular corrugation in its rim, of insulating material located on and surrounding the corrugated portion of the canopy, and a corrugated band surrounding said material, substantially as described.

3. In a canopy-insulator, the combination with the canopy having a corrugated rim, of insulating material located thereon and surrounding the corrugated portion of the canopy, and a corrugated band surrounding said material and having an intumed flange to engage the same, substantially as described.

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