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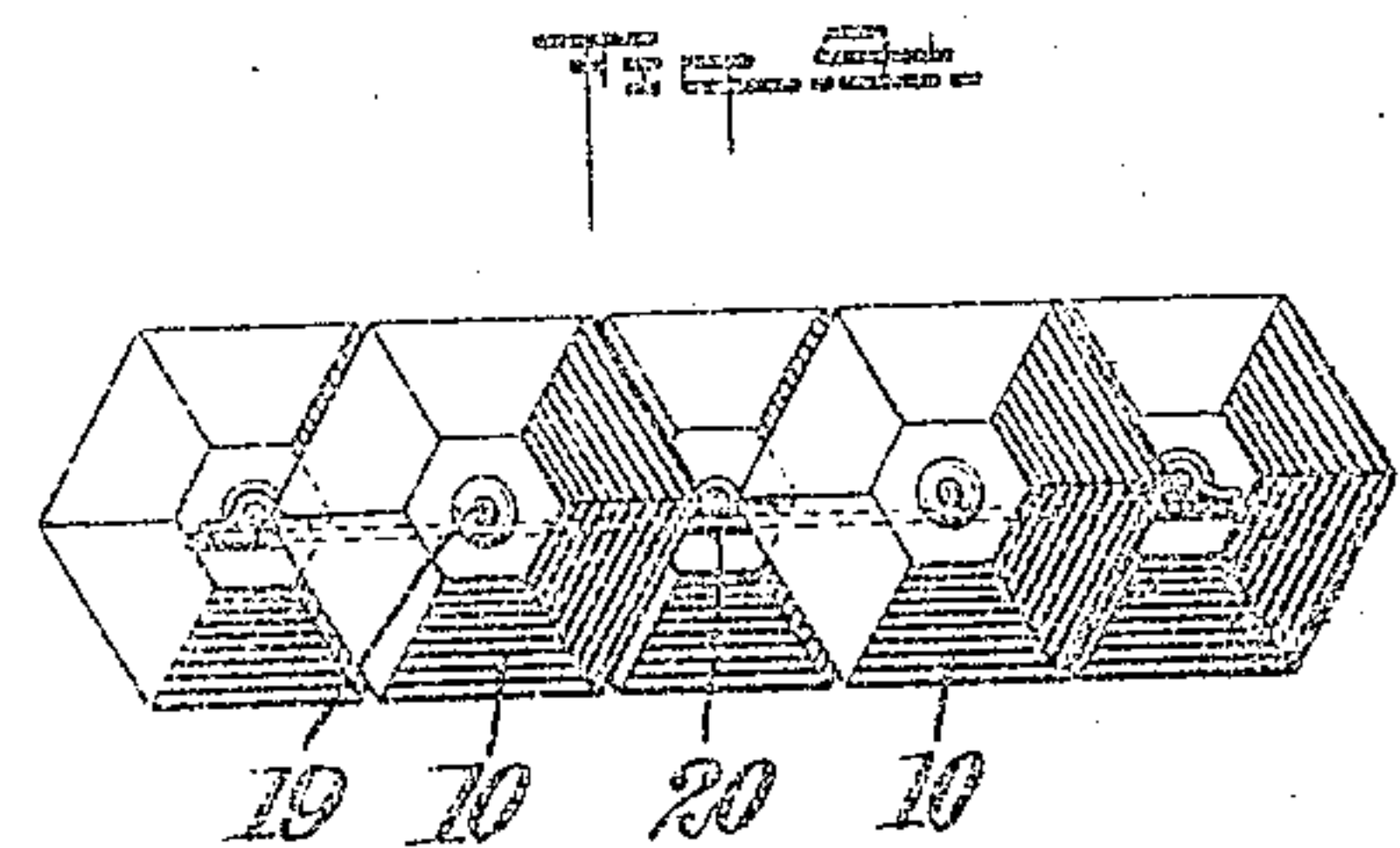
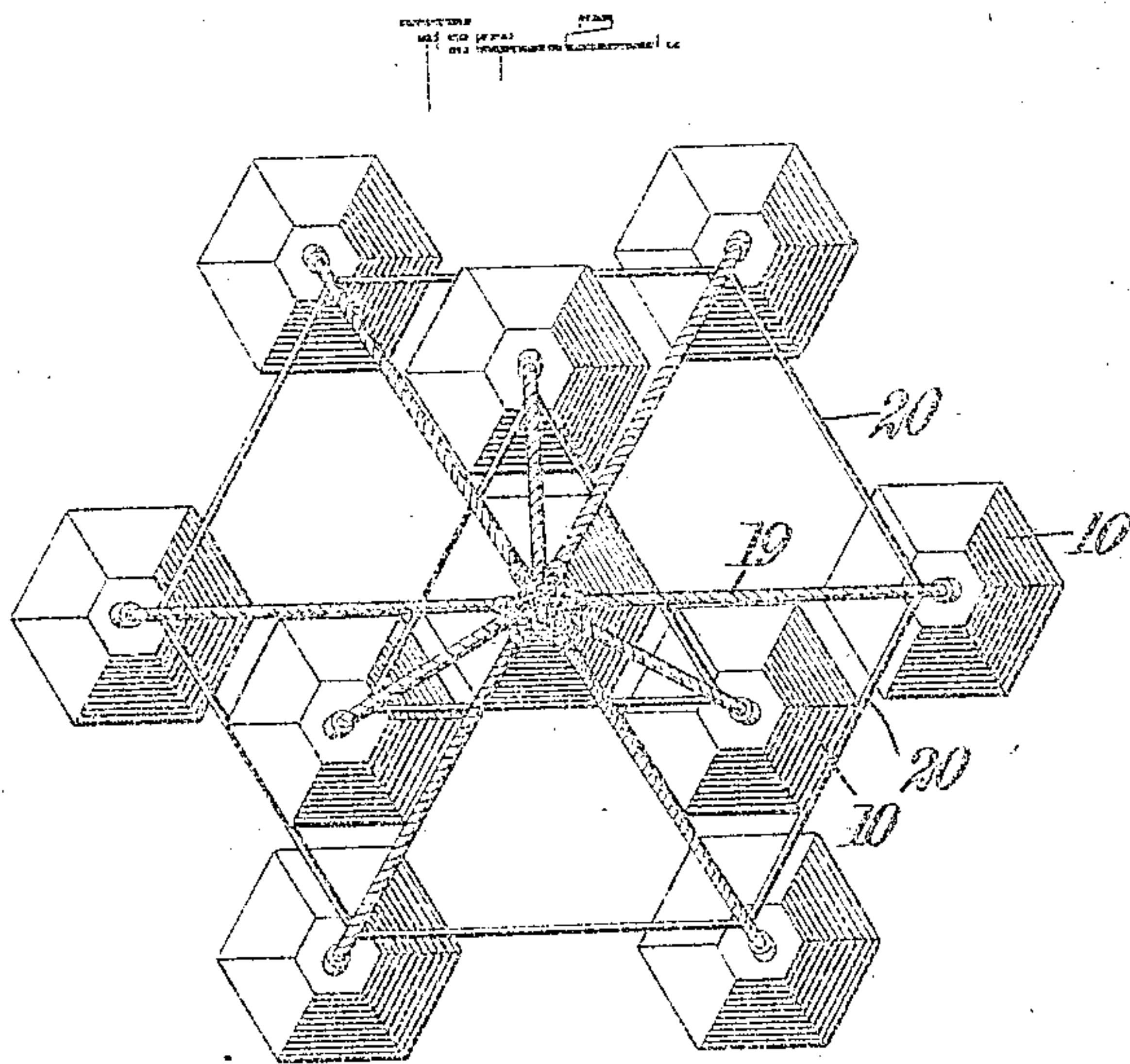
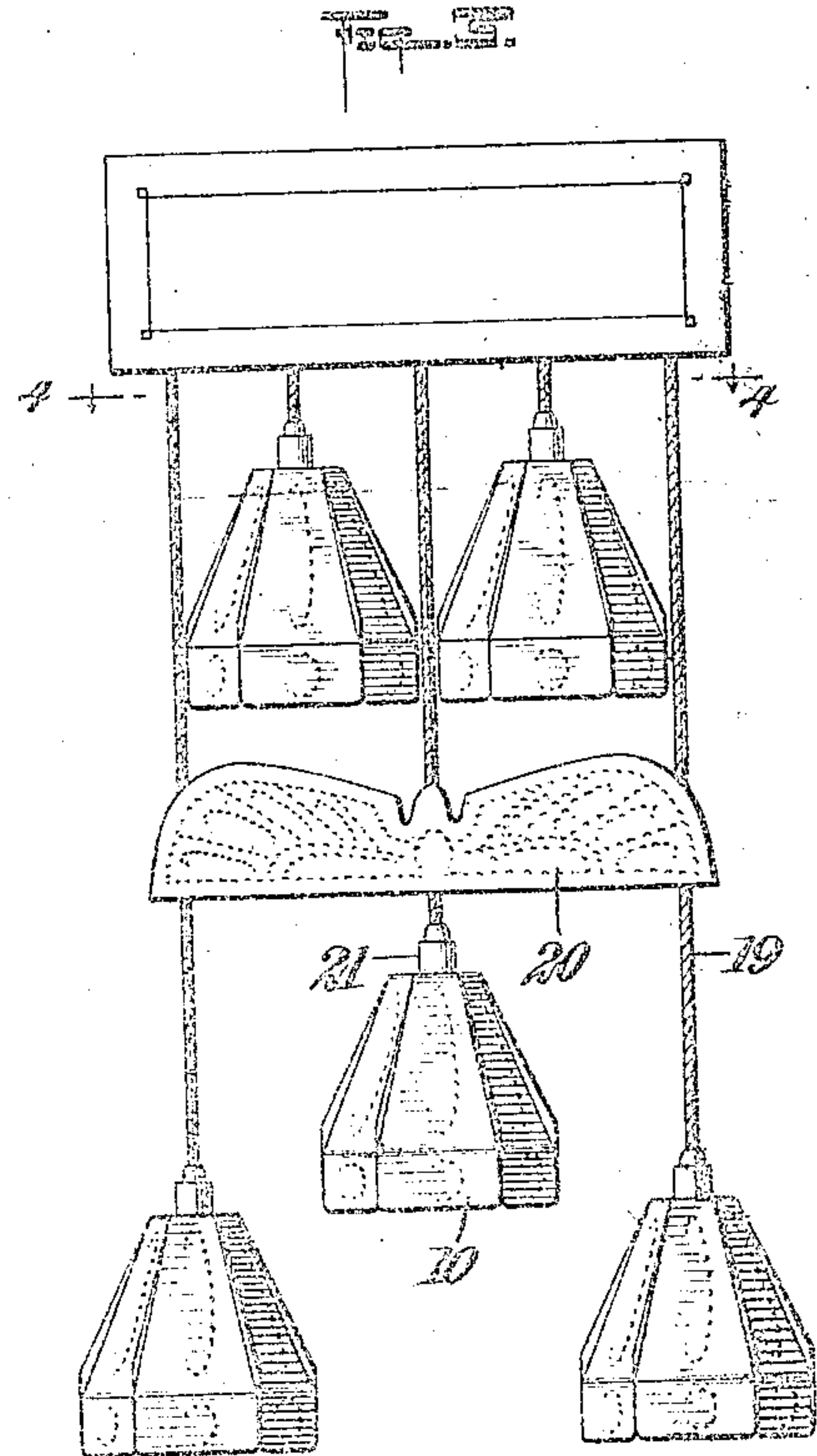
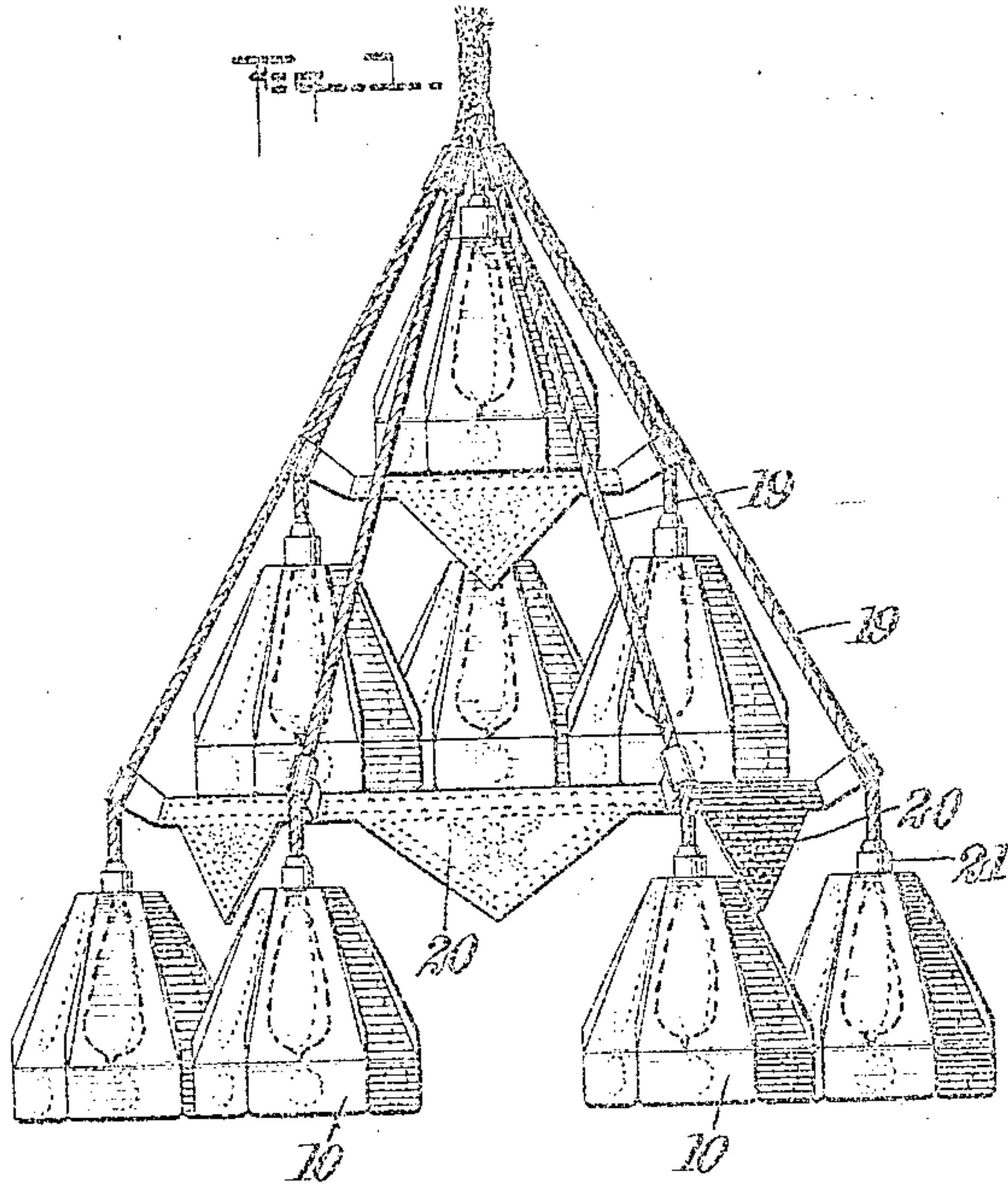
PATENTED MAR. 27, 1906.

L. W. HAIGHT & W. E. CHAPMAN.

SHADE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 7, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES:

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Chas. B. Owens

INVENTORS

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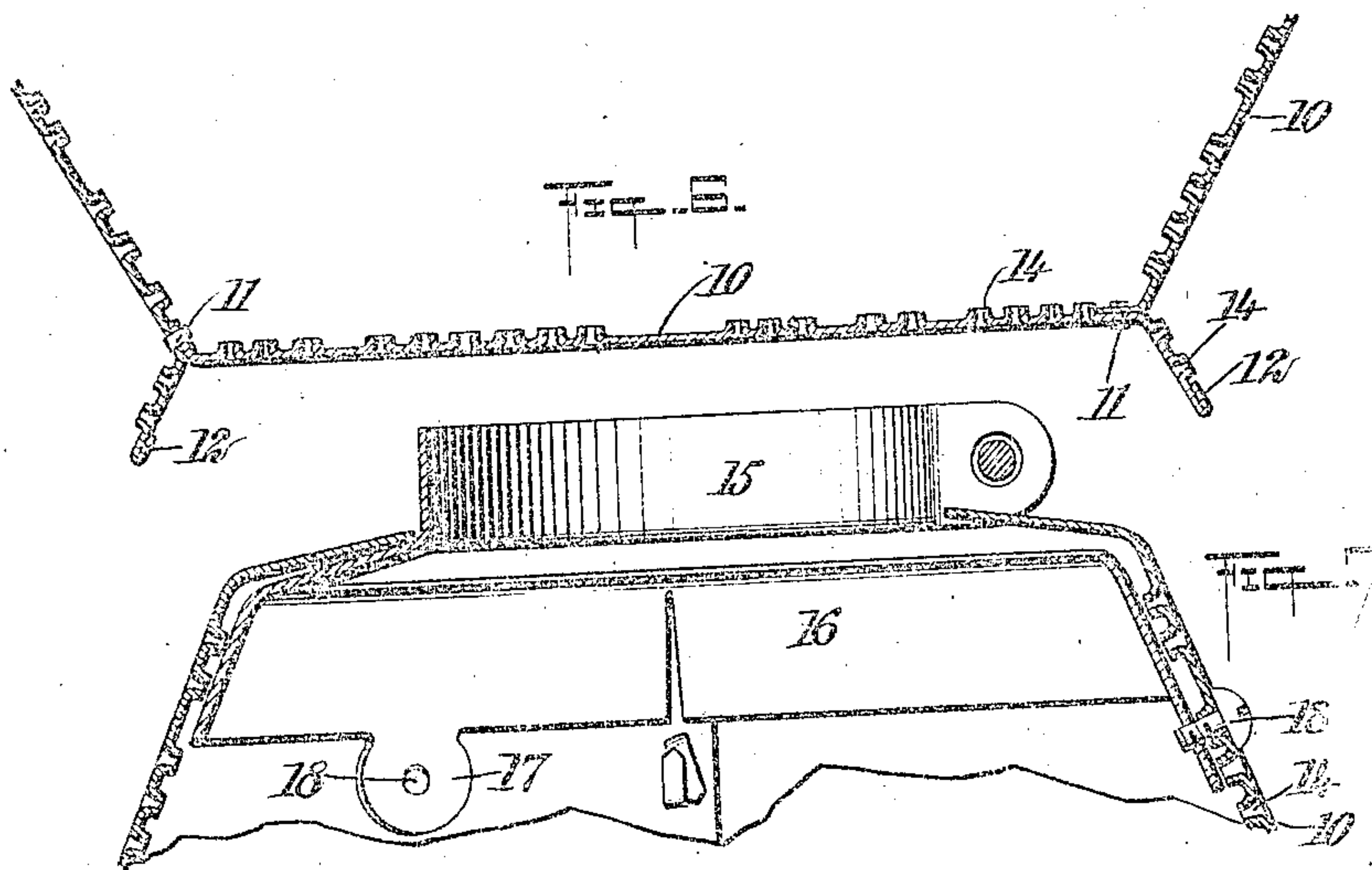
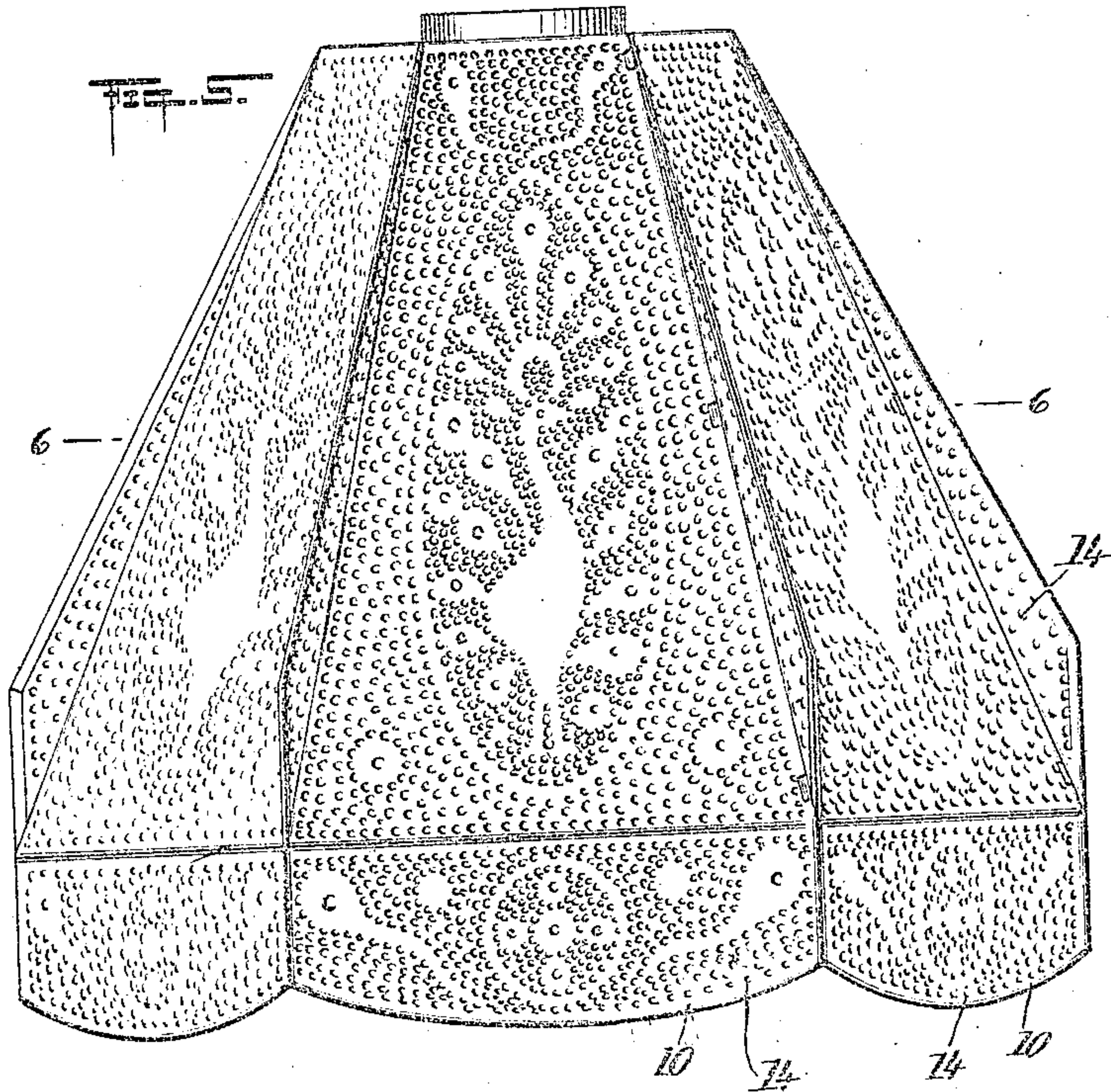
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WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS W. HAIGHT, OF WHITE PLAINS, AND WILLIAM E. CHAPMAN, OF
NEW YORK, N. Y.

SHADE.

No. 818,318.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 27, 1906.

Application filed March 7, 1905. Serial No. 248,899.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, LOUIS W. HAIGHT, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of White Plains, in the county of Westchester, and WILLIAM E. CHAPMAN, a subject of the King of Great Britain, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county of New York, State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Shade, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention relates to a shade intended particularly for electric lights, but useful, if desired, in connection with other lights.

The object of the invention is to produce a means by which the light may be subdued and reflected in various colors and figures, if desired.

It is also an object of the invention to provide a shade and reflector which will enable the lights, particularly electric lights, to be hung in fanciful groups, taking the place of the usual chandelier.

These ends we attain by certain peculiar features of construction and arrangement of parts, which will be fully set forth hereinafter and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, which illustrate as an example the preferred manner of practically embodying our invention, in which drawings like characters of reference indicate like parts in the several views, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side view showing a cluster of our improved shades arranged as a substitute for the usual chandelier. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same arrangement. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of a cluster of the shades arranged in the form of a panel or hanger against the wall. Fig. 4 is a sectional plan of the same on the line 4 4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is an enlarged detail view showing the shape. Fig. 6 is a section on the line 6 6 of Fig. 5, and Fig. 7 is a view showing the manner of connecting the shade with the ring for joining it to the lamp.

As shown best in Figs. 5 and 6, the shade is composed of a metallic plate or plates 10 of the proper marginal form, the plates being fastened together at their edges, as indicated at 11, and, if desired, portions of the plates may be extended, as indicated at 12, these extended portions projecting from the seams 11 to increase the ornamental effect of the shade. The plates 10 are formed with per-

forations 14, which are punched in the metal in such a way as to form a minute boss around each perforation, these bosses preferably projecting from the inner sides of the plates 10. These various bosses surrounding the openings 14 form numerous minute reflectors which diffuse the light in various directions and produce a brilliant glow within the shade, and this glow of light appearing through the openings 14 produces a very attractive effect. Such effect may be modified by colors, if desired. For instance, if the shade be constructed of polished brass a very attractive golden glow is the result. The extensions 12 of the plates 10 are also formed with perforations 14, surrounded by bosses, as described, and these increase the artistic effect referred to. In actual practice the openings 14 are formed by piercing the metal plate without removing any portion thereof, so that the metal forced out to form the opening curls around the same, producing the boss, as explained.

In Fig. 7, 15 indicates the ring, which is clamped around the lamp to hold the shade in place, as will be understood from the prior art. This ring has a skirt 16, with eyes 17, secured by screws or other fastenings 18 to the shade, said skirt being located inside of the shade, so that it does not appear from without.

Figs. 1 and 2 illustrate the manner in which the shades may be arranged in clusters to form a substitute for the usual chandelier. As shown in these views, the various shades are sustained through the cables 19, which conduct current to the electric lights. Said cables are spread apart and the shades retained in the desired arrangement by means of spreaders 20. These are formed of sheet metal and are fastened to the cables at their ends, the spreaders distending the members of the group of shades into any desired form. Preferably, though not necessarily, the spreaders 20 are formed with perforations surrounded by bosses the same as the perforations in the shades themselves, so as to increase the attractiveness of the group of lights. Figs. 3 and 4 illustrate, essentially, the same arrangement, except that the shades are arranged as a sort of panel. They are held in the proper relative position by the spreader or spreaders 20, as shown in Fig. 3. 21 indicates the plugs of the incandescent lights,

which plugs are surrounded by the clamping-collars (shown at 15 in Fig. 7) in the usual manner.

Having thus described the preferred form of our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of a plurality of shades formed of perforate metal with bosses or projections at or surrounding the perforations, electric lights within said shades, electrical conducting-cables extending to the lights and supporting the same and the attached shades, and spreaders connected to the cables and holding them distended, the spreaders being formed of perforate metal with bosses or projections at or surrounding the perforations.

2. A shade and reflector having a metallic plate with perforations therein, and bosses or projections at the edges of the perforations.

3. A shade or reflector having a plate with perforations therein, and bosses or projections surrounding the edges of the perforations.

4. A shade formed with a number of perforate metallic plates fastened together at their edges, and portions of said plates projected beyond the seams between the plates.

5. The combination of a plurality of electric lamps, an electric cable attached to and sustaining each lamp, and spreaders provided with means for engaging said cables, the spreaders extending from one cable to the other and serving to hold the lamps separated.

6. The combination of a plurality of electric lamps, an electric cable connected with and sustaining each lamp, all of said cables emanating from a single point, and spreaders having means in connection with the cables, the spreaders extending from one cable to the other, and causing the cables to diverge from said single point whereby to separate the lamps.

7. A shade or reflector having a metallic plate with perforations therein, and bosses or projections at the edges of the perforations and on the inner side of the shade or reflector, for the purpose specified.

8. A shade formed of a number of perforated metallic plates having bosses or projections at the edges of the perforations, for the purpose specified, said plates being fastened together at their edges, and portions of said

plates projecting outward beyond the seams between the plates.

9. A shade formed of a number of perforated metallic plates having bosses or projections at the edges of the perforations, for the purpose specified, said plates being fastened together at their edges, and portions of said plates projecting outward beyond the seams between the plates, said projected portions of the plates also being perforated and having bosses or projections at the edges of the perforations.

10. The combination of a plurality of shades formed of perforate metal with bosses or projections at or surrounding the perforations, said shades being adapted to receive electric lamps, electrical conducting-cables extending to the shades and supporting the same, the cables being adapted to supply a current to said lamps, and spreaders connected to the cables and holding them distended, the spreaders being formed of perforate metal with bosses or projections at or surrounding the perforations.

11. The combination of a plurality of electric lamps, an electric cable attached to and sustaining each lamp, and spreaders provided with means for engaging said cable, the spreaders extending from one cable to the other and serving to hold the lamps separated, said spreaders being formed of perforate sheet metal with bosses or projections at or surrounding the perforations.

12. The combination of a plurality of electric lamps, an electric cable connected to and sustaining each lamp, all of said cables emanating from a single point, and spreaders having means in connection with the cable, the spreaders extending from one cable to the other and causing the cables to diverge from said single point whereby to separate the lamps, said spreaders being formed of perforate sheet metal with bosses or projections at or surrounding the perforations.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LOUIS W. HAIGHT.

WILLIAM E. CHAPMAN.

Witnesses:

ISAAC B. OWENS,

EVERARD BOLTON MARSHALL.