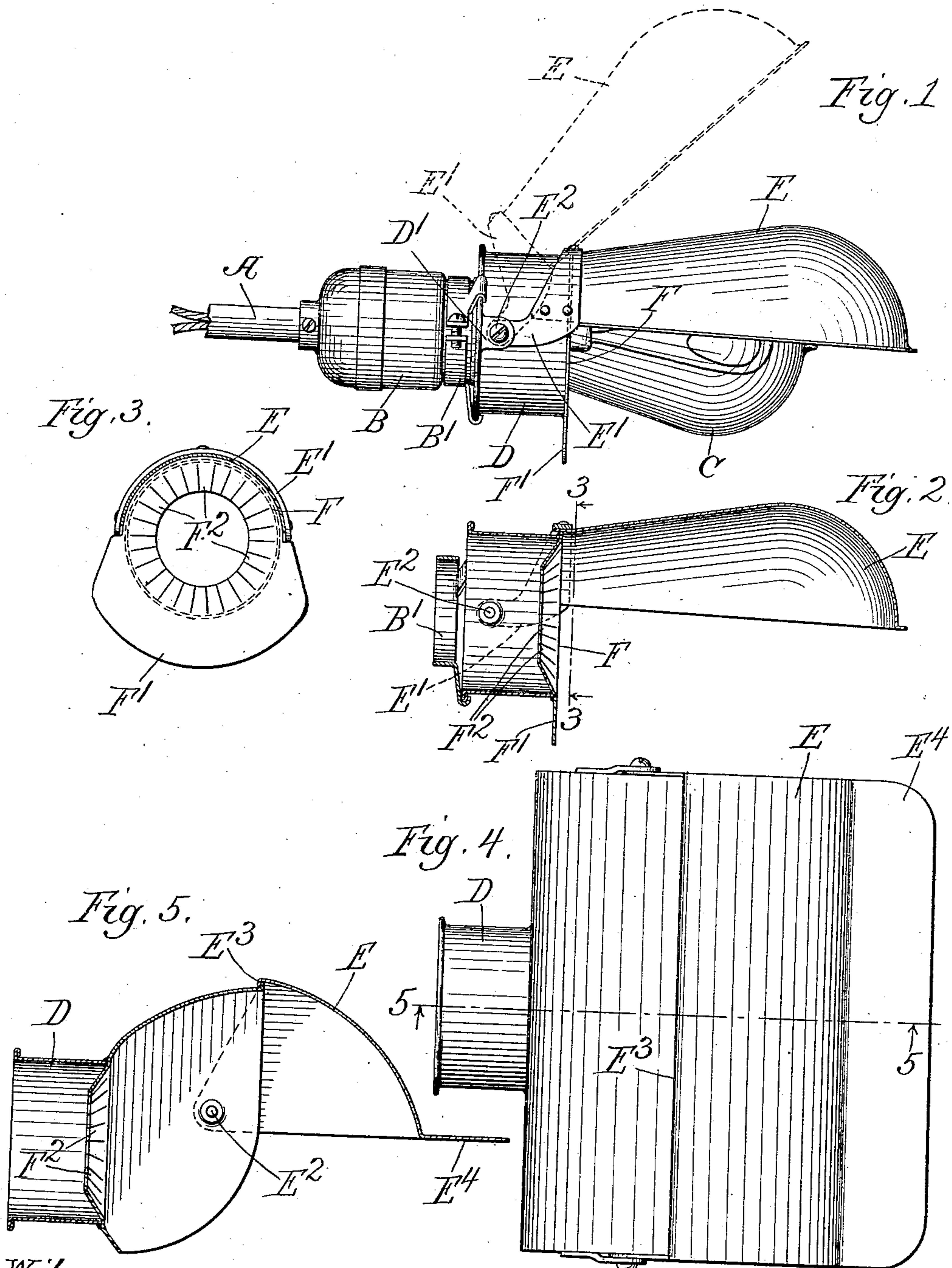


910,877.

T. SMITH.  
ELECTRIC LIGHT SHADE.  
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 3, 1904.

Patented Jan. 26, 1909.



Witnesses.  
Edward T. Wray.  
Homer L. Smith.

Inventor  
Theodore Smith  
by Parker & Carter  
Attorneys.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEODORE SMITH, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO THEO. SMITH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS.

## ELECTRIC-LIGHT SHADE.

No. 910,877.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 26, 1909.

Application filed October 3, 1904. Serial No. 226,918.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, THEODORE SMITH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Electric-Light Shades, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to electric light shades, and has for its object to provide a new and improved device of this description.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a side view showing a shade embodying my invention; Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the shade shown in Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 2; Fig. 4 is a plan view showing a modified construction; Fig. 5 is a sectional view taken on line 5—5 of Fig. 4.

Like letters refer to like parts throughout the several figures.

My present invention is particularly adapted to be applied to ordinary electric light sockets, for use in connection with electric lamps that project horizontally, the shade being adapted to cover only a portion of the upper part of the lamp.

Referring now to Figs. 1, 2 and 3, I have shown a portion of an electric light fixture, A, provided with a lamp socket, B, and an electric lamp, C. The shade is made up of a stationary part, D, and a movable part, E. The part D is fastened to the socket in any desired manner, as by the clamping device B<sup>1</sup>. The part E projects over the top of the lamp and is provided on each side with a projecting part E<sup>1</sup> by means of which it is pivotally connected to the stationary part D by means of screws, E<sup>2</sup>. Interposed between the projecting part E<sup>1</sup> and the bearing face of the associated screw E<sup>2</sup> is a stationary intermediate piece, D<sup>1</sup>, on the part D. This prevents the movement of the part E from loosening the screws by which it is attached. The part D forms as it were an elongated neck for the shade. The projections E<sup>1</sup> are preferably attached opposite the central line or axis of the lamp, and are arranged so that there is a sufficient clearance to permit the part E of the shade to be lifted, the shade when lifted clearing the part D. The part E acts as a reflector to throw the light in a given direction.

Surrounding the lamp is a reflector F

which throws the light outward in the direction of the lamp, and which is preferably provided at one side with a projecting part F<sup>1</sup>. This reflector has an opening through which the end of the lamp is thrust. I prefer to make this reflector in sections by slitting the material, the sections being shown at F<sup>2</sup>. These sections are preferably inclined so as to form an inclined or beveled face, and may be bent so as to decrease or enlarge the size of the opening through the reflector, thus permitting it to be used in connection with lamps of various sizes, and at the same time permitting it to be adjusted so that the opening just fits the lamp. These sections form what may be termed spring fingers as they spring back so as to adjust themselves to the lamp in the event the opening is too small for the lamp. It will be seen that by means of this construction the part or shade E may be an ordinary pear-shaped shade, and may be lifted out of the way to insert the lamp or to clean it, and may then be brought back into its operative position and thus a convenient, practicable, and efficient shade produced. It will further be seen that there is provided a reflector, and that the part E also acts as a reflector, the two reflectors throwing the light in different directions. It will also be noted that the complete device is made up of three parts, an elongated neck, a reflector surrounding the lamp, and a movable or adjustable shade above the lamp.

In Figs. 4 and 5 I have shown a modified construction wherein the part D is enlarged laterally, and the hinged part E is attached to the sides thereof, as shown, said hinged part being provided with an engaging part E<sup>3</sup> which engages the part D so as to limit the down movement of the part E. In Fig. 1 the movement of the part E is limited by its coming into contact with part D. The enlarged portion of the part D, as shown in Fig. 5, is shaped so that when the part E is lifted it clears part D. In Figs. 4 and 5 the part E is also provided with an outwardly projecting flattened portion, E<sup>4</sup>. The part E when lifted is held in position by the frictional contact due to tightening the screws E<sup>2</sup>.

I have described in detail certain particular constructions embodying my invention, but it is, of course, evident that the parts may be varied without departing from the spirit of my invention, and I, therefore, do



not limit myself to the particular constructions shown.

I claim:

1. An electric light shade comprising an elongated neck adapted to be attached to the lamp socket and surrounding the end of the lamp, a forwardly projecting part movable with relation to said socket and having two separated attaching pieces pivotally connected at opposite sides of said neck so that said forwardly projecting part may be moved away from the lamp to give free access thereto, said forwardly projecting part being cut away between said separated attaching pieces.

2. An electric light shade comprising an elongated neck surrounding the end of the lamp and projecting beyond the end of the lamp socket, a movable part extending over the lamp and provided with projecting parts pivotally connected with said neck at opposite sides thereof, the material between said parts being cut away so as to form a clearance space.

3. An electric light shade comprising a pivoted reflecting part, a stationary part to which said part is attached, said stationary part being attached at one end to the lamp socket, and at the other end being adapted to engage the lamp, and a reflecting part surrounding the lamp and connected with said stationary part.

4. An electric light shade comprising two reflecting parts, one stationary and completely surrounding the lamp, the other pivoted to a fixed part and inclosing part of the lamp and a supporting part to which both reflecting parts are fastened.

5. An electric light shade comprising a reflector provided with an opening through which the lamp projects, a support for said reflector, the opening in said reflector being adjustable so as to accommodate lamps of various sizes means for holding said reflector in position when the lamp is removed, and a movable reflecting part associated therewith and projecting at an angle therefrom.

6. An electric light shade comprising a reflector provided with an opening through which the lamp projects a support for said reflector, the opening in said reflector being adjustable so as to accommodate lamps of various sizes means for holding said reflector in position when the lamp is removed, said reflector being provided at one side with a projecting part, and a movable reflecting part associated therewith and projecting at an angle therefrom.

7. An electric light shade comprising an elongated neck, a reflector connected therewith provided with an opening through which the lamp projects, said reflector having separated sections adapted to be moved to vary the size of the opening for the lamp, and a hinged reflecting device associated therewith.

8. An electric light shade comprising a reflector provided with an opening through which the lamp projects, a portion of the reflector in proximity to the lamp being formed by inclined separated sections, and a hinged reflecting device associated therewith and adapted to be moved with relation thereto.

9. A shade for lamps comprising an elongated neck surrounding the end of the lamp, a forwardly projecting part hinged thereto so as to be moved away from the lamp to give free access to said lamp, and a reflector associated with the end of said elongated neck and provided with an opening through which the lamp passes.

10. A lamp shade comprising an elongated neck adapted to surround the end of the lamp, a reflector connected with the end thereof and at right angles to the lamp, the lamp passing therethrough, and a movable reflector projecting beyond the first reflector and extending longitudinally along the lamp.

11. A shade for lamps comprising an elongated neck adapted to surround the end of the lamp and having one end partially closed by a reflector provided with an opening through which the lamp passes and having separated adjustable reflecting sections which may be moved to adjust the device to lamps of various sizes, and a second reflector extending longitudinally along the lamp and provided with two projections passing on opposite sides of said neck and hinged thereto.

12. An electric light shade comprising a cylindrical part surrounding one end of the lamp and larger in diameter than the socket, said part being connected at one end to said socket so as to be directly supported thereby and arranged so that there is an air space between it and the lamp, and a movable part pivotally connected with said cylindrical part and adapted to be moved with relation thereto.

THEODORE SMITH.

Witnesses:

HOMER L. KRAFT,  
PERCIVAL A. TRUMAN.