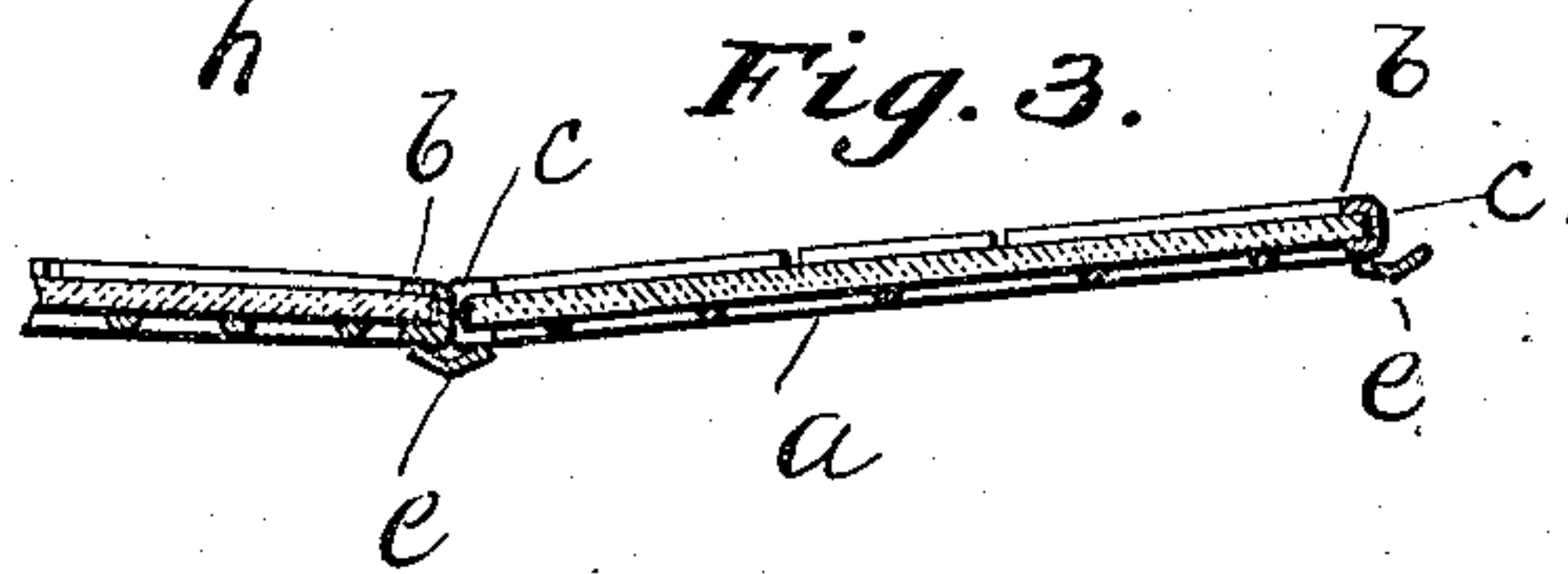
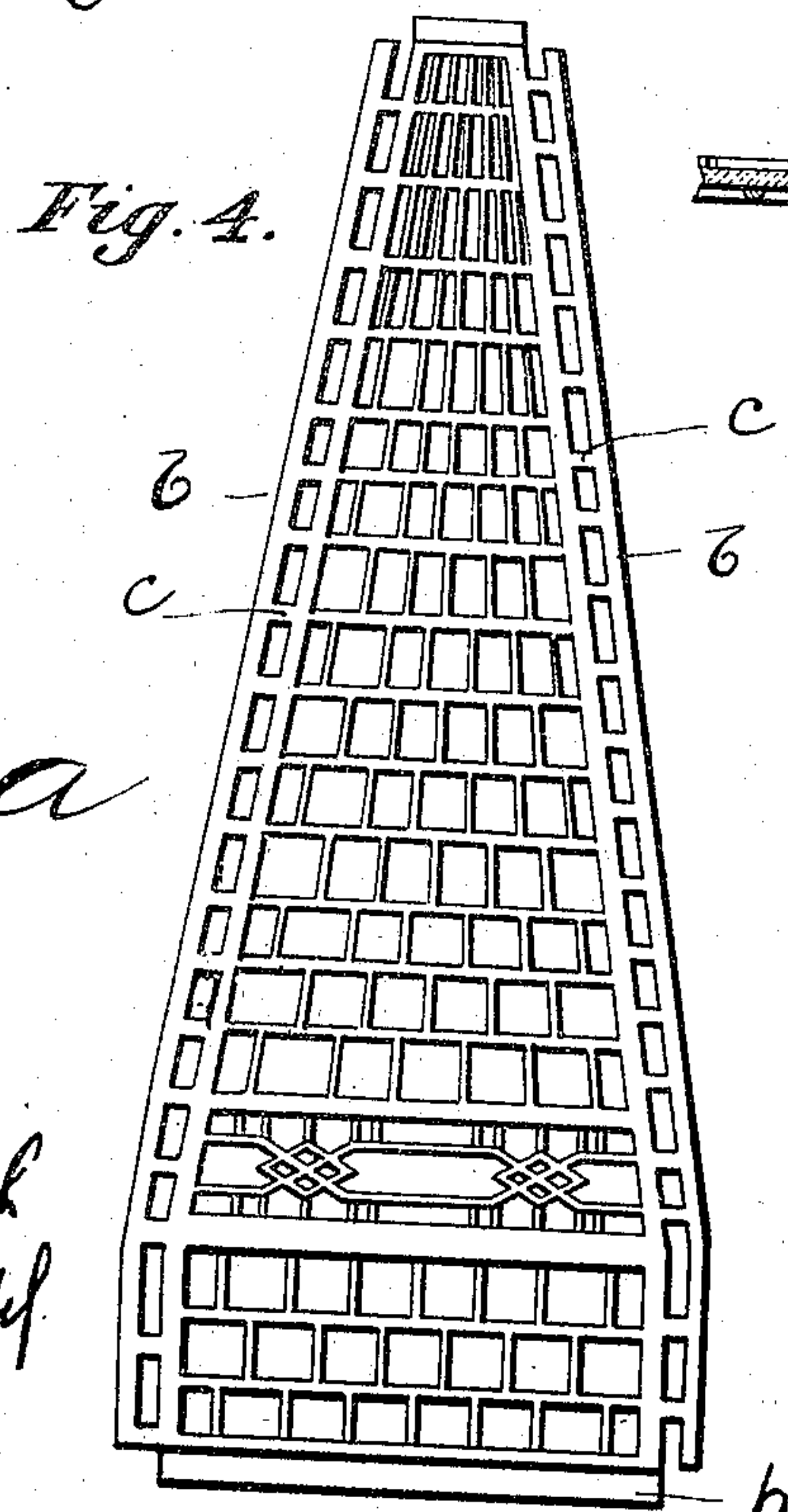
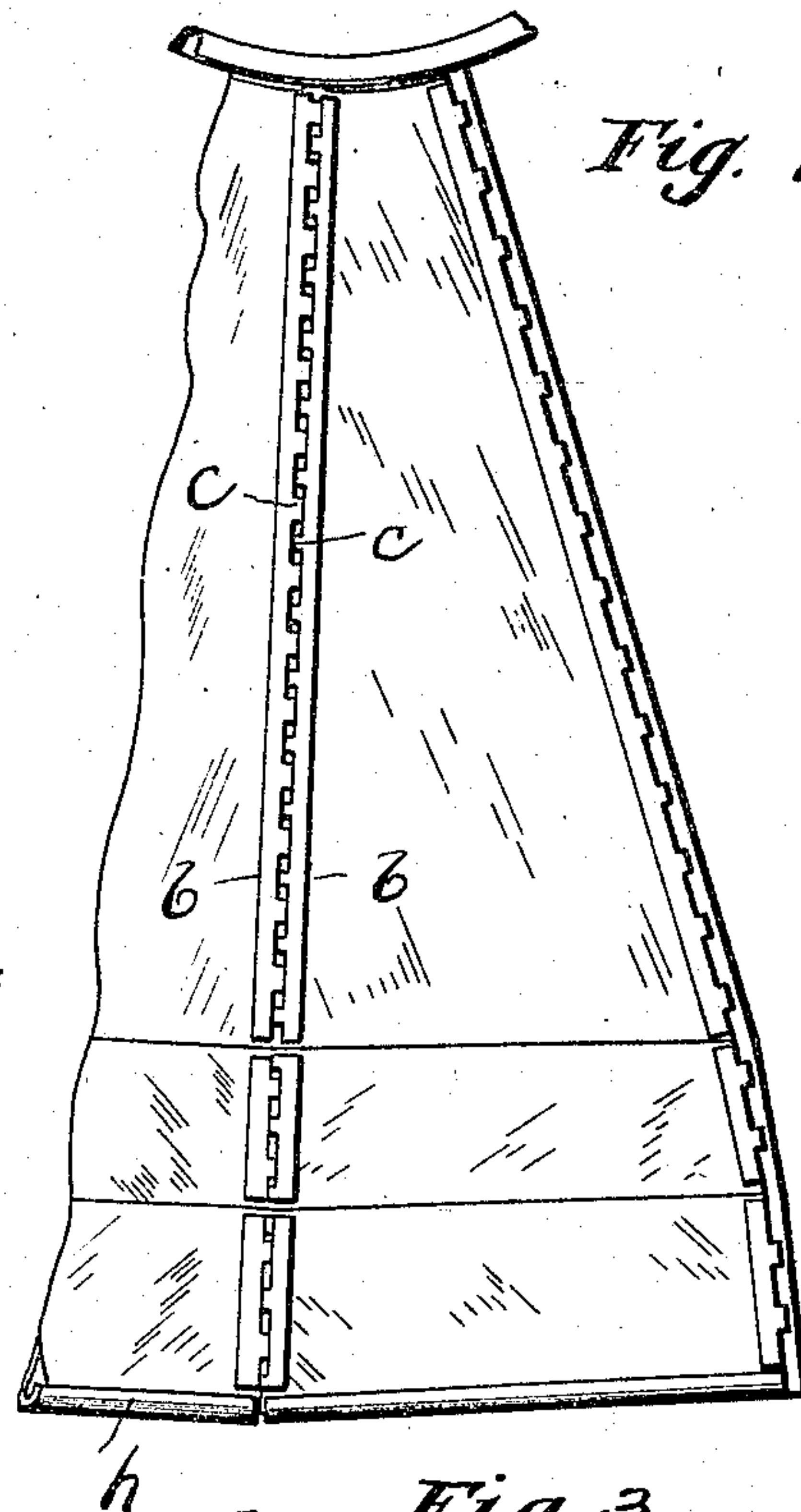
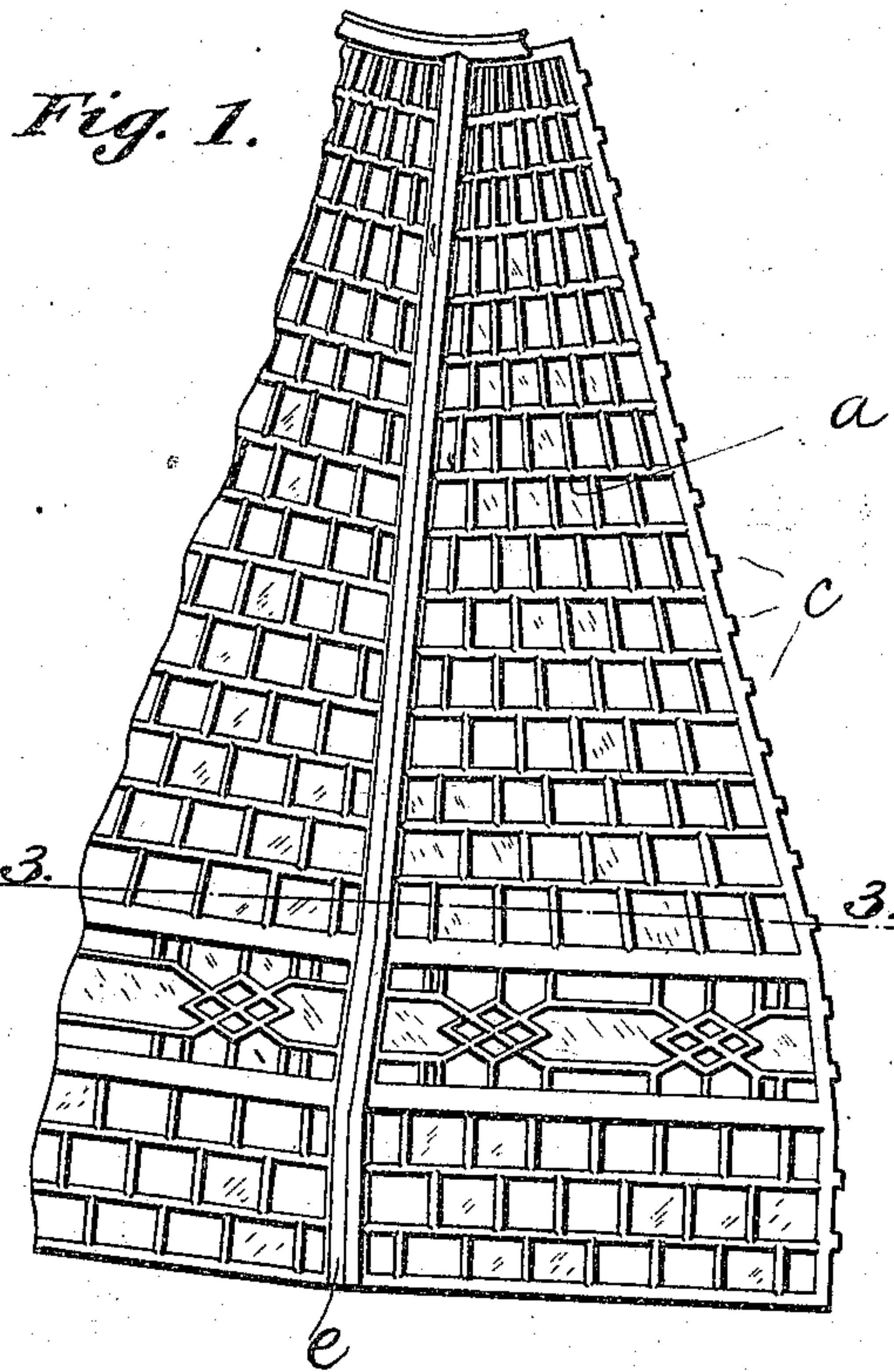


P. J. HANDEL.
SHADE FOR LIGHT FIXTURES.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 4, 1908.

924,457.

Patented June 8, 1909.



WITNESSES:
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PHILIP J. HANDEL, OF MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT.

SHADE FOR LIGHT-FIXTURES.

No. 924,457.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 8, 1909.

Application filed November 4, 1908. Serial No. 461,030.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PHILIP J. HANDEL, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Meriden, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shades for Light-Fixtures, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to improve the construction of shades for lamps and similar light fixtures.

In the drawings—Figure 1 is an outside view of part of a shade. Fig. 2 is an inside view of the same. Fig. 3 is a sectional view on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a plan view of one of the skeleton glass-holders.

My invention relates to that class of shades which are made up in sections and the several sections united together to form the completed shade. Each section comprises a skeleton metallic frame or holder in which pieces of glass or other suitable material are fitted. The sections are built up separately, complete in themselves, and are then secured together edge to edge to form the completed shade, there being suitable binding strips to cover the meeting edges of the several sections.

a denotes the skeleton frame or holder, it being shown in Fig. 4 as it appears when it comes from the molds. These forms are cast from very thin soft metal. Along the sides of the frame are formed binding edges *b* which are connected to the frame by straps *c*. The glass which underlies this frame is cut to fit the body of the frame and then the binding edges *b* are bent around to hold the glass in place, the straps *c* embracing the edges of the glass to hold it in place. As is clearly illustrated in Fig. 2 the straps on one section are staggered with relation to the straps on the adjacent section, thus making it possible to bring the edges of the adjacent sections very closely together. A grooved edge is formed at the lower end of the frame by folding over the flange *h* to hold the under body of glass or other material from dropping out.

The advantages of this construction are

numerous. In the first place the binding edges can be folded over the edge of the glass by hand, as it is only necessary to bend the straps, which means that each section can be originally built up quickly and inexpensively, but also that if any piece of the glass becomes broken it can readily be taken out and replaced. The contacting edges of the metallic frames are connected at points with solder and the meeting edges are covered by a finishing strip *e*. The design of this skeleton metallic frame can of course be altered as desired and the material which is used in connection with the frame can be such as is desired, there being many art glass or color glass effects which can be used to produce shades of very pleasing appearance.

I claim as my invention:

1. A section of a skeleton frame for shades for light fixtures and like articles having a main body portion overlying the shading material, binding edges underlying the edges of the shading material, and straps connecting said binding edges to said main body portion and embracing the edges of the shading material.

2. A skeleton frame for shades for light fixtures and like articles made up of sections, each section having a main body portion, binding edges, straps connecting said binding edges to said main body portion, said sections being arranged edge to edge to form the completed frame, the straps on one section being staggered with relation to the straps on the adjacent section, as and for the purposes specified.

3. A skeleton frame for shades for light fixtures and like articles comprising a main body portion, a binding edge, straps connecting said binding edge to said main body portion, said binding edge being adapted to be bent over parallel with said main body portion to produce grooved edges to receive and hold an underbody of glass or the like.

PHILIP J. HANDEL.

Witnesses:

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B. G. BROWN.