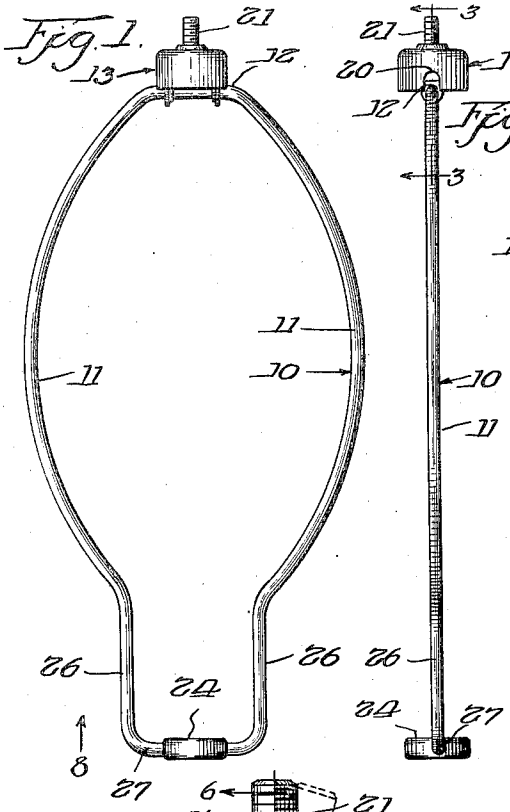
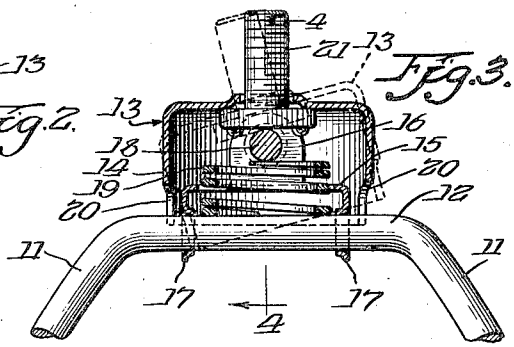
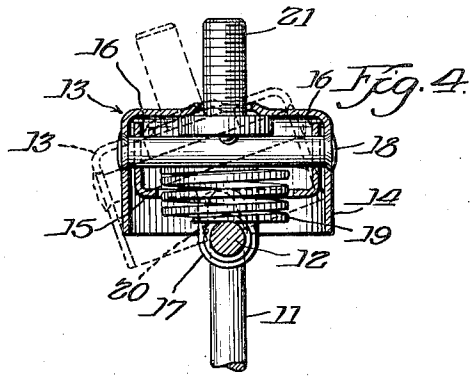
Jan. 24, 1950 P. CHILO 2,495,209

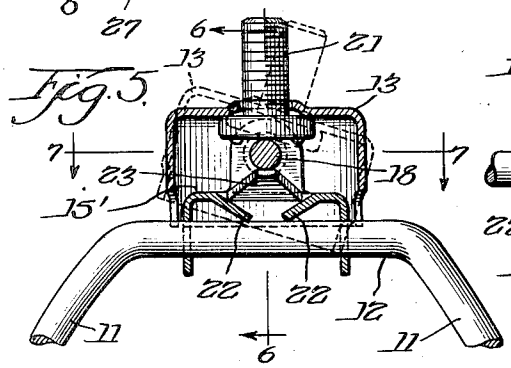
LAMP SHADE HOLDER

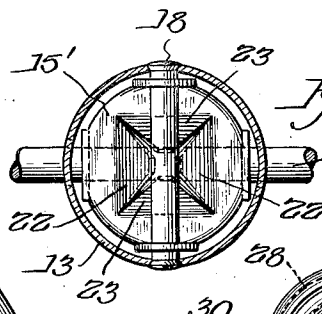
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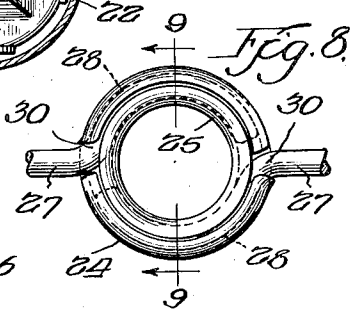


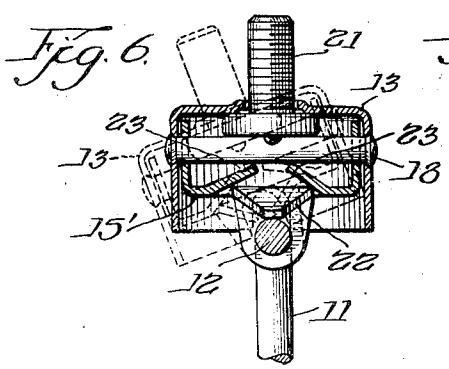


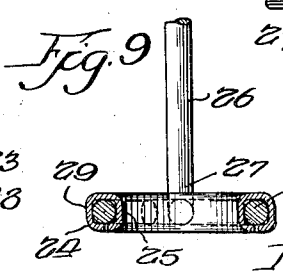












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LAMP SHADE HOLDER

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4 Claims. (Cl. 240—148)

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This invention relates to lamp shade holders and more particularly it relates to the shade holding member upon which the lamp shade is attached, and it also relates to the means for connecting the lower ends of the arms of the usual harp.

One of the objects of the present invention is to provide a shade holding member which shall be universally adjustable upon the harp. It sometimes happens that the harp is not, or cannot be attached to the lamp base so as to stand erect. As a result, with the ordinary shade holding members the shade is tilted somewhat, which of course is very objectionable. In accordance with my improved shade holder, the latter may be adjusted into upright position regardless of any slight inclination of the harp, so that the shade will be held in a level position.

Another object of this invention is to provide a more rigid, simple and efficient connecting means between the ends of the arms of the harp and to otherwise improve upon the connecting means.

With these and other objects and advantages in view, this invention consists in the several novel features hereinafter fully set forth and more particularly defined in the appended claims.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the drawing accompanying this specification, in which:

Fig. 1 is a side elevation upon a reduced scale of a lamp shade holder embodying a simple form of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is an edge view thereof;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail vertical longitudinal section through the shade holding member taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a detail vertical cross section taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is an enlarged detail longitudinal section through a modified form of shade holding member;

Fig. 6 is a detail vertical cross section taken on the line 6—6 of Fig. 5;

Fig. 7 is a horizontal section taken along the line 7—7 of Fig. 5;

Fig. 8 is an end view of the device looking in the direction of the arrow 8 in Fig. 1, and

Fig. 9 is an enlarged detail vertical cross section taken on the line 9—9 of Fig. 8.

Referring to said drawing, and first to Figs. 1 to 4 inclusive, the reference character 10 designates the harp of the lamp shade holder which as is customary, is formed of a length of stout wire shaped to provide two bowed arms 11, 11, which

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extend down from a short cross piece 12. In the form of shade holder seen in Figs. 1 to 4 inclusive, a metal cap 13 is provided in the shade holding member which has a centrally apertured top wall from which projects a skirt 14. Within the cap is a universal joint member, which as shown comprises a centrally apertured disc 15 which is formed with two oppositely disposed upturned apertured tongues 16 and with two oppositely disposed downturned apertured tongues 17. Each pair of tongues is disposed at right angles to the other pair.

The cross piece 12 extends through the aperture in each of the tongues 17, and a pin 18 is secured in the skirt 14, and extends at right angles to the cross piece 12, through the interior of the cap and through the apertures of the tongues 16.

Interposed between the cross piece 12 and pin 18 is a stout spring here shown as comprising a coiled compression spring 19 which presses firmly against the cross piece and pin and creates sufficient friction between the cross piece and pin, and between the cross piece and lower edges of the perforations of the tongues in which it is held, and between the pin and the upper edges of the perforations of the tongues in which it is held.

Two diametrically opposite notches 20 may be formed in the lower edge portion of the skirt directly above the cross piece. The cap covers the universal joint member therein, and the notches permit the cap to be swung upon the pin to adjust the cap relative to the cross piece without striking the same, except of course in any abnormal adjustment of the cap.

The usual threaded shade holding stud 21 projects out through the aperture in the top wall of the cap and is provided with the usual nut (not shown) for securing the shade to the cap.

From the above it is apparent that the cap may be tilted upon the harp and may also be tilted on the pin if necessary to cause the cap to stand erect regardless of any slightly tilted position of the harp.

In the modified form of shade holder shown in Figs. 5 to 7 inclusive, the cap 13, pin 18 and stud 21 are of substantially the same construction as the corresponding parts of the preferred form. However, in this form of the invention, instead of a centrally apertured disc and the coiled compression spring, the metal of the disc 15' is struck up with suitable dies to form two pairs of tongues 22, 23, one pair being struck downward to bear against the cross piece 12 of the harp, the other pair being struck upward to bear against the pin

18. It is to be understood that the two pairs of tongues 22, 23 extend at right angles to each other. In this form of the invention, the disc 15' is preferably made of spring steel or other resilient metal, and that because of the inherent resiliency of the disc, the tongues exert enough friction on the cross piece and pin to hold the cap in any position of adjustment.

Referring now to Figs. 1, 2, 8 and 9, from the lower ends of the bowed portions 11 of the harp, the arms are bent into parallel relation to each other and as seen at 26, and are bent inwardly at right angles to the parts 26, as at 27. The extreme ends of the parts 27 are bent into oppositely directed substantially semi-circular extremities as at 28 which lie at right angles to the plane of the harp. The connecting piece between the ends of the arms 11 of the harp, as shown, comprises a circular stamping 24 having its middle portion apertured and the metal around the aperture struck downward in the form of an annular flange 25 of an internal diameter to fit snugly against the sides of the semi-circular extremities 28 of the harp arms.

From the periphery of the stamping 24 to the central aperture, the top wall of the stamping may be crowned slightly, and the side wall 29 thereof formed with two diametrically opposite notches 30 through which the parts 27 enter the annular space between the side wall 29 and the flange 25.

The distance between the side wall 29 and flange 25 is substantially the same as the diameter of the wire from which the harp is made so that the curved extremities 28 thereof fit snugly between the side wall and flange.

After the curved extremities 28 have been inserted into the annular space in the connecting means, the edge portion of the side wall is struck up with suitable dies to bear tightly against the curved extremities 28 and acts to rigidly hold the curved extremities in the connecting means. This arrangement provides a very rigid connection between the harp ends and the connecting means, and in the manufacture and assembling of the parts, the connecting means is caused to take a position at right angles to the plane of the harp. If desired, the edge of the flange 25 may also be curled under the extremities of the harp to provide added rigidity therein.

The lamp shade holder is attached to the usual threaded stem of the lamp base in the usual manner.

Having thus described my invention, it is obvious that various immaterial modifications may be made in the same without departing from the spirit of my invention; hence, I do not wish to be understood as limiting myself to the exact form, construction, arrangement and combination of parts herein shown and described or uses mentioned.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. In a lamp shade holder, a harp having a cross piece and two arms projecting therefrom, a shade holding member having a downwardly projecting skirt, a pin secured in said skirt and extending at right angles to the cross piece, a universal joint member having a pair of apertured tongues through which the cross piece extends and having another pair of apertured tongues disposed at right angles to the first mentioned tongues through which the pin extends, and resilient friction means bearing against the cross piece and pin.

2. In a lamp shade holder, a harp having a cross piece and two arms projecting therefrom, a shade holding member having a downwardly projecting skirt, a pin secured in said skirt and extending at right angles to the cross piece, a universal joint member having a pair of apertured tongues through which the cross piece extends and having another pair of apertured tongues disposed at right angles to the first mentioned tongues through which the pin extends, and a coiled compression spring interposed between and bearing against the cross piece and pin.

3. In a lamp shade holder, a harp having a cross piece and two arms projecting therefrom, a shade holding member having a pin secured thereto and extending at right angles to the cross piece, a universal joint member having a pair of apertured tongues through which the cross piece extends and having also an oppositely directed pair of tongues disposed at right angles to the first mentioned tongues through which the pin extends, the universal joint member being formed with a pair of tongues bearing against the cross piece and with another pair of tongues bearing against the pin.

4. In a lamp shade holder, a harp having a cross piece and two arms projecting therefrom, a shade holder having a pin secured thereto and extending at right angles to the cross piece, a universal joint member composed of spring steel and having a pair of apertured tongues through which the cross piece extends and having also an oppositely directed pair of tongues disposed at right angles to the first mentioned tongues through which the pin extends, the universal joint member being formed with a pair of tongues bearing against the cross piece and with another pair of tongues bearing against the pin.

PAUL CHILO.

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