

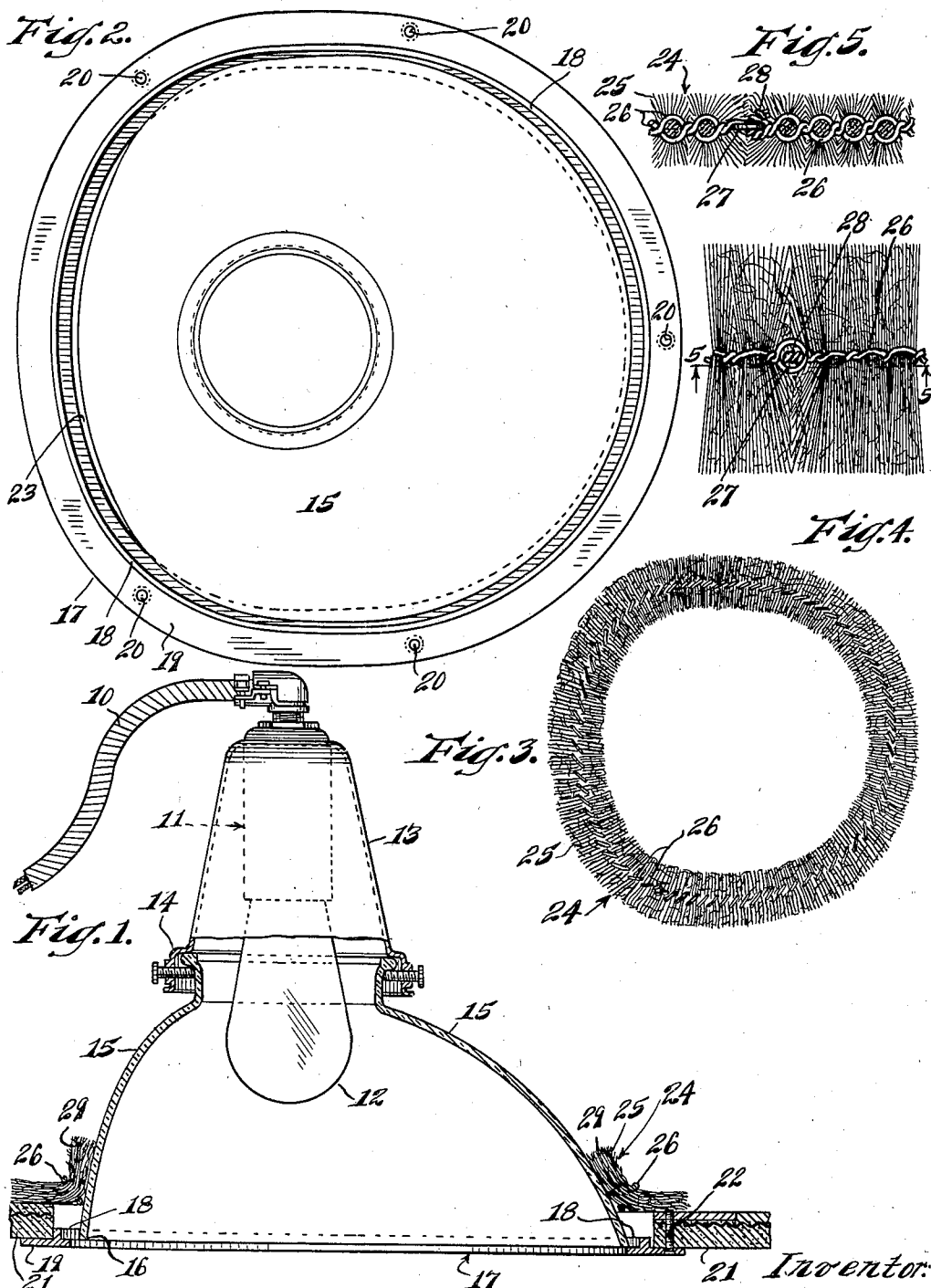
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DUST PROTECTION MEANS

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DUST PROTECTION MEANS

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My invention relates to dust protection devices or guards.

In respect of show windows, or the like, the problem of protecting the goods displayed from dust is one which has proved troublesome. The greatest source of dust is from the space between the ceiling and the flooring about where dust may rest thickly on the upper surface of the ceiling. It is well known that because the reflectors used, for example in lighting from ceilings do not fit closely as a general rule with the rings upon which they are supported in the ceiling, endless dust seeps through the gaps between the reflectors and the supporting rings, particularly when doors are opened causing suction to lift the dust off the upper portion of the ceiling. Only a merchant who has displayed expensive light colored garments, such as ermine evening wraps, white silk evening gowns, etc. can fully appreciate this trouble from above the ceiling. An object of the invention is to provide means for sealing off such dust from the show window.

By my invention in its preferred form I have provided an asbestos ring made of strands of asbestos and held together by wires with hooks and eyes at the terminals of the wire, which ring may be used to seal off the dust which otherwise would pour from above the ceiling around the lamp reflectors.

Another object has been the provision of such a device which is light, incombustible, inexpensive to produce and simple to install.

Other objects and advantages will be more apparent hereinafter.

My invention may be best understood by reference to the accompanying drawing in which:

Fig. 1 is a vertical section showing the lighting means in position in a ceiling and the dust protection means or guard applied thereto;

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the supporting ring and a reflector supported on the ring illustrating the common lack of registration between said means and the opportunity of dust penetration;

Fig. 3 is a plan view of the dust protection means or guard;

Fig. 4 is an enlarged elevation of a section of the guard; and

Fig. 5 is a section on the line 5-5 of Fig. 4.

The preferred form of my invention which has been selected to illustrate the principles of my invention is shown applied to lighting means which may include a flexible cord 10 connected to a socket 11 for a bulb 12 on which may be supported a canopy 13. The canopy may be

provided with shade or reflector holding means 14 for a reflector 15.

I have disclosed in my invention a common standard form of reflector 15 having an eccentric bottom edge 16 providing an eccentric opening. The reflector is adapted to be supported in the form shown upon the ring 17, which in the form shown is a standard common eccentric supporting ring. The ring 17 may have a vertically extending flange 18. This flange 18 may serve to limit the movement of the reflector 15 on the ring 16 and cause the opening in the reflector to register in a general way with the opening in the ring 17. The ring 17 is usually provided with an extension 19 having holes 20 whereby the ring is adapted to be fastened to a ceiling 21 by screws 22.

It will be readily understood from the foregoing that according to the practice now in use the lamps and reflectors just described are located in a space between the ceiling and the flooring above. When a workman wishes to do some work on the lamp he may reach in through the opening in the ring 17 and lift the reflector off the flange 18 and move it aside and then he may remove, if desired, the ring 17. When he is finished he may replace the ring 17 first and then reach in through the opening 16, grasp the bulb, for example, and set the reflector down on the ring 17 within the flange 18.

Because, as a general rule the reflectors are not made to fit the rings or other supporting means, or for other reasons, there is invariably a gap 23 of some kind which may be smaller or larger than the gap shown, or there may be more than one gap. As a rule, under the practice at the present time, there is nothing to prevent the dust from the upper surface of the ceiling, which dust settles quite thickly, from coming through the gap and into, for example, the show window space below the ceiling. If, for example, light colored ladies' garments, or other such objects are being exhibited in the show window, the disadvantage from dust is at once apparent. Only those who have had experience with the effect of opening doors causing dust to be sucked in through these gaps will fully appreciate the problem they present.

To remedy this matter I have provided means which in the preferred form takes the form of a ring 24 made of asbestos strands 25 which are grouped by means of twisted wire or wires 26 of straight lengths bent to form a relatively flat structure or frame with a succession of crosswise, lateral or vertical loops in which the

strands are held in transverse bunches or groups in flat matted form with the ends of the strands extending on opposite sides of the wire or loops or other equivalent means and then bent or coiled to form the ring such as shown in Figs. 1, 3, 4 and 5. The wire or wires may be formed at their terminal portions with an eyelet 27 and a hook 28 for securing the ends detachably together. With this form of dust guard or protecting means the dust guard may be secured about the reflector 15 and allowed to drop down to the position shown in Fig. 1 where the strands of asbestos on opposite sides of the wire may conform to the reflector and upper surface of the ceiling to form legs 29 which may be roughly at right angles to each other in the form shown with the central or wire portion of the ring located nearest the gap.

Experience has shown that with an arrangement like this, the display room is effectively sealed off from dust through any gap of any kind. It will be understood that in the installation of the form of dust guard that I have shown, the dust guard may be inserted above the ceiling and around the reflector and hooked at its ends to form a dust guard conforming to the shape of reflector used.

It will be understood that the dust guard may be made of any length, as desired, and its use is not confined to any particular shape or type of reflector. For example, in the case of lineal reflectors, or shades, which may extend in a line around the edges of a ceiling, for example, the asbestos guard may be arranged similarly in reference to said lineal installation of reflectors. It will also be understood that the invention is not limited to asbestos, but other matted or fibrous or other dust impervious equivalent materials may be used.

While I have illustrated and described the preferred form of construction for carrying my invention into effect, this is capable of variation and modification without departing from the spirit of the invention. I, therefore, do not wish to be limited to the precise details of construction set forth, but desire to avail myself of such variations and modifications as come within the scope of the appended claims.

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

1. In dust protection means for spaces or gaps between a reflector and a ring upon which said reflector is adapted to be supported, for preventing dust from passing through the space between said reflector and said ring, including a conforming asbestos guard formed of groups of strands of asbestos secured crosswise by a wire twisted to form loops in which said groups of strands are held, said wire having hook and eye means for securing the terminals of the guard together, said guard being adapted to surround the reflector adjacent its bottom edge, and form legs, one of which is adapted to lie against the reflector and the other across the space.

2. In a dust protection means, a guard for lighting fixtures such as ceiling lamps and reflectors of show windows and the like, consisting of a flexible flat strip of matted fire-proof material adapted to be bent and laid in the space between the ceiling and reflector of the lighting fixture and around the latter to prevent the downward passage of dust from above the ceiling and through the space between the same and

the reflector of the lighting fixture and around the reflector.

3. A dust protection guard consisting of a flat strip of matted material adapted to be bent and mounted in a gap or space between a ceiling and a lighting fixture reflector to prevent the passage of dust therethrough, said strip being composed of a flexible longitudinal member and groups of short transverse asbestos strands extending transversely across and anchored intermediately of their ends to said longitudinal member and arranged in flat continuous form throughout the length of said member, said member adapted for connection at the ends.

4. In a dust protection means, a guard for an inverted ceiling lamp having a reflector extending into an opening in the ceiling and supported on a ring positioned at the bottom of the opening, there being a gap between the ceiling and the reflector, consisting of a flat strip for positioning over and bridging said gap, said strip being composed of an elongated anchoring member and fire-proof strands transversely across said member and anchored thereto at spaced points, the end portions of said strands projecting from the member on opposite sides thereof and overlapping continuously throughout the length of the member in dust impervious relation and conforming to the upper surfaces of the ceiling and reflector to prevent the passage of dust through said gap.

5. In dust protection means, a guard adapted to prevent the passage of dust consisting of a strip of fibrous fireproof material composed of strands running transversely of the strip and anchored intermediately of their ends with said ends projecting in opposite directions at the sides of the strip, the strip ends being adapted to be connected together.

6. In dust protection means, a flexible member bent to form a ring and bunches of fireproof fibrous matted material anchored intermediately of their ends to said member and projecting in opposite directions therefrom, said material adapted to be bent in angular form away from said flat condition to engage two spaced members between which the passage of dust is to be prevented.

7. In dust protection means, a guard adapted to prevent the passage of dust as between a ceiling and a reflector of a light fixture, consisting of a strip of fibrous fireproof material and formed of groups of short strands of said material secured intermediately of their lengths by a wire twisted to form loops to receive and secure said groups in juxtaposition.

8. In a guard to prevent the passage of dust between a light fixture and a ceiling or the like around the same consisting of twisted wires bent to form coplanar and longitudinally extending vertical loops, groups of short strands of fibrous material secured intermediately of their lengths in said loops to form a flat structure of relatively uniform width from end to end with the top and bottom faces parallel and thickness and means to detachably connect the ends of the wires.

9. In a dust protection means, a guard adapted to prevent the passage of dust between the reflector of a ceiling fixture and a gap between the same and the ceiling consisting of a flat strip of fibrous fireproof material composed of groups of transverse strands of said material and wires having spaced vertical loops in which said strands are held intermediately of their lengths to form a continuous body with flat horizontal top and

bottom faces, said strands adapted to be bent in substantially right angular relation to form legs to engage against the outside of the reflector and the top of the ceiling and cover the space therebetween whereby the passage of dust is prevented.

10. In a dust protection means, a guard adapted to prevent the passage of dust between the reflector of a ceiling fixture and a gap between the same and the ceiling consisting of a flat strip of fibrous fireproof material composed of groups of strands of said material and wires having spaced vertical loops in which said strands are held intermediately of their lengths, said strands adapted to be bent in substantially right angular relation to form legs to engage against the outside of the reflector and the top of the ceiling and cover the space therebetween whereby the pas-

sage of dust is prevented, said wires of the strip having means for connecting its terminal ends.

11. A dust protection means of the class described consisting of a bendable anchoring member running longitudinally and short bunches of strands of asbestos anchored intermediately of their lengths to said anchoring member with the strands extending transversely of the member and held thereby, said means adapted to be located so as to close an opening between a lighting fixture reflector and a ceiling or the like to prevent the passage of dust, with the strands resting against the reflector and the ceiling in substantially right angular form, and hook and eye means for securing the terminals of the anchoring member together.

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