

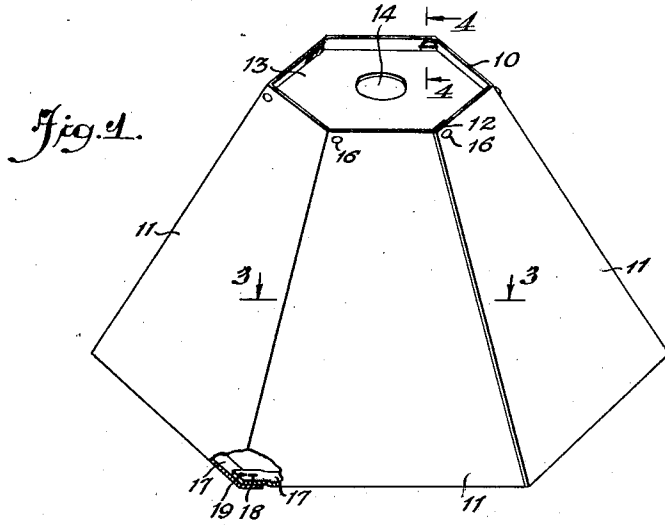
Nov. 18, 1924.

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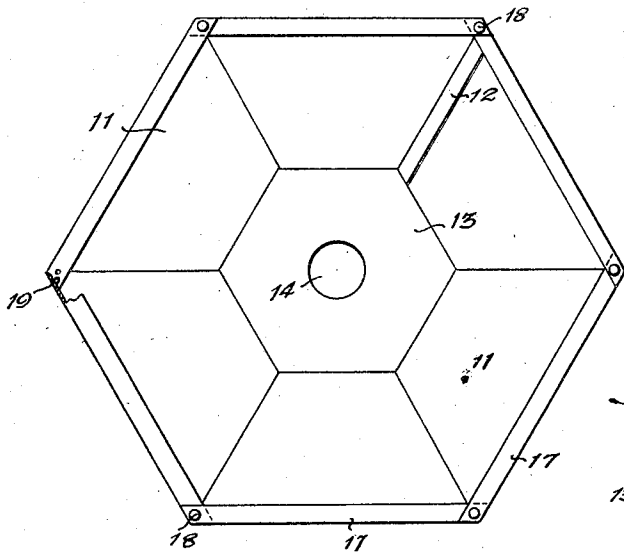
D. MACOMBER

LAMP SHADE

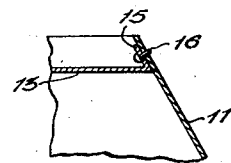
Filed March 21, 1923



*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 4.*

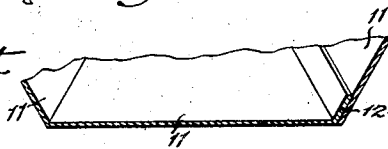


WITNESSES

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*Fig. 3.*



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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LAMP SHADE.

Application filed March 21, 1923. Serial No. 626,611.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, DOROTHEA MACOMBER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Lamp Shade, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention has relation to lamp shades of that type which are constructed from parchment paper or other semi-flexible material.

Heretofore it has been necessary to employ in connection with lamp shades of this type, wire or other stiffening frames in order to give sufficient rigidity to the shade to prevent the lateral collapsing or distortion thereof.

The present invention aims for its principal object to provide a lamp shade of this type in which means is provided which eliminates the necessity of using a separate frame structure, which means consists in so folding or bending the ends of the shade to produce a sufficient rigidity to maintain the same in a predetermined shape.

As a further object the invention contemplates a lamp shade structure of the character set forth which is extremely simple and inexpensive to manufacture, whereby the same may be produced at a minimum cost.

With the above recited and other objects in view, the invention resides in the novel construction set forth in the following specification, particularly pointed out in the appended claims and illustrated in the accompanying drawing, it being understood that the right is reserved to embodiments other than those actually illustrated herein to the full extent indicated by the general meaning of the terms in which the claims are expressed.

In the drawing—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a lamp shade constructed in accordance with the invention, parts being broken away to disclose the underlying structure.

Fig. 2 is a bottom plan view thereof with a portion broken away.

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary horizontal sectional view taken approximately on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary vertical sectional view taken approximately on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1.

Referring to the drawing by characters of reference the lamp shade consists of a strip of material 10 which is bent to provide a plurality of side walls 11, the ends of which strip are overlapped as at 12. The strip 12 when in bent form is necessarily of polygonal formation and preferably includes an upper end wall 13 which conforms in shape to and fits within the upper end of the shade body, the same being formed with a central opening 14 for attaching the same to the lamp or fixture. In order to secure the top wall 13 in place the same is preferably formed with lugs 15 which are bent at an angle to the top wall and lie in flat parallel contact to the inner surface of the lamp body. Suitable fastening elements 16 are passed through the lugs and the lamp body. Preferably one of the fastening means 16 extends through the upper overlapped ends of the strip 10 forming the shade body to retain said ends in overlapped relation. The construction of the lower free end of the shade body which serves to rigidly maintain the same in shape against lateral collapsing or distortion consisting in bending from the lower end of each side wall a laterally or inwardly directed flange 17 which extends beyond the side edges of the side walls 11 so that the adjacent ends of adjacent flanges are overlapped and through which overlapped flanged ends a fastening element 18 is extended. The inner overlapped end of each flange is cut at an angle as at 19 which corresponds to the angle of the side wall 11 whereby said angular end 19 of each flange will abut and engage with the inner side of the adjacent side wall to lend to the lower end of the shade body a sufficient inherent rigidity to preclude lateral collapsing or distortion of the shade. It is, of course, to be understood that one or both ends of the shade may be provided with flanges 17 and that the shade may be of truncated pyramidal formation or provided with parallel side walls so long as the body is of polygonal formation.

I claim:

1. In a polygonal lamp shade, means forming a part of the shade for bracing the end of said shade to prevent lateral distortion thereof, said means consisting of inwardly bent flanges at the end edges of the side walls of the shade body, one end of each flange abutting with the inner side of the

next adjacent side wall and overlapping the end of the next adjacent flange, and means extending through the overlapped ends of said flanges for securing said flanges in their inwardly bent position.

2. In a polygonal lamp shade, means forming a part of the shade for bracing the end of said shade to prevent lateral distortion thereof, said means consisting of inwardly directed flanges at the end edges of the side walls, one end of each flange having a bevel complementary to the inner face of the next adjacent side wall whereby to contact and abut therewith, said end overlapping the next adjacent flange, and means extending through said overlapped flange

ends for securing the flanges in their inwardly directed position.

3. As a new article of manufacture, a polygonal lamp shade structure formed of a sheet of material, each side of said shade having a flange at the lower end directed laterally inward beyond the side edges of the side to which the flange is attached so that the adjacent ends of adjacent flanges overlap, the flanges of one side having edge contact with the adjacent sides and in planes parallel with the plane of adjacent sides, together with means fastening the overlapping flange end.

DOROTHEA MACOMBER.