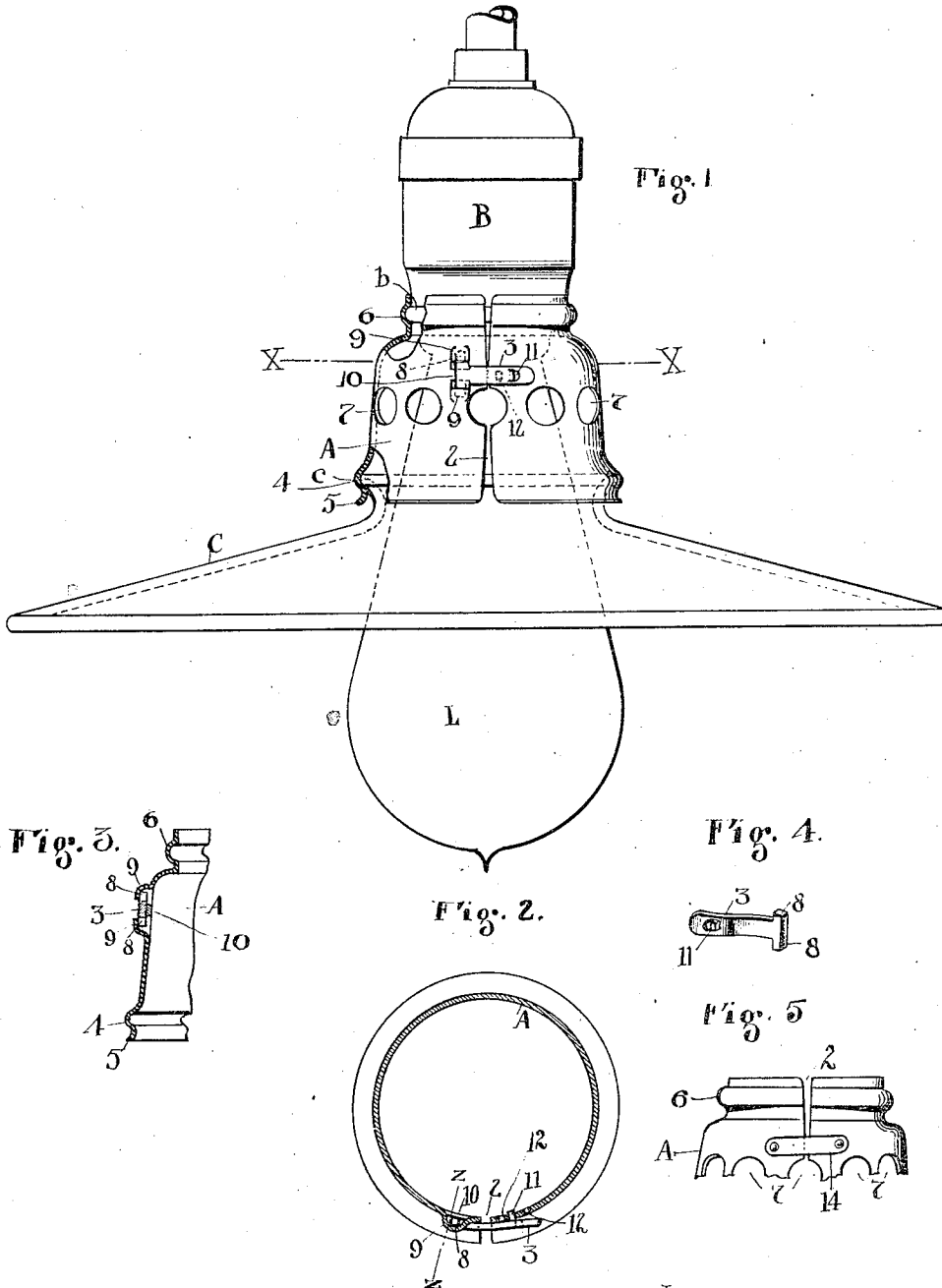


W. C. TREGONING.
SHADE HOLDER FOR ELECTRIC LAMPS.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 8, 1909.

991,763.

Patented May 9, 1911.



ATTEST
E. M. Fisher
F. C. Tregoning

INVENTOR
William C. Tregoning
BY Fisher & Most ATTS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM C. TREGONING, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE TREGONING ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, A CORPORATION.

SHADE-HOLDER FOR ELECTRIC LAMPS.

991,763.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 9, 1911.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM C. TREGONING, citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shade-Holders for Electric Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in shade holders for electric lamps, and the improvement consists in a tubular shade holder constructed of one piece but split at one side to permit the same to be attached and detached in use and which is otherwise constructed to give a spring-clamping effect to firmly secure the holder upon the socket and at the same time fasten the shade within the holder, and which embodies in part the same principle of action and effect obtained by me in the shade holder described and claimed in my concurrent application bearing Serial Number 488,582, and all substantially as hereinafter described and more particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved holder shown in clamped position upon a lamp socket and shade, and showing portions broken away and in section at its clamping edges. Fig. 2 is a cross section on line *x-x*, Fig. 1, of the holder alone, and Fig. 3 is a sectional view on line *z-z*, Fig. 2 showing the struck up keepers in the body and the fastening tongue seated therein. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the fastening tongue alone. Fig. 5 is a view of the modification of the holder.

As shown, my improved shade holder —A— consists of a tubular body made in one piece of spring brass or other flexible material, and which body is split at —2— from end to end with the definite purpose in view of obtaining a clamping action at both ends by expanding one end over the shade —C— and contracting the other end upon the socket B, see Fig. 1. However, to obtain this result, it is essential that the split portions of the body be joined or fastened together at some point between its ends and preferably by a free connection of some kind, such as a link or tongue —3—, which will allow a rocking or twisting movement between the meeting portions of the body at either side of the split or line of division. The location of connecting tongue

—3—, which is also in a sense a hasp or catch, is preferably at a point above the horizontal center of the body, or, in other words, at a point relatively nearer to the top than to the bottom of body A. This will provide a greater leverage for the lower portion of the body as to its upper part and permit greater expansive effects or spreading action below than above and assure a stiff and firm clamping result at its top as well as at its bottom, all of which is of advantage in fastening holder —A— upon socket —B— and securing shade —C— within the holder. Thus the holder may be first snapped over annular bead *b* on the lower end of socket B by a telescopic action and then shade C may be forced into the lower end of holder A to seat its annular bead or flanged edge *c* within annular internal groove or channel —4— of the holder.

To facilitate the introduction of the shade into the holder, the bottom edge —5— of the latter is outwardly bent or curved as seen in Fig. 1 and the upper end of the holder is provided with an internal annular groove or channel —6— adapted to seat bead *b* of socket B to more securely fasten the holder in place thereon. It will also be noted that the holder is flaring or bell shaped with a relatively smaller diameter at its top than at its bottom, and that body A has a series of openings 7 annularly about the same which permit a free circulation of air and escape of heat from the interior of the shade and holder and about lamp L therein. Openings —7— also reduce the stock centrally between the ends of the holder, thereby giving a greater measure of spring or yield at its ends than would otherwise result because it must be remembered that body A is tubular and will not bend or flex as readily as flat stock.

Now, up to this point of the description it has been assumed that the link or tongue —3— holds the split meeting portions of body A in locked relation permanently as shown in Fig. 5, and which is perfectly feasible and practical, but I prefer to extend the invention so as to include a detachable connection between the parts so that the holder may have a wider range of application and permit a further mode of attachment and detachment of the same upon socket B. Thus, tongue —3— is made of slightly heavier stock than body —A— and

has lateral extensions —8— adapted to rest and rotate within struck up keepers —9— in body —A—. Extensions —8— are preferably flat and not round so that if snugly confined within keepers —9— and against yielding cross wall —10— of body —A— rotation or turning of tongue —3— is resisted by a slight frictional contact between the parts which will suffice to hold the tongue either closed or open. The free end of tongue —3— has an intumed portion or catch —11— which is adapted to enter an indentation or opening —12— in the body to lock the meeting portions of the holder together, and a series of these openings may be used as shown to adapt the holder to different sizes of sockets and shades, or only a single opening may be used if desired.

In Fig. 5, the equivalent of tongue connection —3— is shown by a link —14— which is pivotally and permanently connected at its ends to the meeting portions of the holder.

What I claim is:

1. A shade holder for electric lamps consisting of a tubular body split from edge to edge longitudinally and a clasp connection across said split uniting the sides thereof for a rocking movement to obtain a clamping action at both end edges when either end is expanded, said body having annular beaded channels within its respective end edges.

2. A shade holder for electric lamps consisting of a split tube of spring metal con-

structed near its respective upper and lower edge to make clamping engagements and a link engaged at its ends with said body across the split therein, said link having a free engagement at each end and fixed to prevent spreading of the body thereat whereby when the link is in position one end of said holder is free to be contracted and the other to be expanded, substantially as set forth.

3. A shade holder for electric lamps comprising a split tube of spring material having end portions constructed to make clamping engagements therewith and a hinged connecting member across said split and separably secured to said body at its ends and adapted to provide a fixed pivotal union in respect to which the respective top and bottom edges of the body have pivotal play.

4. A shade holder for electric lamps comprising a spring metal tube split from end to end and having annular channels in its ends adapted to engage a lamp socket and shade, respectively, and said tube having struck-up keepers on opposite sides of its split and a fastening member having hinged connection with said keepers.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM C. TREGONING.

Witnesses:

E. M. FISHER,

F. C. MUSSUN.