July 23, 1929. J. C. ZULEGER 1,721,540

LAMP SHADE

Filed March 15, 1928 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

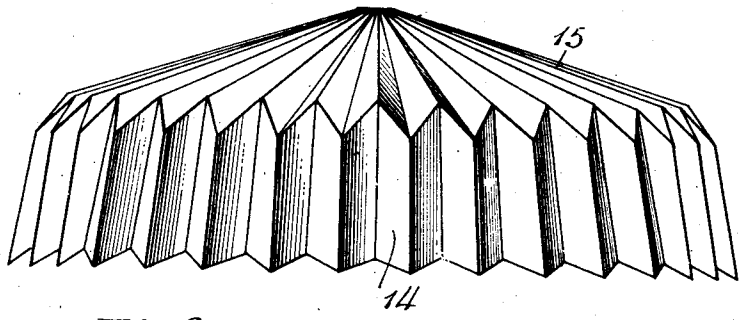



Fig. 2.

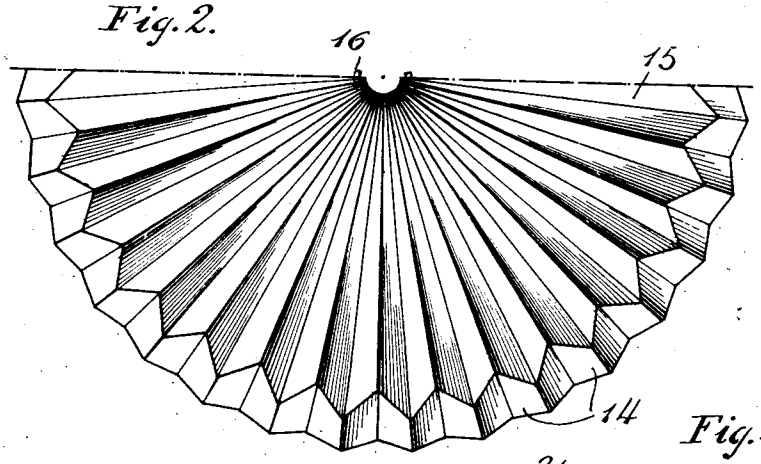



Fig. 4.

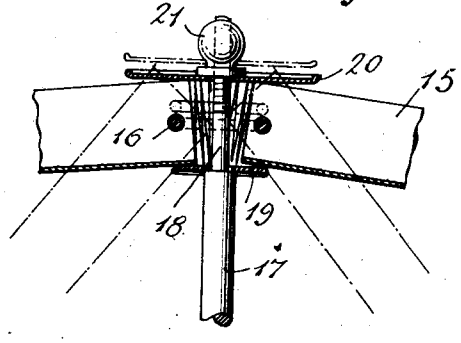
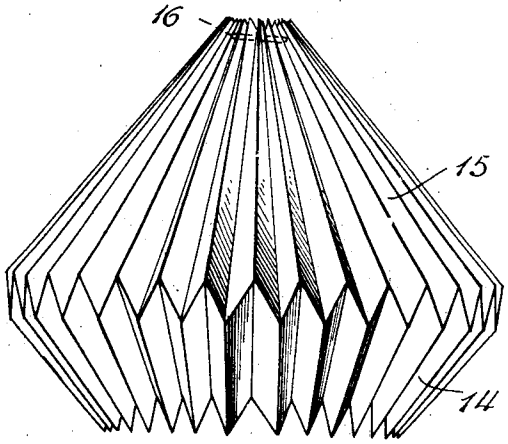



Fig. 3.




INVENTOR
JOHN C. ZULEGER
BY Fritz Zieglerjr
ATTORNEY

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Fig. 5.

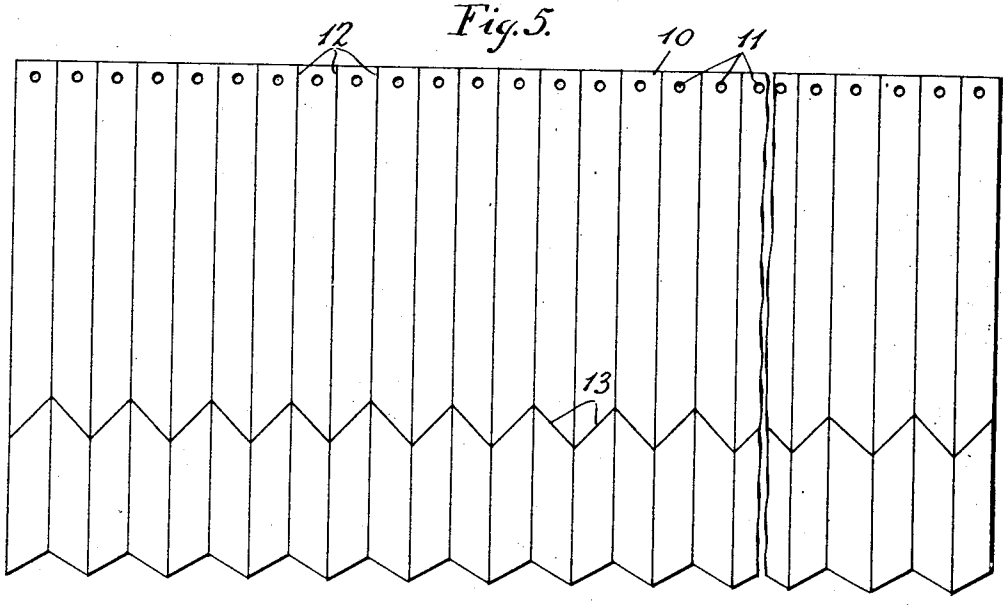



Fig. 6.

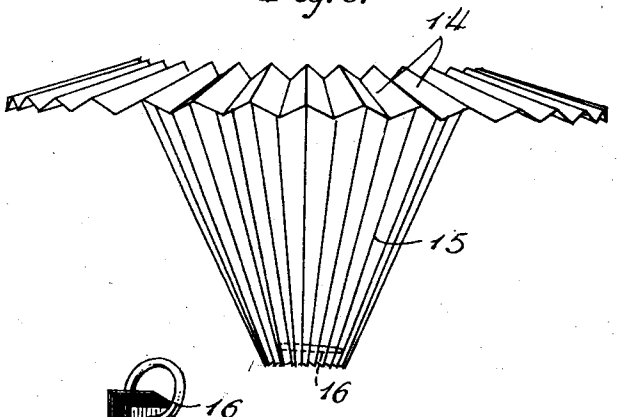
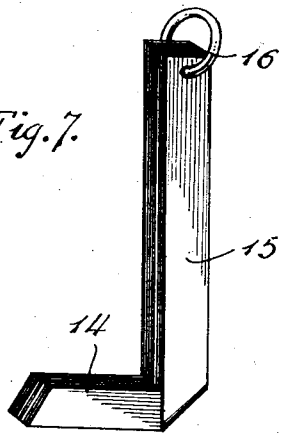



Fig. 7.




INVENTOR
JOHN C. ZULEGER

BY Fritz Ziegler

ATTORNEY

Patented July 23, 1929. 1,721,540

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN C. ZULEGER, OF GREAT KILLS, NEW YORK.

## LAMP SHADE.

Application filed March 15, 1928. Serial No. 261,770.

This invention relates to improvements in lamp shades and has for one of its objects to provide a shade of simple, practical and economical construction, the body of which is so formed as to obviate the necessity of employing a frame to support the same.

Another object is to provide a shade of flexible material which may be folded into compact form and supported in various adjustable positions to permit of variations in the contour thereof.

A further object resides in forming the shade of a single length of relatively stiff but flexible material plaited transversely to lend further rigidity thereto and having, as its sole means of support, an opening in the center thereof to receive the standard of a lamp stand with the material adjacent said opening being held between opposed supporting elements on said standard.

A still further object is to provide the sheet from which the shade is made with transverse folding lines alternately creased in opposite directions to form plaits and and to further provide the sheet with a longitudinal, staggered folding line which defines a portion of the shade as a depending flange or fringe when the shade is in operative position.

The above and other objects will appear more clearly from the following detailed description when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings which illustrate a preferred embodiment of the inventive idea.

In the drawings.

Fig. 1 is an elevation of the shade in one of its adjusted positions and constructed in accordance with the invention.

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary top plan view thereof.

Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 1 with the shade in another adjusted position.

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary vertical section illustrating in full lines, the manner in which the shade is supported in the position of Fig. 1, and, in dotted lines, its position as shown in Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary plan view of the sheet from which the shade is formed.

Fig. 6 is an elevation of the shade in inverted position as it would be used for a ceiling light.

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the shade in folded position.

In making the shade of the present invention, a single length of suitable material 10 (Fig. 5) having the required degree of flexibility and stiffness is cut from stock. Said material may be manila paper, parchment or other kind having the necessary strength.

Along one edge of the length 10 there is formed a series of openings 11 equi-distant apart while the other edge may be scalloped if desired. Between each pair of adjacent openings 11 the paper is scored transversely to provide a folding line 12 and each of these lines is creased in opposite directions on different sides of a longitudinal folding line 13 formed near the scalloped edge of the paper. The line 13 is staggered and the material folded thereon so that when the paper is creased on the various transverse lines 12, alternately in opposite directions and with the portion of each line 12 between said line 13 and the said scalloped edge creased in an opposite direction from the remainder of said line 12, there will be formed a number of transverse plaits. The line 13, when creased, will provide the shade with a flange or fringe 14 which is angularly disposed relative to the main portion 15. When thus folded and creased the plaits may be collapsed one against the other to the position shown in Fig. 7.

A retaining split ring 16 is engaged through the openings 11 and forms a center about which the plaits may be swung to spread the shade to an adjusted position such as shown in Fig. 1. In such position, the shade may be mounted upon a lamp stand and, when suspended in the manner to be presently described, does not require any additional means of support such as wire frames which are generally employed with shades of this type.

In Fig. 4, there is shown the standard 17 of a lamp stand having a threaded extension 18 at its upper end and a stationary disc or supporting plate 19 at the inner end of said extension. When mounting the shade in position, the upper end of the standard is inserted through the ring 16 until the lower edges of the plaits of the shade rest upon the disc 19. A second disc 20 is then placed on the extension 18 and rested upon the upper edges of said plates. By exerting more or less pressure upon said disc 20 the angle of deviation of the plaits relatively to the standard may be adjusted as desired, as indicated by the full and dotted lines in Fig. 4. In this manner the contour and diameter of the shade may be varied at will, the illustration in Fig. 3 indicating the appearance of the shade

when the plaits are made to assume the dotted line position of Fig. 4. After obtaining the desired shape, a nut 21 in the form of a knob is threaded upon the extension 18 and into engagement with the disc 20 to hold the latter in adjusted position. Thus the shade, without any additional support, will be held in the desired position and be prevented from collapsing only by engagement of the discs 19 and 20 with opposed edges of the plaits surrounding the opening formed by the ring 16. After the shade has been properly adjusted, the free end plaits thereof may be secured together in any suitable manner.

Should it be desired to employ the shade for a ceiling light, it may be made to assume the inverted position shown in Fig. 6. This can be done before securing the end plaits together by simply swinging the plaits upwardly from the position shown in Fig. 1, for instance, and about the ring 16 as a pivot whereupon what was formerly the inside surface of the shade will then form the exterior surface thereof.

What is claimed is:

In combination, a lamp shade of flexible material having an opening therein and transverse folding lines forming plaits having upper and lower edges, a standard having a threaded extension projecting through said opening, a disc at the inner end of said extension and forming a support for the lower edges of said plaits adjacent said opening, a second disc slidably adjustable on said extension and engaging the upper edges of said plaits to maintain the shade in different positions of adjustment in which the diameter of said shade is varied, and means threaded on said extension and engageable with said second disc for adjusting the same along the extension and retaining it in adjusted positions.

JOHN C. ZULEGER.