

March 22, 1938.

L. DAVIDSON

2,111,844

LAMP SHADE COVER AND THE LIKE

Filed April 29, 1935

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

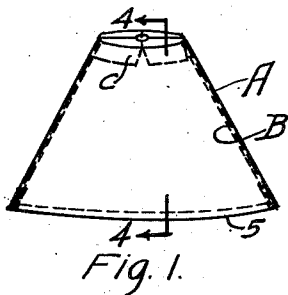


Fig. 1.

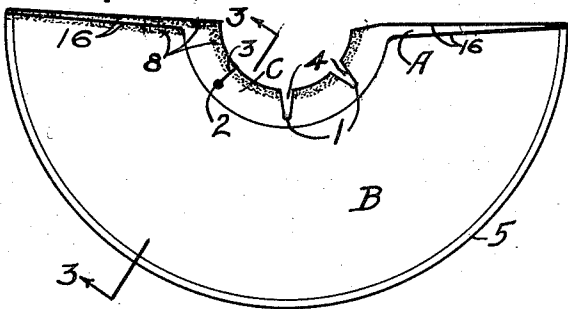


Fig. 2

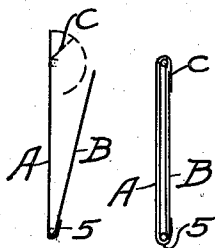


Fig. 3 Fig. 4

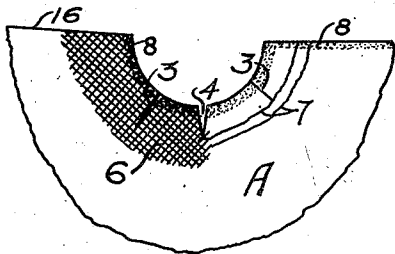


Fig. 5.

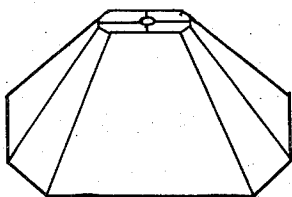


Fig. 6.

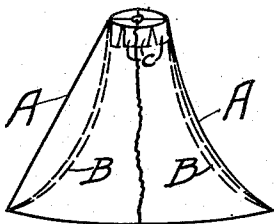


Fig. 7.

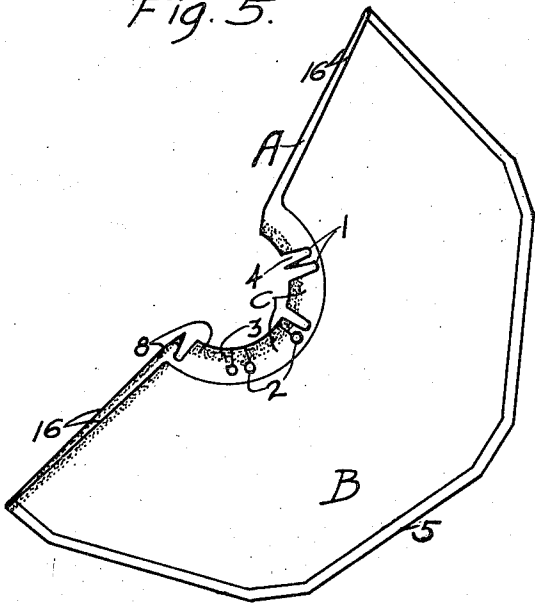


Fig. 8.

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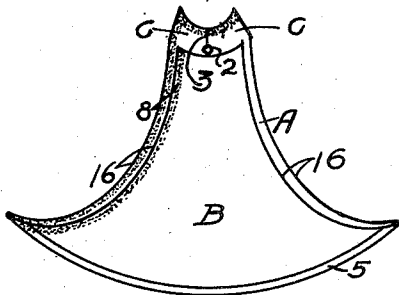


Fig. 9

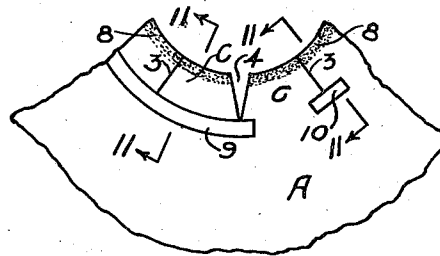


Fig. 10.

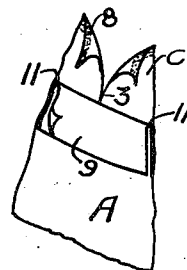


Fig. 11.

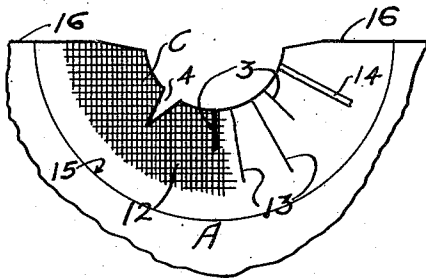


Fig. 12.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,111,844

LAMP SHADE COVER AND THE LIKE

Louis Davidson, Hewlett, N. Y.

Application April 29, 1935, Serial No. 18,870

10 Claims. (Cl. 150—52)

The object of my invention is the manufacture and production of lamp shade cover protectors so that when applied they protect the interior and exterior surfaces of the lamp shade cover from dust, flies, etc.

Preferably these protectors should be made of pliable transparent materials, but other pliable materials can be used.

These shade protectors are made by developing the lamp shade surface into a plane figure of one or more sections, and consists of an outer surface A, and an inner surface B, forming an envelope or baglike construction, the edge shapes determined by the form and size of the lamp shade to be protected. The covers A and B can be applied to the shade frame separately to form the lamp shade cover or lamp shade cover protector, first one being applied and then the other is fastened to the first. The covers A and B can also be fastened together at the top through the medium of a separate or loose device such as a gummed tape, etc., and without the need for integral flaps.

The fastening and reinforcement details depend on the materials used in making the shade. A silk or other strong material might have for fastening zippers, buttons, stitching, etc. and in some places on the shade cover the fastening devices can successfully be omitted.

If the shade protector is made of Cellophane, paper, or other like material, the edges can be fastened together by an adhesive, gummed tape, stitching, etc., and in places the adhesive may be omitted, the ends holding snugly together by the curvature of the cover when on the shade. When using Cellophane, paper, etc., reinforcement as shown on the drawings can be used to advantage at the weak points, especially at the termination of knife cuts or slits.

It is not always necessary to cement or stitch the curvilinear edge, as it is also practical to bend a single sheet to produce members A and B and form the envelope-like structure with the curvilinear edge of this invention. The reinforcement can be a loosely woven cloth or metallic fabric as shown in Fig. 5 and Fig. 12, cord or wire as shown in Fig. 5, or the knife cuts 3 terminations can be strengthened against incipient tearing by terminating the cuts into a round hole 2. Also, by terminating slits 4 into an easy curve the material is more capable of resisting tearing at its slit termination.

Fig. 1 is a detailed view in perspective of a truncated conical shaped lamp shade with my cover; Fig. 2 is a view of my lamp shade cover before

it is put on the shade of Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a vertical section of part of the lamp shade cover on the line 3—3, Fig. 2; Fig. 4, a vertical section of part of the lamp shade with cover in position on line 4—4, Fig. 1; Fig. 5 is a view of part of the lamp shade cover showing only surface A of the cover with various details of how to reinforce cuts 3 and slits 4 in the shade cover; Fig. 6 is a view in perspective of an octagonal shaped shade; Fig. 7 is a view in perspective of a bell shaped shade, the left hand side showing the exterior of my shade cover in a straight line from top to bottom of shade, and the right hand side showing the exterior of another of my shade covers following and hugging the concave surface of the lamp; Fig. 8 is a view of my lamp shade protector before put on the shade shown as Fig. 6; Fig. 9 is a segment of my lamp shade cover before it is put on the shade shown in Fig. 7 at the right hand side; Fig. 10 is a view of part of my lamp shade cover showing another method for reinforcing of cuts and slits; Fig. 11 is a section on line 11—11, Fig. 10; Fig. 12 is a view of part of the lamp shade cover showing surface A only and details for metallic reinforcement, and metallic or fibre devices for bending and hooking in place the flaps of the upper part of the shade cover.

Similar numerals refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The shade cover protector consists of an outer cover A and an inner cover B together forming an envelope, with a lower perimeter 5 shaped to conform to the lower perimeter form of the lamp shade, so that when edges 16 are fastened together an enclosed figure with open top and bottom is formed. The upper part of cover A or the upper part of cover B can be made with flaps C. Edges 16 are shaped to conform to the lamp shade curvature and form. Each cover member is formed as a part of an annulus.

These lamp shade protectors can be made flexible in size to fit more than one size shade by making them a little larger in size and pulling the covers in at the connecting ends and flaps.

The shade is placed into the lamp shade cover protector and flaps C, prolongation of covers A or B are bent over as shown in Figs. 1, 3 and 4. The covers A and B or either, can be made of smaller sections or segments, so that there will be more than one transverse end 16 on A and B or on either.

Where lamp shade has a sharp concave or convex surface as shown in Fig. 7, it may be preferable to make the shade protector in two or more

similar units to be fastened together on the shade. Fig. 9 shows such a shade protector which may consist of two or more such units to make a complete shade protector.

5 Cuts 3 terminate in an open round hole 2. Slits 4 terminate in a rounded end 1. Loosely woven fabric 6 reinforces the ends of cuts 3 and slits 4. Cord or wire 7 is another means for reinforcing cuts 3 and slits 4. 8 is an adhesive. 9 and 10 are bent over reinforcing strips with the bent over edge 11 at or near cuts 3 or slits 4 to reinforce against tearing. 12 is a wire or cotton fabric serving the double purpose of reinforcing cuts 3 and slits 4 and also used for bending flaps C and holding same in place. 13 is a wire to hold flaps C in position when bent over. 14 is a flat metallic strip for holding flaps in position when bent over. 15 is the edge of a material secured to A or B and holding 6, 12, 13 or 14 in place between material 15 and A or B. 16 is the sealing, connecting, or just overlapping edge of the envelope or of a partial envelope.

It is evident that while an adhesive 8 is shown to close and seal the shade cover when in position on the shade, other means like zippers, snap buttons, stitching or gummed stickers can be employed, depending on the kind of material used in making the shade cover. Edge 5 may be left open and fastened after covers A and B are in place on the shade.

The term envelope here is used in a liberal sense to include Fig. 9 as well as the more enclosed envelopes Fig. 2 and Fig. 8; and while the device has been set forth as a shade protector, obviously the appliance may be applied to the shade frame directly, and thus serve as the cover proper.

While I have shown and described several embodiments of my invention and the manner in which the same can be carried out, I do not wish to be limited to the details disclosed, since it will be apparent to a worker skilled in the art to vary the details without departing from the spirit of the invention, and in the specification and claims the words "curvilinear" and "circular" are used in the broad sense to also embrace a series of straight lines at an angle to each other, and are not limited to curved lines.

I claim:

50 1. A lamp shade protector of flexible material consisting of an inner and outer cover each shaped to correspond to the inner and outer surfaces of a shade to be covered, the lower perimeter of one of the covers bent over and glued to the other cover, and flaps on the top perimeter of one cover bent over and glued to the other cover, covering the inner and outer surfaces of the shade.

55 2. A lamp shade protector of flexible material consisting of an inner and outer cover each shaped to correspond to the inner and outer surfaces of a shade to be covered, the lower edge of one of the covers bent over and glued to the other cover, and flaps on the top edge of one cover adapted to be bent over and glued to the top of the other cover.

60 3. A lamp shade protector of flexible material consisting of an inner and outer cover each shaped to correspond to the inner and outer surfaces of a shade to be covered, the lower edge of one of the covers bent over and glued to the other cover, flaps on the top edge of one cover adapted to be bent over and glued to the top of the other cover, and means for connecting the cover ends together.

75 4. A lamp shade cover having inner and outer

cover members, each cover member being formed as a part of an annulus defined by an inner substantially circular edge and an outer substantially circular edge connected by substantially radial edges, means connecting the outer edges of said members together, and one of said members being wider than the other to form flap means to close said inner circular edges and form a substantially circular bag-like structure for enveloping and conforming to the inner and outer surfaces of a shade, wherein said substantial radial edges lie adjacent each other.

5 5. A lamp shade cover having inner and outer cover members, each cover member being formed as a part of an annulus defined by an inner substantially circular edge and an outer substantially circular edge connected by substantially radial edges, means connecting the outer edges of said members together, and one of said members being wider than the other to form flap means to close said inner circular edges and form a substantially circular bag-like structure for enveloping and conforming to the inner and outer surfaces of a shade, wherein said substantial radial edges lie adjacent each other, means to join the inner radial edges together, and means to join the outer radial edges together.

6. A lamp shade cover comprising a pair of curved cover members connected along one curvilinear edge and having an open upper curvilinear edge, and end portions intermediate said edges, and defining an envelope-like member, one of said cover members having a width greater than the other member to project therebeyond, said projecting portion having bendable stiffening means for retaining the projecting portion in overlapped relation when folded upon the narrow cover member, one cover member adapted to lie adjacent the outer surfaces and the other the inner surface of a shade.

7. A lamp shade cover having inner and outer cover members, each cover member being formed as part of an annulus, defined by an inner substantially circular edge and an outer substantially circular edge connected by substantially radial edges, means connecting the outer circular edges of said members together forming a substantially circular bag-like structure, and means to close said inner edges, for enveloping and conforming to the inner and outer surfaces of a shade wherein said substantial radial edges lie adjacent each other.

8. A lamp shade cover having inner and outer cover members, each cover member being formed as part of an annulus, defined by an inner substantially circular edge and an outer substantially circular edge connected by substantially radial edges, means connecting the outer edges of said members together forming a substantially circular bag-like structure, means to close said inner edges, and means at the substantial radial ends to make closure, for enveloping and conforming to the inner and outer surfaces of a shade.

9. A lamp shade cover having inner and outer cover members, said cover members made up of a series of sections connected side by side to form a partial annulus defined by an inner substantially circular edge and an outer substantially circular edge connected by substantial radial edges, means connecting the outer circular edges of said members together forming a substantially circular bag-like structure, and means to close said inner edges, for enveloping and conforming to the inner and outer surfaces of a shade.

10. A lamp shade cover having inner and outer

cover members, each cover member being formed as part of an annulus, defined by an inner substantially circular edge and an outer substantially circular edge connected by substantial radial edges, one of said members so formed being made of a plurality of segments, means connecting the

outer circular edges of said members together forming a substantially circular bag-like structure, and means to close said inner circular edges for enveloping and conforming to the inner and outer surfaces of a shade.

LOUIS DAVIDSON.