Oct. 22, 1929. H. JACOBSON 1,732,364

TINSEL REFLECTOR

Filed Feb. 4, 1925

Fig. 1

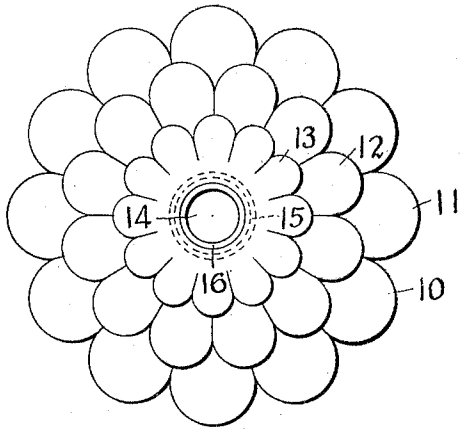
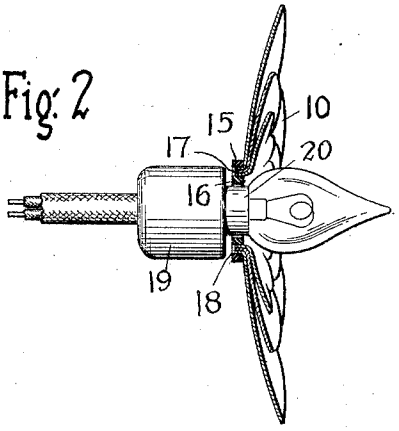


Fig. 2



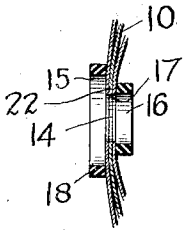


Fig. 3

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TINSEL REFLECTOR

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This invention relates to reflectors and particularly to the type adapted to be mounted on and behind electric lamps, such as are used on Christmas trees.

The reflector proper of the type referred to is usually made of extremely thin material such as thin metallic sheets, tinsel or metal foil, and it has always been difficult because of its extreme thinness to attach to said reflector the necessary insulating material required by the Board of Fire Underwriters for electrically insulating the reflector from the lamp base and from the socket therefor. The insulating material of the reflector serves not only to prevent short circuits between the lamp socket and the lamp base whereby fire hazards are eliminated, but said material serves the additional purpose of acting as a mounting by means of which the reflector may be firmly and accurately maintained in place.

My invention includes an insulating mounting which may be quickly, economically and efficiently secured to the reflector body, and which is fully adequate to maintain the reflector in position. The various objects of my invention will be clear from the description which follows and from the drawings, in which,

Fig. 1 is a front view of my improved reflector.

Fig. 2 is a central vertical section thereof as it appears mounted on a lamp and before the lamp has been fully adjusted into its final position, and

Fig. 3 is a partial similar section showing the position of the parts of my improved reflector immediately before said parts have been finally assembled.

It will be understood that throughout the drawings the thicknesses of the various parts have been greatly exaggerated for clearness.

The reflector body 10 preferably comprises a number of thin metallic sheets as 11, 12, and 13, known in the art as tinsel or a single sheet if desired, which may be stamped or otherwise formed into suitable shapes and designs in any manner such as is customary in the art. Apertures as 14 of substantially the same size are provided in all of the various sheets comprising the reflector body 10, said apertures being of predetermined diameter as will be more fully explained hereinafter. In what follows, the reflecting surface will be termed the front, and the other or opposite surface will be called the rear of the reflector. The larger or outer of the two tubes or discs 15 and 16, of insulating material, is arranged with one end or base thereof preferably in contact with the rear face of the body 10, coaxially with said aperture, while the smaller similar tube or disc 16 is similarly arranged in contact with the front face of said body while said body is flat. It will be seen that the outer or larger diameter of the smaller tubular member 16 is substantially the same, though it may be slightly less than, the inner or smaller diameter of the larger member 15, and that while said members are referred to as tubular, the lengths or altitudes thereof are small to prevent interference with the proper disposition of the lamp base 20 in its socket 19. When said members 15 and 16 and the reflector body 10 have been arranged as above described and as is illustrated in Fig. 3, the member 16 is telescoped into the member 15, carrying with it a part of the inner peripheral portion 22 of the body 10 whereby said portion 22 is bent into a position between said members. The diameter of said aperture 14 is such that when the members 15 and 16 are assembled into the position shown in Fig. 2 the inner peripheral edge 17 of the reflector adjacent to said aperture is spaced forwardly of the rear ends 18 of the assembled members 15 and 16 a sufficient amount so that no electrical contact can occur between any part of the reflector body and the lamp socket 19. It will be seen that the insulating member 16 serves to space the reflector body 10 radially and outwardly from the lamp base 20, thereby preventing contact between said reflector and said base. It will also be seen that contact between any part of the metallic portions of the reflector and the lamp socket 19 is prevented, and that the members 15 and 16 are firmly held together in their telescoped position with the reflector body therebetween under the pressure induced

between the members 15 and 16 when said members are forced into place.

I claim:

1. An insulating mounting for a reflector comprising a larger tubular insulating member, a smaller tubular insulating member forced coaxially into said larger member, the larger diameter of said smaller member being substantially equal to the smaller diameter of said larger member, and a portion bent from said reflector coaxially with said members and gripped between the adjacent surfaces of said members.

2. In a tinsel reflector, an apertured thin tinsel body portion, a larger aperture insulating member of comparatively little length, a smaller apertured insulating member of substantially the same length telepscoped into said larger member and a portion bent coaxially with said members substantially at right angles from the portion of the reflector adjacent to the aperture of said reflector gripped between the adjacent surfaces of said members.

3. A mounting for a tinsel reflector comprising a pair of tubular smooth surfaced insulating members telescoped together, each of said members being open at both ends thereof, and a cylindrical portion on said reflector outstanding at substantially right angles to the remainder of said reflector and frictionally held at the warped surfaces thereof between the warped surfaces of said telescoped members.

4. In a reflector of the character described, a hollow cylindrical insulating member open at both ends and of a thickness not greater than the altitude thereof, a flexible apertured reflector member and a second insulating member similar to said first mentioned member arranged coaxially with and inside of said first mentioned insulating hollow member, the inner peripheral edge of said reflector member interposed between the inner warped surface of said first member and the outer warped surface of said second member.

5. In a reflector of the character described, a flexible apertured reflector member adapted to be bent about the peripheral central portion thereof, an insulating tube engaging the rear bent face of said reflector member near the inner peripheral edge of said member and an open tube engaging the bent front face of said reflector member near the inner peripheral edge of said reflector member arranged inside of and coacting with said first mentioned tube for holding said peripheral edge between the warped cylindrical surfaces of said tubes, said tubes being telescoped together to occupy an axial space substantially equal to the length of one of said tubes.

6. A tinsel reflector comprising a plurality of thin, flat, superposed metallic sheets of different diameters, all having a central aperture therein, an outstanding portion about the periphery of said aperture arranged at substantially right angles to the remainder of the reflector, an outer tube of substantially the same altitude as the thickness thereof, and an inner tube of substantially the same altitude as the said outer tube arranged inside of said outer tube with the ends thereof lying substantially in the same plane as the corresponding ends of said outer tube, the bent portion of said reflector being interposed between said outer and inner tubes.

7. A tinsel reflector comprising a plurality of thin, substantially flat superposed metallic sheets having central registering apertures therein, and means whereby said reflector may be mounted on the base of a lamp comprising an inner tube of substantially the same height as the thickness thereof, a larger outer tube of the same height as the inner tube, said tubes having the corresponding ends thereof lying substantially in the same plane, and said tubes holding the annular central portion of the reflector therebetween.

HARRY JACOBSON.