

Oct. 27, 1925.

W. E. ANDREWS

1,558,449

SHADE

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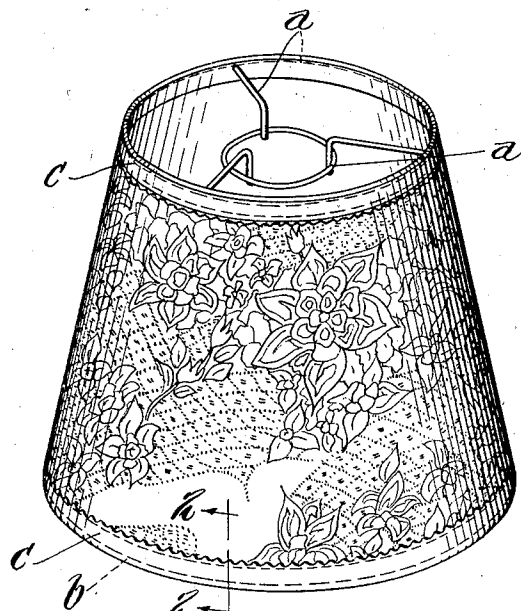


Fig. 1.

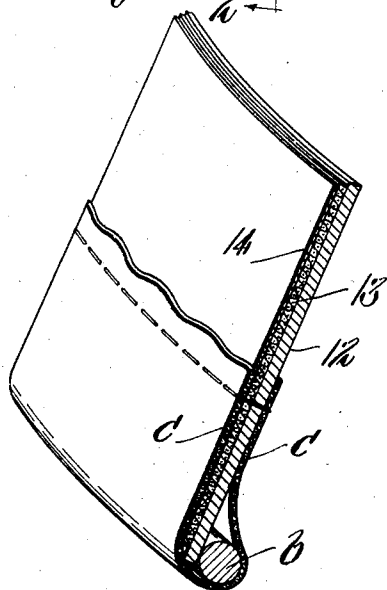


Fig. 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER E. ANDREWS, OF WHITMAN, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO THE ANDREWS SHADE COMPANY, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, A CORPORATION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

SHADE.

Application filed December 27, 1924. Serial No. 758,382.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER E. ANDREWS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Whitman, in the county of Plymouth and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Shades, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates particularly to frusto-conical shades, adapted to surround electric lamps, or other sources of light, although it may be embodied in a shade or screen of other form, such as substantially flat, located at one side only of the source of light.

The object of the invention is to provide a highly ornamental and desirable shade at a relatively small expense, by utilizing, as a component part of the shade, relatively inexpensive, absorbent sheet material, such as cretonne, or wall paper, provided, as usual with an ornamental design, and by so treating the sheet that the ornamental effect of the design is heightened, and the inexpensive nature of the sheet is not revealed.

Of the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification,—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a shade, the body of which is made in accordance with my invention.

Figure 2 is an enlarged fragmentary section on line 2—2 of Figure 1, portions of the body being shown in perspective.

The same reference characters indicate the same parts in all of the figures.

A shade body embodying the invention may be of frusto-conical form, as indicated by Figure 1, and provided with any suitable reinforcing and supporting means, such as the wire frame or spider *a* at the upper end of the body, and the wire ring *b* at the lower end.

Said body is a laminated sheet composed of an inner layer 12 of translucent sheet material, such as the parchment paper usually employed in lamp shades, a layer 13 of absorbent sheet material provided with an ornamental design, and adapted to be rendered practically as translucent as the inner layer by impregnation, and a transparent outer layer 14, composed of a hard-drying liquid or solution covering and impregnating the absorbent layer 13. The absorbent layer is preferably composed of the textile fabric known as cretonne, having a printed design

rendering portions of the layer practically opaque.

The outer layer 14 is preferably formed by applying a plurality of coats of shellac to the outer surface of the absorbent layer. The first coat impregnates the absorbent layer and is allowed to harden by drying. Each subsequently applied coat is also allowed to harden before the next is applied. A transparent layer 14, of any suitable thickness, may be thus formed, three or four coats being sufficient. The impregnation of the absorbent layer by the material of the outer layer, renders the absorbent layer practically as translucent as the inner layer 12, so that the ornamentation of the absorbent layer is surrounded by uniformly translucent portions of the laminated sheet. The effect of the ornamentation is thus heightened when light is transmitted through the sheet.

When the absorbent sheet is of textile fabric, the impregnation thereof, and the covering of its outer surface by the transparent layer, has the effect of rendering the texture of the absorbent sheet practically invisible, so that the external surface of the sheet has a smooth appearance, practically like that of parchment paper. I am therefore enabled to utilize cretonne to ornament a shade, and produce at a minimum expense an effect comparable to that which would be produced by applying the ornamentation directly to parchment paper, an operation necessarily more difficult and expensive than that of ornamenting textile fabric by printing.

I may employ ordinary figured wall paper as the material of the absorbent layer, the paper being impregnated by the material of the transparent outer layer, and thus rendered practically as translucent as the inner layer.

Figures 1 and 2 show the usual strips *c* of braid which secure the upper and lower ends of the laminated body to the wire members *a* and *b*.

It is obvious that any suitable hard-drying transparent liquid or solution, such as collodion, or cellulose acetate, may be used as the material of the outer layer 14.

I claim:

1. In a shade of the character described, the combination of an inner backing sheet

- of flexible, transparent material; a sheet of flexible, absorbent material having a normally opaque body or ground capable of being rendered translucent upon application of an impregnating liquid, cemented to said backing sheet, said absorbent sheet having a prepared and permanently opaque design thereon; and a transparent outer coating of an impregnating and hard-drying material laid over said absorbent and ornamental sheet to give a smooth surface and render the normally opaque body or ground only thereof translucent.
2. In a shade of the character described, the combination of an inner backing sheet of flexible, transparent material; a sheet of flexible, absorbent, textile fabric having a normally opaque body or ground capable of being rendered translucent upon application of an impregnating liquid, cemented to said backing sheet, said absorbent sheet having a prepared and permanently opaque design thereon; and a transparent outer coating of an impregnating and hard-drying material laid over said absorbent and ornamental sheet to fill and conceal the interstices of the fabric, give a smooth surface, and render the normally opaque body or ground only thereof translucent.
- In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature.
- WALTER E. ANDREWS.