C. L. SCHAFER & I. ARNOW.

SUPPORTER FOR ELECTRIC GLOBE SHADES.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 8, 1918.

1,296,433. Patented Mar. 4, 1919.

Fig. 1.

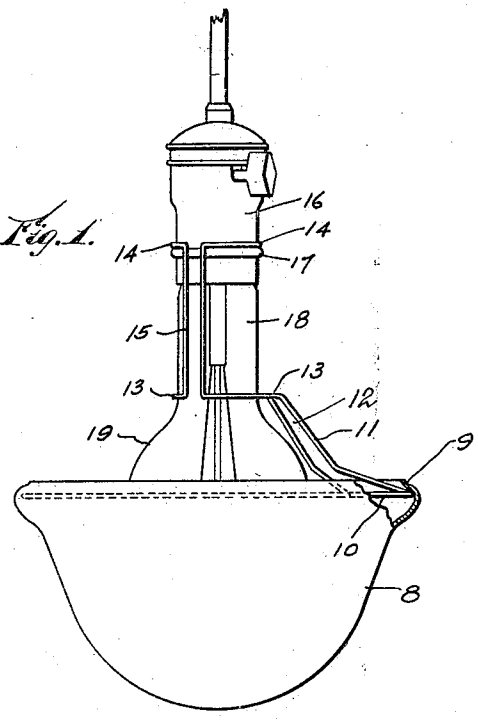


Fig. 2.

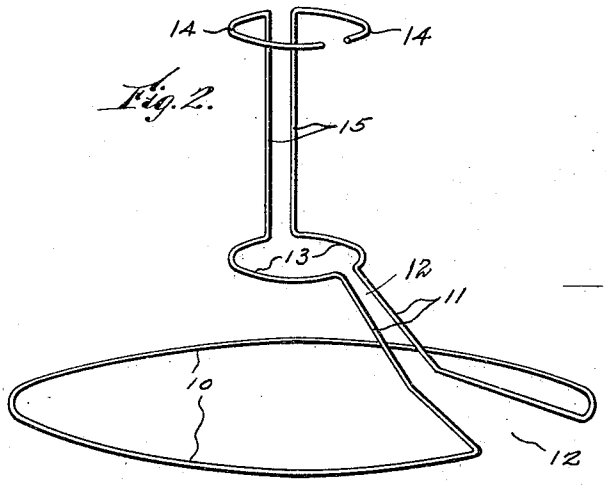
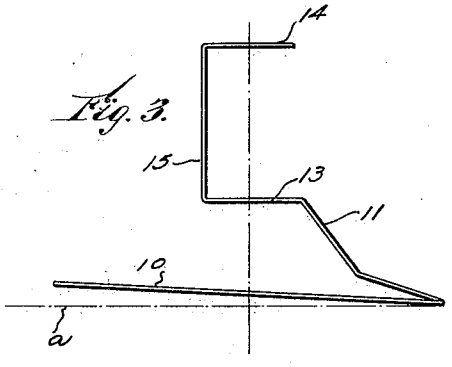


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

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SUPPORTER FOR ELECTRIC-GLOBE SHADES.

1,296,433. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 4, 1919.

Application filed August 8, 1918. Serial No. 248,975.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CELIA L. SCHAFER and IRWIN ARNOW, citizens, respectively, of Russia and of the United States, and both residents of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Supporter for Electric-Globe Shades, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Among the principal objects which the present invention has in view are: to insure the service position of a diffusing shade suspended below an electric globe; to avoid accident to the shade incident to the breaking of the globe; to maintain the service relation of the shape of the globe; and to simplify the construction of the supporter.

Drawings.

Figure 1 is a side view of an electric globe and shade therefor connected as in service by a supporter constructed and arranged in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view on an enlarged scale of said supporter;

Fig. 3 is a side view on a reduced scale of the supporter, showing in conjunction therewith broken vertical and horizontal lines perpendicularly disposed to emphasize the normal arrangement of the supporter.

Description.

As seen in the drawings, a diffusing shade 8 having an inwardly curled edge 9, is provided, the inwardly-curled edge 9 forming a channel to receive a resilient hoop 10. The hoop 10 is integrally connected with bent bracket arms 11, which normally gap to form the interspace 12. The bracket arms 11 are integrally formed with the hoop 10 and with the supporting cage formed by the half-circular collars 13, 14, and the reach bars 15 connecting said collars. The reach bars 15 separate the collars 13 and 14 sufficiently to allow the collar 14 to infold the socket 16 above the ridge 17 thereof when the collar 13 is engaged with the neck 18 of the electric globe 19.

As seen in Fig. 2 of the drawings, the supporter including the hoop 10, bracket arms 11, collars 13 and 14, and reach bars 15, is integral or formed from a single piece of spring wire. The spring wire is set or fixedly bent so that the hoop 10 normally opens to a larger diameter than the diameter of the channel formed by the curled edge 9, and the inner ends of the arms 11 are drawn close together so that the normal diameters of the collars 13 and 14 are less than the diameters of the sockets 16 and the neck 18. The result of this construction is that when the supporter is placed in service relation to the shade 8, the arms 11 are moved toward each other to reduce the interspace 12 and to contract the hoop until the same passes within the edge 9. This operation is performed before the shade is disposed in service relation to the globe 19. To so dispose the shade, the arms 11 are sufficiently spread so that the collars 13 and 14 are opened to permit the socket 16 and neck 18 to pass into the same between the reach bars 15. When the arms 11 are then released, they retract to force the collars 13 and 14 into service relation with the neck 18 and socket 16, respectively.

It will be observed that in service the globe 19 becomes heated and that the heat thereof is transmitted to the metal of the collar 13. If, as sometimes happens, the temper of the wire at this point is reduced, the weight of the shade would cause the supporter to sag on the globe, or as often occurs, to fall. When supporters are constructed as herein disclosed, both of these difficulties are avoided by reason of the fact that the collar 14 being removed from the heat-affected area, retains its grip on the socket 16 and ridge 17 thereof, which prevents the falling of the shade 8 or the sagging thereof.

As best shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings, the hoop 10 is set at a slight angle above a plane perpendicular to the axis of the collars 13 and 14, intersecting the outer ends of the bracket arms 11. The result of this construction is that the edge of the hoop 10 opposite the interspace 12, is lifted above the horizontal.

In service, the weight of the shade 8 depresses the said hoop to a level position or to coincide with the horizontal line *a* shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings. The tendency of the structure to sag is augmented by the heat radiated from the globe 19.

Claims.

1. A supporter as characterized embodying a one-piece structure comprising a plurality of bracing collars arranged in spaced relation and in parallel planes, reach bars vertically connecting said collars for form-

ing an elongated cage-like holding structure, a contractible hoop, and separated bracket arms connecting said hoop and said collars.

2. A supporter as characterized embodying a single piece of spring wire bent to form three circular shapes disposed in vertically spaced relation with connecting members for maintaining said spaced relation, said connecting members being separated and juxtaposed for permitting the expansion and contraction of said shapes.

3. A supporter as characterized embodying a single piece of wire bent to form a normally open-ended hoop inwardly and upwardly extended bracket arms connecting the ends of said hoop; two lower circular collar sections, the ends of said sections being spaced apart; two vertically arranged reach bars, said bars being disposed in spaced relation; and two upper circular collar sections, the ends of said sections being spaced apart, said sections forming holding members for engaging simultaneously in service the socket of an electric globe and the neck of said globe below said socket.

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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."