Oct. 5, 1926. 1,602,222

C. E. GODLEY

SHADE HOLDER

Filed Oct. 29, 1925 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1

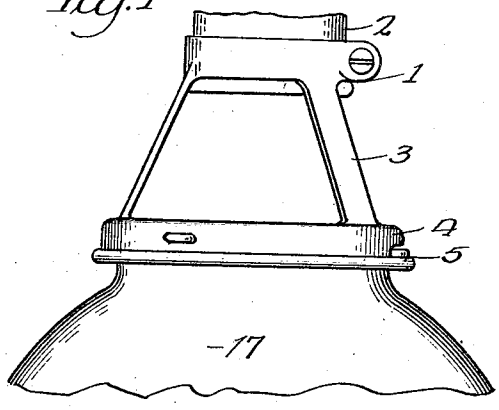


Fig. 2

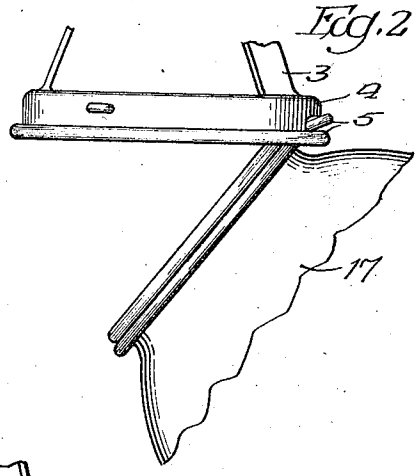


Fig. 3

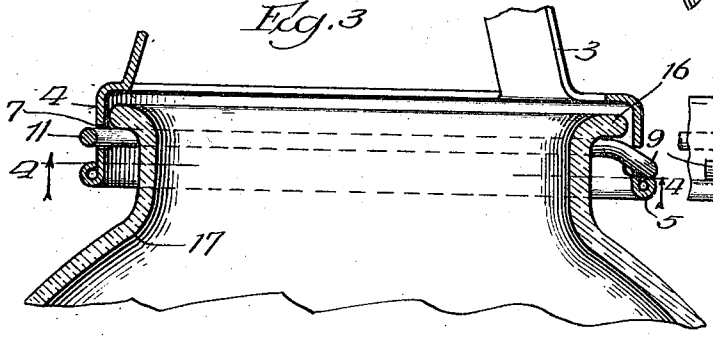


Fig. 7

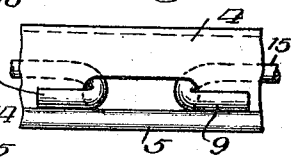


Fig. 5

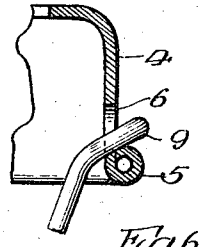


Fig. 4

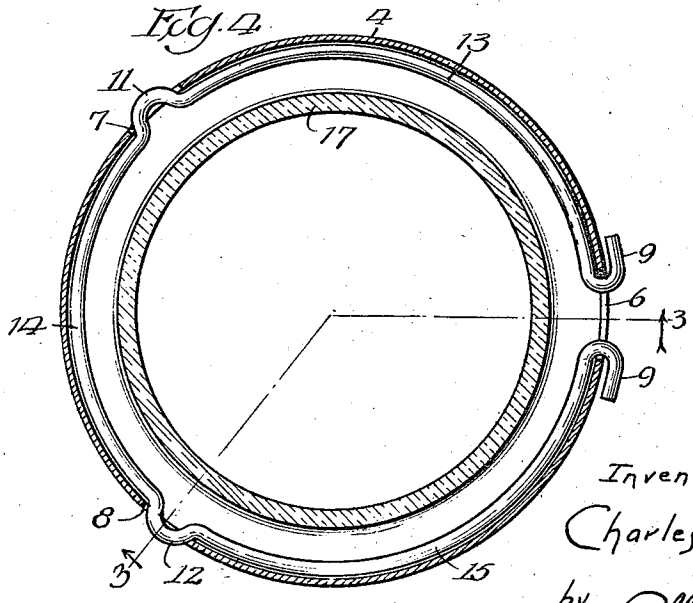
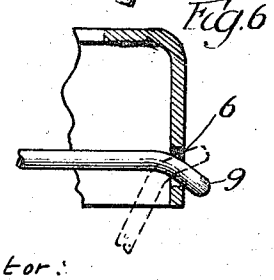


Fig. 6



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Fig. 8

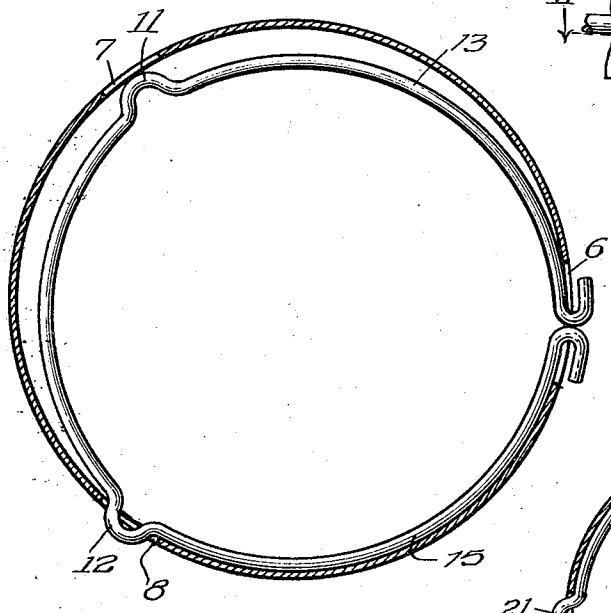


Fig. 10

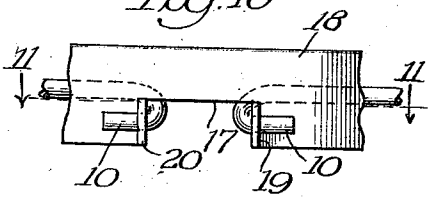


Fig. 11

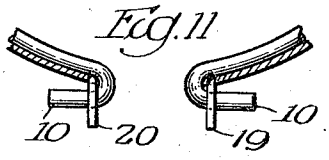


Fig. 12

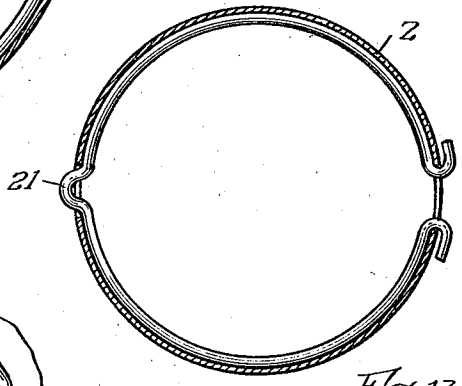


Fig. 9

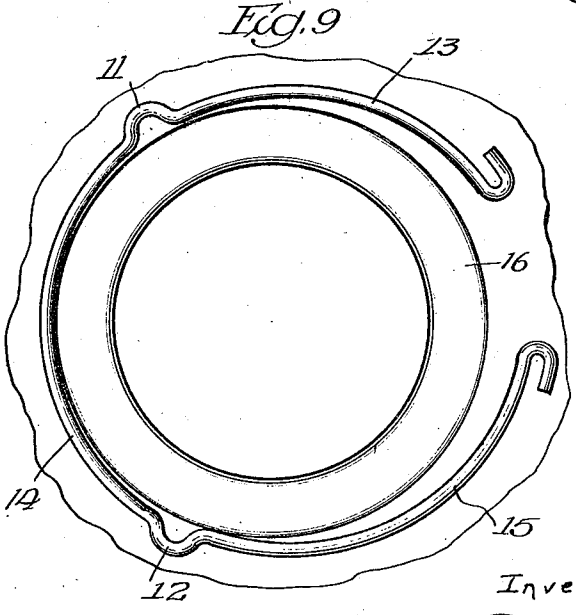
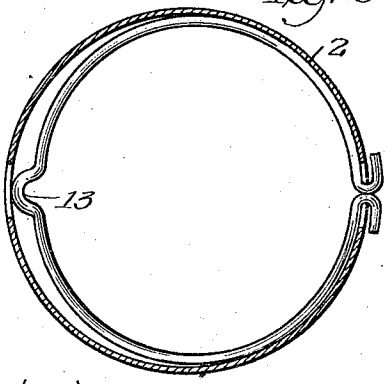


Fig. 13



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Patented Oct. 5, 1926. 1,602,222

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES E. GODLEY, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR TO EDMUNDS & JONES CORPORATION, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

SHADE HOLDER.

Application filed October 29, 1925. Serial No. 65,644.

My invention relates to shade holders and in its general objects aims to provide a simple, easily manipulated and inexpensive construction which will afford a hinging connection between a contractible shade-supporting ring and a holder member which will permit this ring to be released from its normal position for access to the interior of the shade without bodily releasing the ring from the holder member by which it is supported, and which will require no tools for manipulating it.

More particularly, my invention provides a shade holder in which the shade-supporting member can readily be formed of a single piece of wire and can readily be digitally released from its normal supporting position without disengaging this supporting member from the holder member. It also provides a construction in which the simple supporting ring of wire is hingingly connected to the holder member for permitting access to the mouth ends of the shade and the holder member without detaching the shade, and in which the hinging connection permits the shade to be swung through a considerable angle out of its normal position for this purpose. Furthermore, my invention provides an arrangement of this kind in which the supporting wire member can readily be detached from the holder member by a mere manual manipulation when desired and likewise can be attached to or detached from the shade without the use of tools. It also provides a shade holder construction which will require no screws for securing the shade to the holder member and which can readily be constructed in a pleasing appearance.

Still further and also more detailed objects will appear from the following specification and from the accompanying drawings, in which—

Fig. 1 is an elevation of a shade holder embodying my invention, showing the lower portion of a lamp socket to which it is attached and the upper portion of a translucent member, such as a shade or globe, as supported by it.

Fig. 2 is an elevation similar to the lower portion of Fig. 1, showing the shade-supporting wire ring and the shade carried by it as swung out of their normal positions to afford access to the mouths of the holder and of the shade.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged central and vertical section on line 3—3 of Fig. 4 through the lower portion of the shade holder of Fig. 1 and the upper portion of the supported shade or globe.

Fig. 4 is a transverse section taken through Fig. 3 along the line 4—4 and looking upwardly.

Fig. 5 is an enlargement of a right hand portion of Fig. 3 with the shade omitted, showing the disposition of the hinging portion of the shade-supporting wire ring when the shade is swung out of its normal position after the manner of Fig. 2.

Fig. 6 is a section similar to Fig. 5, showing two relative positions of the shade-supporting wire ring when this is arranged so as to be supported normally at its hinging connection by the lower wall of a perforation through which the hinging wire portions extend.

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary side elevation, taken from the right hand side of Fig. 3 to show the normal disposition of the free ends of the wire supporting ring.

Fig. 8 is a section similar to Fig. 4, showing the wire ring as contracted to release one of its bights from the holder member.

Fig. 9 is a plan view of the wire supporting ring, drawn on a smaller scale than Figs. 4 and 8 to show this ring as sprung open by its own resiliency when detached from the holder member, and also showing the mouth end of the shade or globe used with the holder.

Fig. 10 is a fragmentary side elevation showing another arrangement of the hinging connection between the holder member and the supporting member, namely one in which hook-ends on the wire supporting ring extend through outwardly directed wings formed upon the holder.

Fig. 11 is a horizontal section taken through Fig. 10 along the line 11—11.

Fig. 12 is a section similar to Fig. 4, but drawn on a reduced scale and showing an embodiment in which the supporting wire ring is provided with only a single outwardly directed bight intermediate its ends and with the globe omitted.

Fig. 13 is a section similar to Fig. 12, showing the supporting ring as contracted in diameter to release its medial bight from the holder member.

Referring first to the embodiment of Figs.

1 to 9 inclusive, this shows a shade holder including a supporting member which has an upper clamp portion 1 adapted to grip the shell 2 of a lamp socket and connected by legs 3 to a substantially cylindrical collar 4. This collar is shown as having its lower edge rolled outwardly to afford a beaded rim 5 for providing a more finished appearance to the shade holder and also to serve as a rocking support for the wire shade-retaining ring if desired.

The collar 4 is provided with three circumferentially spaced lateral perforations, all of which are desirably elongated circumferentially of the collar, namely the perforations 6, 7 and 8 of Figs. 4 and 8. Associated with this collar is a shade-holding or retaining ring which desirably is formed of a single piece of resilient wire having its free ends formed into hooks extending through the perforation 6 adjacent to the opposite ends of the latter, these hooks having the free ends 9 of the wire directed away from each other. The supporting wire also has two outwardly directed bights 11 and 12 formed in it and so spaced as to project normally into (or even through) the perforations 7 and 8 respectively after the manner shown in Fig. 4. When thus disposed, the main arcuate portions 13, 14 and 15 are normally held adjacent to the bore of the collar 4 by the resiliency of the wire and these arcuate portions underhang the usual outwardly directed neck or mouth flange 16 on the globe or other shade 17 with which the shade holder is to be used, the collar 4 being constructed of a bore slightly greater than the diameter of this mouth flange 16 on the corresponding standard size of shade.

In forming the wire into the ring, each hook is formed with its opening greater than the thickness of the collar portion 4. The length of the aperture 6 circumferentially of the collar is such as to provide a considerable normal spacing between the two hook formations, this length being desirably such that normally the distance between the bight of each hook and the aperture edge adjacent to the other hook is greater than the effective length of one of the free wire ends.

With the shade holder thus constructed, the resiliency of the wire ring normally holds it as in Fig. 4, with the bights 11 and 12 extending through the apertures 7 and 8 respectively and supported by the lower walls of these apertures. However, the spacing between the hooks at the end of the wire permits the ring to be contracted in diameter by pressing one of the bights inwardly to cause the hooks to approach each other after the manner of Fig. 4, thereby permitting the bight 11 to be released from the adjacent aperture 7 and allowing the ring to be rocked about the hook portions which respectively still extend through the apertures 6 and 8, so that the bight 11 will clear the lower edge of the supporting member. When the ring is then contracted again by pressing the companion bight 12 inwardly, this bight is snapped out of the aperture 8, thereby permitting the ring to swing downwardly about the hinging connection of its hooks with the supporting member, as shown in Figs. 2 and 5.

By contracting the ring again when thus swung downwardly which is easily done by manually pressing the portions 13 and 15 towards each other, the hooks can then successively be released from the ends of the aperture 6 normally engaged by the two hooks. This permits the ring to expand by its own resiliency (as shown in Fig. 9) to a diameter greater than that of the mouth-end flange 16 of the shade, so that the upper end of the shade can readily be slipped through the ring and the ring can have its hook ends snapped again through the aperture 6. An upward swinging of the shade, accompanied by a slight digital pressure tending to contract the ring, will then enable one after another of the bights 11 and 12 to be snapped into their normal positions.

To permit a considerable angular swinging movement of the wire ring about its said hinging connection, I desirably locate the hinging aperture 6 somewhat lower than the bight-receiving apertures 7 and 8, while disposing the latter in the same general plane with the two bights 11 and 12 and the main arcuate portions 13, 14 and 15 of the wire ring. Then I bend the wire ring downwardly adjacent to its hook ends as shown in Figs. 3 and 10, the aperture 6 being sufficiently tall to permit of this. Thus constructed, the said bending of the wire permits the main portions of the wire ring to slope downwardly at a greater angle from the horizontal than if the wire were all in the same plane when the wire ring is swung out of its normal position, thereby making it easier for the user to reach into a glass globe to clean the latter, or to attach a lamp to the socket in connection with which the holder is used.

Where the collar 4 is provided at its lower end with a rolled edge 5, the resulting annular bead 5 may serve as a support for the hook ends 9 and 10 of the wire when the ring is in its normal position of Fig. 3, while the ring may be supported by the bottom of the aperture 6 when swung downwardly, as shown in Fig. 5.

However, I do not wish to be limited to this use of a bead on the collar, nor to other details of the construction and arrangement heretofore described, since many changes might obviously be made without departing either from the spirit of my invention or from the appended claims. For example, the bead 5 on the collar of the holder mem-

ber may be omitted as shown in Fig. 6, leaving the hinging ends of the wire ring supported both in the normal and the tilted positions of this ring by the bottom of the aperture 6. In this case, as in the embodiment of Figs. 3 to 5 inclusive, the above recited width of the opening in each hook permits the swinging movement of the wire ring, and the free end portions 9 and 10 to engage the outer faces of the collar to cooperate with the inner edges of the lower wall of the aperture 6 in limiting the downward swinging of the ring.

Figs. 10 and 11 show another arrangement of the cooperating hinge-affording portions, namely one in which the hook-receiving aperture 17 extends to the lower edge of the collar 18, and in which the oppositely directed free end portions 10 of the wire extend through perforations respectively disposed in outwardly directed wings 19 and 20 formed on this collar at the ends of the said aperture.

To prevent the supported globe or other shade from rocking, I preferably provide the wire ring with a pair of spaced bights as shown in Fig. 4. However, a single bight 21 might be employed as in Fig. 12. In this case this single bight is desirably medial of the ring, and would be released by contracting the entire ring as shown in Fig. 13. With both the twin bight and the single bight ring constructions, the resiliency of the wire always tends to expand the ring and hence will hold the ring portions adjacent to the hooks against the bore of the collar 2, thereby preventing the hooks from being accidentally detached. Hence my shade-holder is safe as well as simple in operation, and by forming the bight-receiving apertures in exterior collar portions, the bights can readily be pressed inward digitally, so that no tools are required for manipulating the wire.

I claim as my invention:—

1. A holder for a shade having an outwardly flaring neck end, comprising a resilient split ring underhanging the said neck end and having an outwardly directed formation spaced from the ends of the ring, and a holder member hingedly connected to the ends of the ring and having a wall portion normally overhung by the said formation, the said formation being movable out of its overhanging relation to the said wall portion by a contraction of the ring, the hinging connection between the ends of the ring and the holder member being arranged for allowing a relative approaching of the ends of the ring to permit the contracting of the ring.

2. A holder for a shade having an outwardly flaring neck end, comprising a resilient split ring underhanging the said neck end and having an outwardly directed formation spaced from the ends of the ring, and a holder member hingedly connected to the ends of the ring and having a wall portion provided with an aperture into which the said formation normally is forced by the resiliency of the ring, the said formation being retractable from the aperture by a contraction of the ring, the ends of the split ring being normally spaced from each other by the resiliency of the ring and the holder member having portions engaged by the ring to limit the said spacing of its ends, the hinging connection between the ends of the ring and the holder member being arranged for allowing a relative approaching of the ends of the ring to permit the contracting of the ring.

3. A holder for a shade having an outwardly flaring neck end, comprising a resilient split ring underhanging the said neck end and having an outwardly directed formation spaced from the ends of the ring, and a holder member hingedly connected to the ends of the ring and having a portion normally overhung by the said formation and a pair of other and relatively spaced portions normally engaged respectively by the end portions of the ring, the resiliency of the ring serving to maintain the said formation in its said overhanging disposition and to retain the said end portions in engagement with the said relatively spaced portions of the holder member, the said engagement being arranged to permit a movement of the end portions of the ring toward each other so as to allow the ring to be contracted in diameter for withdrawing the said formation from its normal overhanging relation to the first named portion of the holder member.

4. A holder for a shade having an outwardly flaring neck end, comprising a resilient split ring underhanging the said neck end and having its ends bent outwardly of the ring to afford oppositely directed hooks, the ring also having an outwardly directed bight spaced from its ends; and a holder member having a pair of apertures one of which is normally entered by the said bight and the other of which has the said hooks extending through it and respectively in hooking relation to opposed walls of that aperture; the bight being adapted to be withdrawn from the first named aperture when the ring is contracted in diameter, and the said hooks being slidable along the holder member toward each other to permit of the contacting of the ring.

5. A holder as per claim 4, in which the first named aperture has its bottom disposed higher than that of the other aperture, and in which the ring is bent to dispose the said hooks lower than the said bight.

6. A holder for a shade having an outwardly flaring neck end, comprising a re-

silient split ring underhanging the said neck end and having its ends bent outwardly of the ring to afford oppositely directed hooks, the ring also having two outwardly directed bights spaced circumferentially of the ring from each other and from the said hooks; and a holder member having a pair of apertures into which the said bights normally extend and having a pair of spaced wall portions respectively in engagement with the said hooks; the resiliency of the ring serving to maintain the bights and hooks normally in their said disposition and the said bights being retractable from the apertures into which they normally extend when the ring is contracted in diameter, the hooks and the said wall portions being arranged to permit the hooks to be moved toward each other to allow for the contracting of the ring.

7. A holder as per claim 6, in which the bights of the hooks are disposed for engaging each other to limit the contracting of the ring so as to permit the said bights only to be withdrawn one at a time from the apertures into which they normally extend.

8. A holder for a shade having a flaring neck end, comprising a resilient ring underhanging the said neck end and having its end portions bent outwardly of the ring and the tips of its ends bent to extend away from each other, the ring also having an outwardly directed bight spaced from the ends of the ring; and a holder member including a tubular portion into which the ring is normaly expanded by its resiliency, the said tubular portion having a perforation into which the said bight normally extends and from which this bight can be withdrawn when the ring is contracted, the tubular portion also having an aperture through which the said bent end portions of the ring extend to dispose the said tips outwardly of the said tubular portion; the said bent end portions of the ring being adapted to be moved toward each other to permit the contracting of the ring; the bends at the ends of the wire being disposed for hookingly engaging the opposite walls of the said aperture to afford a hinging connection about which the ring may be moved when the said bight has been withdrawn from the said perforation, the resiliency of the ring serving to normally retain the bends in their said hooking engagement.

9. A holder as per claim 1, in which the hinging connection is arranged to permit the ends of the ring to be detached one at a time from the holder member by a contracting of the ring after the said formation has been withdrawn from its said normal overhanging disposition and after the ring has been swung about its said hinging connection to dispose the said formation outside the holder member.

Signed at Detroit, Michigan, October 20th, 1925.

CHARLES E. GODLEY.