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1,480,298

G. A. PEARSON

BEZEL

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Fig. 1

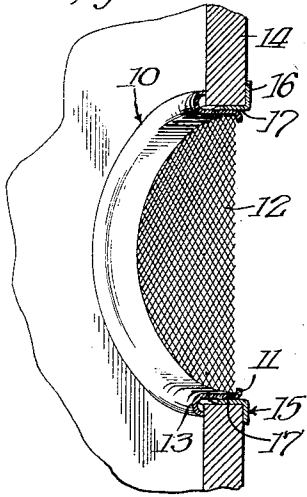


Fig. 2

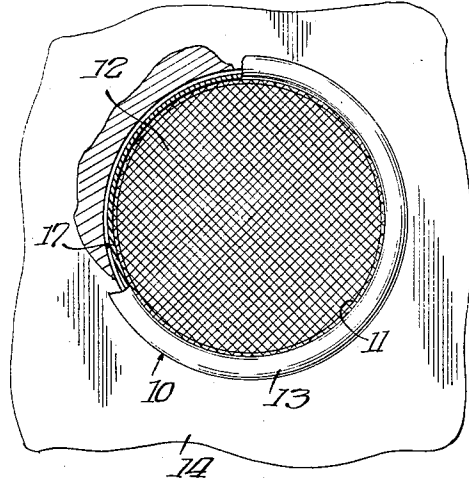


Fig. 3

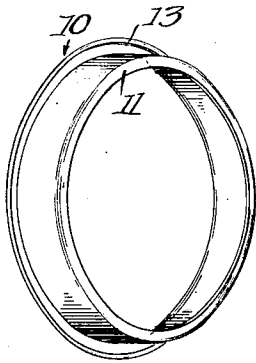
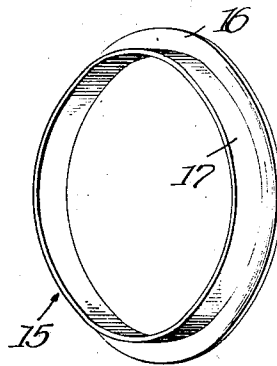


Fig. 4



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE A. PEARSON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

BEZEL.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE A. PEARSON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bezels, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, which forms a part of my specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in a bezel for use in the panel of a radio apparatus or cabinet; the invention having for its object the provision of a bezel which may be easily inserted in the panel opening and be securely fastened in place without the use of screws or other fastening means requiring time and labor and which also frequently tend to mar or split the panel.

With my invention, greater neatness and attractiveness is obtained and a bezel provided which may be easily applied without the necessity of employing special tools; while at the same time being adjustable to panels of varying thicknesses within a given range.

The construction and its advantages will be more readily comprehended from the detailed description of the accompanying drawing, wherein:—

Figure 1 is a detail sectional view, in perspective, of my improved bezel secured in place.

Figure 2 is a front elevation thereof, with a portion broken away and shown in section.

Figure 3 is a detail perspective view of one of the members.

Figure 4 is a detail perspective view of a second member.

The invention, which is especially adapted as a bezel for use in the panel of a radio-receiving apparatus or cabinet, comprises an annular member or band 10, one edge whereof, namely the inner perimeter, is preferably provided with a slight inwardly disposed flange as at 11 to provide a seat or retaining rim for a wire mesh or screen 12. The member 10 is preferably made with a slight flare toward the forward edge thereof, namely with its outer circumference gradually increasing from the rear or flange side 11 toward the forward perimeter or edge, which latter is preferably curled outwardly to provide the curled flange 13.

The width of the band 10 is preferably made to substantially correspond with the

thickness of the panel indicated at 14 in order that the rear edge of the member 10 may extend through and be substantially flush with the opposite side of the panel 14 when the member 10 has been completely inserted in place; while the curled flange 13 describes a larger circle than the opening in the panel 14 in order that the rim may overlap the front surface of the panel about the opening.

The inner or rear member of the bezel comprises an annular band 15 consisting of the radially disposed flange portion 16, adapted to lie flush with the adjacent side of the panel 14, and the comparatively wide band or body portion 17 disposed forwardly or from one side of the flange 16. This band portion 17 is intended to extend through or into the opening in the panel and adapted to telescope with the main or body portion of the member 10 as shown in Figure 1.

It is understood, of course, that the band 17 of rear member 15 has an internal diameter which is slightly greater than the external diameter of the body portion of member 10; the diameters of the two members differing very minutely in order that snug binding relation between the members is obtained when arranged in the telescopic relation shown in Figure 1.

The members 10 and 15 are preferably stamped or formed out of ductile or resilient sheet metal, such as brass, in order that they may be readily sprung or forced into place. With my improved bezel, it is apparent that the opening in the panel 14 need not be made with such extreme accuracy and neatness, as the members of the bezel will securely bind each other and maintain the peripheral flanges in lapping relation with the adjacent sides of the panel about the opening. As a result of the construction shown, the bezel will be firmly clamped in place without the use of fastening elements; and with the members or bands made of thin sheet metal a very snug frictional relation between the members 10 and 15 is effected which will prevent accidental displacement. Where a screen bezel is desired, a suitable wire mesh, cut minutely larger than the internal diameter of member 10, is forced into place on the flange 11; the frictional relation maintaining the screen in place.

By forming the transverse dimensions of the band or body portions of member 15 and member 10 of sufficient width, it is apparent

that my improved bezel is adapted to panels of varying thicknesses within a given range, as for example to panels varying from a quarter to an eighth of an inch in thickness, while at the same time the bezel may be easily and firmly secured in place without the necessity of employing special tools for its application.

The invention, as described in the drawing, has been described in terms employed merely as terms of description and not as terms of limitation, as modifications may be made without departing from the spirit of my invention.

15 What I claim is:—

1. A device of the character described, comprising a pair of annular bands of thin resilient sheet metal, the one band being tapered and provided at one edge with an outwardly disposed peripheral flange, the other band being of substantially uniform diameter and provided at one edge with an outwardly disposed flange, said bands adapted to telescope yieldingly, with the flanges engaging opposite sides of a panel,

and a flexible diaphragm within the first mentioned band adapted to be held in place through contraction of said band induced by the telescoping of the bands.

2. A device of the character described, comprising a pair of annular bands of thin resilient sheet metal, the one band being provided at one edge with an inwardly disposed flange and at the other edge with an outwardly disposed peripheral flange, the other band being provided at one edge with an outwardly disposed flange, said bands being adapted to telescope with each other, and a wire mesh diaphragm within the first mentioned band seatable against the inwardly disposed flange, with the relation between the bands being such that telescoping of the bands will induce contraction of the first mentioned band and thereby hold the wire mesh diaphragm in place.

GEORGE A. PEARSON.

Witnesses:

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