

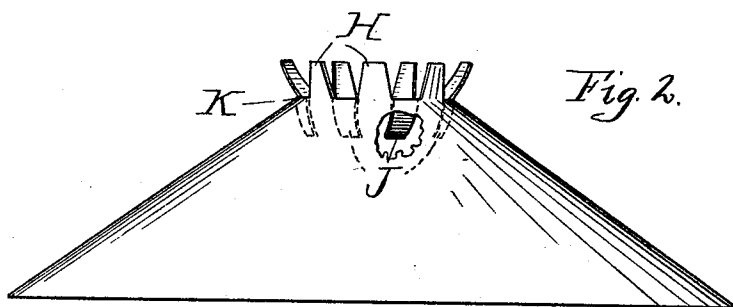
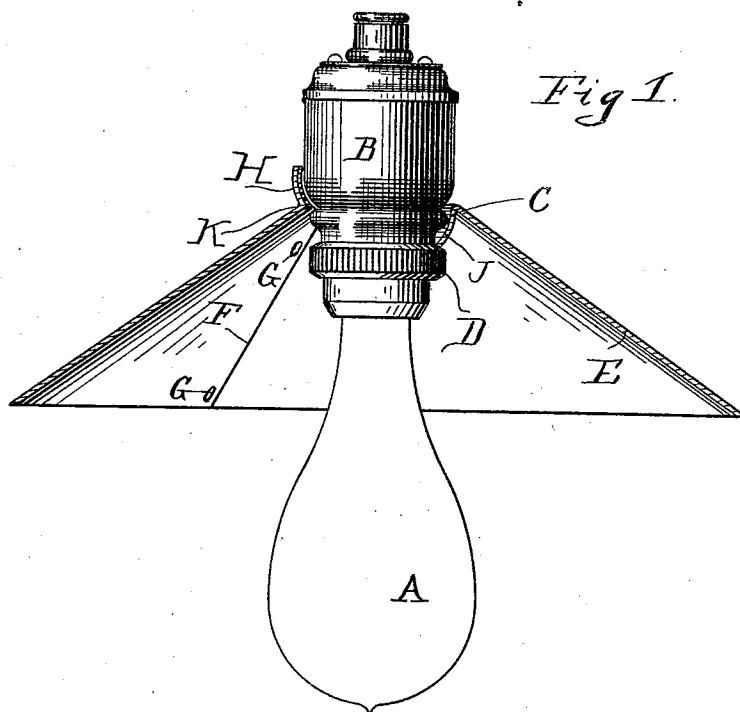
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

E. D. COOKE.
LAMP SHADE.

No. 512,364.

Patented Jan. 9, 1894.



Edward Dean Cooke
INVENTOR

WITNESSES
Walter J. Guntorp
Emma Elliott

BY Francis H. Parker
ATTORNEY.

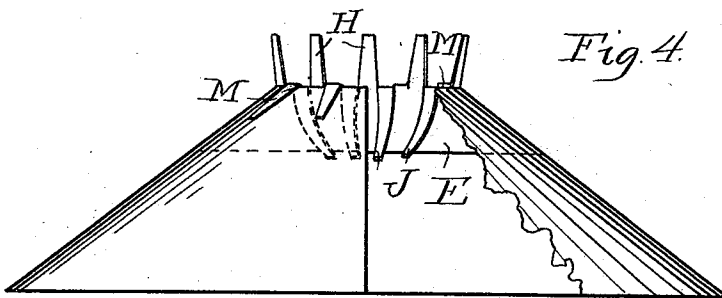
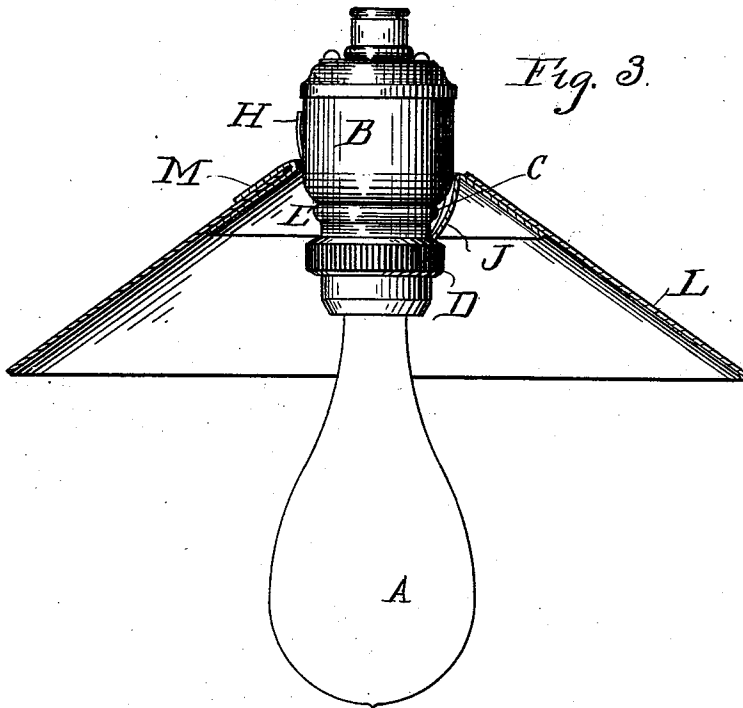
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LAMP SHADE.

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Edward Leon Cooke,
INVENTOR

WITNESSES
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD DEAN COOKE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

LAMP-SHADE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 512,364, dated January 9, 1894.

Application filed January 5, 1893. Serial No. 457,343. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD DEAN COOKE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, Cook county, Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Lamp-Shades, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to lamp shades, especially such as are designed for use with electric incandescent lamp sockets and lamps, and has for its object to provide a convenient and securely fitting and inexpensive shade. It is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a cross section through the shade and side view of lamp and socket. Fig. 2 is a side view of the shade alone with parts broken away. Fig. 3 is a cross section of the shade showing the lamp, but with a modification. Fig. 4 is a side view of such modified shade with parts broken away.

Like parts are indicated by the same letters in all the figures.

A is the lamp bulb having the socket B with the annular flange C and the annular projecting portion D.

E is the body of the shade preferably composed of metal and connected at the line F, for example, by the rivets or eyelets G, G.

H is a series of upwardly and outwardly projecting spring fingers at the top of the shade, and J a series of downwardly and inwardly projecting similar spring fingers. These fingers may be formed by cutting a certain small central portion out of the shade, then slitting the shade about its top, and then bending the sets or series of fingers in opposite directions, some upwardly and outwardly, others downwardly and inwardly. The bends of such fingers form an annulus K, which thus becomes the top of the shade.

In the modification, the shade body L is composed of other material, while the metallic portion E is greatly shortened. In this case also, some of the upper fingers M are downwardly bent, so that the shade body L of paper or other material is grasped between the metallic portion E and the downwardly and outwardly turned fingers M. There will still be enough of the upwardly turned fingers H and the inwardly turned fingers J to give the shade proper support. In Figs. 3 and 4, the

spring fingers are shown as smaller and longer than those illustrated in the other figures.

The use and operation of my invention are sufficiently suggested by the foregoing description and the diagram.

The length, number and size, and indeed, the precise shapes of the various spring fingers are variable.

In the modification, the metallic portion or stiffened portion still remains the same, though shorter, though some of the upper fingers are bent down to grasp the body of the shade. The shade is slipped into position, the lamp being first removed, on to the socket, and is forced so far that the inner spring fingers spring over, and their ends abut against the annular projection D. With other kinds of sockets, of course, their shape might be changed, but still they are to spring over some projecting annular part, and then to bear against the same to prevent the withdrawal of the shade. When in this position, the upper fingers also bear against the side of the socket so as to form a rigid support and prevent the shade from tipping to one side. The annular portion D is removable, being preferably screw-threaded into the socket so that when the shade is to be removed and replaced, the lamp is to be unscrewed, and then the annular projection removed, when the shade is free to be withdrawn.

I claim—

1. A lamp shade consisting of a shade body having spring fingers projecting downwardly and inwardly from its upper contracted end, in combination with a lamp socket having a removable annular projection over which such spring fingers pass, and against which they abut to prevent the withdrawal of the shade without the removal of the said annular projection.

2. A lamp shade consisting of a lamp shade body having spring fingers projecting downwardly and inwardly from its upper contracted end, and the upwardly and outwardly inclined fingers, in combination with a lamp socket having a removable annular projection over which the spring fingers pass, and against which they abut to prevent the withdrawal of the shade without the removal of the said annular projection.

3. A lamp shade consisting of a lamp shade body with an upper portion having an inner metallic portion E with outer fingers M bent thereupon so as to hold the body between the 5 portion E and the fingers M, and inner spring fingers J on the portion E to hold the shade to the socket, in combination with a lamp socket having a removable annular projection against which such spring fingers bear 10 when the shade is in position, the construction being such that the shade cannot be removed without removing the annular projection.
4. A lamp shade consisting of a lamp shade 15 body with an upper portion having an inner metallic portion provided with outer fingers bent thereupon so as to hold the body between such portion and fingers, and with inner and downwardly projecting spring fingers on such portion to hold the shade to the socket, 20 et, and with upwardly and outwardly projecting fingers which bear against the side of the socket, in combination with a lamp socket having a removable annular projection against which such inner fingers bear when the shade 25 is in position, the construction being such that the shade cannot be removed without removing the annular projection.

EDWARD DEAN COOKE.

Witnesses:

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