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2,576,523

LAMP SHADE IN COMBINATION WITH A DIFFUSING SHADE

Filed Oct. 29, 1949

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1

Fig. 1.

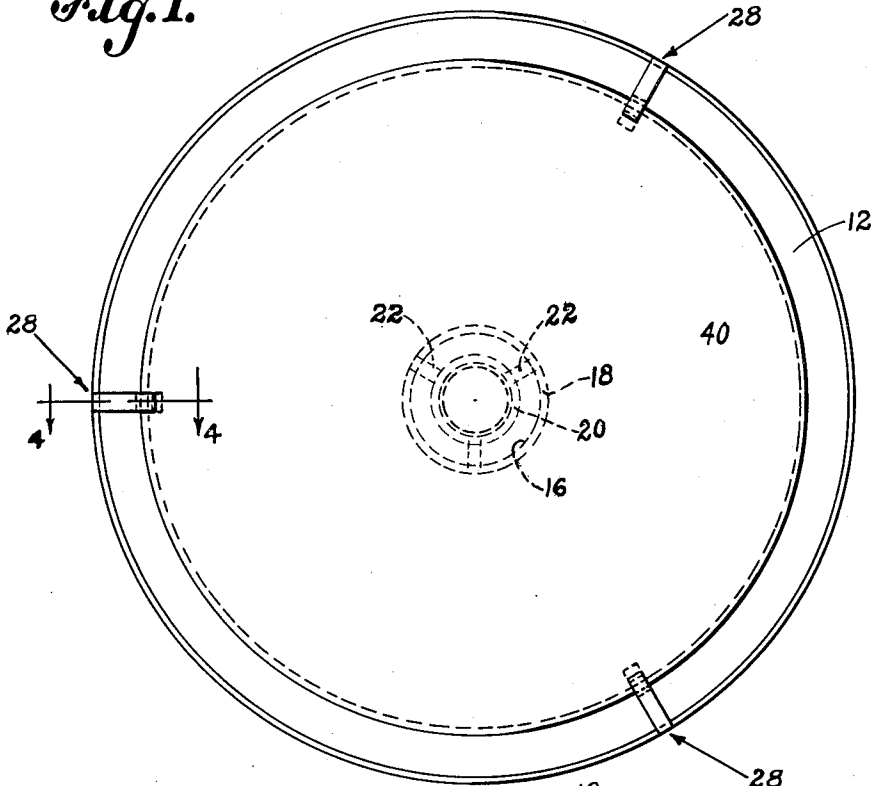
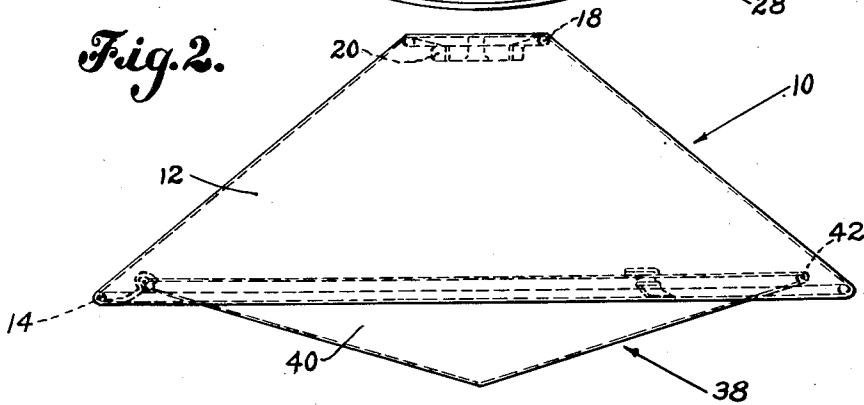


Fig. 2.



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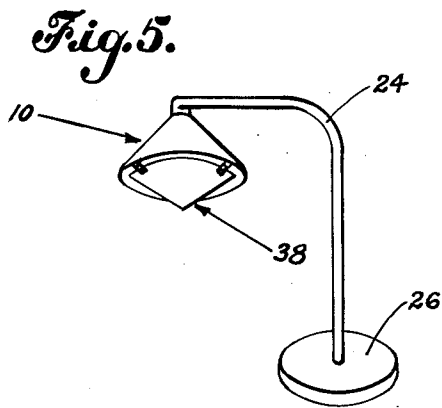
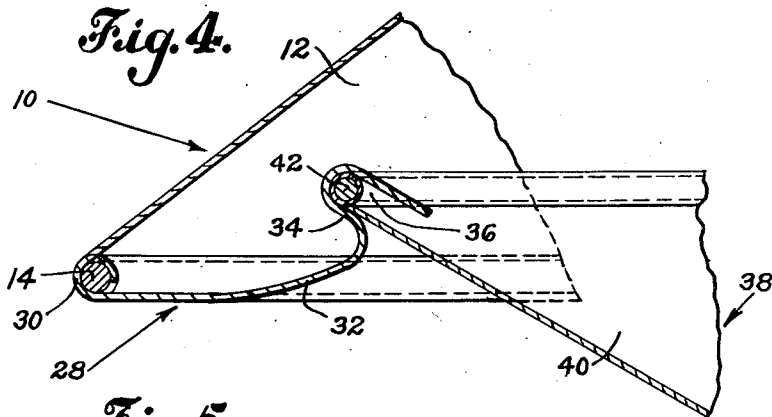
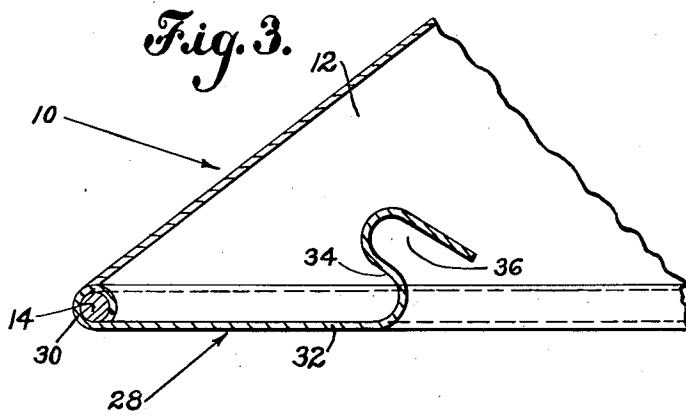
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2



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LAMP SHADE IN COMBINATION WITH A DIFFUSING SHADE

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1 Claim. (Cl. 240—108)

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This invention relates to a main lamp shade in combination with a diffusing shade.

One object of my invention is to provide a light diffusing shade and apparatus to attach it to the regular lamp shade, whereby it may quickly be attached or detached therefrom.

Another object is to make said attachment possible without adding to the main supporting stand thus making it possible to adapt a regular lamp shade to my invention without any change in other parts of the fixture.

A further object is to provide attaching members that are simple in construction, inexpensive to manufacture, and so shaped that their use is obvious.

The foregoing and other objects which will appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, may be accomplished by a construction, combination and arrangement of parts such as is disclosed by the drawings and specification. The nature of the invention is such as to render it susceptible to various changes and modifications, and, therefore, I am not to be limited to said disclosure; but am entitled to all such changes therefrom as fall within the scope of my claim.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a bottom plan view of a regular lamp shade with my diffusing shade attached thereto. Figure 2 is a side elevational view thereof.

Figure 3 is an enlarged, fragmentary, sectional view of an outside edge portion of the regular lamp shade and attaching member. Figure 4 is an enlarged view taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1 showing details of the attachment of the diffusing shade to the regular shade.

Figure 5 is a perspective view of a desk lamp that has a regular shade equipped with my diffusing shade.

As illustrated, I provide an upper or regular type of conical, main shade 10, the body 12 of which may be of the usual parchment or cloth material. At the lower edge thereof is a circular or endless wire 14 defining the shape and size of the lower or wider edge of said upper shade 10 to which said body is attached, this being common construction. There is an opening 16 at the top or small end, defined by a supporting wire rim 18 attached to said body 12 and which supports a screw threaded bulb socket 20 by means of arms 22 extending between said wire rim and socket, which are the usual features commonly used. In a desk or floor lamp the supporting fixtures for the main or upper shade 10 are connected to a standard 24 mounted on a flat base 26. However,

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the main or upper shade 10 with my diffusing shade later described, may be used without said standard 24 and base 26.

Attached to the outside edge of said body 12 and extending part way around said peripheral wire 14 are attaching means in the form of a plurality of clips 28 spaced apart. With the ordinary size shade 10 I prefer to use three of these clips 28, each one ordinarily having an anchoring end portion 30 that extends part way around said peripheral wire of said upper shade 10 as shown and soldered thereto. A shank portion 32 extends therefrom inwardly, preferably being normally straight, terminating in an S-shaped portion 34 embodying a mouth part extending outwardly that provides an open mouth 36. These clips 28 may be of spring metal or plastic or other flexible material which can be distorted, as illustrated in the change in shape of a said clip in said Figures 3 and 4.

Supported by said main or upper shade 10 is a lower or diffusing shade 38 of conical shape which is used in inverted position as shown in said Figure 2. It has a body 40 of parchment or the like, and is bounded at its outside edge by an endless wire 42. A portion of its larger end preferably extends into the interior of said main shade 10 while its smaller end is outside of and commonly below it. It serves to evenly diffuse the light from an electric light bulb or other lighting source within said main shade 10.

The circumference of the widest end of said diffusing shade 38 is greater than the circumference of an endless line drawn within the interior of said upper shade 10 passing through said mouths 36 and touching said S-shaped portions at the innermost part of said mouths 36. Due to this difference in size the outside rim of said lower shade 38 is inserted into said mouths 36 with some pressure to thereby distort said S-shaped portions and force them somewhat towards the outer edge of said upper shade 10 thus firmly holding said lower shade 38 to the upper one. This change in position of said springs 28 by forcing them outwardly, is illustrated in said Figures 3 and 4.

What I claim is:

In combination, a main lamp outside shade and an inner diffusing shade of lesser width than said main shade and adapted to extend part way into said main shade, flexible attaching members each embodying an anchor portion attached to the lower edge of said main shade and directed inwardly from the outside edge thereof, a shank portion extending straight from

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said anchor portion laterally inward in a general horizontal direction in position of use, the farthest inward portion of which extends diagonally upward and then reverses its direction, and a part of each said attaching member then extends diagonally upward and outward towards said main shade, and another part then providing a loop and another part being connected to said loop part and extending diagonally inward and downward therefrom, to provide a mouth portion, said diffusing shade being adapted to extend into the mouths of said mouth portions whereby it is held in position there, the circumference of the widest part of said diffusing shade being greater than the circumference of an endless line extending through the deepest portions

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of said mouths when the latter are in normal position.

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