E. G. DURANT.

EDUCATIONAL GLOBE.

No. 192,640. Patented July 3, 1877.

Fig. 1.

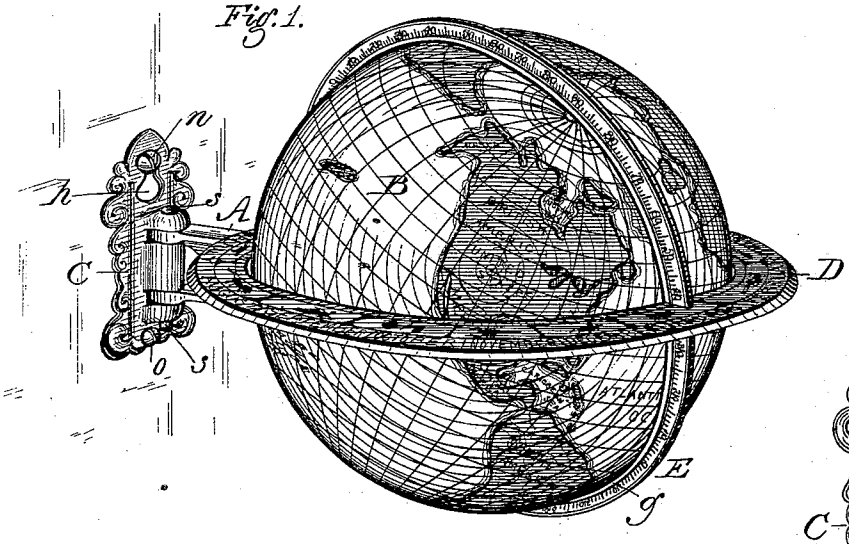


Fig. 4.

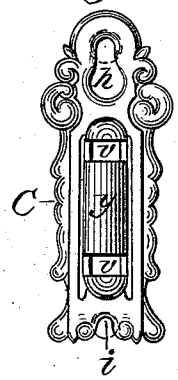


Fig. 3.

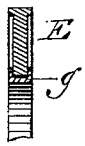


Fig. 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD G. DURANT, OF RACINE, WISCONSIN.

IMPROVEMENT IN EDUCATIONAL GLOBES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **192,640**, dated July 3, 1877; application filed December 4, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD G. DURANT, of Racine, in the county of Racine and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain Improvements in Educational Globes, of which the following is a specification:

My invention consists in a novel manner of mounting or hanging educational globes, as hereinafter fully explained.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a globe mounted according to my improved plan; Fig. 2, a side view of the same, a portion of the horizon-ring being shown in section; and Figs. 3 and 4 are views illustrating certain details of construction.

The object of my invention is to produce a means of mounting or hanging educational globes, which shall admit of the globe being readily placed in a convenient position for use, or quickly removed from such position and placed within a desk, drawer, closet, or other place, where it will be free from rough handling by small children, and from dust and dirt when not in use, the same being more especially designed for use in schools.

It is a well-known fact that in schools globes are frequently injured by children unacquainted with their proper use, besides becoming more or less scratched and marred in removing the dust which accumulates upon them when left exposed. As usually mounted—upon an upright frame or stand—it is impossible to place the globe and stand in a drawer or desk, and often they cannot be placed in a closet such as ordinarily found in schools, on account of their height. On the other hand, if the frame or stand is made very short, it is necessary to place the stand on some other article, in order to bring the globe to a convenient height.

In order to obviate these difficulties, I make the frame or support in which the the globe is hung in the form of a bracket, which may be hung at any convenient height on the wall or on the teacher's desk.

In the drawing, A represents the frame or bracket entire, said bracket being made up of several parts, as shown in Fig. 2. Of these parts, C represents the stationary upright piece, which rests against the wall or desk where the globe is hung or mounted for use. This part C is formed, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 4, with a raised or projecting central portion, *y*, said portion being provided with two openings, *v*, to receive the lugs *t* of the part J of the bracket or frame. The lugs *t* being inserted into the openings *v*, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, a cylindrical pin, *s*, is passed down vertically through the parts, locking the parts one to the other, and forming a hinge or swinging joint. Connected to, and formed in one piece with, the part J is the meridian-ring E, having the degrees marked thereon, as shown, the part J merely serving to connect the meridian-ring E and the upright piece C, and to throw the globe and its horizon D out from the wall or desk from which it is hung, and allow it to swing without striking the wall or desk.

The horizon D is formed of the proper size and shape to fit around the globe, and rests upon ears *r*, formed on the frame A, notches being made in the horizon to allow it to fit over the meridian-ring E, as shown in Fig. 1. The globe B is mounted on pivots in a ring, *g*, which is placed within the meridian-ring and is free to turn therein, the ring *g* having its edges turned up on each side of the meridian-ring E, as shown in Figs 2 and 3, to prevent its dropping out, and yet allow it to turn freely in the same.

By this construction I am enabled to provide every adjustment that can be obtained in a globe mounted in the usual manner.

The part C is provided at its upper end with a hole or opening, *h*, the lower end of which is of sufficient size to admit the head of a screw, while the upper part of the same is narrower. The lower end of the part C is provided with a notch, *i*, as shown in Fig. 4. The parts being all arranged as described and shown, a screw, *n*, is driven nearly up to its head into the desk or wall, at the height at which it is desired to hang the globe, the head of the screw being left as far away from the wall or desk as the piece C is thick. The piece C is then passed over the head of the screw *n* at the enlarged part of the opening *h*, when the same is allowed to drop down, thus bringing the neck of the screw in the narrow portion of said opening, in which position the head of the screw *n* prevents the part C from drawing off the same. In order to prevent any move-

ment of the part C, and to hold the meridian-ring in a vertical position, a second screw, *o*, is placed in such a position as to cause it to be straddled by the notch *i* when the screw *n* is in the narrow portion of the opening *h*.

It will thus be seen that the bracket will be held rigidly in position, all movement being prevented except at the hinge-joint already described, but that, by simply raising up the frame or bracket, the globe and bracket may be released from the screws *n* and *o*, and placed within a closet, desk, or drawer, two screws being provided in such place on which to hang the frame or bracket, and thus prevent its becoming marred or injured.

If desired, a series of screws may be arranged at different heights, so that the globe may be adjusted to suit large or small students.

The horizon-ring being loosely mounted upon the frame A, may be readily removed, in order to show the entire side of the globe without obstruction, an object which it is desirable to attain.

This construction enables me to produce an extremely simple, useful, and ornamental device at a small cost, and one which, by being placed out of reach when not in use, may be kept in perfect order.

Although I have shown and described the frame or bracket as made of two parts hinged one to the other, I do not wish to be understood as confining myself to this construction, the main idea being to provide the meridian-ring with an arm or bracket for sustaining or supporting the globe.

It is obvious that the hinge-joint may be omitted, and the plate C cast in one piece with the arm J and meridian-ring E, and provided with rings, loops, hooks, or other devices for fastening it to the wall, desk, or other object.

It is also obvious that the upright piece or plate C may be entirely omitted, and hooks or similar devices formed on the end of the arm J, by which to fasten or hang it.

While I prefer the construction shown on account of its greater convenience in using the globe, it is apparent that these different forms may be used without in any way departing from the nature of my invention.

It is obvious that the bracket may be connected to the horizon-ring by changing the latter so that the meridian-ring, with the globe in it, will be supported by the horizon-ring; but for obvious reasons it is better to suspend the globe by means of the meridian-ring.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A supporting-ring for a globe, said ring being provided with an arm or bracket by which the ring containing the globe may be attached to the wall or desk, substantially as described.

2. The arm or bracket J, attached to the supporting-ring of a globe, and provided with a hinge or joint on which it can be swung or moved laterally, substantially as described.

3. In combination with a supporting-ring for a globe, having a bracket or projecting arm connected thereto, the plate C, provided with the slot *h* and notch *i*, substantially as described.

EDWARD G. DURANT.

Witnesses:
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