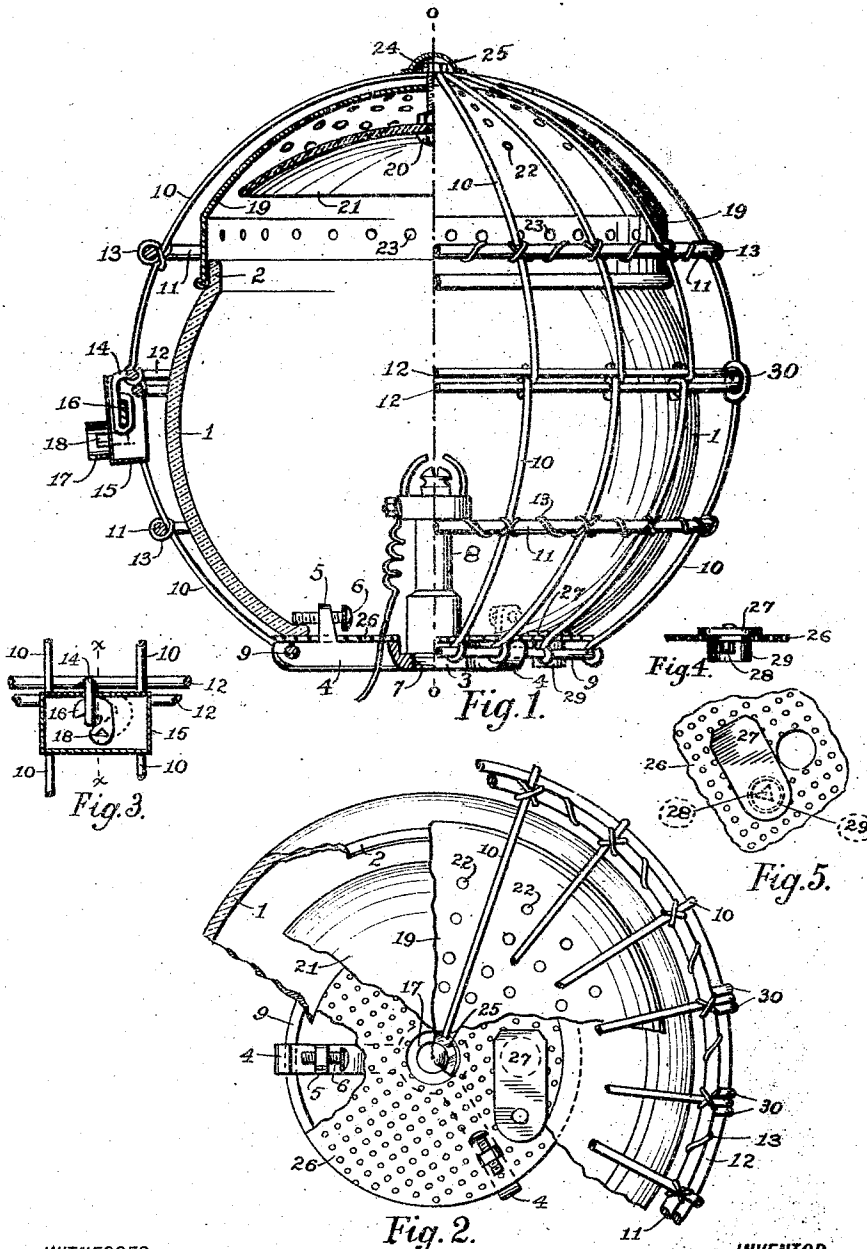


W. G. SHERRER.
SAFETY GLOBE AND GUARD.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 8, 1909.

940,899.

Patented Nov. 23, 1909.



WITNESSES:

August Gross
Edgar M. Greenbaum

INVENTOR

William G. Sherrer,
BY
E. F. Connett
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM G. SHERRER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO THE SALES DEPARTMENT,
E. P. GLEASON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

SAFETY-GLOBE AND GUARD.

940,899.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 23, 1909.

Application filed May 8, 1909. Serial No. 494,844.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM G. SHERRER, a citizen of the United States, and resident of New York city, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Safety-Globes and Guards, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of globes which are protected by wire guards, the object being to produce a globe in which the holding means are within said globe, the use of a combined reflector and smoke bell, and of a locking means for the wire guard which is firmly attached thereto. In globes of this kind the wire guard, and the perforated air distributor commonly used in the holders cause the light within the globe to cast a shadow below the holder and as the globes are generally used in staircases, the dark area cast by the holder is objectionable. Where the wire guards are held by screws extending out from the holder, by unscrewing these screws the entire body, consisting of the guard, top and globe can be removed, and the object for which they are used is nullified. It has also been found in practice that mischievous persons have wrenched off the guard lock for the purpose of reaching the light. In my improved globe I have overcome all these objectionable features as will be seen by the description.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 represents my improved globe in side elevation partly in center section; Fig. 2 is a plan view of Fig. 1 partly broken away for clearness of illustration; Fig. 3 is a front-elevation of the guard lock, the cover being shown removed; Fig. 4 is a sectional side view of the lighting slide closed, and Fig. 5 is a plan view of the lighting slide open. The lock shown in Fig. 1 is a sectional view on line *x-x* of Fig. 3.

Similar reference characters indicate like parts in the several views.

The glass globe, 1, is round and instead of the usual holder flange, it has a plain opening whereby it can be held from the inside; a small vertical flange, 2, at the top tends to steady the globe in the canopy. The holder, 3, is preferably made with three arms, 4, having a right angle extension, 5, through which a screw, 6, passes. The center of the globe holder is countersunk, drilled and tapped, 7, so that it can be securely screwed

down on a fixture—not shown—the gas burner, 8, acting as a lock nut to prevent its being unscrewed. Near the end of the arms, 4, a groove is formed into which the base wire, 9, is set, after which the end of the arm is formed over the wire so that it is encircled as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

The wire guard is formed of a series of longitudinal wires, 10, which should be smaller in diameter than the lateral wires, 11, although the two lateral wires, 12, at the parting point of the guard, may be thinner, the object being to avoid making shadows. To securely hold all the wires in their relative position, a thin wire, 13, may be wrapped around, as shown. The guard is securely fastened to the base wire, 9, by looping the ends of the longitudinal wires around it. A loop, 14, extending down from the upper half of the guard, enters the lock box, 15, and when the hook, 16, is operated, the guard is locked or unlocked as desired. To prevent any one from tampering with the lock, a cylindrical extension, 17, surrounds the "three square" shaft, 18. The lock is fastened between two longitudinal wires and soldered in place on the inside or from the back of the lock; a hinge, 30, is formed diametrically opposite the lock, by looping two wires together.

The canopy, 19, is fastened in the top of the upper half of the guard in any suitable manner. A simple way is by means of a screw, 20, which also fastens an enameled reflector, 21, in place a short distance below the canopy so that the heated air can pass off through the openings, 22. A row of openings, 23, may also be put in the flange of the canopy. A nut, 24, is used to fasten the screw, 20; the nut is protected by a cap, 25.

A circular piece of perforated metal, 26, is placed over the globe holder, where it may be soldered in place. The usual lighting slide, 27, is provided, which is operated by the same key as used for the lock, 18, the shaft, 28, being encircled by a cylindrical extension, 29, these two parts being shown by dotted lines in Fig. 5. When the gas is turned on from a distant point and lighted by electricity, the lighting slide is not used, but it is convenient to have for use in case the electricity fails to work, or where no electric spark system is used.

The operation, which has partly been explained in the foregoing, is as follows: The

holder is screwed down on a gas fixture and the gas burner is screwed down to prevent turning: the glass globe is placed on the perforated disk and the holder screws are
5 advanced from the inside until the ends extend above and beyond the edge of the lower opening—as shown in Fig. 1. The upper half of the guard is then closed down, the loop enters the lock, the hook is turned until
10 it assumes position shown in Fig. 3 and the guard is locked and the globe securely held in place around the gas burner. To light by hand, the slide 27, is turned, a taper is inserted through the opening and if the gas
15 has been turned on it is lighted: the slide is then closed and the entire device is in a condition that no one, not having a key, can reach the flame.

By reason of the enameled reflector, the
20 light is reflected downward and outward in such a manner that the shadow cast by the holder and perforated disk is diffused and minimized and as the upward current of the heat is broken by the reflector, it passes off
25 through the side holes and through those above the reflector and so diffused, instead of going up vertically, as usual.

Such being my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. In a safety device of the kind described, a glass globe, means for fastening said globe from the inside upon a holder adapted to receive the same, in combination with a divided wire guard provided with a lock attached to one section of said divided guard and of a canopy and a reflector within said canopy.

2. In a safety device, the combination of a glass globe, means for holding said globe from the inside upon a holder provided with holding means, of a divided guard having a base wire fastened to said holder, of a locking device for said wire guard, and of a combined canopy and reflector attached to the upper half of said divided guard.

Signed at New York city in the county of New York and State of New York this 5th day of May A. D. 1909.

WILLIAM G. SHERRER.

Witnesses:

GEORGE SCHMIDT,
PERRY GLEASON.