

(No Model.)

T. WALSH.
HOLDING DEVICE FOR GLOBES OR SHADES.

No. 585,606.

Patented June 29, 1897.

Fig. 1.

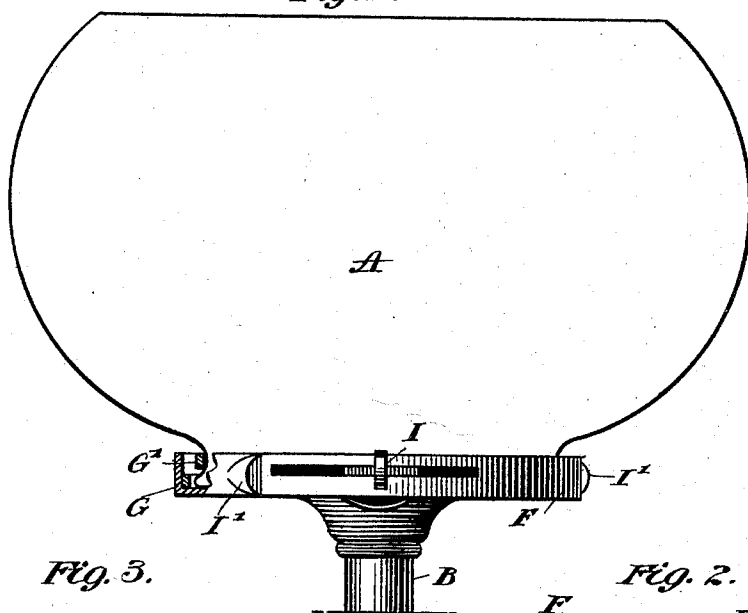


Fig. 3.

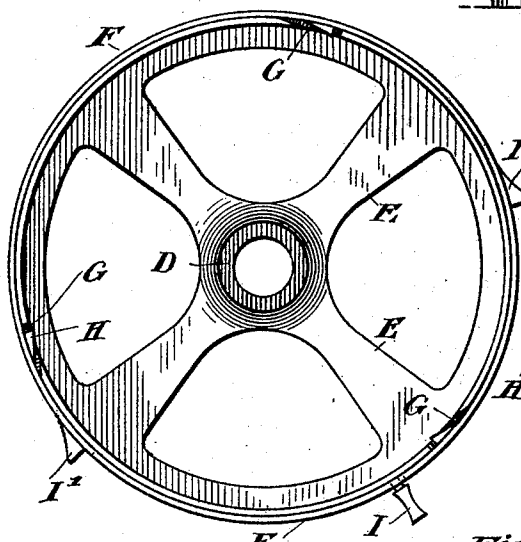


Fig. 2.

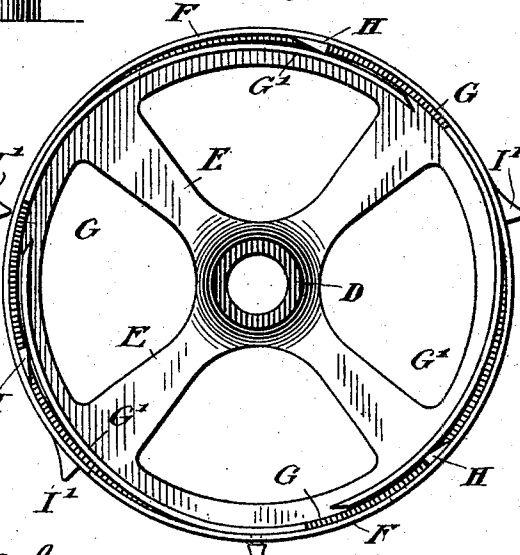
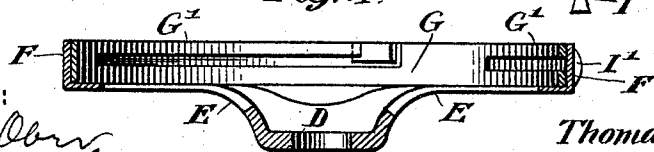


Fig. 4.



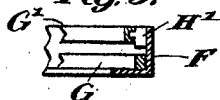
WITNESSES:

Frank S. Ober
C. B. Hamilton

INVENTOR

Thomas Walsh.

Fig. 5.



BY
R. C. Munnell.
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS WALSH, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

HOLDING DEVICE FOR GLOBES OR SHADES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 585,606, dated June 29, 1897.

Application filed February 9, 1897. Serial No. 622,705. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS WALSH, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shade or Globe Holders, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact specification.

My invention relates to improvements in holding devices or brackets for globes, shades, and the like.

The object of my invention is to provide a means whereby the globe or shade commonly used with illuminating devices of all kinds may be easily and quickly adjusted, the device itself being a simple, inexpensive, and efficient means, which may be readily adjusted or attached to the supporting-bracket in any well-known manner.

My invention is illustrated by the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my device in operation. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the device itself as it appears in the position indicated in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a similar view, the parts being in a slightly-different position from that indicated in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a cross-section through the center of Fig. 3, and Fig. 5 is a detailed view of a modification.

Similar letters refer to similar parts.

The accompanying drawings and following description illustrate and describe the preferable form of my invention, although it is apparent that all such modifications and changes as fairly come within the spirit and scope of the invention to be described may be made.

A is one form of globe or shade such as commonly used to soften the glare of a gas-light.

B is that portion of the frame or chandelier which commonly supports the burner and which in this case acts in the ordinary manner to support the bracket by which the globe A is held. This bracket comprises, preferably, a central screw-threaded portion D, whereby the same may be attached to the chandelier B, or, if desired, any other well-known means of attachment instead of the screw-thread may be provided.

E E are arms connecting the central part

D and an external ring F. This external ring F is by preference stationary.

G is an internal ring seated within the ring F and capable of rotation.

G' G' are spring-arms of any suitable number carried by the movable ring G.

H H are blocks carried by the fixed ring F and adapted to perform, by preference, the twofold function of serving as a means to hold the revoluble ring G in place, and also serving as a means to cause the free ends of the spring-arms G' to move inwardly to yieldingly grasp the globe or shade A when the ring G is moved from the position indicated in Fig. 3 into the position indicated in Figs. 1 and 2.

If desirable, the free ends of the spring-arm G' or the adjacent faces of the blocks H, or both, may be inclined, as shown, so that the ends of the spring-arms will freely ride said blocks.

The blocks H may be formed of separate pieces secured to the inner side of the ring F in any desirable manner, or the same may be formed integrally with said ring by punching a portion of the same inwardly in a well-known method. One means for operating the said revoluble ring G is illustrated, in which I is a suitable handle fastened to the said ring and projecting outwardly through a slot in the side of the fixed ring F.

I' I' are fixed pieces on said ring F, whereby the operator may secure a grip on the said ring to move the handle I in either direction.

In operation the globe A is placed on the bracket in the usual manner, the revoluble ring being in the position indicated in Fig. 3, the free ends of the spring-arm G' lying opposite the groove commonly formed in the globe by means of an annular diverging flange. To secure the globe in position, the handle I is swung from the position indicated in Fig. 3 toward the opposite end of the slot, causing the spring-arms G' to move inwardly to firmly yet yieldingly engage the globe. To detach the globe, the movement of the handle I is reversed.

It is apparent that an important feature of my invention is the yielding engagement between the globe and the arm G', the same being a vast improvement over the ordinary

screws used, not only because of the quickness of the connection made, but because of the fact that the contact cannot be made so tight that the expansion of the globe by reason of heating will cause the breaking of said globe. Manifestly to place the revoluble ring outside the fixed ring would involve only a reversal of parts and still be within this invention.

10 In the modification shown in Fig. 5 the surface of the spring-arm G^2 adjacent to the ring F is grooved, and the block H' is provided with a projection which enters the said groove in the arm G^2 as the latter is moved
15 from the position indicated in Fig. 3 to that indicated in Fig. 2. This modification suggests one means for preventing the spring-arms from slipping out of engagement with said blocks. Manifestly an overlapping flange
20 on the block H' would be its equivalent.

What I claim is—

1. In a holding device for globes and shades, a fixed ring, a revoluble ring adjacent thereto, one or more spring-arms carried by one of
25 said rings, said arms being adapted to be turned inwardly by contact with bearings on the other ring, as said revoluble ring is turned, the ends of said spring-arms being adapted to yieldingly engage the globe or shade, and
30 being supported farther from said bearings as the pressure of the ends of said arms increases against the globe or shade.

2. A holding device for globes and shades, comprising a fixed ring, a revoluble ring adjacent thereto, one or more spring-arms carried by said revoluble ring, stationary bearings carried by the fixed ring for causing the ends of said spring-arms to be moved inwardly, to yieldingly grasp the globe or shade,
35 as said revoluble ring is turned, the construction being such that the more tightly the ends of said spring-arms are forced inwardly, the farther said ends are from their bearings.
40

3. A holding device for globes and shades, comprising an external stationary support- 45 ing-ring, an internal revoluble ring concentric therewith, one or more spring-arms carried by said internal revoluble ring, the stationary bearings carried by said fixed ring in the path of movement of said spring-arms, 50 whereby the latter are moved inwardly to yieldingly engage the globe or shade when said revoluble ring is moved in one direction, the construction being such that the more tightly the spring-arms are forced into operative 55 contact, the farther the ends thereof are from their respective bearings.

4. A holding device for globes and shades, comprising an external stationary ring, an internal revoluble ring supported by said external stationary ring and concentric therewith, yielding arms on said internal revoluble ring, stationary bearing-blocks on said stationary ring in the path of movement of said yielding arms, and means for rotating said 65 revoluble ring to cause said yielding arms to ride said stationary blocks and to yieldingly engage the globe or shade, the construction being such that the more tightly the spring-arms are forced into operative contact, the 70 farther the ends thereof are from their respective bearings.

5. A holding device for globes and shades, comprising a fixed ring, a revoluble ring supported thereby and concentric thereto, yielding 75 arms on said revoluble ring, stationary blocks on said fixed ring in the path of said yielding arms, grooves in the outer surfaces of said yielding arms, and projections on said stationary portion adapted to enter said 80 grooves to prevent displacement of the parts.

THOMAS WALSH.

Witnesses:

R. C. MITCHELL,
W. E. BROWER.