No. 630,604. Patented Aug. 8, 1899.

W. M. GOLDTHWAITE.

GLOBE AND MOUNTING THEREFOR.

(Application filed Sept. 26, 1898.)

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.

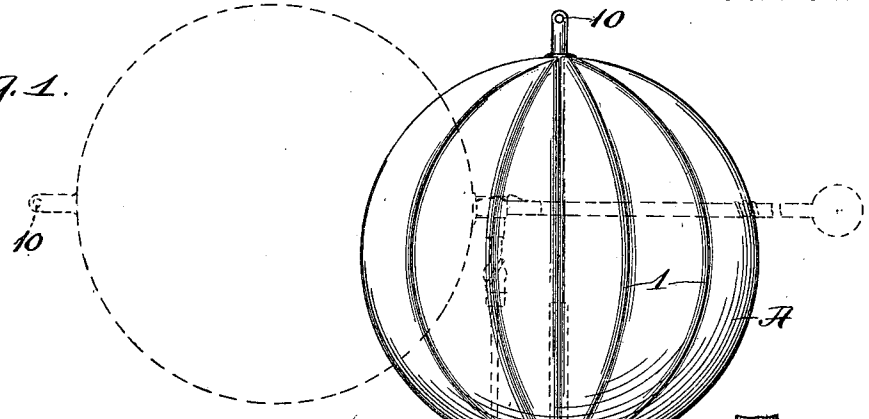


Fig. 3.

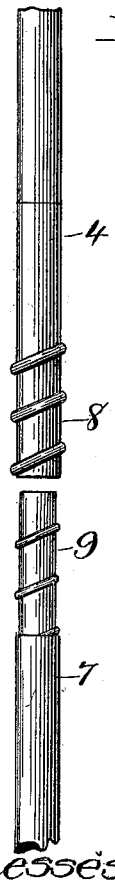


Fig. 2.

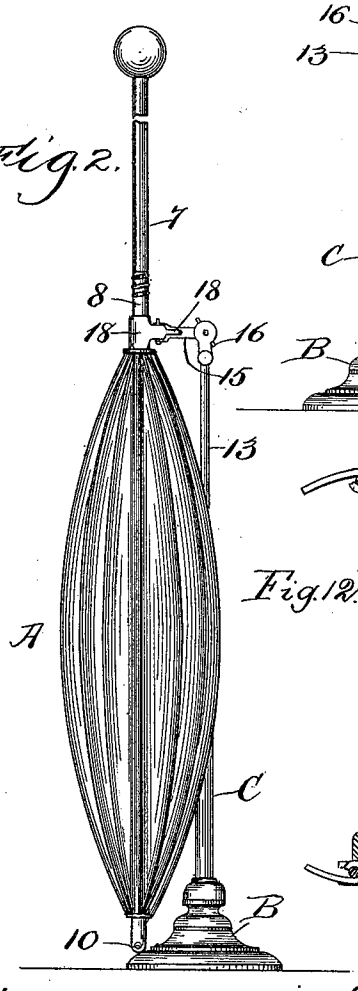


Fig. 12.

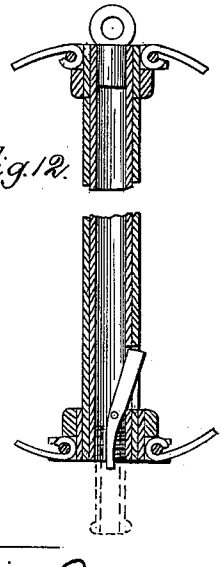
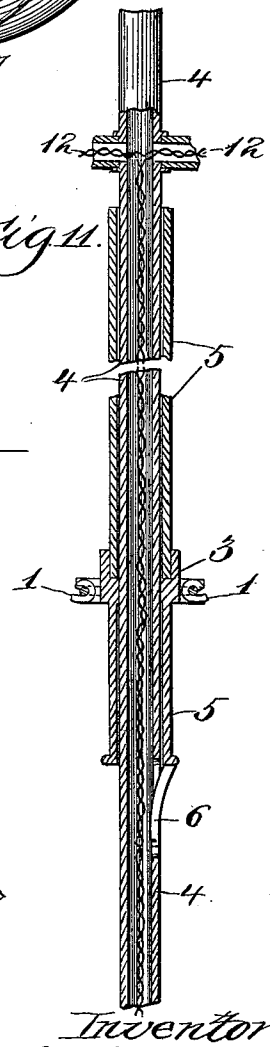


Fig. 11.



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No. 630,604. Patented Aug. 8, 1899.

W. M. GOLDTHWAITE.

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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 10.

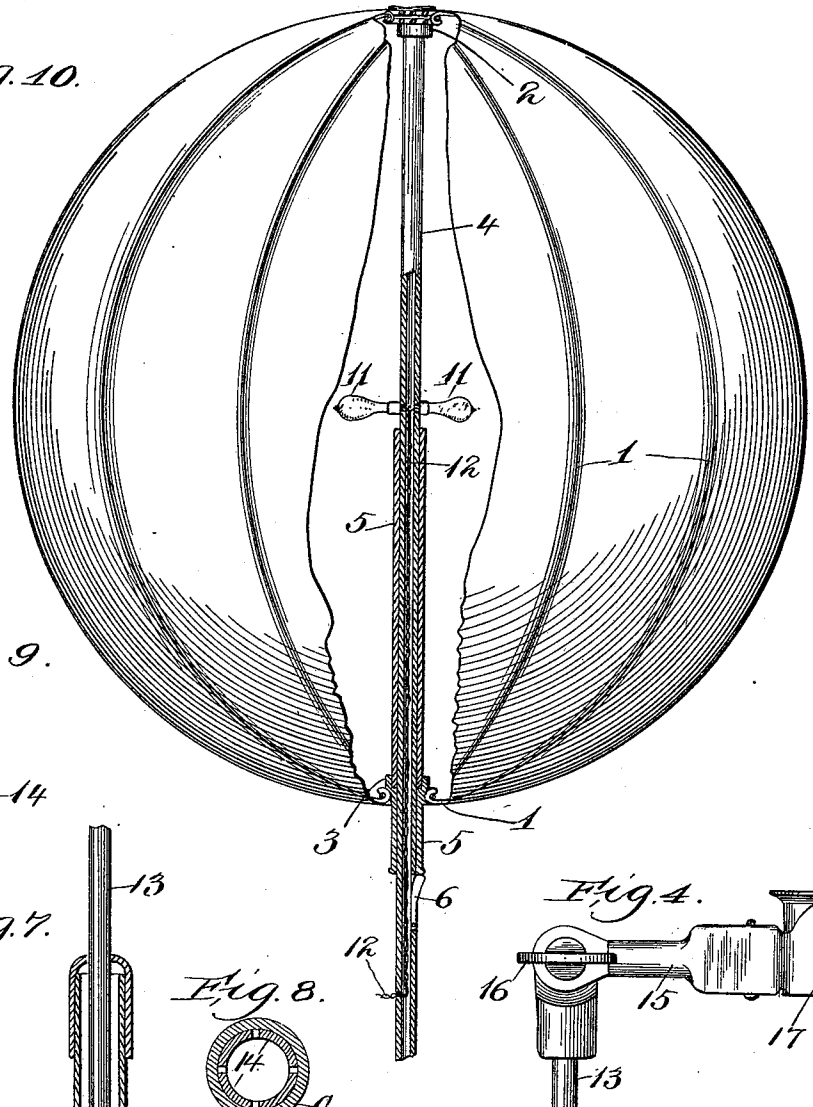


Fig. 9.

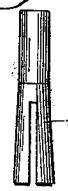


Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 6.

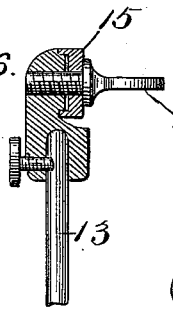
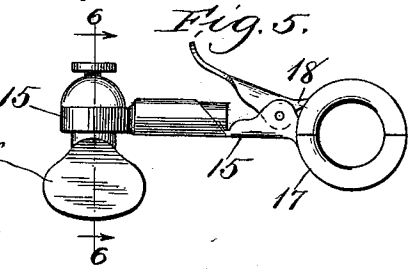


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM M. GOLDTHWAITE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

GLOBE AND MOUNTING THEREFOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 630,604, dated August 8, 1899.

Application filed September 26, 1898. Serial No. 691,887. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM M. GOLDTHWAITE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Globes and Mountings Therefor; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to a novel construction in a collapsible globe-map and mounting therefor, the object being to provide a device of this character which can be made to occupy small space and when distended can be posed in any desired manner for purposes of demonstration; and it consists in the features of construction and combinations of parts hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrating my invention, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my device, showing the globe distended and in two positions on its stand or mounting. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same, showing the globe collapsed and in the position in which least space is occupied. Fig. 3 is a detail view in elevation, showing the connection between the handle and the center stick of the globe. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of a portion of the stand, showing the clasp for holding the globe thereon. Fig. 5 is a top plan view of same. Fig. 6 is a sectional view on the line 6 6 of Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is a detail sectional view showing a telescopic connection between two members of the stand or mounting. Fig. 8 is a sectional view on the line 8 8 of Fig. 7. Fig. 9 is a detail view of the end of the inner telescopic member of the stand or mounting. Fig. 10 is a central longitudinal section of the globe. Fig. 11 is a fragmentary detail sectional view, on an enlarged scale, similar to Fig. 10. Fig. 12 is a fragmentary central sectional view showing another manner of constructing the globe.

Referring now to said drawings, A indicates a globe comprising a collapsible wire frame consisting of a plurality of wires 1, mounted at opposite ends, in which I term "umbrella-centers" 2 and 3, which are movable with relation to each other and serve to spread the wires 1 when moved toward each other. A covering of satin or similar fabric adapted to assume a practically globular form is mounted over said wire frame and has a map of the earth printed thereon, said covering being distended by the spreading of said wires 1. Said umbrella-center 2 is rigidly mounted upon a rod 4, passing through said frame, while said umbrella-center 3 is telescopically mounted on said rod or rigidly mounted on a sleeve 5, telescopically movable on said rod 4. The rod 4 may consist of a tube, as shown in Figs. 10 and 11, and is provided at one point with a spring-catch 6, adapted to engage the lower end of the sleeve 5 to retain the globe in its distended position. Said rod or sleeve 4 is made in sections, the section 7 thereof being connected with the section 4 by means of the interfitting screw-threaded sleeves 8 and 9, as shown in Fig. 3. The upper end of said rod 4 is provided with an eye 10, by means of which the globe may be hung. Within said globe and on said rod or tube 4 I mount small incandescent electric lamps 11, which are connected with an electric circuit by means of wires 12 passing through said tube 4 and out of same at any convenient point, thus enabling me to illumine said globe from the interior, which is obviously advantageous. For mounting said globe I provide a stand comprising a base B, on which a tubular standard C is mounted. A rod 13 is telescopically movable in said standard C and is held in any desired position therein by means of a sleeve 14, mounted upon the lower end of said rod 13 and vertically slotted at its end, thereby forming a plurality of spring-fingers bearing against the inner face of said standard C, thus holding said rod in place by friction. At its upper end said rod 13 carries an arm 15, which is pivotally mounted and held in any desired position on said rod by means of a set-screw 16. Said arm 15 forms one member of a clasp and is provided in its outer end with a semicylindrical recess 17, which, together with a similar recess in an arm 18, pivotally mounted on said arm 15, forms a sleeve to receive the lower end portion of the sleeve 5. Said arm 18 is normally held in the position shown in Fig. 5 by means of a spring interposed between said arms 15 and 18, rearwardly of the pivot of the latter, in an obvious manner. To insert the sleeve

5 in said clasp, the rear end of the arm 18 is pressed against the arm 15, thus opening the clasp sufficiently to insert said sleeve 5. In this manner, as will be apparent, I am enabled to revolve said globe on its axis and on said rod 13 as an axis and at the same time turn it on the pivot of the arm 15 to any desired position within an arc of one hundred and eighty degrees.

In Fig. 12 I have illustrated another construction of the globe in which the umbrella-latch is placed higher up in the inner tube and enters a slot in the outer sleeve. The latch is extended to provide an outwardly-projecting arm, by means of which it is released. The said inner tube terminates on a level with the lower end of the outer tube or sleeve and is internally threaded to receive either a sleeve, by means of which said globe can be mounted on the stand, or receives the lower section of the handle. At the upper end of said inner tube is a small ring, by means of which said globe is hung.

Obviously when the globe is hanging no part of the interior mechanism will project and thereby disfigure it.

I claim as my invention—

In a device of the kind specified, a collapsible globe comprising two relatively telescopic members each having an umbrella-center mounted thereon, elastic ribs pivoted at their ends in said umbrella-centers and adapted to expand by forcing said telescopic members together, a cover over said ribs adapted to be expanded to a practically globular form by the expansion of said ribs, a spring-clasp on one of said telescopic members adapted to engage the other thereof to hold said covering in its expanded position, said clasp being provided with a lever for releasing said clasp projecting outwardly, one of said telescope members projecting from said globe and provided with devices for removably securing a handle thereto and afford means of mounting said globe revolubly in a stand, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM M. GOLDTHWAITE.

Witnesses:

RUDOLPH WM. LOTZ,

ERWIN J. LOTZ.