March 24, 1931. B. H. COLBERT 1,798,013

HOLDER FOR THE GLOBES OF STREET LAMPS

Filed Jan. 16, 1930

Fig. 1.

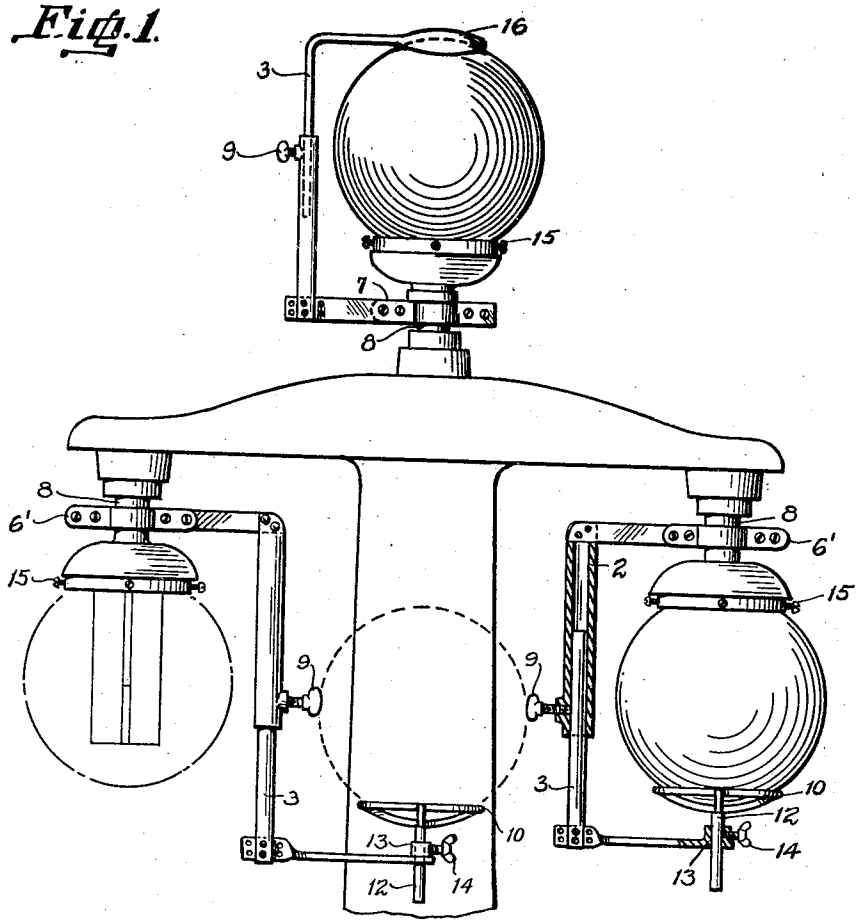
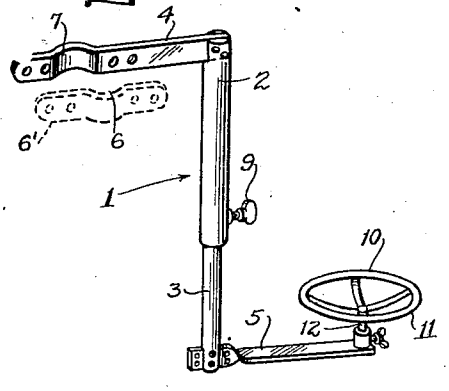


Fig. 2.



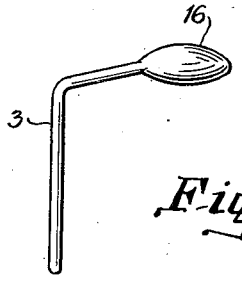


Fig. 3.

Inventor

B. H. Colbert

By Mason Fenwick & Lawrence

Attorneys

Patented Mar. 24, 1931 1,798,013

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

BENJAMINE H. COLBERT, OF BAINBRIDGE, GEORGIA

HOLDER FOR THE GLOBES OF STREET LAMPS

Application filed January 16, 1930. Serial No. 421,219.

This invention relates to holders for the globes of street lamps, and particularly to devices of the character described, designed for holding and supporting the large glass globes employed in "White-way" street lighting.

One of the objects of the invention is the provision of a globe holder which may be permanently installed as part of the post equipment, and which may be brought beneath the globe for holding the same, when desired, for instance when the globe is to be lowered and swung out of its normal position while the lamp tender is changing or adjusting the lighting elements.

Another object of the invention is to provide a globe holder of shadowless construction so that if desired it may, without disadvantage, be maintained in position as the normal support or holder for the globe.

Other objects of the invention will appear as the following description of a preferred embodiment thereof proceeds.

In the drawings in which the same characters of reference are employed throughout the several figures to designate identical parts:

Figure 1 is a front elevation showing the top of a lamp post with three lamps with globe holders carrying out the principles of the present invention in operative relation thereto;

Figure 2 is a perspective view of one of the globe holders; and

Figure 3 is a detail of that form of the globe holder shown in the uppermost lamp in Figure 1.

Before referring in detail to the several figures it may be stated that the glass globes employed in connection with the intensive lighting of city streets and much-traveled roads are of such size and weight as to give rise to a serious problem in the tending of the lamps or in fact in the normal support of the globes.

These lamp globes are usually mounted on tall posts and are reached by the tender of the lamps, by means of a portable platform. It is quite difficult, from his position on the platform for the lamp tender to lower one of these globes and place it out of the way while he is adjusting or changing the lighting elements of the lamp. Frequent breakages consequently occur so that the maintenance of this type of lamp includes a substantial item merely for unavoidable globe breakage.

Furthermore, the size of these globes is such that they present an extensive surface to wind pressure so that the flange of the globe with which the usual supporting screws engage is frequently broken through wind pressure permitting the globe to be blown off and, of course smashed. The need for an auxiliary holding or supporting means is thus apparent, and the present invention is designed to meet such a need.

Adverting now to Figure 2 of the drawings, the lamp holder consists of a standard in general designated by the reference character 1 and consisting of a socket portion 2 and a rod portion 3 the latter telescoping into the socket portion.

Lateral arms 4 and 5 extend preferably radially from opposite ends of the standard, the upper arm 4 being provided with clamping means, the same consisting of a cap 6′ having a recess 6 and adapted to be secured to a corresponding portion of the arm 4 having a recess 7, the recessed portions 6 and 7 being adapted to surround and grip any suitable part of the permanent post structure such as the neck 8, shown in Figure 1. The cap 6′ may be secured by any suitable means such as screws and bolts, not shown, and the mounting of the arm 4 upon the post is designed to be of permanent character.

In that form of the invention shown in Figure 2, the rod portion 3 is rotatable within the socket portion 2 and is also telescopically adjusted, a single set screw 9 affording means for fixing the rod for either of these adjustments. The lower arm 5 is provided with globe holding means comprising an annulus 10 supported by a spider 11, the latter being carried at the end of a rod 12 slidably and rotatably mounted in a suitable boss or collar 13 formed on or secured to the lateral arm 5. The rod 12 is adjustable vertically with respect to the arm 5 and may be held in any

position of adjustment by means of a set screw 14. The rod 12 is preferably coaxial with the recess formed by the recessed portions 6 and 7.

The operation of my improved holder for globes may be readily comprehended from an inspection of Figure 1, referring to the two lower lamps, the right hand one of which shows the holder in position with respect to the lamp while at the left the holder is shown with the globe, indicated by dotted lines, moved out of the way giving access to the lamp elements. At the right hand side the globe holder is shown permanently mounted, the annulus 10 supporting the globe in its normal position. The globe holder may be left in this position if desired, or the lower lateral arm may be turned away from the globe as shown at the left hand side. When the lamp tender desires to remove the globe, he swings the holder until the annulus 10 is beneath the globe. The upper screws 15, if such are present, are loosened so that the globe may be withdrawn from the lamp and rest in the annulus. The set screw 9 is then loosened to permit the rod portion 3 to be lowered with respect to the socket portion 2 a sufficient distance to permit the upper end of the globe to clear the part of the lamp with which it is associated.

While the set screw 9 is still loosened, the rod portion 3 together with the lower lateral arm 5 bearing the globe in the annulus 10 is rotated to the position shown at the left hand side of Figure 1.

There is no danger of the globe dropping from the hands of the attendant for it is stably seated within the annulus 10 and even while the set screw 9 is loose, if the attendant should inadvertently let go of the lower arm 5, the unbalanced weight of the globe puts a tilting stress upon the rod portion 3 causing it to bind within the socket so that it will not drop out. After the lamp has been tended, the lower arm 5 is again swung into place with the rod 12 coinciding with the axis of the neck 8, whereupon the lateral arm and rod portion 3 are pushed upwardly until the globe is again in its normal position with respect to the adjacent lamp parts. The set screw 9 is then tightened.

If it is desired to have the lower lateral arm 5 and annulus 10 normally out of the way, the screws 15 or whatever other holding means may be provided are tightened, the set screw 9 is loosened, the rod portion 3 and annulus 10 lowered sufficiently to clear the globe and then turned to the position shown on the left hand side.

For merely wiping off the outside of the globe, it is sufficient, when the parts are positioned as shown in the right hand side of Figure 1, to loosen the screws 15, and loosen the set screw 14, thereby letting the annulus 10 descend with the globe. The globe can then be rotated by hand, at the same time a wiping cloth is applied to its exterior surface. Since the globes are spherical, the annulus 10 affords a seat for any portion of the globe excepting, of course, where it is open at the top part. Therefore, for washing the inside of the globe, it is only necessary when it has been sufficiently lowered, either by lowering the rod 12 or the rod portion 3, to tilt the globe, in the annulus 10 until the open top portion comes to a position convenient to the attendant.

It may sometimes be desirable in lowering the globe prior to turning it out of the way, to leave the set screw 9 tight and to loosen the set screw 14, thus lowering the annulus 10 and globe with respect to the lower lateral arm 5. Since the globe is then in balanced relation with respect to the lowered part, this operation is more easily performed than by lowering the rod portion 3 and lateral arm 5.

It is preferred to make the annulus and spider 11 of wire, thus providing a construction which is substantially shadowless so that there is no objection, if desired, to leaving the holder in its operative position as shown at the right hand side of Figure 1. It is obvious that this provides a strong and rigid supporting means which prevents the globe being blown down.

At the top part of Figure 1 is shown an adaptation of the globe holder for globes which are normally supported from beneath instead of being suspended. In this form the globe holder does not serve as an aid to the attendant, but solely as a permanent auxiliary support to prevent the globe from being blown out or otherwise displaced. Since a shadowless construction is not of primary importance in this utilization of the invention, the annulus 10 and spider 11 are substituted by a dished member 16 adapted to receive and bear down upon the upper portion of the globe. For removing this globe, it is necessary to loosen the set screw 9 and to raise and rotate the rod portion 3 and dished member 16.

It is to be understood that in the foregoing description of the accompanying drawings, I have illustrated my improved holder for globes in elemental form, for the purpose of exemplifying its structural features, and that as actually manufactured and installed it may be embodied in an ornamental form to harmonize with the decorative motif of the post with which it is associated.

What I claim is:

1. A holder for globes including a standard adapted to be mounted vertically and comprising telescopic sections, said sections being relatively rotatable, means for fixing said sections in positions of longitudinal and angular adjustment, lateral arms extending radially from said standard, one from each section, clamping means for supporting said

holder carried by one lateral arm and a globe support carried by said other lateral arm, said globe support including a member slidably adjustable in said other lateral arm in a direction parallel to said standard.

2. A holder for globes including a standard adapted to be mounted vertically and comprising telescopic sections, lateral arms extending radially from said standard, one from each section, clamping means for supporting said holder carried by one lateral arm, a globe support carried by said other lateral arm, one of said arms being rotatable about the axis of said standard, said globe support being slidably and rotatably mounted in said other lateral arm, and means for fixing said globe support in positions of slidable or angular adjustment.

3. An auxiliary support for depending globes, comprising a bracket; means for clamping the bracket to some part of the main globe support; a ring in which the globe may roll; and means borne by the bracket for supporting the ring under the globe.

4. An auxiliary support for depending globes, comprising a bracket; means for clamping the bracket to some part of the main globe support; a ring in which the globe may roll; and vertically slidable means, borne by the bracket, for holding the ring against the globe when in its normal position and for supporting the globe in a temporary lowered position.

5. An auxiliary support for depending globes, comprising a bracket; means for clamping the bracket to some part of the main globe support; a ring in which the globe may roll; a rod borne by the bracket and supporting the ring, vertically slidable under the centre of the globe.

6. An auxiliary support for depending globes, comprising a bracket having telescoping members; means for clamping the bracket to some part of the main globe support; a ring in which the globe may roll; an arm borne by one telescoping member, supporting the ring; and means associated with the telescoping members for holding the arm in different vertical and angular positions.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

BENJAMINE H. COLBERT.