

(No Model.)

C. P. ROBBINS.
GLOBE GUARD FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

No. 466,576.

Patented Jan. 5, 1892.

Fig. 1.

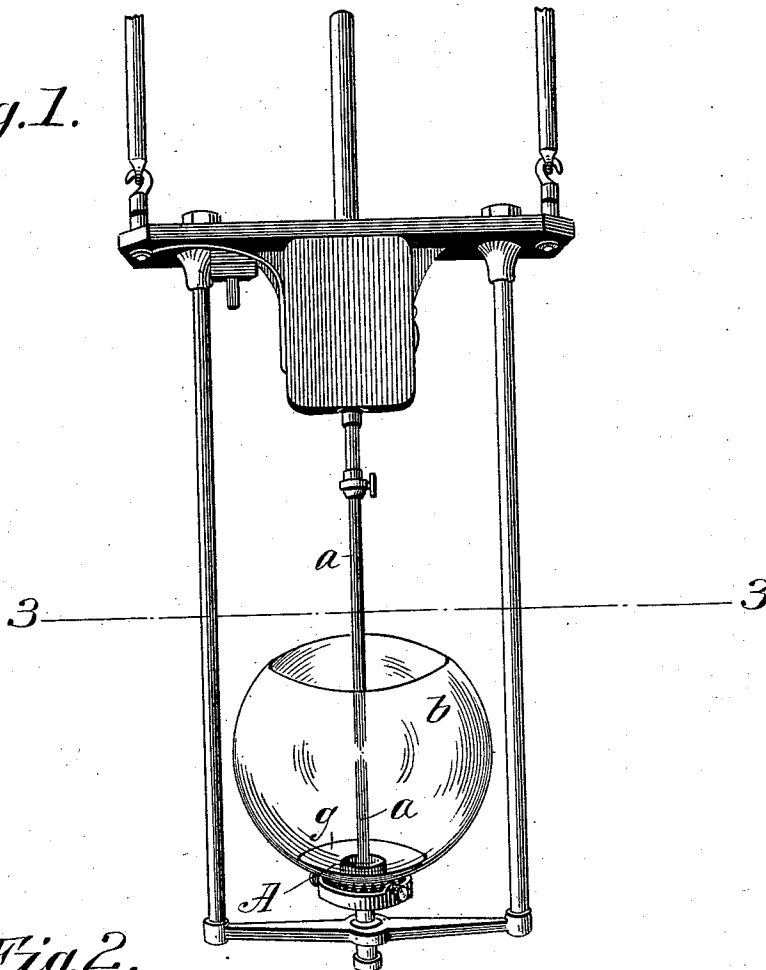
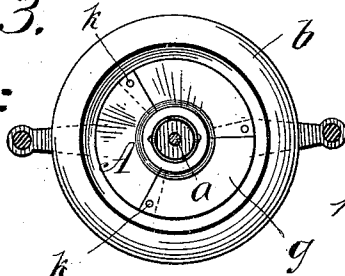


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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GLOBE-GUARD FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 466,576, dated January 5, 1892.

Application filed May 11, 1891. Serial No. 392,278. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES P. ROBBINS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Calais, in the county of Washington and State of Maine, have invented new and useful Improvements in Globe-Guards for Electric Lights, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to guards for electric-light globes, the object of the invention being to provide a device which may be applied in the globe and between a portion thereof and the position of the arc light, which will serve to prevent falling sparks or hot cinders or particles of metal resulting from the combustion of the approached carbons from coming upon the globe to oftentimes break the latter, and also so that the sparks, cinders, or other refuse matter falling from the light will not be permitted to fall out of the globe to injure persons or property, the device, nevertheless, in no manner interfering with or obscuring the diffusion of the light, being of itself transparent and at the same time practically indestructible.

The invention consists in a device for application within the globe to be supported at the neck thereof, substantially for the purposes stated, and as will hereinafter more fully appear and be set forth in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, in which the device of this invention as constructed and applied for practical use is illustrated.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of an electric-arc light with a globe and guard. Fig. 2 is an enlarged central section taken through the neck of the globe and through the guard. Fig. 3 is a plan and horizontal section taken on the line 3 3, Fig. 1.

In the drawings, *a a* represent the carbons of an arc light, supported and held in the usual proximate relations in the usual manner, and *b* represents the ordinary globe.

A represents the guard, and the same is constructed as follows, particular reference being had to Fig. 2: *d* represents a sleeve or thin annular shell adapted to fit within and through the neck of the globe, the lower portion of the said sleeve being capable of a spring deflection laterally of the axis by being formed with a series of prongs *ee* and intervening spaces.

The sleeve *d* is externally provided with a surrounding flange *f*, which slopes outwardly and upward and supports the inner border portion of an annulus of mica *g*, the same being clamped upon the flange *f* by the flange *h* on the sleeve *j*, which surrounds the upper portion of the sleeve *d* and is engaged therewith by the interlocking indentations *i* or otherwise. The annulus of mica is formed of a number of segments having their end portions overlapped the one upon the other and united by means of eyelets *k*.

The guard, as will be manifest, may be readily removed from the globe for the purpose of throwing out accumulations of dust, cinders, &c., and for permitting the cleansing of the globe, and while serving the purposes set forth in no wise impairs the efficiency of the light or serves as any obstacle to the application or feed of the carbons. The projection of the shell above the plane of the surrounding mica prevents the cinders, &c., from falling through the central opening when the guard is removed from the globe to empty the refuse therefrom.

What I claim is—

1. A guard for electric-light globes, consisting in an annular metallic shell adapted for an engagement and fit in the neck of the globe and provided with the surrounding and outwardly and upwardly extending annulus of mica, substantially as described.

2. In a guard for electric-light globes, the combination, with the annular shell *d*, having the external flange *f*, of the annulus of mica, resting by its inner border portion upon said flange, and the overlying sleeve *j*, having the flange *h*, arranged as set forth.

3. In a guard for electric-light globes, the combination, with the annular shell *d*, having the spring-prongs *e*, and the external flange *f*, of the annulus of mica formed in segments, having their edges overlapped one upon the other, and the eyelet-fastening, and the sleeve *j*, surrounding the upper portion of sleeve *d* and having the indentation engagement therewith and provided with the flange *h*, all as shown.

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