Jan. 17, 1933. L. P. DENOYER 1,894,854

GLOBE MOUNTING MEANS

Filed Nov. 16, 1931 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

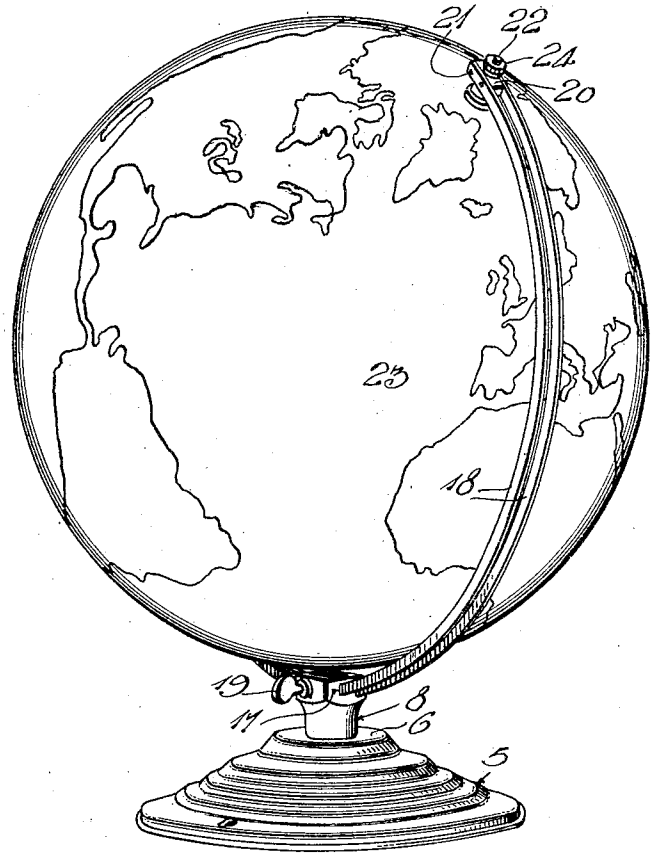
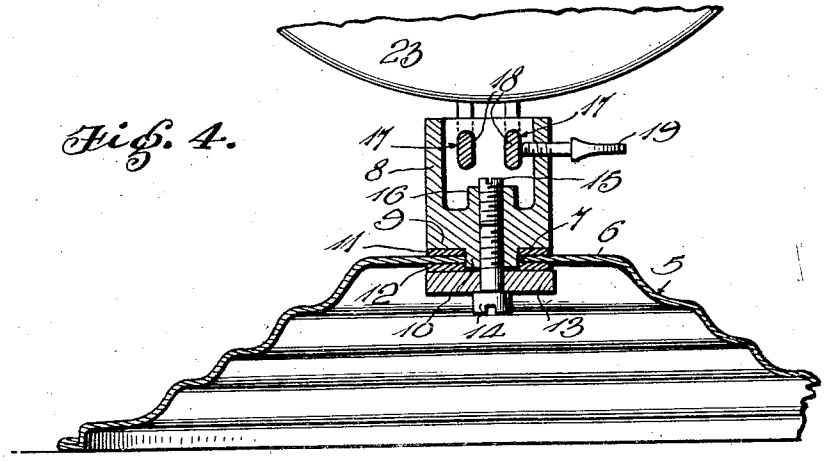


Fig. 4.



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Filed Nov. 16, 1931 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 2.

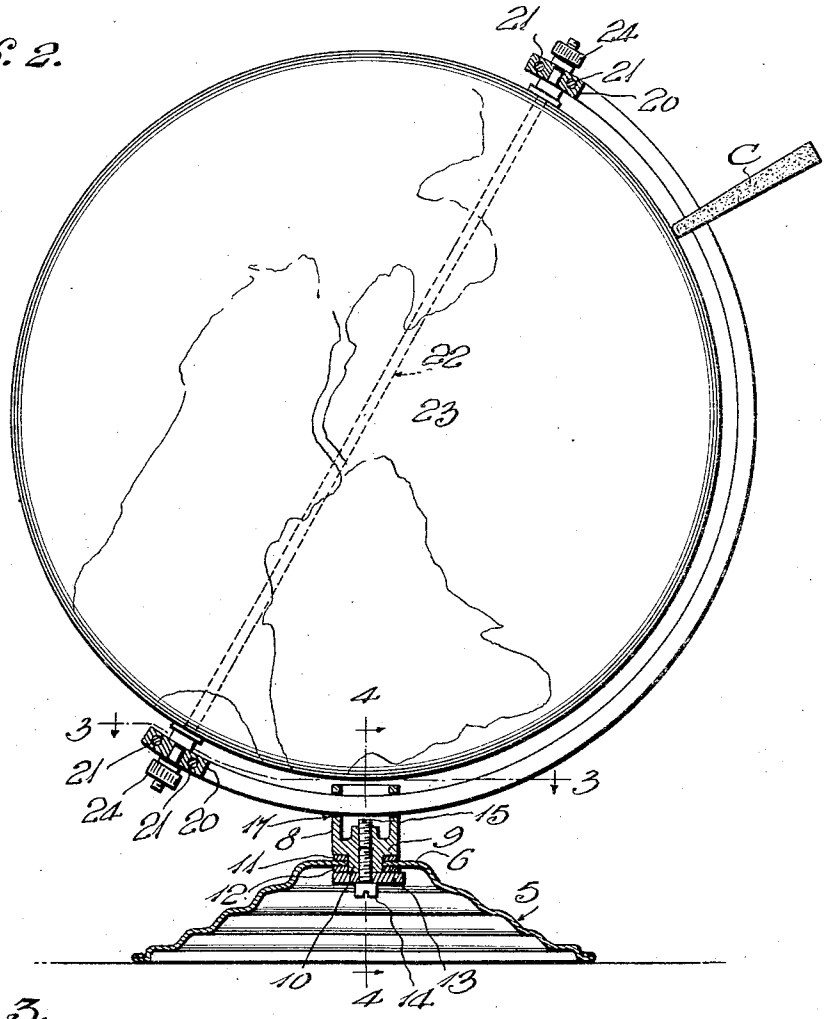
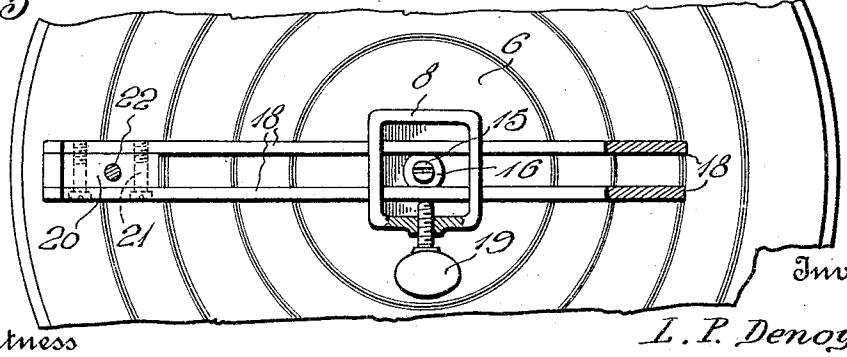


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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GLOBE-MOUNTING MEANS

Application filed November 16, 1931. Serial No. 575,435.

The invention relates to a geographical globe of the type carried by a base-supported meridian, and has reference primarily to a novel mounting for a project globe having a prepared surface upon which various projects may be plotted with chalk.

One object of the invention is to provide a novel and advantageous globe-carrying meridian which may be effectively used as a chalk guide for drawing meridians of longitude and parallels of latitude.

Yet another aim is to provide a novel meridian mounting which allows the meridian and the globe to be turned about an axis, and holds them with desired friction.

A still further aim is to provide a construction which is rather simple and inexpensive, yet will be efficient and durable.

While the invention will be described as if the base were resting upon a desk or other horizontal support, the construction is such that said base could well be hung in a vertical position upon a wall or the like.

Fig. 1 of the accompanying drawings is a perspective view of a globe and mounting means embodying the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a side elevation partly broken away and in section.

Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view on line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is an enlarged vertical sectional view on line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

The construction illustrated has proven to be of advantage from numerous standpoints and will be specifically described, with the understanding however that within the scope of the invention as claimed, variations may be made.

The numeral 5 denotes a hollow base preferably stamped from suitable gage sheet metal, said base having a flat top 6 formed with a circular opening 7. A cup-like meridian support 8 is provided with a flat bottom 9 and with a central downwardly projecting boss 10, the latter extending through the opening 7. A friction washer 11 is interposed between and contacts with the base top 6 and the support bottom 9, and another friction washer 12 surrounds the boss 10 and lies against the lower face of said top 6. A rigid washer 13 lies against the lower side of the washer 12, and a headed screw 14 passes upwardly through the washer 13 and is threaded into the boss 10 and the support bottom 9. This screw is adjusted to obtain desired friction between the washers 11 and 12 and the top 6 of the base 5. To lock this screw in set position, a vertical locking screw 15 is provided, said screw being threaded downwardly through the bottom 9 and abutting the upper end of said screw 14. The upper side of the bottom 9 may well be provided with a small boss 16 around the screw-receiving opening.

Opposed portions of the side wall of the meridian support 8, are provided with spaced slots 17 through which two substantially semi-circular, meridian bars 18 pass slidably, said bars being disposed in parallel planes. The openings or slots 17 assist in holding intermediate portions of the bars 18 in properly spaced relation, as well as allowing sliding adjustment of said bars. A set screw 19 is threaded through the aforesaid side wall of the support 8, to engage one of the bars 18, thereby locking the meridian in any position to which it may be adjusted.

The ends of the bars 18 lie against opposite sides of bearing blocks 20, and screws or other fasteners 21 secure said ends and blocks together. A rod 22 upon which the globe 23 is rotatably mounted, passes through openings in the blocks 20 and is provided at its ends with knurled nuts 24 allowing desired friction to be placed upon the globe, to permit easy rotation of the latter and at the same time to hold it in any desired position.

The bars 18 are spaced apart sufficiently to allow a piece of chalk C to be received between them, whereby said chalk may be moved from pole to pole to draw meridians upon the prepared surface of the globe, and whereby holding of the chalk during rotation of the globe, will produce either the equator or any desired parallel of latitude. At suitable points, numbers (not shown) indicating degrees, may if desired be provided on the globe to aid in locating the parallels and meridians.

It will be seen from the foregoing that a

rather simple, yet an efficient and very desirable construction has been provided, and while the details disclosed are preferred, attention is again invited to the fact that within the scope of the invention as claimed, variations may be made.

What is claimed is:—

1. In a globe mounting, a hollow base having a flat top provided with a circular opening, a cup-like meridian support having a flat bottom and a boss on said bottom, said boss extending through said opening, a friction washer surrounding said boss and lying against the lower side of said flat bottom and the upper side of said flat top, a second friction washer surrounding said boss and lying against the lower side of said flat top, a rigid washer lying against the lower side of said second friction washer, a headed screw passing through said rigid washer and threaded into said boss, and a locking screw threaded downwardly into said bottom and abutting the upper end of said headed screw.

2. In a globe-mounting, a globe-carrying meridian embodying two curved bars disposed in spaced parallel planes, a base having an upstanding cup-shaped projection formed in each of two opposed portions of its side wall with two spaced guide openings, said bars passing slidably through said openings and hence having their intermediate portions held in properly spaced relation, and a set-screw threaded through said wall and abutting one of said bars for normally holding said bars against sliding in said openings.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

LEVINUS PHILIP DENOYER.