(No Model.)

T. ELLIS.

GLOBE MOUNTING.

No. 587,304. Patented Aug. 3, 1897.

Fig. 1.

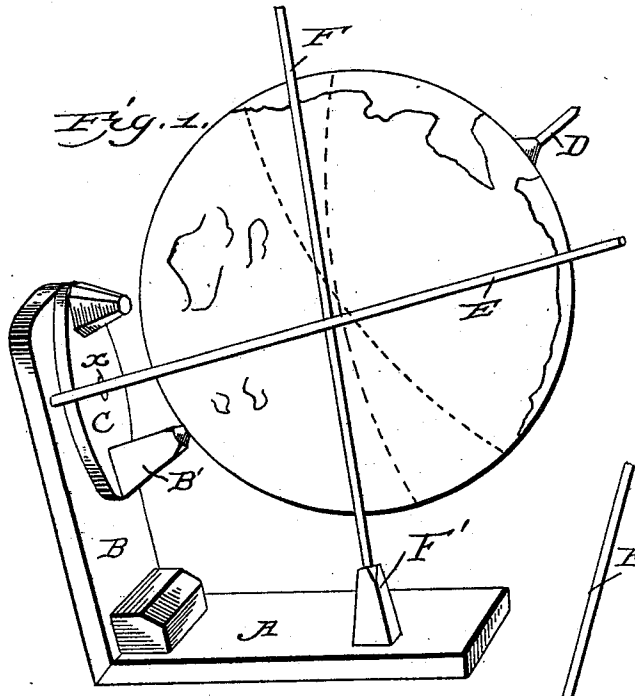


Fig. 2.

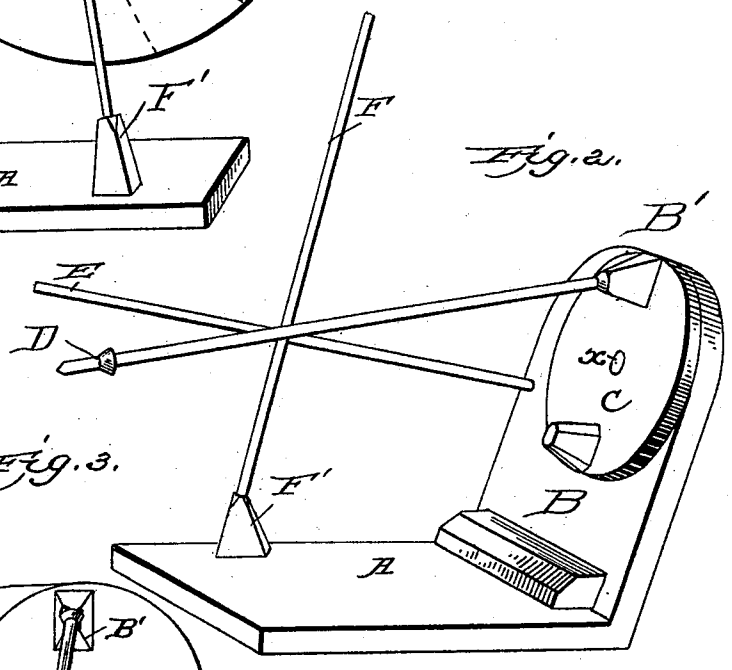
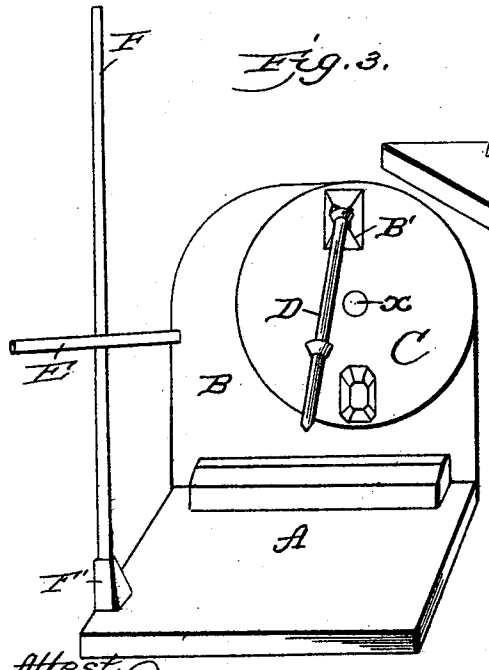


Fig. 3.



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THOMAS ELLIS, OF LACON, ILLINOIS.

GLOBE-MOUNTING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 587,304, dated August 3, 1897.

Application filed May 25, 1896. Serial No. 592,969. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS ELLIS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lacon, in the county of Marshall and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Globe-Mounting, of which the following is a specification.

It is the object of my invention to provide a stand or mount for a globe which will illustrate the relative position of the earth to the ecliptic and to the sun.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the invention with the globe mounted thereon. Fig. 2 is a similar view from another point with the globe omitted, and Fig. 3 is a front perspective view with the globe omitted.

In the drawings, A is the base of the device, having at one end an upwardly-extending standard B at an obtuse angle thereto. On this standard a rotary disk C is mounted, its pivot being at X. Said disk on its face near the edge carries a projection B′, inclining toward the center or axial line of the disk, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. This projection carries the rod D, on which the globe is mounted, said rod inclining toward the axial line of the disk. The projecting ends of this rod are representative of the poles of the celestial equator, while the rod itself is the inclined axis of the earth, the object being to mount the globe in the same relative position that the earth is mounted in space.

The standard B is inclined to the base in order to give the disk C the right angle for making it with the bar D and globe perform the correct movements with respect to the other parts. The angle of B in the drawings is about sixteen degrees greater than a right angle. This angle will be changed in the construction of the device to suit the latitude in which the invention is to be used, and it will not be necessary to make the standard adjustable as to inclination, as this may be determined according to the latitude and made fixed.

The pole-axis D inclines twenty-three and one-half degrees toward the center of the disk, thus showing the axis of the earth at an inclination of twenty-three and one-half degrees to the poles of the ecliptic represented by the ends of the rod E. This rod E is in line with the axis of the ecliptic, the ends thereof representing, as before stated, the poles of the ecliptic. It extends from the standard B, being attached thereto near the edge of the disk C, and extends therefrom at one side of the globe to be at right angles to a rod F, which extends up from a projection F′ on the base. Said rod F lies in the plane of the ecliptic and inclines parallel with the part B. By rotating the disk from east to west the rod D, representing the axis of the earth, is made to move the globe into different positions, and the projecting end of the rod D, representing the pole of the celestial equator, is moved around in a circle among the stars, illustrating the polar circle, the poles of the celestial equator, represented by the ends of the rod D, revolving around the poles of the ecliptic, represented by the ends of the rod E. The sun is supposed to be in the ecliptic.

I claim—

1. A mount for a globe comprising a base, an inclined standard at one end, a rotary disk on said inclined standard, a bar D mounted on said rotary disk and inclined toward the axis thereof, the globe on the bar D, the inclined bar F carried by the base representing the plane of the ecliptic and the inclined bar E crossing the bar F at right angles and representing the axis of the ecliptic while its ends represent the poles of the ecliptic, substantially as described.

2. In combination the base, the pivoted disk, the bar D carried thereby and inclined to the axis thereof and the two bars E, F, extending alongside the globe at right angles to each other, the bar F representing the plane of the ecliptic while the bar E represents the axis thereof, substantially as described.

THOMAS ELLIS.

Witnesses:
ROBERT B. EDWARDS,
EDWARD GREEN.