T. F. McGANN.

GLOBE-HOLDER.

No. 171,830. Patented Jan. 4, 1876.

Fig. 1.

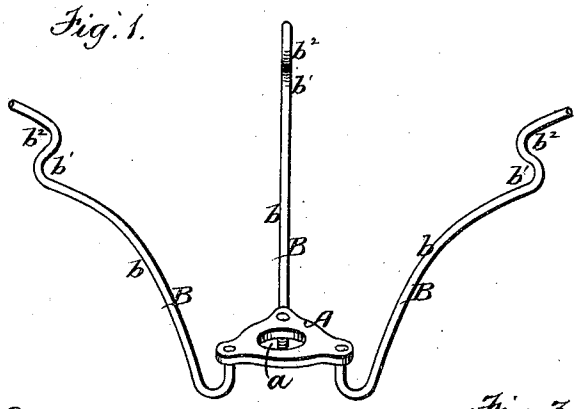


Fig. 2.

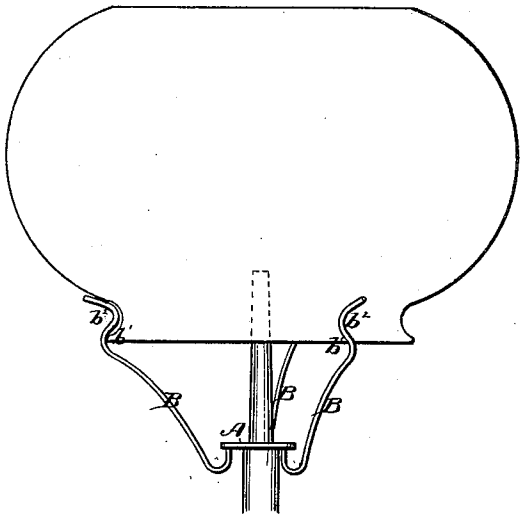


Fig. 3.

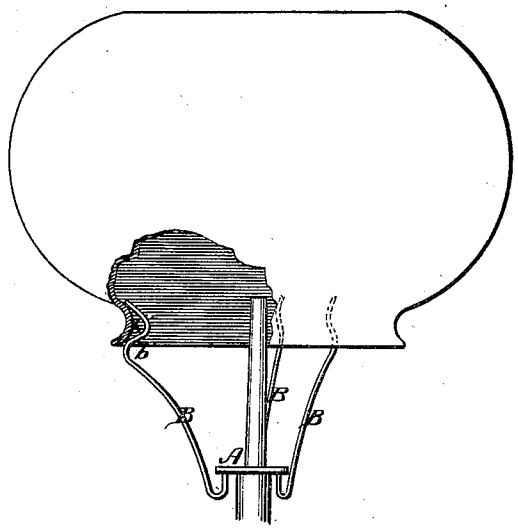
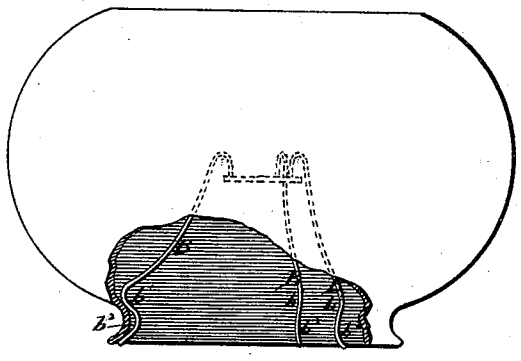


Fig. 4.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS F. McGANN, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN GLOBE-HOLDERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **171,830**, dated January 4, 1876; application filed November 22, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS F. McGANN, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain Improvements in Gas-Globe Holders, of which the following is a specification:

In the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved holder detached from the shade, and Figs. 2, 3, and 4 are views representing the different methods of applying the holder to the globe or shade.

This invention, which an improvement on my patent No. 168,761, dated October 11, 1875, relates to that class of supporters in which three or more spring-arms, radiating from a central bearing-plate, are employed for supporting porcelain or other shades for lamp or gas burners, the arms being curved at their outer ends in such manner as to engage with the lower edge or flange of the shade, and hold the latter by their elasticity.

The present invention has for its object to provide a shade-supporter of the class above named, adapted to be applied either to the outside or inside of the lower edge of the shade, with the spring-arms projecting upwardly or downwardly from the bearing-plate.

To these ends my invention consists in the peculiar curvature of the spring-arms whereby the various adjustments are effected, as I will now proceed to describe.

In the drawings, A represents the bearing-plate, which is of triangular or other suitable form, and is provided with a central aperture, *a*, adapted to fit over a gas-burner or the neck of a lamp. B B B represent three wire arms or spring-supports, each rigidly attached to the plate A at regular intervals, as in my patent above named. Each of the spring arms or supports projects downwardly from its point of attachment to the plate A, and, a short distance below the latter, is bent outwardly and upwardly into a semicircular curve, *c*, from which it is bent outwardly and upwardly into a comparatively long concave curve, *b*, terminating in an inward curve, b^1, and an outward curve, b^2, the end of the latter being inclined outwardly and upwardly.

This formation of the spring-supports enables them to be applied to the shade D in either of these positions, as shown in the drawings. Fig. 2 represents the inward curves b^1 of the spring-arms embracing the outside of the shade. Fig. 3 represents the outward curves b^2 of the spring-arms embracing the inside of the contracted portion of the shade above the flange, and Fig. 4 represents the supporter inverted in the shade, the outward curves b^2 embracing the contracted portion, as in Fig. 3. The positions shown in Figs. 2 and 3 are those in which the shade is usually held when in practical use, and in Fig. 4 the support is shown in position for storage or shipment with the shade.

The spring-arms are so tempered and adjusted that when applied to the shade, as in Fig. 2, they are sprung outwardly from their normal position, and, consequently, press inwardly on the shade, and when applied as in Figs. 3 and 4, they are sprung inwardly and press outwardly on the shade, thus embracing or clasping it firmly in either position.

The form of the spring-arms at their inner ends—that is to say, their downward projection from the plate A, and their upward curves *c*, below said plate—gives the arms the degree of length and resilience necessary to adapt them to the different positions they occupy, and obviates the stiffness which would result if the arms extended directly upward from the plate A, the ends of the arms being at the same distance from the plate. The form of the spring-arms B adapts them to the support of shades of various forms and sizes—for instance, a shade made without an outwardly-turned flange at the bottom can be held by the method shown in Fig. 3, while a shade with a flange may be held in either of the methods shown. A large shade can be held by applying the spring-arms to the outside, as in Fig. 2, and a small shade can be held by applying the spring-arms to the inside, as in Fig. 3. The manner in which the spring-arms are applied to the shade determines the height of the latter with reference to the flame to some extent—for instance, when the arms embrace the outside of the shade the latter is supported at a somewhat lower point than when the arms are applied to the inside, in consequence of the variation of

the outer ends of the arms from their normal position.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the device described possesses several important advantages over kindred devices now in use, and is simple, cheap, and effective.

I claim as my invention—

As a new article of manufacture, the herein-described reversible removable globe-holder for gas-burners, consisting of the plate A, having opening *a*, elastic arms B, firmly secured to said plate and extending downward directly therefrom, and then bent upward above said plate, and terminating on the inward curve b^1 and outward curve b^2, adapted to both the inside and outside of the globes, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

THOMAS F. McGANN.

Witnesses:
C. F. BROWN,
A. E. DENISON.