(No Model.)

F. A. DIRKES.

HOLDER FOR GLOBES OR SHADES.

No. 589,547. Patented Sept. 7, 1897.

FIG:1.

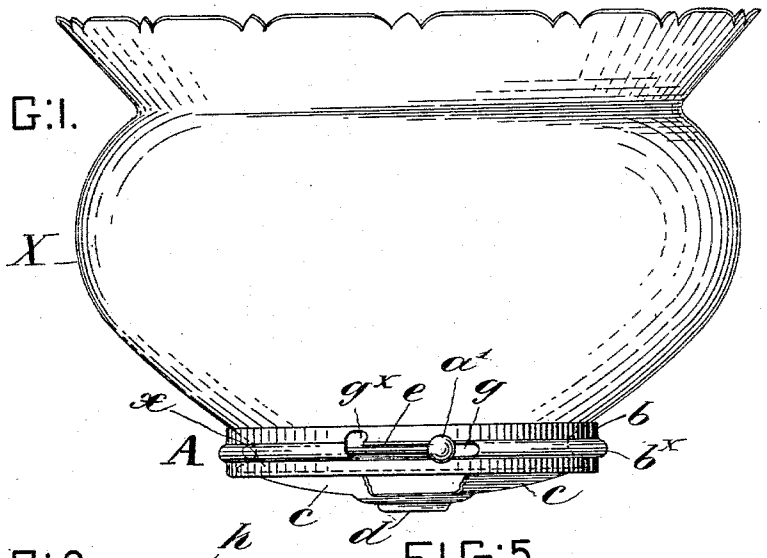


FIG:2.

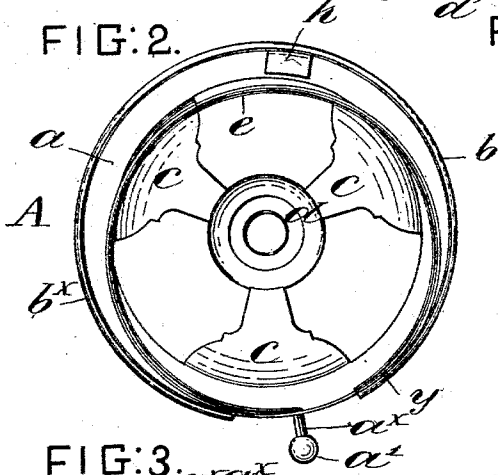


FIG:5.

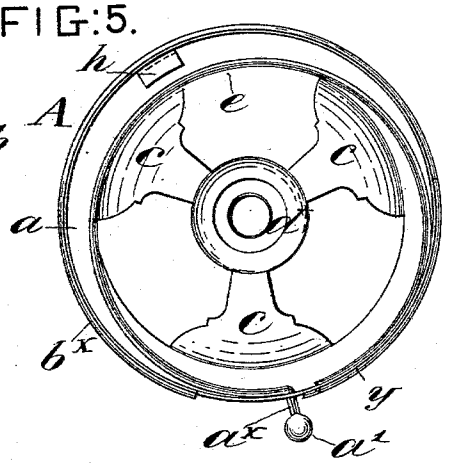


FIG:3.



FIG:4.

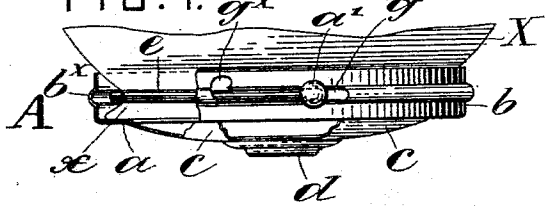
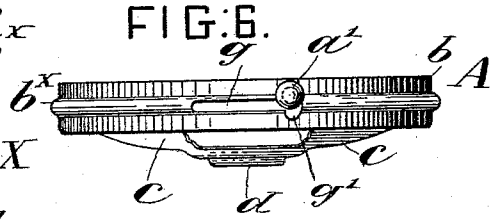


FIG:6.



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HOLDER FOR GLOBES OR SHADES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 589,547, dated September 7, 1897.

Application filed November 27, 1896. Serial No. 613,531. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK A. DIRKES, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Holders for Globes or Shades, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to supports and holders for globes and shades, such, for example, as are used with the burners of brackets and chandeliers. Ordinarily a globe or shade of this character is of glass and has at its foot, where it rests in the holder, a base-flange and a contracted neck above the latter. When in place in the gallery of the holder, it is held there by means of three screws driven through the circumferential upright flange of the gallery and taking over the foot-flange on the globe or holder. This is the common construction with this class of globe-holders, and it has objectionable features which I seek to overcome by my invention.

In carrying out my invention I employ, or may employ, substantially the same form of holder as that in common use—that is, a holder having a gallery, with a circumferential retaining wall or flange to receive and support the globe, an apertured ring to take over the pillar of the gas-burner on which the holder is mounted, and radial arms connecting said ring concentrically with the gallery above. In lieu of the ordinary screws, however, I employ a spring cincture or retaining-collar, attached at one end to some part of the gallery and adapted to clasp the contracted neck of the globe above the foot-flange thereof, and thus prevent the globe from being lifted or knocked off without first disengaging it from the spring-collar. This disengagement is effected through the medium of a stem on the free end of the collar, which plays in a guide-slot in some part of the gallery, and preferably in the upright flange thereof.

In the accompanying drawings I have illustrated two forms of my invention.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the holder with a globe therein. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the holder detached and showing the spring-collar in its free normal position. Fig. 3 is an elevation of the holder, partly in section, showing the spring-collar expanded and locked and the holder ready to receive the globe; and Fig. 4 is a similar view showing how the collar clasps the neck of the globe. Figs. 5 and 6 are respectively a plan and side elevation of the holder in a slightly-modified form.

Referring first to Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive, A represents the holder as a whole, and X represents an ordinary form of glass globe having at its base a circumferential channel producing a contracted neck x. The holder A comprises a globe-supporting gallery a, having an elevated circumferential retaining-flange b and carried on arms c, radiating from a ring d, adapted to fit over the pillar of a gas-burner. The form of gallery, &c., described is a common one, and I neither claim it nor limit myself to it.

Within the flange b on the gallery is arranged the cincture or spring-collar e, which may be of spring-wire bent to the proper curve to retain the set form seen in Fig. 2, or substantially that form. One end of this collar is secured rigidly to the gallery at y, the attachment being preferably made to the inner face of the flange b. At its other or free end the collar has a stem $a^{\times}$, which plays in a slot g in the flange b, and this stem may have on its outer end a suitable button or knob a'. Preferably the holder will have at the side opposite to the slot g an inwardly-projecting lip h on the flange b.

In preparing the holder to receive the globe the collar e is expanded by pressing the knob a' over to the left (as the parts are situated in Figs. 2 and 4 of the drawings) until the collar rests in the hollow of a circumferential bead $b^{\times}$, formed in the flange b, and when expanded it may be retained or held expanded by causing the stem $a^{\times}$ of the collar to engage by a lateral movement a keeper $g^{\times}$ at the end of the slot g. Fig. 3 shows the parts in this position. The globe X is now placed in the holder, the flange at its base being made to take under the lip h. The collar e is now released by disengaging its stem from the keeper $g^{\times}$, when its own resiliency will cause the collar to engage the neck of the globe and hold the latter securely in place. Fig. 4 shows the collar embracing the neck of the globe.

The construction described has the advan-

tage that it allows by the yielding of the collar for some variation in the size of the necks of the globes, but the construction illustrated in Figs. 5 and 6 may be employed, as ordinarily the necks of such globes do not vary in size materially. In the construction of Figs. 5 and 6 the only difference from that described lies in the collar *e*, which has an expanded set, so that normally it lies close to the flange *b* or in the hollow of the bead $b^{\times}$ ready to receive the globe, and when the globe is seated the stem on the collar *e* is pushed over to the right, as seen in Fig. 6, thus drawing the collar about the neck of the globe, after which the stem is made to engage by a lateral movement a keeper *g'* at the end of the slot *g*.

I may say that in Fig. 5 the collar *e* is represented as contracted, and locked in that position by the engagement of the stem thereof with the keeper *g'*, although no globe is shown in place in the holder. When a globe is in place, it compels the collar to assume a substantially concentric position with respect to the circular holder, as will be readily understood.

To remove the globe from the holder seen in Figs. 1 to 4, it is only necessary to press back the spring-collar with one hand, so as to expand it fully, and then lift off the globe with the other hand. The retaining-keeper $g^{\times}$ is not essential to the device, but it is a convenience.

To remove the globe from the holder seen in Figs. 5 and 6, the stem of the collar is merely disengaged from the keeper *g'*, when the collar will expand by its own resiliency and the globe may be lifted off. Some form of keeper or retainer *g'* is necessary in this construction.

My holder is adapted to any kind of globe or shade having a foot-flange at its base, and the spring-collar extends practically entirely around the neck of the globe.

As stated, the guide-slot *g* will be formed by preference in the upright flange of the gallery, but it will be obvious that the stem on the collar could be turned downward, in which case the slot would be formed in the horizontal portion of the gallery. The hollow bead $b^{\times}$ is not essential, but its use imparts a neat contour to the holder.

Preferably the flange *b* of the gallery will be made continuous, so as to extend all around the gallery, but this construction is not essential.

I am aware that in devices for holding lamp-chimneys and the like steady two spring-clamps have been employed clamping on the base of the chimney at opposite sides; but this construction differs materially from mine. I employ a single spring collar or cincture which contracts about the neck of the globe throughout substantially its entire length, as its point of attachment is at one of its ends. This permits it to touch and bear upon the neck at all points.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. A holder, for a globe or shade provided with a contracted neck at its base, said holder comprising a flanged supporting-gallery for the globe, having a guide-slot therein, and a spring-collar *e*, secured rigidly at one of its extremities to the gallery near said slot and having its free end guided in said slot, whereby practically the entire length of the collar is left free to contract and expand, said collar being adapted to expand wholly into an annular hollow in the gallery out of the way of the globe, as set forth.

2. A holder, for a globe or shade provided with a contracted neck at its base, said holder comprising a flanged supporting-gallery for the globe, the upright flange having a hollow to receive the expanded collar, and a lip *h*, and the spring-collar arranged within the gallery and secured at one end thereto, the other end having a stem guided in a slot in the gallery, said collar being adapted to embrace the neck of the globe by contraction and hold the latter securely.

3. A holder, for a globe or shade provided with a contracted neck at its base, said holder comprising a flanged supporting-gallery for the globe and a single spring-collar arranged within the gallery, secured at one end thereto and adapted to encircle the neck of the globe, the other end having a stem guided in a slot in the gallery, said slot having a keeper at its end to receive the stem of the collar and hold the latter against reaction from its own resiliency.

4. A holder, for a globe or shade provided with a contracted neck at its base, said holder comprising a flanged supporting-gallery for the globe, and the spring-collar arranged within the gallery and secured at one of its ends thereto, the other end having a stem guided in a slot in the gallery, said gallery having an annular hollow to receive the collar and a projection situated opposite to the said slot to take over the base-flange of the globe and the collar at this point, substantially as set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FRANK A. DIRKES.

Witnesses:
HENRY CONNETT,
PETER A. ROSS.