E. A. LOCKE.

Globe-Holder for Gas-Burners, &c.

No. 203,471. Patented May 7, 1878.

Fig. 1.

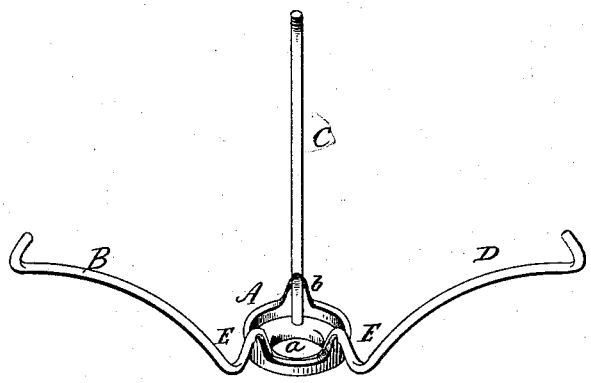

Fig. 2.

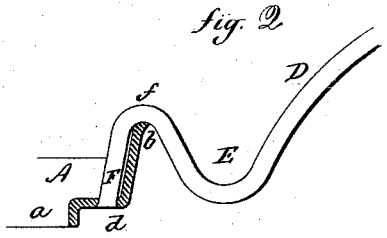

Fig. 3.

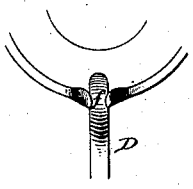

Fig. 4.

Witnesses

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Inventor

By atty.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD A. LOCKE, OF WATERBURY, CONN., ASSIGNOR TO BENEDICT & BURNHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN GLOBE-HOLDERS FOR GAS-BURNERS, &c.

Specification-forming part of Letters Patent No. **203,471**, dated May 7, 1878; application filed April 19, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD A. LOCKE, of Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Globe-Holders; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, perspective view; Figs. 2, 3, and 4, details of construction.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of globe-holders in which elastic arms project from a center, and so as to engage the shade without the necessity of a screw or similar fastening device.

As heretofore constructed, the spring-arms which form the direct support for the shade are simply passed through the plate and riveted, thus having only the thickness of the plate to support them.

Again, in order to give the requisite elasticity, a downward or U-shaped bend is made at the lower end at the point of attachment. In many cases this bend is in the way of attaching holders to burners.

The object of this invention is to overcome these difficulties; and it consists in the construction, as hereinafter described, and more particularly recited in the claim.

A cup-shaped base, A, is formed from sheet metal, having a central aperture, *a*, to pass over the burner. At the points where the springs are to be attached a projection, *b*, is made in the base, extending upward, and its upper end notched corresponding to the wire or spring, as seen in Fig. 4. The perforation is made through the base vertically below this notch. The springs B C D are bent into the required form at the upper end to engage the shade, thence downward toward the base; and near the base is formed the usual U-shaped bend E, and the end F turned over and downward, so that the bend *f* lies in the notch in projections *b*, as seen in Figs. 3 and 4, the extreme end passing through the perforation in the base below, and there riveted, as seen in Fig. 2. The sides of the notch *b* are turned or struck onto the springs at the bend *f*, as seen in Fig. 3, which securely engages the spring at that point with the base. The engagement made by this notch being eccentric to the riveted point, the springs can not be turned in a horizontal plane, and the projections *b* serve to take the strain of downward pressure or bending force from the riveting-point, and it also enables the making of the U-shaped bend E higher than can be made by the McGann method. This U-shaped bend E is desirable, because it adds to the elasticity of the springs; but it is not essential.

It is not essential that the base should be cup-shaped, or so as to form a vertical flange around its edge, because the vertical supports *b* may be turned directly from the edge of a flat disk or base, and accomplish substantially the same result.

I claim—

A globe or shade holder consisting of a centrally-perforated base, combined with supporting-springs extending from the base to the globe or shade, the said base constructed with upward projections, over which the said springs are engaged, and thence extend down and are secured to the base, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:
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