

(No Model.)

W. H. WILSON.
GLOBE FOR ELECTRIC LAMPS.

No. 428,989.

Patented May 27, 1890.

Fig. 1.

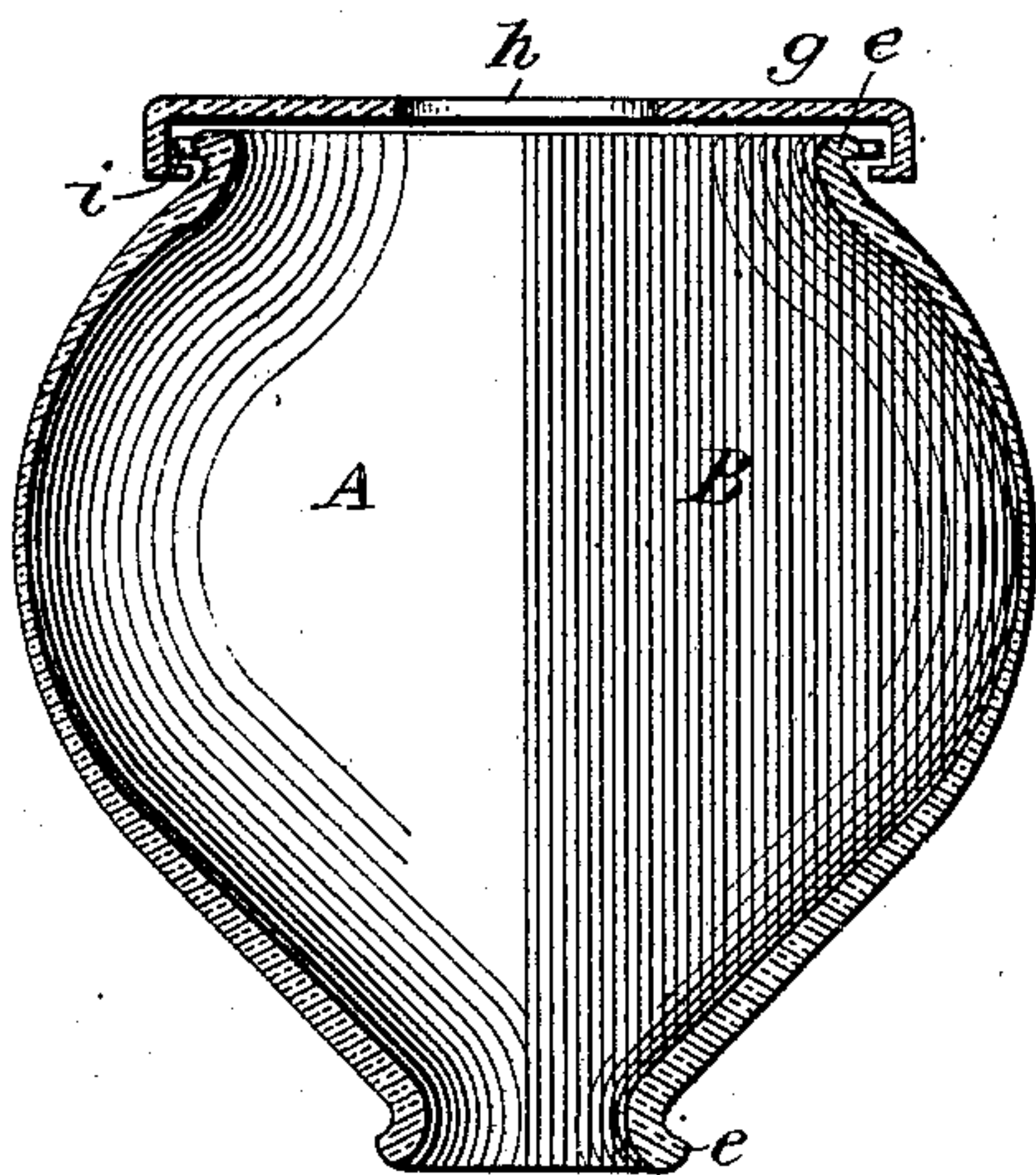


Fig. 2.

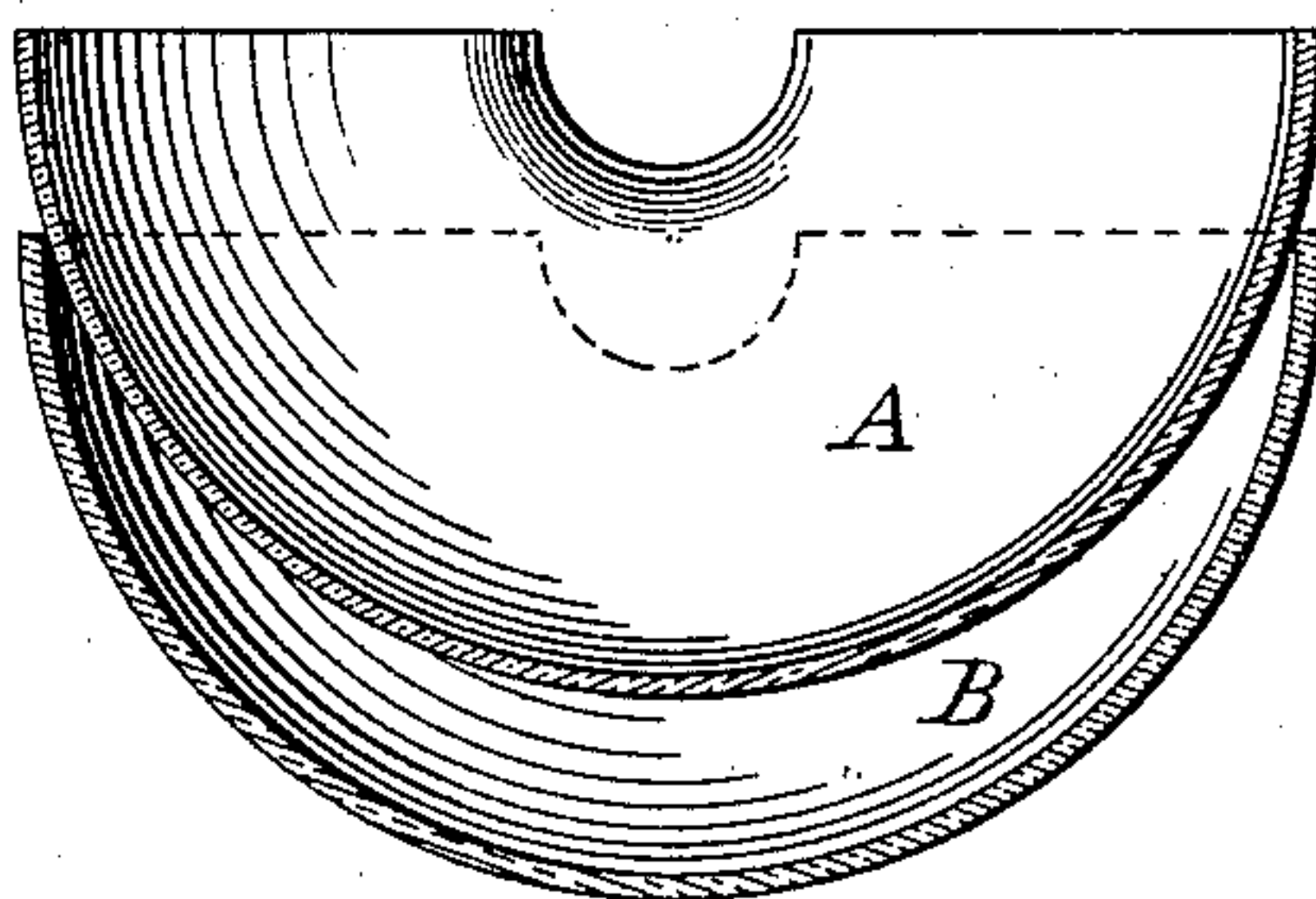


Fig. 3.

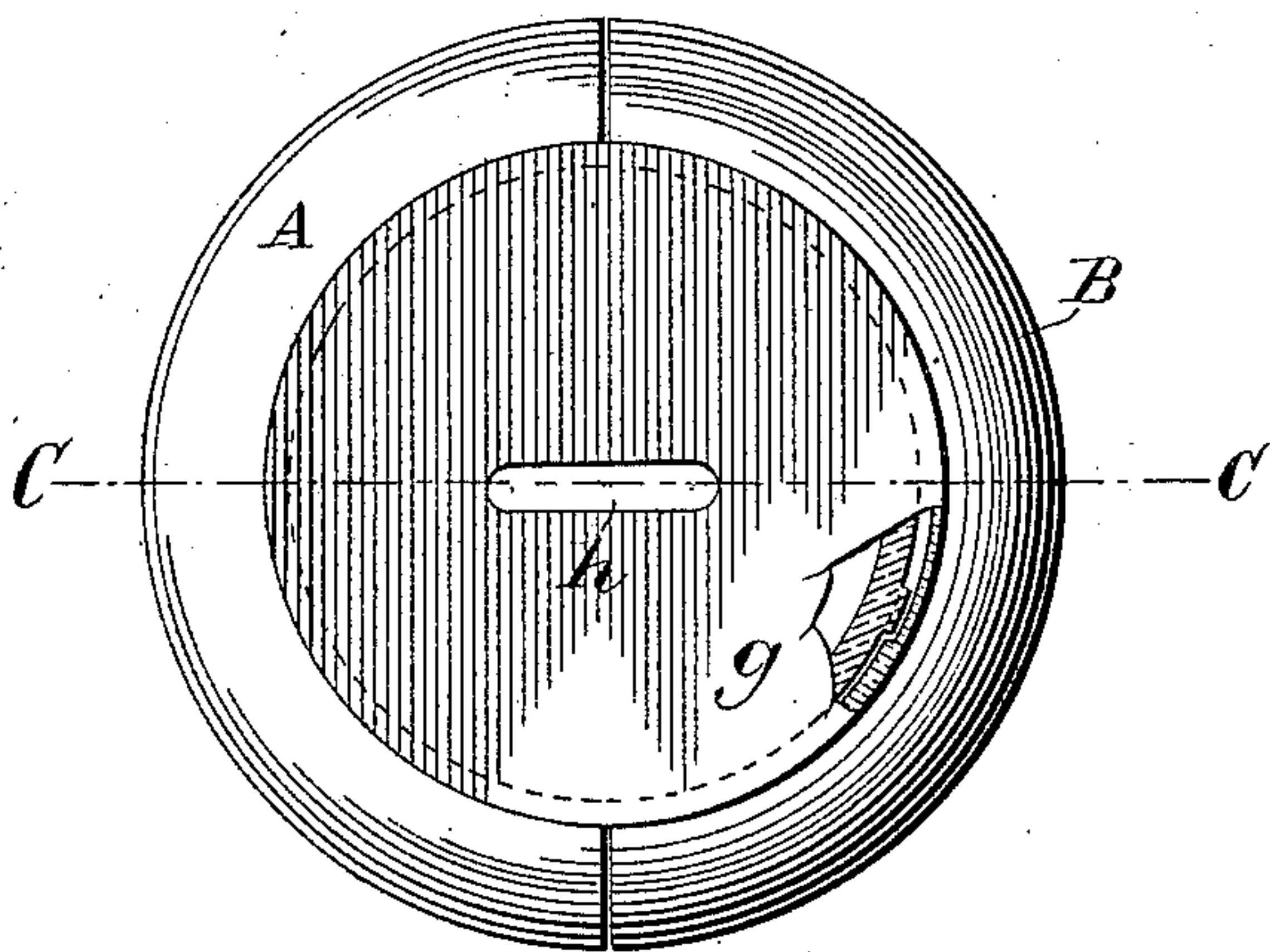
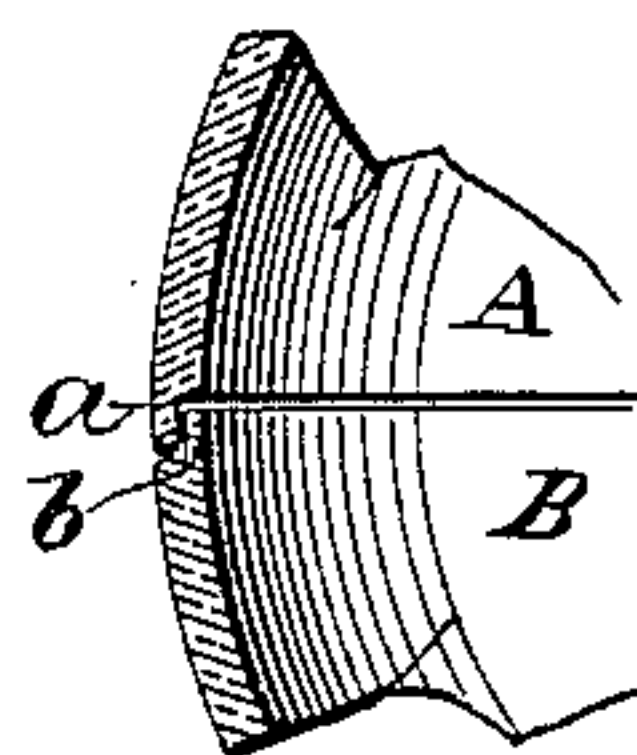


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. WILSON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

GLOBE FOR ELECTRIC LAMPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 428,989, dated May 27, 1890.

Application filed August 13, 1889. Serial No. 320,586. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. WILSON, a resident of the city of New York, county and State of New York, have invented an Improved Globe for Electric Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a globe for electric lamps which is made of several sections of glass, all held together by an annular top plate, which also serves as a spark-arrester, all as hereinafter more clearly shown.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a central axial section of my improved globe and connecting-plate. Fig. 2 is a top view, partly in section, of the same. Fig. 3 is a sectional view showing the glass portions of the globe put together for packing, and Fig. 4 is a detail section showing one form of joints between the sections of the glass.

The glass globe is composed of two or more equal sections A B of glass, which sections join on substantially vertical lines, as shown in the drawings, leaving the globe open at both ends. The meeting edges *a b* of the sections A B of the globe are, by preference, made with lap-joints, as shown in Fig. 4, so that the sections of the globe will not be liable to move one upon the other or become misplaced at their meeting edges; still butt-joints may be used or any other form of joints. The upper part of the globe is connected to a removable plate or cover *g*, which has a central aperture *h* for permitting the passage of carbons, &c. The cap or cover *g* has one or more suitable projections *i* on its under side, which pass through proper recesses in the top bead *e* of the globe A B, and then when the cap *g* is turned to one side the projections *i* pass under the bead, thereby holding the cap in position and hold-

ing the sections A B of the globe together; but any other suitable arrangement—such as a bayonet-joint, buttons, a rubber band, a clasp, or the like—can be used for making connection between the cap or cover *g* and the sections A B of the globe, so long as said cap serves to hold the sections A B together, and also serves as a spark-arrester.

The sections A B may be made in different colors, if desired—such, for instance, as red and white—which might indicate a fire-alarm box in the vicinity or for any other desired purpose.

By making the sections A B separate and joining and holding them together, as described, the entire globe can be handled as a unit, yet when either section is broken it can be readily replaced without requiring the entire globe to be replaced.

For transportation, as shown in Fig. 3, the sections of the globe may be put together so as not to occupy as much room as a complete globe made in one piece would occupy.

The sections A B of the globe are either cast or blown or otherwise formed of glass or analogous translucent material. Raised or depressed letters may be made integral with the glass or porcelain of the globe at very little additional cost.

Having now described my invention, what I claim is—

The globe composed of several sections A B, combined with the spark-arresting plate *g*, which engages the lip *e* on said sections and serves to hold the same together, substantially as herein shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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