

(No Model.)

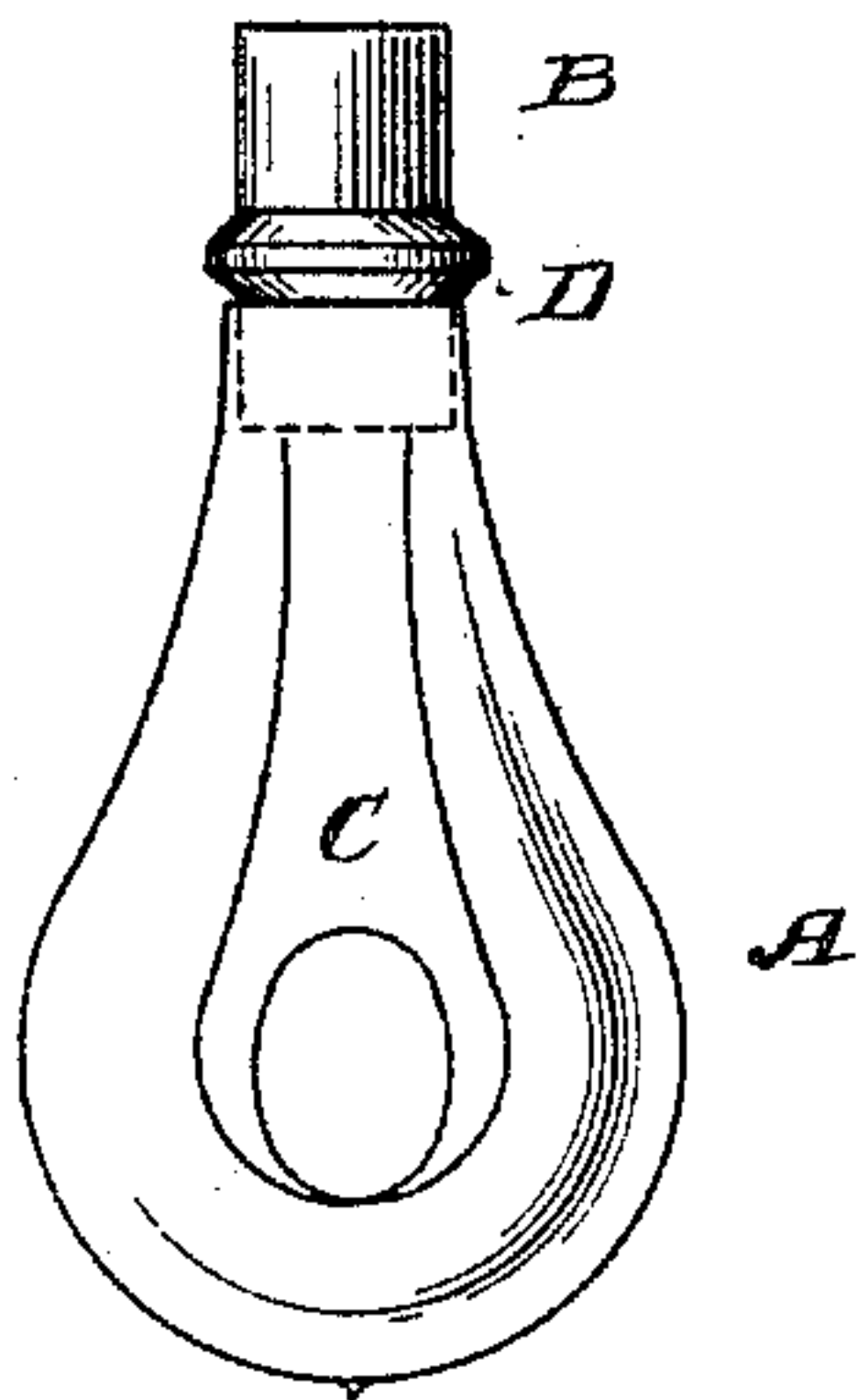
A. DUVAL & H. NELSON.

COVERING FOR THE BULBS OR GLOBES OF ELECTRIC OR OTHER LAMPS.

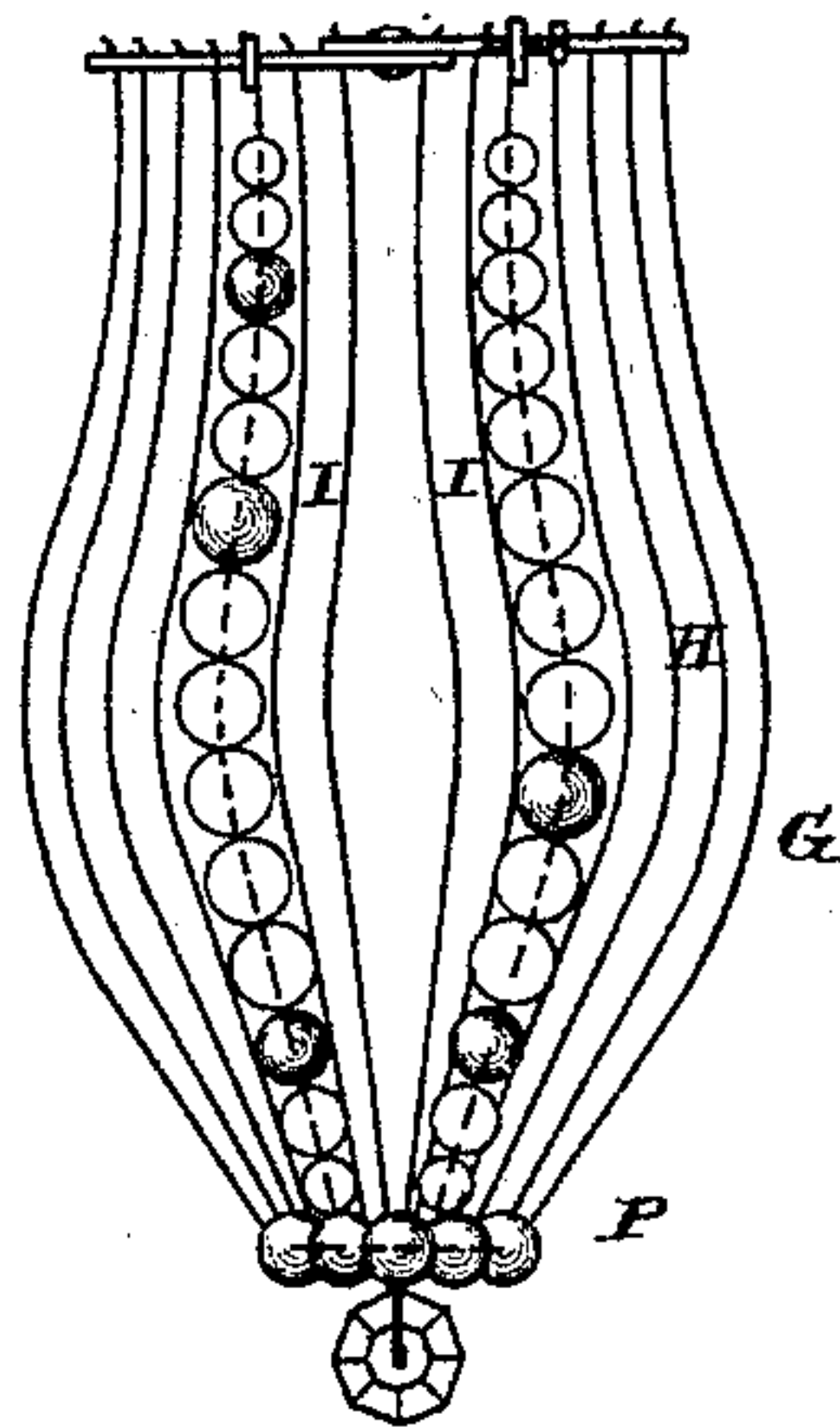
No. 462,477.

Patented Nov. 3, 1891.

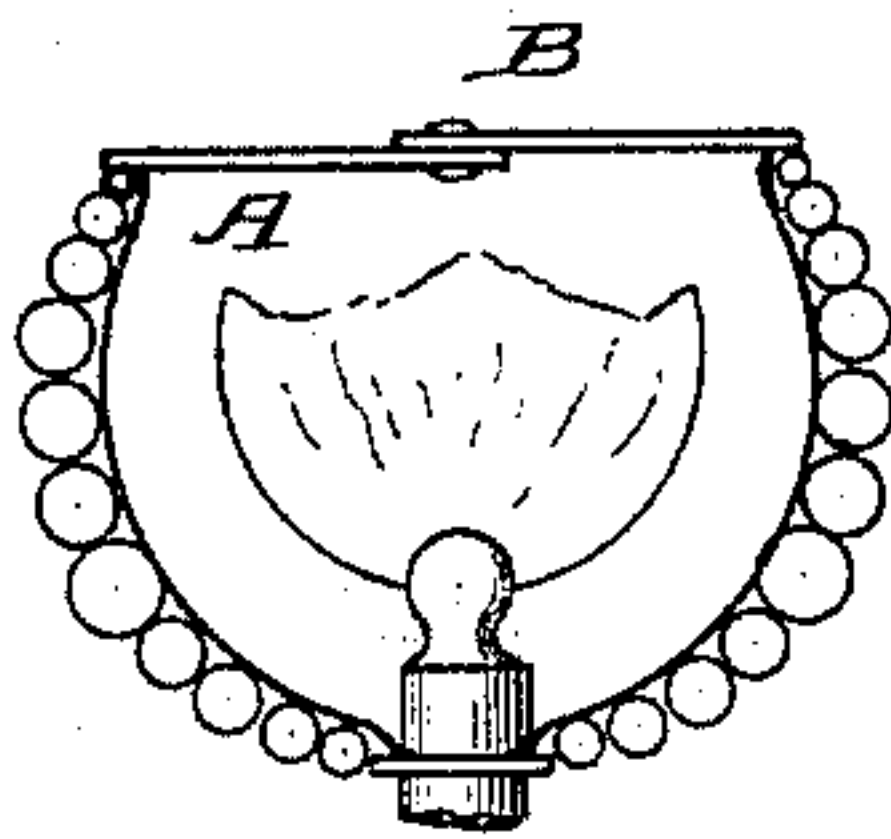
*Fig. 1.*



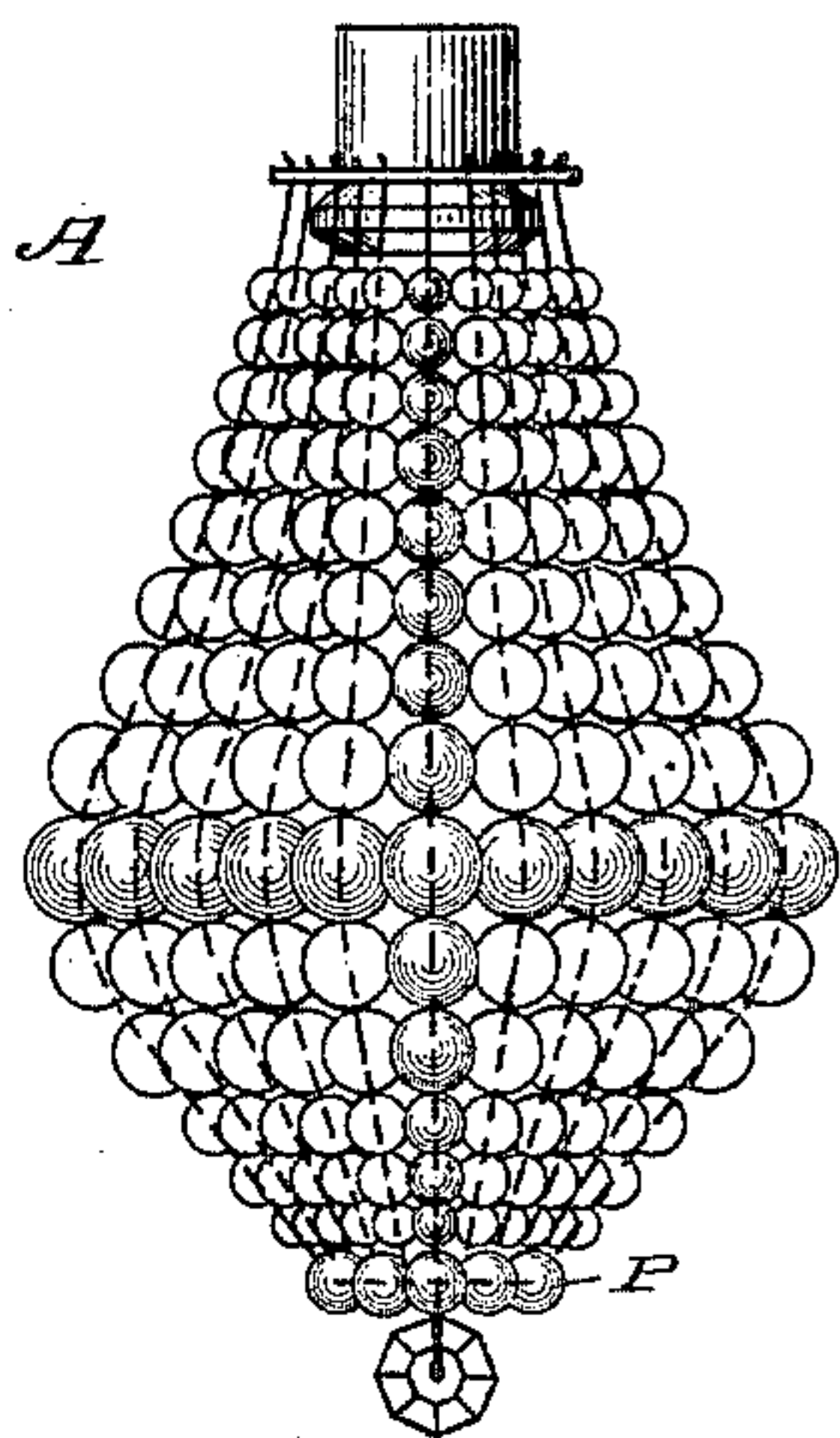
*Fig. 2.*



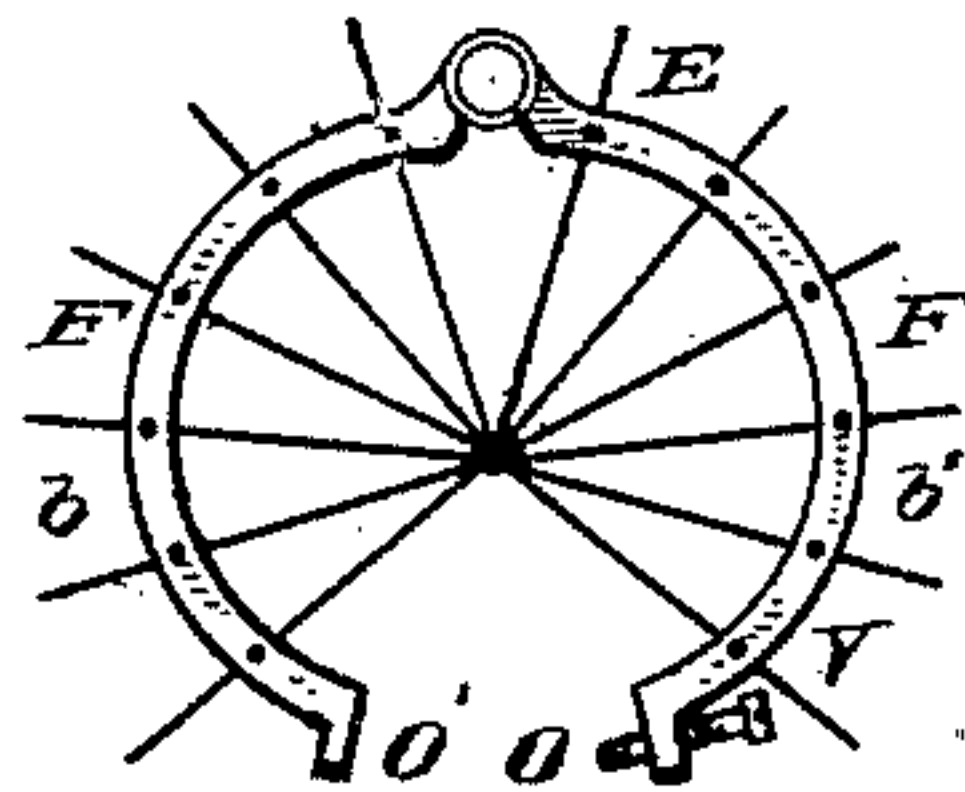
*Fig. 5.*



*Fig. 4.*



*Fig. 3.*



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALEXANDER DUVAL AND HENRI NELSON, OF PARIS, FRANCE.

COVERING FOR THE BULBS OR GLOBES OF ELECTRIC OR OTHER LAMPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 462,477, dated November 3, 1891.

Application filed May 13, 1890. Serial No. 351,712. (No model.) Patented in England March 13, 1890, No. 3,984.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, ALEXANDER DUVAL and HENRI NELSON, citizens of the Republic of France, residing at Paris, France, have invented a new and useful Covering for the Bulbs or Globes of Electric or other Lamps, (patented in Great Britain March 13, 1890, No. 3,984,) of which the following is a specification.

The object of our invention is to soften the light emitted from intense luminous bodies, centers, focuses, or radiating-points—such, for example, as electric and other lights or lamps—and at the same time to increase the security against such accidents as are frequently caused by these luminous bodies or lights in consequence of the breaking of the glass which surrounds them.

Our improvement consists in enveloping or covering the bulbs, globes, or glasses which surround these luminous bodies or centers with a trimming or casing of glass beads strung upon flexible supports, the latter being secured at one end to a ring or collar which is operated to permit the flaring of the said covering.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents in elevation a bulb of an electric incandescent lamp fastened (cemented) under the collar of the socket which carries the stick of carbon. Fig. 2 represents, half open and in elevation, the casing, trimming, or covering in which the bulb is to be inclosed. Fig. 3 represents a plan view of Fig. 2; and Fig. 4 an elevation of the bulb inclosed in the trimming, covering, or casing, the latter being suspended and held in position by a jointed collar. Fig. 5 represents an ordinary gas-burner and globe, to which our improved covering or casing is applied.

A indicates the bulb, A' the globe, B the socket, C the stick of carbon, and D the collar of the socket.

P indicates the bottom of the covering.

By means of beads at the bottom P and a metallic wire we make a ring of beads, to which ring and between the beads are attached the wires G G. On these wires G G are threaded transparent or translucent beads H H, of glass or crystal, white or colored, plain or cut. These beads, which may be of any suitable form, such as round, polygonal, cylin-

drical, or prismatical, are of different sizes and dimensions, so that by their gradation the setting may fit as closely as possible to the bulb, the beads being larger when the diameter of the bulb or globe is larger and smaller when the bulb or globe is smaller, as is clearly represented in Figs. 2, 4, and 5.

The wires G G, which form, so to speak, so many meridians, are attached, each at its upper end, to the two branches *b b'* of a hinged or jointed collar, which collar E indicates the hinge, and have a certain amount of flexibility in order to permit the two parts *b b'* of the jointed collar to be swung open, and so that when they are closed tightly together the wires G and the beads thereon will be drawn close to the outer surface of the globe or casing surrounding the light. When the collar *b b'* is opened, as represented in Fig. 3, an opening is thereby formed in the casing or covering, through which, from above and laterally, the bulb A can be admitted, and is closed in by shutting the branches of the collar. The branches *b* and *b'* terminate in lugs O and O', which when the collar is closed may be fastened together in any suitable manner—as, for example, by a screw V or by hooking one over the other with a spring, as in certain hinges of purses and traveling-bags. When the covering is in position, as represented in Fig. 4, the collar *b b'* rests upon the circular projection formed by the collar D, so that if the glass bulb should break the casing or covering would not fall and would hold the fragments of glass, and thereby prevent them from being scattered about.

As illustrated in Fig. 5, where the globe A' is open above and incloses in the center a Jablochkoff or other voltaic-arc light or a gas or other flame, the covering or casing is of substantially the same construction as that represented in the other figures. It is supported by means of a hinge or by telescoping and tightening on the same support as the globe, so as to hold the pieces of glass in case the globe, whatever its form may be, should get broken through the fall of carbon or through any other cause.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of the ring P, the wires



secured at one end to the said ring, the divided hinged collar, to which the other ends of the wire are secured, the means for holding the parts of the collar closed together, 5 and the beads strung upon such wires entirely covering the surface of the globe, substantially as set forth.

2. In combination with the globe or casing of an electric or other lamp, an outer surrounding casing or covering formed of beads 10 covering the entire surface of the globe and strung upon flexible supports which are at one end secured to a separable ring or collar,

which may be opened or separated to permit the flaring of the outer casing or covering over the globe or lamp covering, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof we have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ALEXANDER DUVAL.  
HENRI NELSON.

Witnesses:

ERNEST DUPONT,  
CH. CASALONGA.