

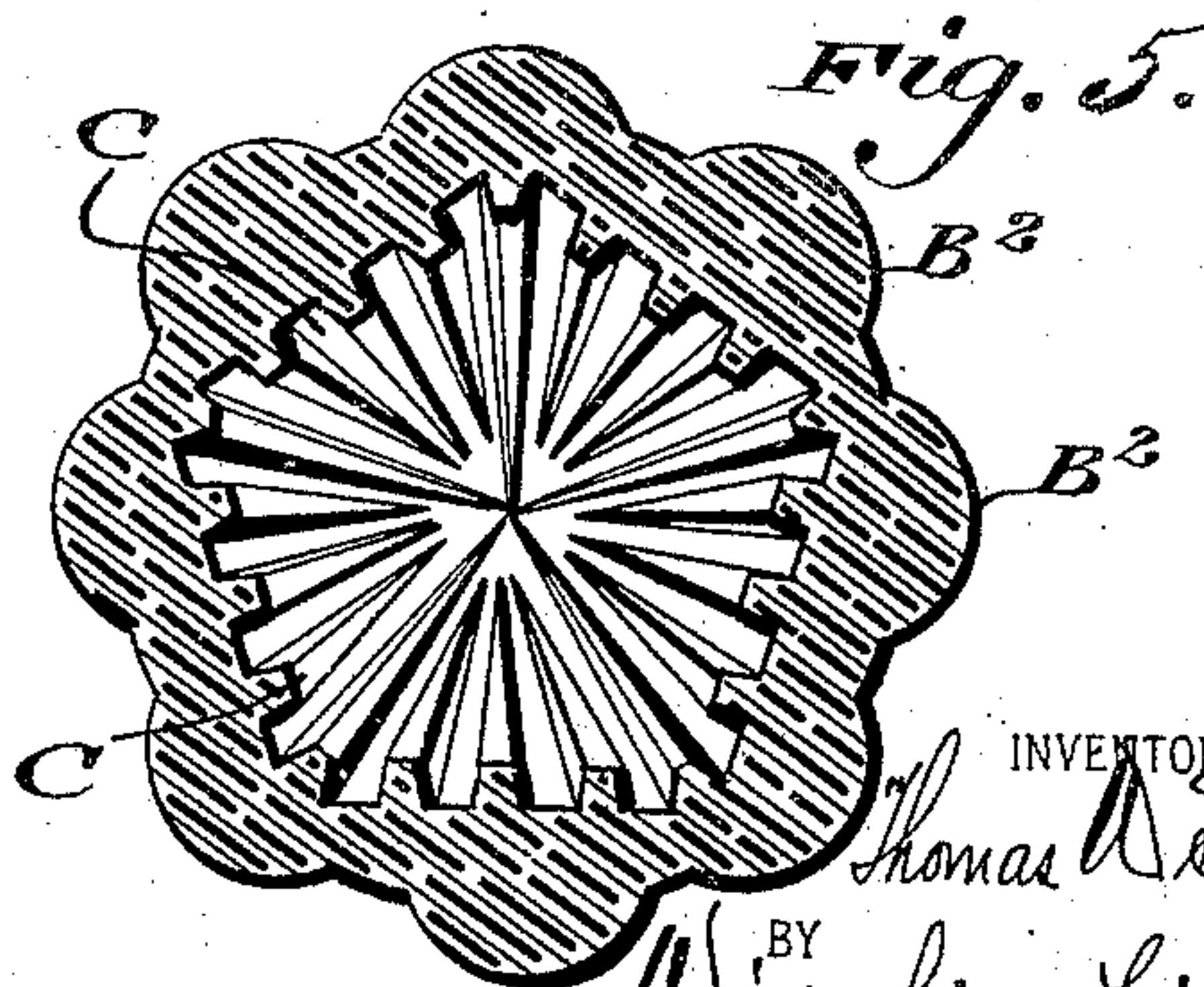
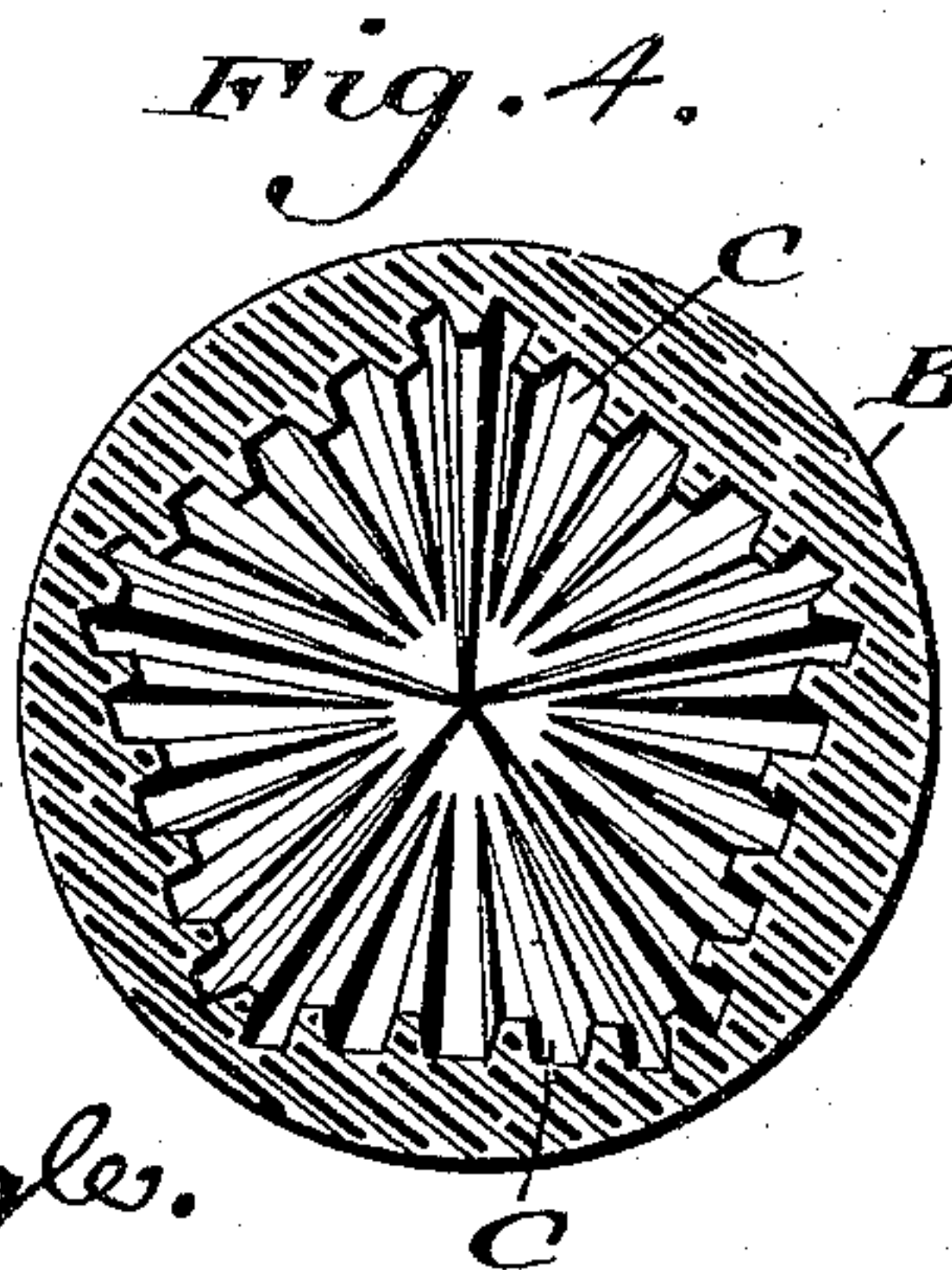
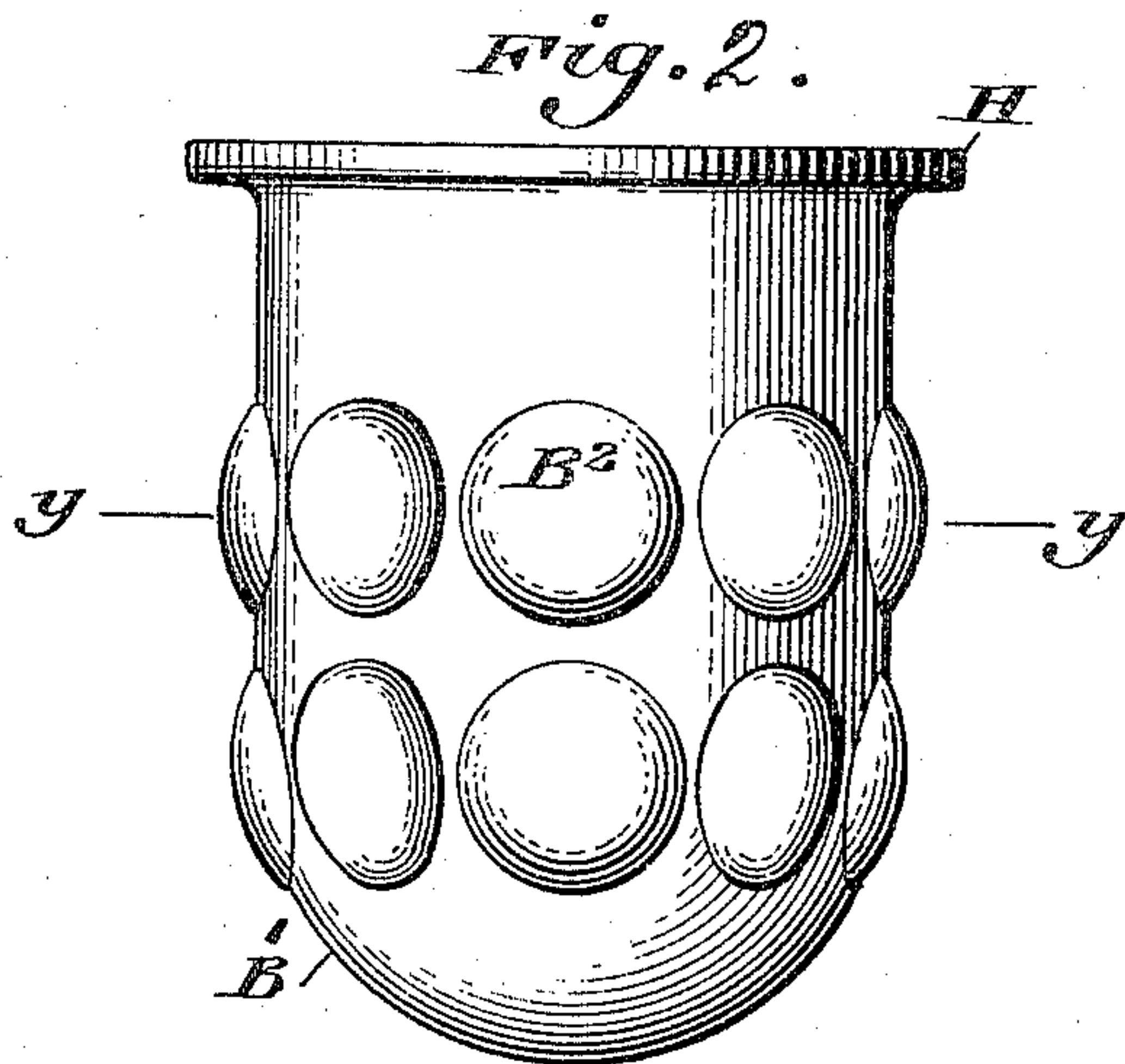
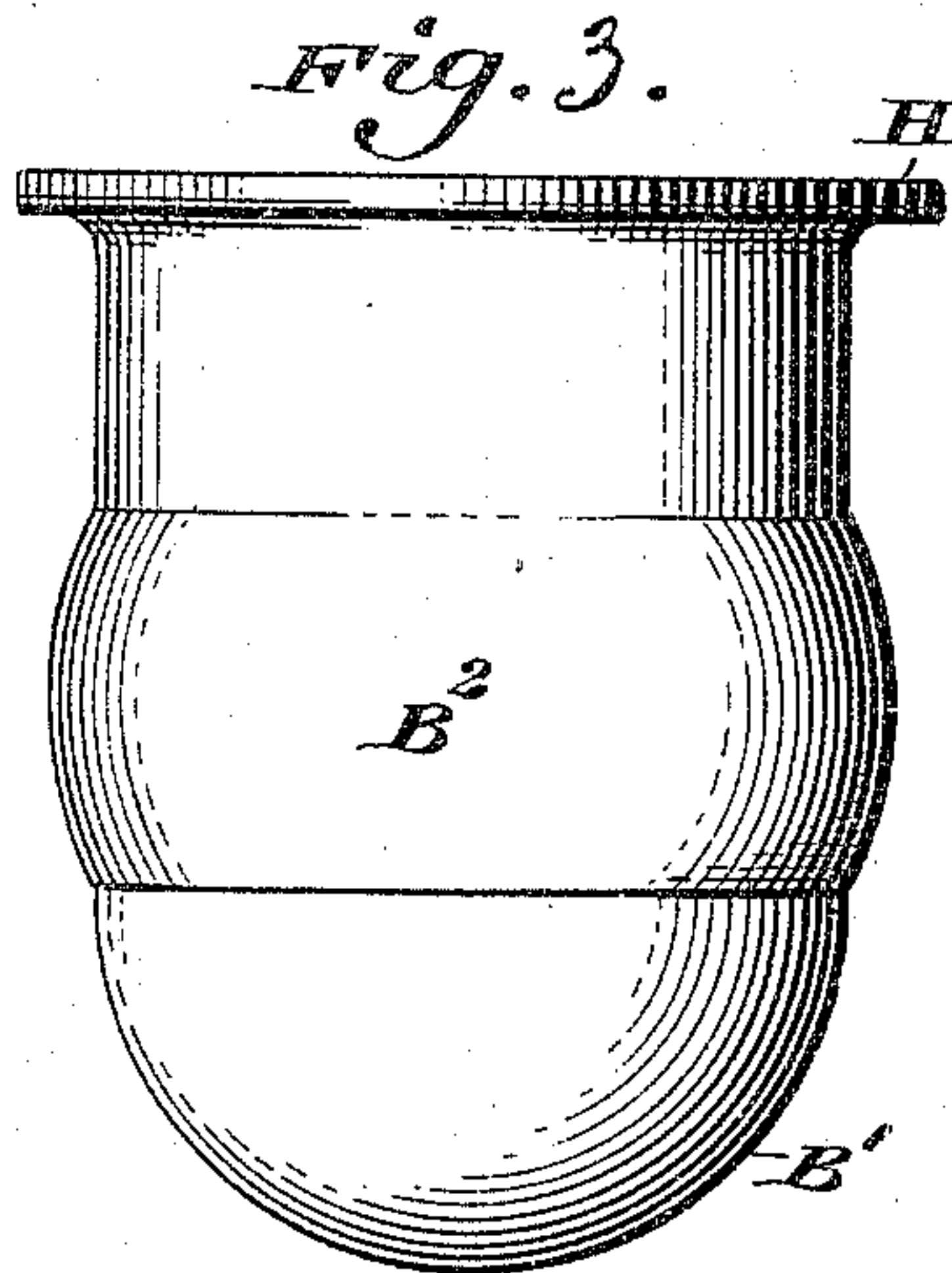
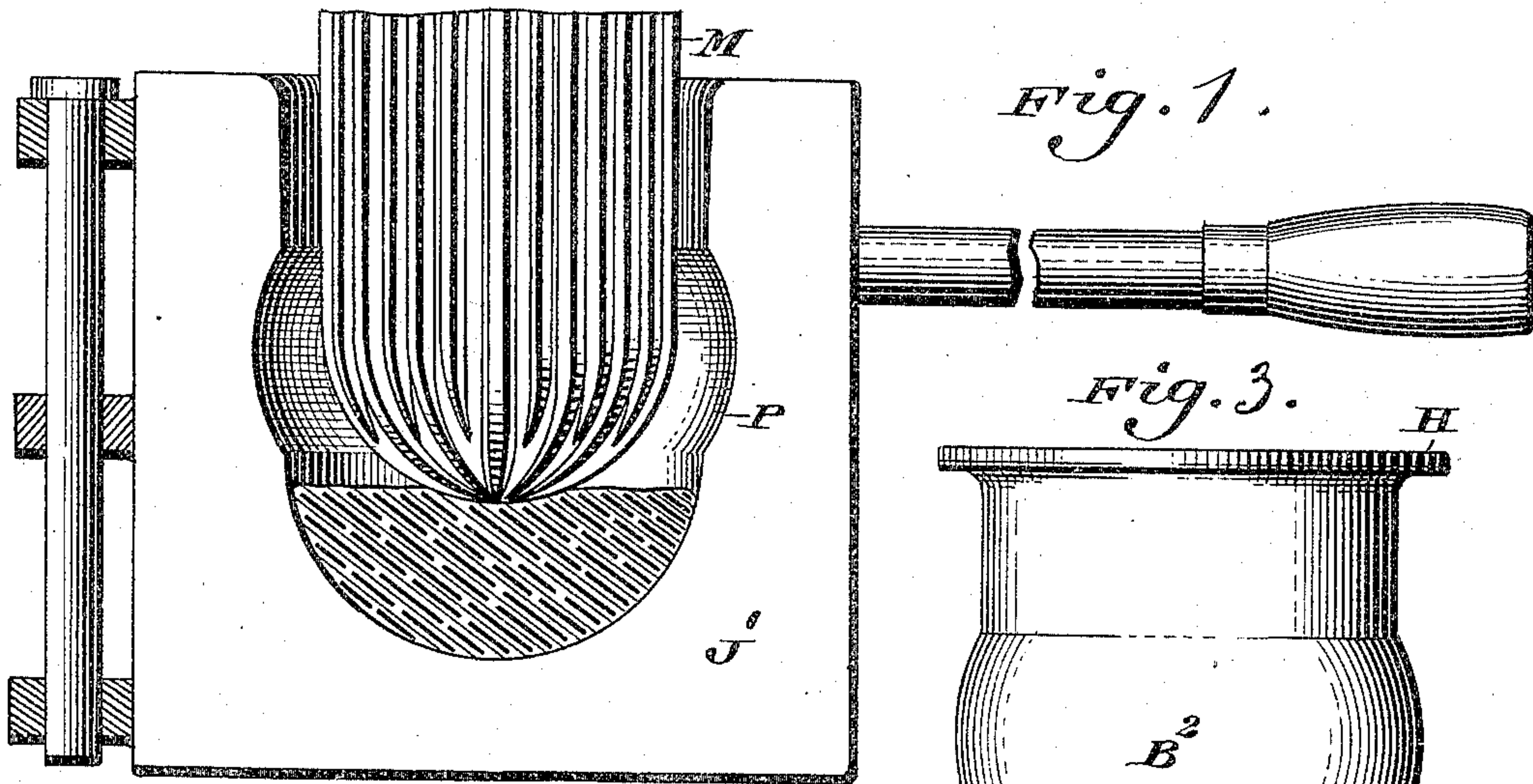
No. 641,166.

T. W. SYNNOTT.
GLOBE.

Patented Jan. 9, 1900.

(Application filed Dec. 22, 1897.)

(No Model.)



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GLOBE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 641,166, dated January 9, 1900.

Application filed December 22, 1897. Serial No. 662,965. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS W. SYNNOTT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Wenonah, in the county of Gloucester, State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Lamp-Globes, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawings.

My invention consists of an improved construction of lamp-globe especially adapted for use with incandescent and other lamps, the exterior surface of said globe having provided thereon bulbous formations—such as bull's-eyes, rings, &c.—said globe being of substantially uniform diameter for the greater portion of its length, while its interior surface is provided with longitudinally-extending flutes having inclined sides of substantially equal length, the top and bottom faces of said flutes being rectilinear and substantially parallel to each other, while said inner surface may be of any desired cross-section, such as a circular, pentagonal, hexagonal, or polygonal figure.

It further consists of novel details of construction, all as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

Figure 1 represents a side elevation of a portion of a mold, showing a plunger in elevation therein in the act of forming a globe. Figs. 2 and 3 represent side elevations showing my improved globe provided with bulbous formations. Fig. 4 represents a transverse section of a globe having a pentagonal or similar polygonal inner surface provided with longitudinally-extending flutes. Fig. 5 represents a transverse section on line *y y*, Fig. 2.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the figures.

Referring to the drawings, A designates a lamp-globe which may be provided with bulbous formations B², as seen in Figs. 2 and 5, or with a circumferential or annular bulge or ring, as seen in Fig. 3, said globe being otherwise of uniform diameter throughout the major portion of its length and having its lower portion curved or arc-shaped, as at B'. The inner periphery or surface of the globe is preferably provided with a series of longitudinally-extending flutes or recesses C, which have inclined sides of substantially equal

length and rectilinear tops and bases, said sides meeting said bases, which are substantially parallel to said tops, wherefrom it will be seen that additional surfaces are formed, whereby the light is softened and diffused to a great extent.

The inner surface of the globe may be of any desired formation in cross-section, as circular, pentagonal, or other polygonal form.

H designates a rim or flange which may be formed by the same operation in which the globe is produced.

M designates a plunger having its exterior configuration shaped to conform to the desired interior surface of the globe.

In Fig. 1 the mold is of such a shape that a bulbous contour will be imparted to said exterior periphery—in this particular instance an annular formation.

It will be understood that when it is desired to produce a globe having a plain or fluted polygonal or cylindrical interior surface the shape of the plunger will be accordingly modified, and when it is desired to produce bull's-eyes upon the exterior surface, as indicated in Fig. 2, the shape of the mold will be correspondingly changed. The globe seen in Figs. 2 and 3 may be internally shaped as seen in Figs. 4 and 5, and, if desired, the mouth of the globe may be flaring, since this can be effected during the manufacture by a single operation.

The operation is as follows: The molten glass or other material is introduced into the mold J', and the plunger M is inserted in the manner illustrated, it being noted that the globe in each instance is produced by a single operation, and by making the mouth of uniform diameter or larger than the rest of the globe there is no necessity for reheating and afterward contracting said mouth.

I desire to call special attention to the fact that by making the mouth of the globe of greater diameter than any other point and employing a plunger which is conical or tapering I am enabled to produce a lamp-globe in each instance by a single operation—namely, that of pressing—whereby a great saving of time and labor is effected over the lamp-globes heretofore produced by blowing, which are ordinarily of globular form and

have their mouths contracted by a separate operation, which adds greatly to the cost of manufacture.

Having thus described my invention, what
5 I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. As an improved article of manufacture, a globe having an exterior surface of uniform diameter for the greater portion of its length
10 provided with bulbous formations near its mid-height, said formations being spaced both vertically and circumferentially of the globe, the interior surface of the latter being provided with a series of substantially parallel
15 flutes, each having a rectilinear top and a base substantially parallel to each other and joined by inclined sides of substantially equal length, whereby a plurality of faces
20 are produced and the light is softened and diffused.

2. As an improved article of manufacture, a lamp-globe of uniform diameter throughout the major portion of its length and provided with a series of exterior bulbous formations near its mid-height, said formations being
25 spaced both vertically and circumferentially of the globe, a curved bottom for the latter, and a flange at the mouth thereof, said globe having a smooth, unbroken, exterior surface
30 above and below said formations and having its interior surface provided with a series of longitudinally-extending flutes of varying length, and each flute having a rectilinear top
35 and base joined by inclined sides of substantially equal length, whereby a plurality of faces are produced.

THOMAS W. SYNNOTT.

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