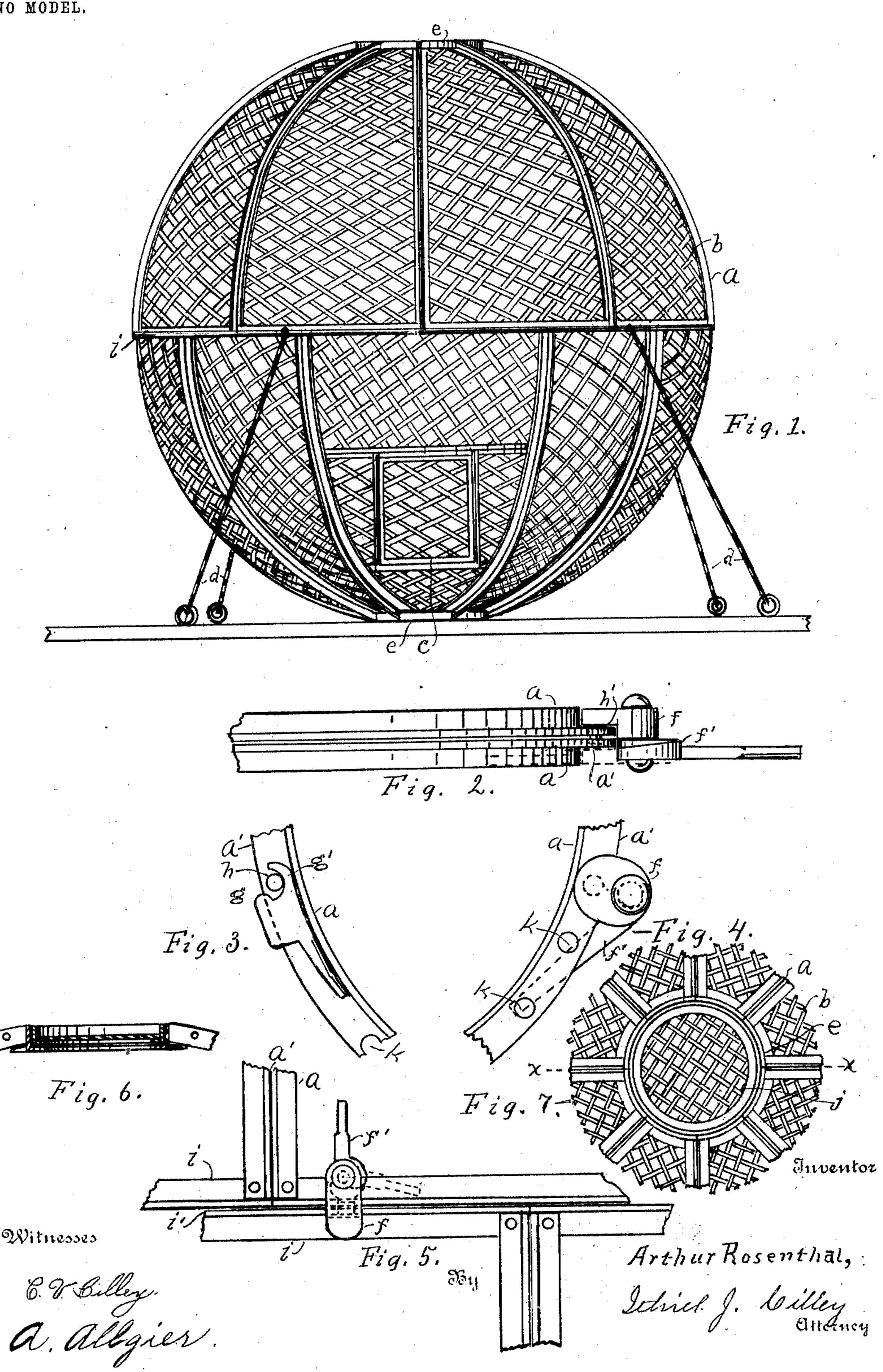
A. ROSENTHAL. BICYCLIST'S GLOBE. APPLICATION FILED MAR. 1, 1904.

NO MODEL.



United States Patent Office.

ARTHUR ROSENTHAL, OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

BICYCLIST'S GLOBE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 759,130, dated May 3, 1904.

Application filed March 1, 1904. Serial No. 196,092. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR ROSENTHAL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Grand Rapids, in the county of Kent and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bicyclists' Globes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in "bicycle-whirls" or implements for use in ex-10 pert bicycle-work; and its objects are, first, to provide a latticed globe with which the bicyclist may attain sufficient momentum and have sufficient structure so that he may ride beyond the vertical center until he assumes 15 nearly an inverted position upon his wheels; second, to render said globe sufficiently rigid to withstand the centrifugal force of the bicyclists and their wheels when acquiring momentum for the dash to the inverted position 20 in the globe, and, third, to so construct the globe that it may be readily assembled or taken apart for shipment. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of the globe. Figs. 2, 3, 4, and 5 show sections of the ribs or framework with appliances attached for readily assembling the sections of the globe. Fig. 6 is a section of the top and bottom caps on the line x x of Fig. 7; and Fig. 7 is a plan of the same, showing a portion of the globe around it.

Similar letters refer to similar parts through-

out the several views.

In the construction of this globe I use angled steel ribs a, to one wing of which I firmly rivet a network of band-iron b, forming several sections each independent of the other sufficient to form a perfect globe, as shown in Fig. 1, the network b of band-iron rendering it easy for the audience to see the bicyclist ride within. For the tops and bottoms of the globe I form a circle e of the angle-iron and support a network-cap j therein so that the wheels will pass over them

45 in, so that the wheels will pass over them smoothly and without danger of injury as they pass over the rings. I provide for so securing the sections together that they may be readily taken apart or reassembled when 5° desired by passing pins h or their equivalents

through holes k, through the flanges a' of the ribs a, or the flanges i' of the band i, and pressing the flanges firmly by means of conveniently-constructed eccentrics, substantially as shown. In Figs. 2 and 4, f represents the 55 body of the clamp, which has an integral pin h', that passes through the flange a, as shown in Fig. 2, when the handle f' is thrown around to the position shown in Fig. 4 and indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 2, and draws the 60 flanges snugly and firmly together. In Fig. 5 I show another form of eccentric applied as a direct clamp upon the flange, and in Fig. 3 I show a simple lever-clamp to be used with a detached pin. This clamp hooks under the 65 pins and has a wing or bearing on either side of the flanges, so that the ribs may be held firmly together thereby.

To facilitate entering into and emerging from the globe, I place a door c in convenient 70 position for the purpose and secure it in any convenient and safe manner to insure an even surface for the passage of the wheels over the lines of connection with the section-walls of the globe.

d d represent guy-rods for securing the globe to position when in use, and as many may be used as desired and of any desired or convenient form.

To render the structure of the globe as firm 80 and rigid as possible, I so connect the rims i of the upper and the lower sections that the ribs a will alternate, as in Fig. 1, so that there is no full line of vertical division at any place in the globe, and each overlapping section of 85 the band i of one hemisphere will strengthen the corresponding overlapping sections of the other hemisphere, thus rendering this line of connection practically as firm and rigid as it would be if constructed of a single unbroken 90 band of angle-iron.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. In hollow-globe construction sections 95 bordered with angle-iron forming solidly-connected frames and intervening network of band-iron securely interwoven and the ends firmly secured to the angle-iron borders, and clamps for readily assembling and securely 100

fastening the parts together, substantially as

and for the purpose set forth.

2. In hollow-globe construction a series of disconnected sections having an angle-iron border on four sides and a network of bandiron interwoven and securely attached at the ends, to the borders, a door in one section, pins engaging the angle-irons, and eccentrics for forcing and securely holding the angle-irons of adjacent sections together forming a lattice-work globe, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. In hollow-globe construction, a series of properly-formed detached sections each constructed with a border of angle-iron ribs, a network of band-iron interlaced and securely attached, at the ends, to the borders, said sec-

tions secured together forming an upper and a lower hemisphere, the upper hemisphere placed upon the lower hemisphere with the 20 ribs of the two hemispheres alternating at the line of connection, a door in one of the sections, the ribs and bands perforated with corresponding holes, pins inserted in said holes and eccentrics engaging the ribs and bands securing the sections and the hemispheres firmly together, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

Signed at Grand Rapids, Michigan, Febru-

ary 27, 1904.

ARTHUR ROSENTHAL.

In presence of—
MARTIN ROSENTHAL,
I. J. CILLEY.