

No. 803,602.

PATENTED NOV. 7, 1905.

D. C. KLINE.
GLOBE LIFT FOR WALL LAMPS.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 21, 1905.

FIG. 1.

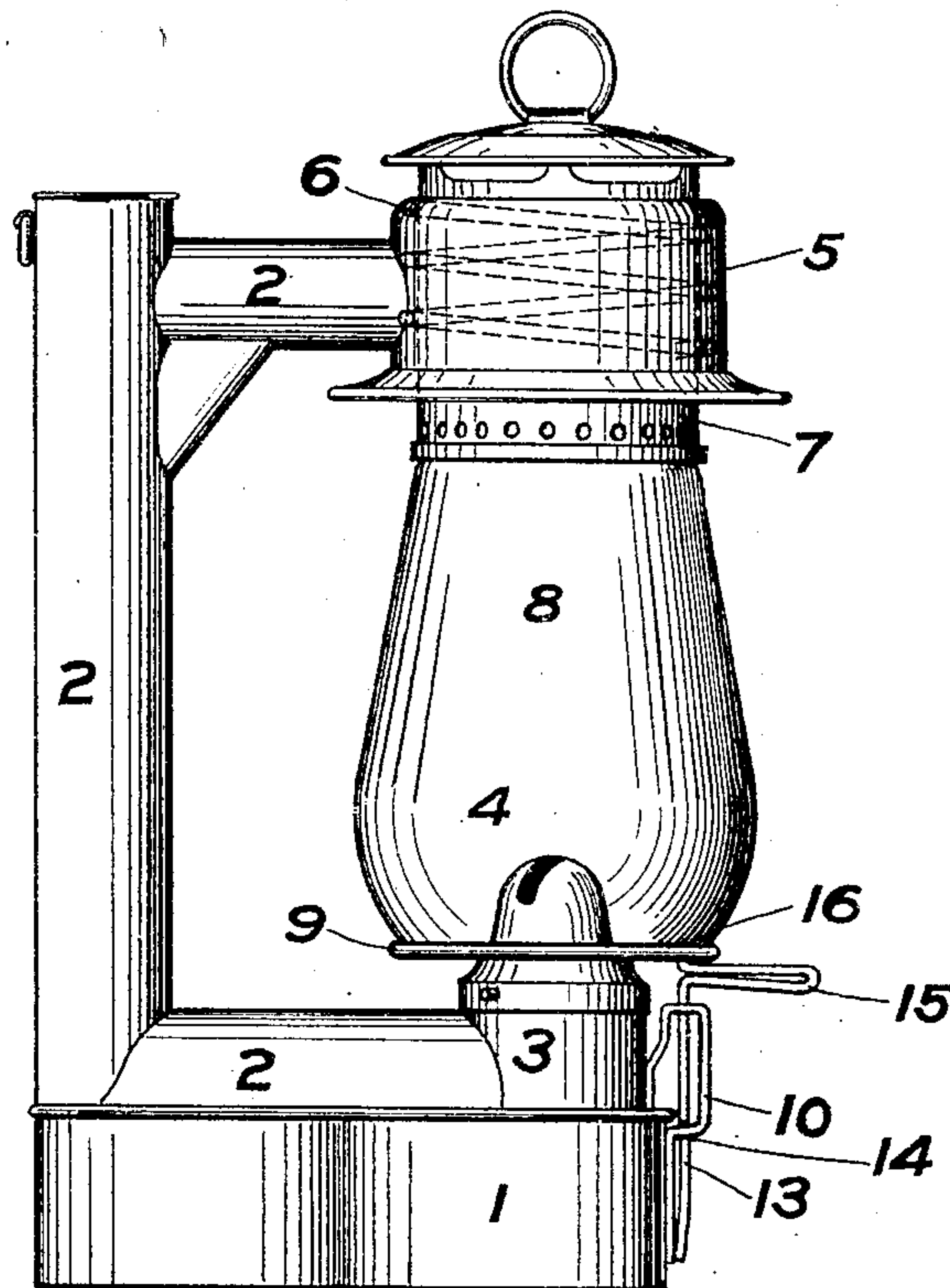


FIG. 2.

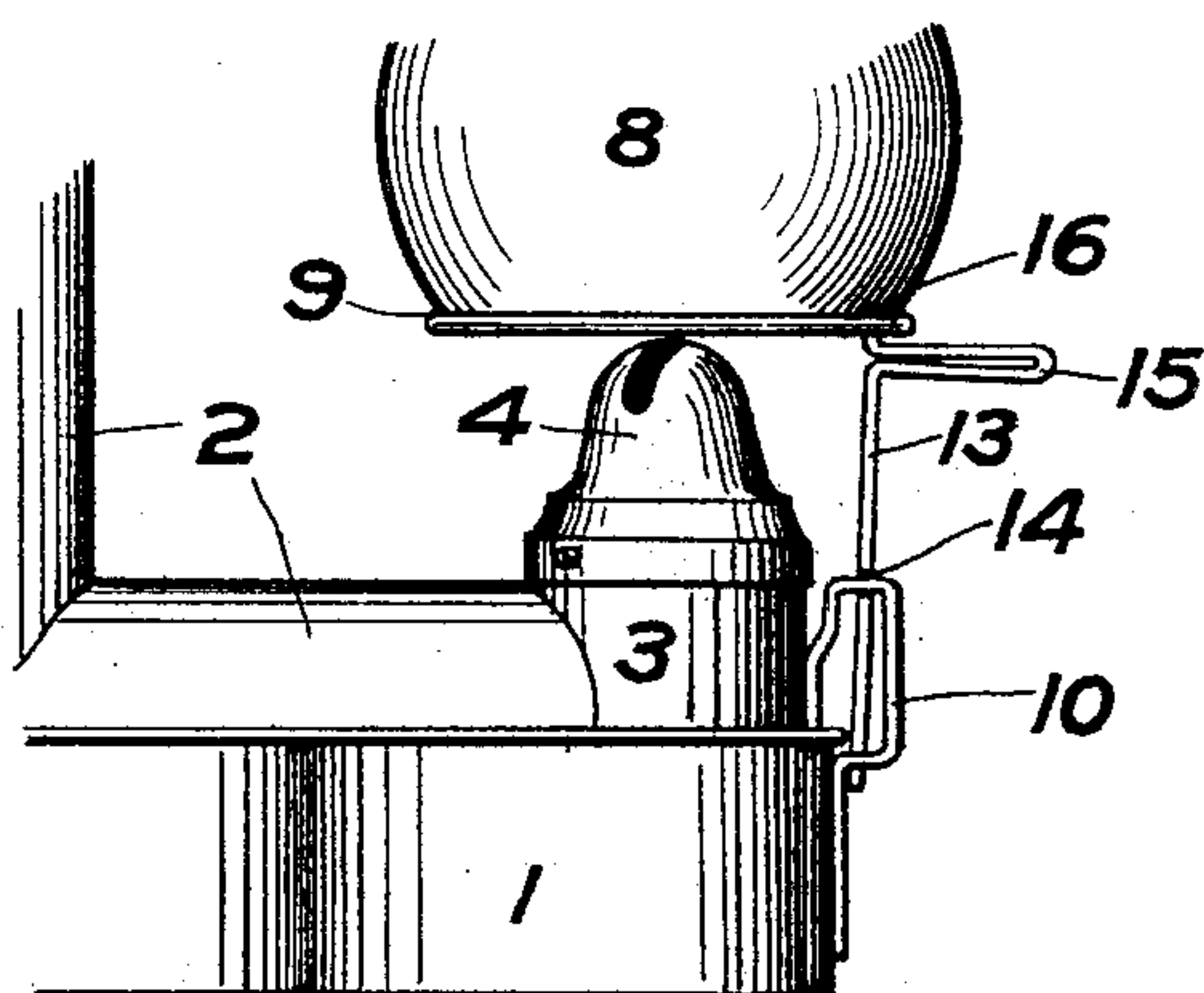


FIG. 3.

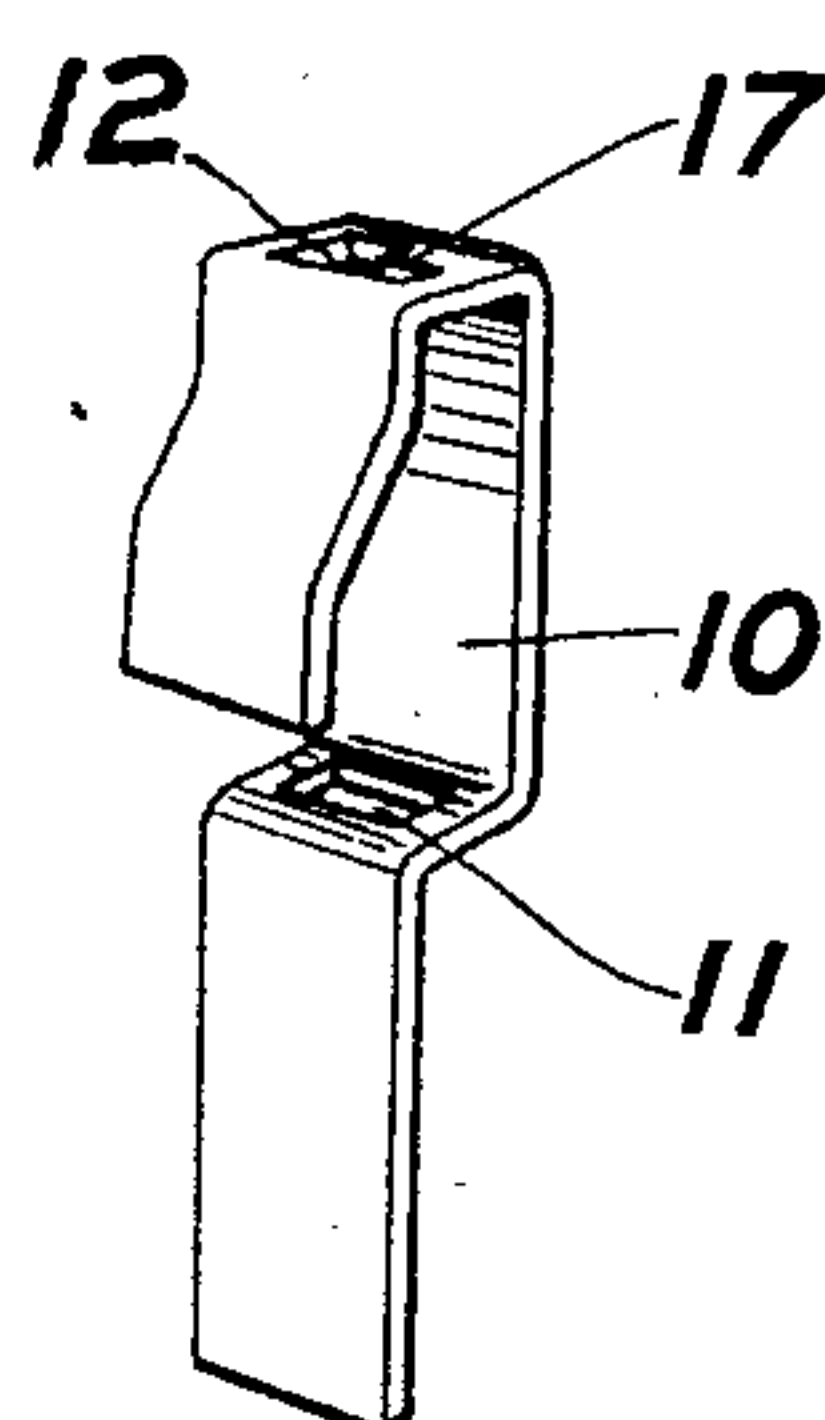
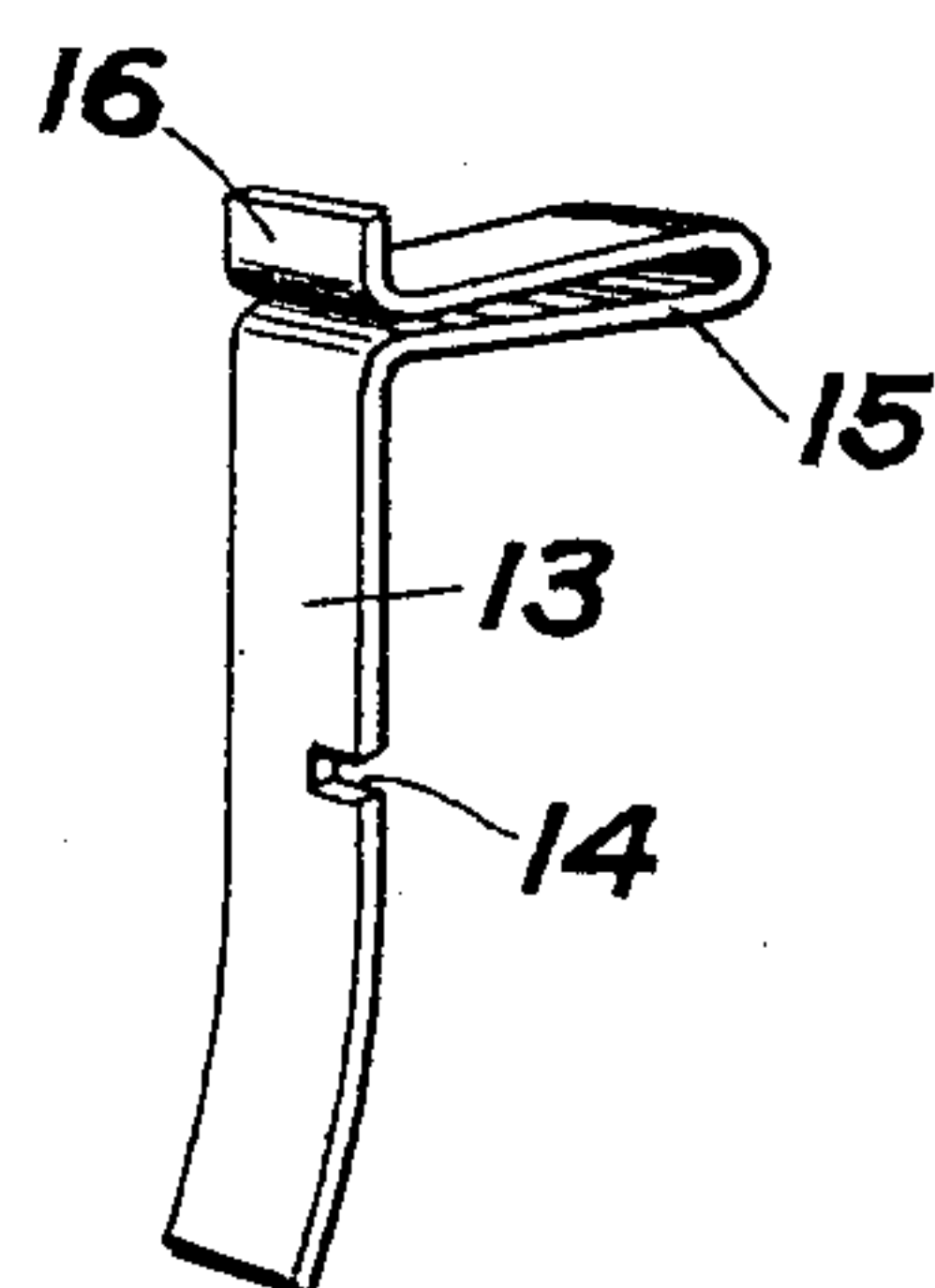


FIG. 4.



WITNESSES:

Clarence W. Carroll.
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INVENTOR:

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by O. J. Smith
his atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID C. KLINE, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO THE PRITCHARD-STRONG COMPANY, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

GLOBE-LIFT FOR WALL-LAMPS.

No. 803,602.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 7, 1905.

Application filed July 21, 1905. Serial No. 270,640.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID C. KLINE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Globe-Lifts for Wall-Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to globe-lifts for wall-lamps; and it consists in the mechanism hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a wall-lamp embodying the present invention and showing the globe in the lowered position. Fig. 2 is a side elevation, slightly enlarged, of a portion of the same lamp, showing the globe and the related parts raised; and Figs. 3 and 4 are perspective views of the two parts of the globe-lifting device.

In the drawings, 1 is the oil-font. 2 is the air-tube, extending from the gallery 3 to the upper jacket 5. The gallery 3 supports the burner-cone 4. The upper jacket 5 contains a coiled spring 6, which engages the interior of said jacket 5 and also the inner globe-holding tube 7 and tends to press the latter downward upon the upper end of the globe 8 and to hold said globe against the globe-plate 9, which latter rests upon the burner-cone 4. In order to raise the globe-plate and to hold it in an elevated position in order to gain access to the wick or flame of the lamp, the following mechanism is provided: To the font or to a portion of the lamp beneath the globe-plate 9 a bracket 10 is attached, having two guide-openings 11 and 12. (Shown most clearly in Fig. 3.) In these guide-openings slides a vertical moving bar 13, having a notch 14 in one of its edges and provided with a handle 15. The upper end 16 of said bar extends

into or is attached to the globe-plate. On raising and lowering the bar 13 by reason of the handle 15 the globe-plate and the globe may be raised and lowered. In order to hold the globe-plate in its upper position, the guide-opening 12 is of such width as to permit lateral movement of the bar 13, so that the notch 14 will engage a portion of the edge of said opening 12, and thus the globe-plate may be held in the raised position. A convenient mode of accomplishing this purpose is to provide the projection 17, extending inwardly from the edge of the guide-opening 12, with which the notches 14 may engage; but this projection takes up no more of the area of the guide-opening 12 than will leave a space of the same area as the cross-section of the bar 13 at a point separate from the position of the notch 14.

For the purposes of the globe-lifter the font 1, the air-tube 2, jacket 5, and the inner or globe-holding tube 7 are to be considered the frame of the lamp, and the spring is the means of holding the globe down upon the globe-plate.

What I claim is—

In a globe-lifting device, a lamp-frame, a globe-plate, spring means for holding the globe down upon the globe-plate, a bracket attached to the frame of the lamp beneath the globe-plate and having guide-openings, a guide-bar connected to the globe-plate and adapted to move in said openings and having a notch for engagement with the edge of one of said guide-openings to maintain the globe-plate and globe in their elevated positions.

DAVID C. KLINE.

Witnesses:

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