M. HERSKOVITZ.

AUXILIARY HOLDER FOR LAMP GLOBES, SHADES, &c.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 22, 1910.

985,031. Patented Feb. 21, 1911.

Fig. 1.

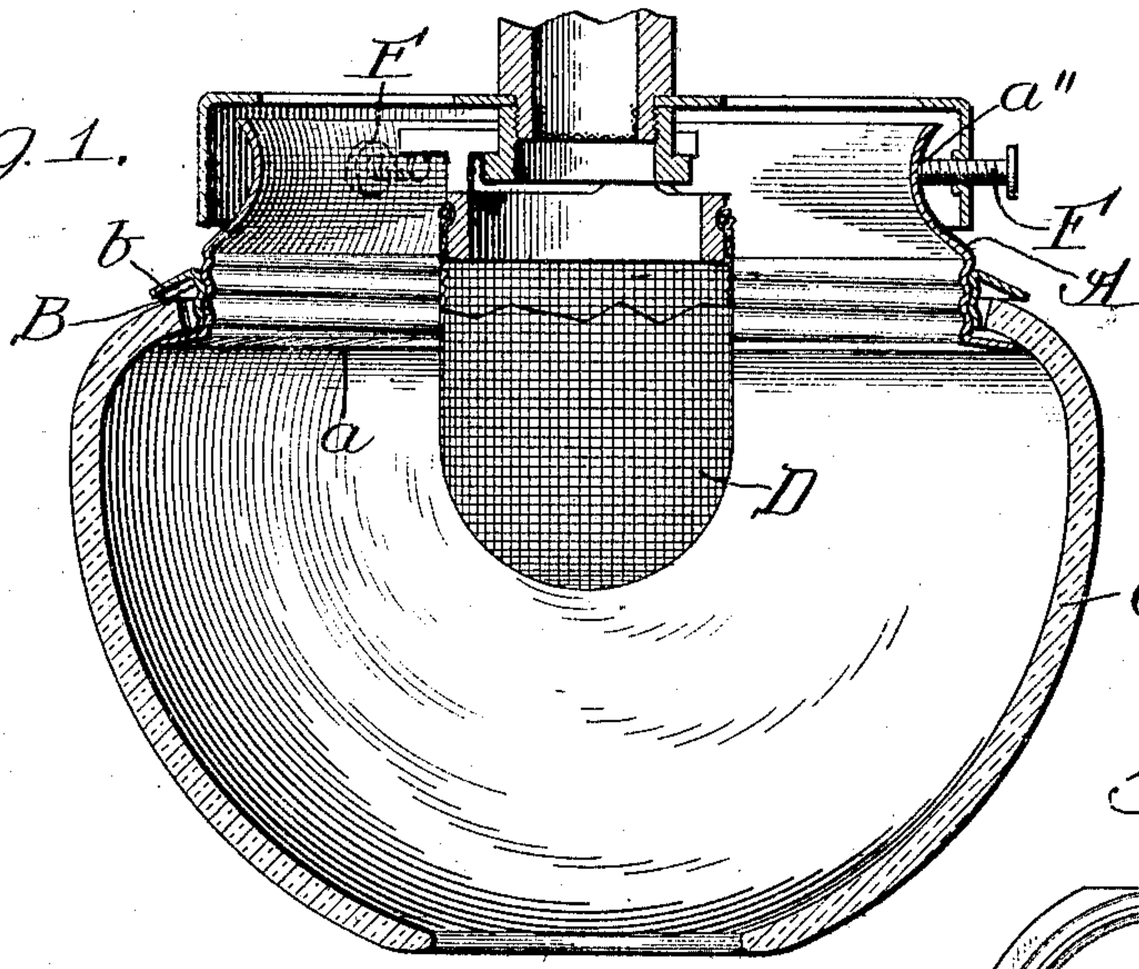


Fig. 3.

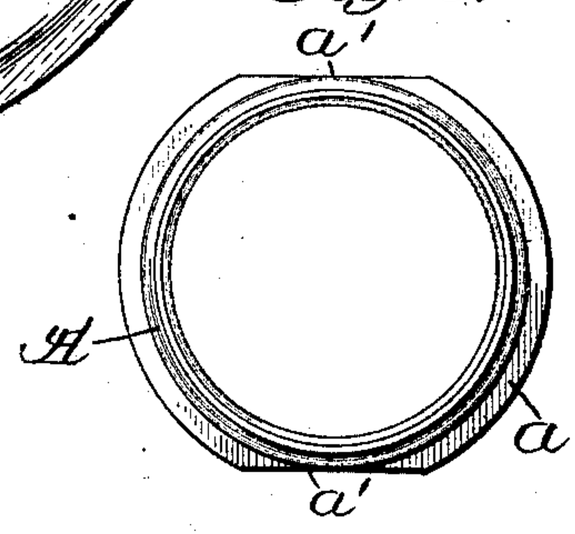


Fig. 2




Witnesses:

Jno. D. Lacy

Jno. B. Nelson Jr.

Inventor:

Max Herskovitz

By L. W. Hopkins

His Attorney.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MAX HERSKOVITZ, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## AUXILIARY HOLDER FOR LAMP GLOBES, SHADES, &c.

985,031. Specification of Letters Patent. **Patented Feb. 21, 1911.**

Application filed June 22, 1910. Serial No. 568,374.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MAX HERSKOVITZ, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Auxiliary Holders for Lamp Globes, Shades, &c., of which the following is a specification.

The subject of the present invention is an auxiliary holder which is adapted to be removably attached to a globe, shade, chimney, or the like, of a lamp, so that they are separably held together, and the auxiliary holder is adapted to be engaged and supported by a main globe-holder of any one of a number of well known forms, such as those having straddles comprising a plurality of spring-arms having reflexed or hook-shaped ends adapted to occupy a circumferential groove or depression in the globe, or those having spider-supported rings through which pass, with threaded engagement, clamping screws, the inner ends of which enter the aforesaid circumferential groove or depression and engage the globe.

A serious objection to most globe-holders now in use is that they contact with the globe at a number of distant points and consequently, by reason of the superior conductivity of metal as compared with air, the globe is subjected to a more intense heat at these points of contact than at other parts, with the result that the expansion and contraction of the globe is unequal and it cracks. Furthermore the pressure of the straddle arms or clamping screws produce pressure upon the globe which is more or less unequal and this increases the tendency to breakage.

The object of the present invention is to provide an auxiliary globe-holder adapted to be interposed between the globe and the main globe-holder and which when so interposed will obviate the above-named objections to globe-holders of many of the kinds now in use. To this end the improved auxiliary globe-holder is of such construction that it may be readily attached to globes of many of the well-known kinds and when so attached may be engaged by globe-holders of many of the well-known kinds; it will contact with the globe throughout the entire extent of their adjacent surfaces so that the transmission of heat to the globe will be uniform throughout; it will clamp the globe either firmly so as to prevent it from shaking about, or loosely so as to permit a free air space between them for carrying off the heat; it may be used in either upright or inverted position; with either electricity or gas; and with either an open or an incandescent burner.

In short, the invention relates to the auxiliary globe-holder adapted to be interposed between the globe and the main globe-holder, regardless of their construction excepting that they must be adapted to each other.

To this end the invention consists in the features of novelty that are hereinafter described with reference to the accompanying drawing, which is made a part of this specification, and in which:

Figure 1 is a vertical central section of an inverted, incandescent gas lamp, having an auxiliary globe-holder embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view of an upright lamp. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section, on a smaller scale, of the auxiliary globe-holder.

The improved auxiliary globe-holder consists of an inner ring A and an outer ring B, both of which are preferably spun of suitable metal. The inner ring has a lateral shoulder, *a*, extending outwardly, which preferably is in the form of a lateral flange of somewhat larger diameter than the burner opening of the globe, C, so that it will overlap the margin of the globe around the burner opening and engage the inner face thereof. In all instances the maximum diameter of the lateral shoulder which engages the inner face of the globe is greater than the burner opening. If the globe has also an opening of greater diameter than the shoulder of the ring located opposite the burner opening, it may be put in place through this larger opening, but if the globe is entirely closed, save for the burner opening, or has no opening large enough to permit the ring and its shoulder to pass through (assuming the shoulder and opening to be circular) it may be inserted through the burner opening by making the shoulder or opening non-circular. This is preferably done by cutting away the shoulder on one or more chords of its circumference as shown at *a'*. The ring A may then be inserted through the burner opening edgewise and put in place and the clamping ring B secured to it. The clamping ring, also, has a lateral shoulder *b*, extending outwardly, which is preferably in the form of

a lateral flange of somewhat larger diameter than the burner opening of the globe, so that it will overlap the margin of the globe around the burner opening and engage the outer face thereof, but in all cases this flange may be of uniform diameter throughout. The rings, A and B, are relatively adjustable, preferably by means of engaging screw threads formed on them, so that the flanges *a* and *b*, may be adjusted to any desired distance apart, accordingly as it is desired to firmly clamp the globe between them, or allow a slight play between them, the latter being preferable for the reason that it allows free circulation of air for carrying off the heat. In either event shoulders are positively held so that the globe will be positively supported by the then lowermost shoulder and prevented from slipping down over the burner when used in either an inverted position, as shown in Fig. 1, which shows an inverted incandescent gas burner, D, or an upright position as shown in Fig. 2, which shows an upright incandescent gas burner, E.

The outer end of the inner ring A is spun so as to provide an outwardly presented groove *a''* adapted to secure the ends of the set screws, F, as is shown in Fig. 1, or the reflexed ends of the spring arms, G, of a main globe-holder such as shown in Fig. 2, to which main globe-holder the improved globe-holder is auxiliary. In either event an incident or result of the groove is the provision of two oppositely presented, continuous circular shoulders between which the screws or fingers of the main globe-holder project, whereby the auxiliary globe-holder is firmly supported whichever side is uppermost.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. An auxiliary globe-holder having, in combination, two rings located one within the other, said rings having engaging screw threads whereby they are adjustably secured together, the inner ring having at one of its ends a lateral shoulder adapted to engage the inner surface of the globe and at the other end a circumferential groove adapted to receive the globe-holding devices of the main globe-holder, and the outer ring having a lateral shoulder adapted to engage the outer surface of the globe.

2. An auxiliary globe-holder having, in combination, two rings located one within the other, the inner ring having a lateral shoulder of greater diameter in one direction than in another, whereby it may be passed through an opening of less diameter than its maximum diameter for putting it in place, and the outer ring also having a lateral shoulder, said rings having threaded engagement with each other.

MAX HERSKOVITZ.

Witnesses:
JOE DAVIDSON,
A. G. HOUSTON.