

(90.)

J. Horton, Imp^r in Drop-Light.

Fig: 1

Gasaliers

No. 122,721.

Patented Jan. 16, 1872.

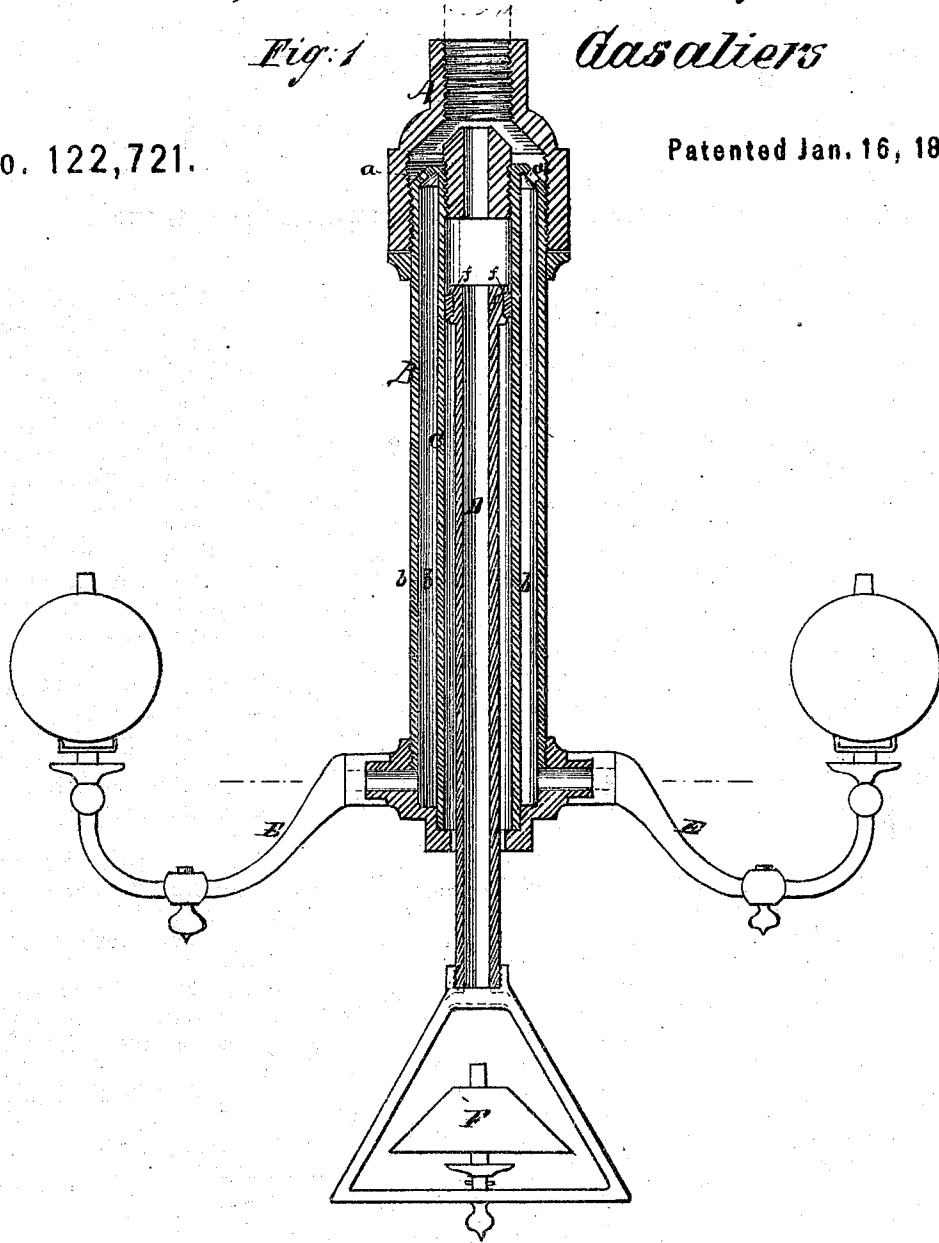
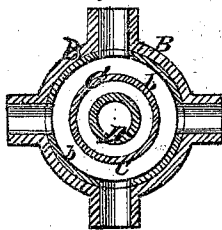


Fig: 2

Witnesses

Refus Hart
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN HORTON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN DROP-LIGHT GASALIERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 122,721, dated January 16, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN HORTON, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Drop-Light Gasaliers; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing and to the letters of reference marked thereon making a part of this specification.

This invention has for its object conducting the supply of gas between the outer and inner tube within which the drop-tube works to the stationary branch-lights of a drop-light gasalier, either by permitting the gas to flow directly through the space between said tubes or by forming therein ducts or channels for such purpose.

In the accompanying sheet of drawing, Figure 1 is a view of my invention in longitudinal section, and Fig. 2 a cross-section of same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several drawings.

A is the coupling by which the gasalier is attached to the pipe projecting from the ceiling. B is the outer tube of the gasalier screwed into the coupling A having small holes or perforations *aa* made therein. C is the inner tube open at both ends. D is the drop-tube, to the lower end of which the drop-light F is attached. This drop-tube may be fitted with a piston, *f*, as shown in Fig. 1, or it may be accurately fitted within the tube B, or any desirable means may be employed to render it gas-tight and enable it to slide up and down, such as stuffing-

boxes, washers, &c. The inner tube C is fitted into the outer tube B in such manner as to afford sufficient space *bb* between the interior surface of the outer tube and the exterior surface of the inner tube as will allow the gas to flow through the perforations *aa* into said space, thence into the branches E E; or, instead of permitting the gas to flow directly through said space and around the inner tube, a series of ducts or tubular channels may be constructed within the said space and thus effect the same object. It will be observed that the gas flowing through the perforations *aa* will at the same time flow through the drop-tube D to the drop-light F.

The chief advantages of conducting gas to the stationary branches of drop-light gasaliers as in my invention are that the expense and weight of additional outside rods or tubing are avoided and at the same time renders the arrangement of gasaliers and drop-light more compact.

I do not wish to confine myself to any particular means of conducting the gas between the outer and inner tubes; but

What I do claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A drop-light gasalier, when the gas is conducted to the stationary branches through or by means of a space between the outer tube B and the inner tube C.

JOHN HORTON.

Witnesses:

H. L. WATTENBERG,
G. M. PLYMPTON.

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