J. I. ROBIN.

INCANDESCENT GAS FITTING.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 1, 1914.

1,257,930.

Patented Feb. 26, 1918.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig 1

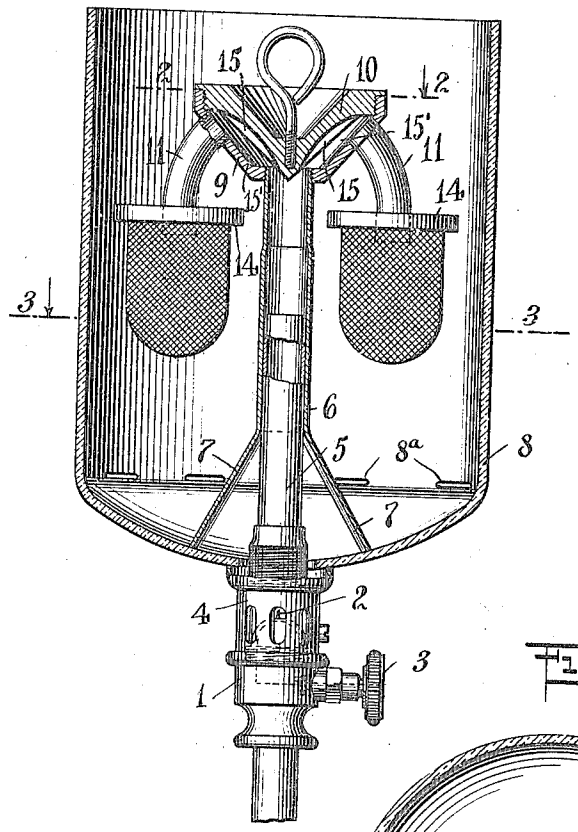


Fig 3

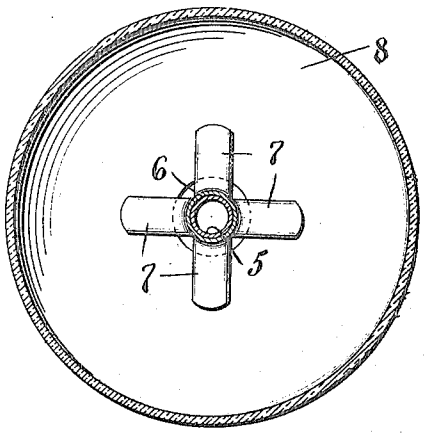


Fig 2

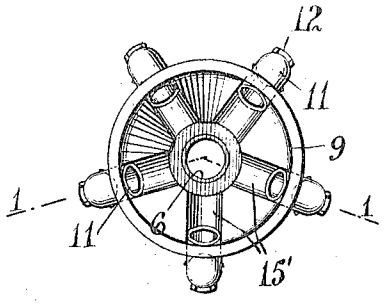
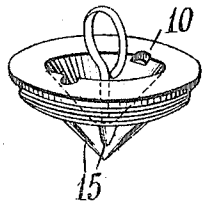


Fig 4



Witnesses:
C. J. Hachenberg
Ida M. Munziker

Inventor
Jacob Ignot Robin
By his Attorneys
Bartlett, Brownell & Mitchell

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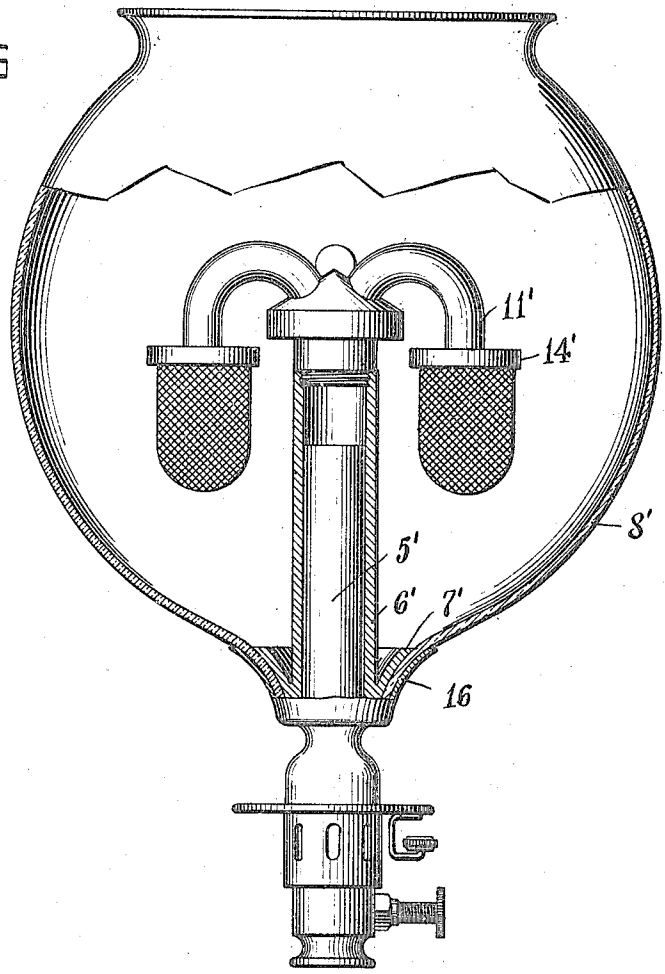
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig 5



Witnesses:
C. J. Hachenberg.
Edw. M. Hunzicker.

Inventor
Jacob Ignot Robin
By his Attorneys
Barlett Brownell & Mitchell

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB IGNOT ROBIN, OF HARROW, ENGLAND.

INCANDESCENT GAS-FITTING.

1,257,930. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 26, 1918.

Application filed August 1, 1914. Serial No. 854,446.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB I. ROBIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at town of Harrow, Middlesex county, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Incandescent Gas-Fittings, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to incandescent gas fittings and has for its object to provide a gas fitting in which the mantles are supported by an upwardly extending standard and a globe, or like protecting device, is supported by said standard at a point below the mantles, being sufficiently closed to protect the latter from the effect of drafts or air currents.

It also has for its object to provide such a fixture in which the mixing chamber of the fixture is separated from the mantles by the globe, and is thus maintained in a cool condition, due to the interposition of the globe between the mantles and the mixing chamber.

It also has for its object to provide a simple and effective means for mounting the globe upon the standard.

The following is a description of an embodiment of my invention, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which,

Figure 1 shows a vertical section of a fixture embodying my invention.

Fig. 2 is a detail plan view of the upper end of the support.

Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3—3, Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the cone shaped distributer in the upper part of the standard.

Fig. 5 is a vertical section of a modification.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, 1 is a base portion having a needle valve 2 operated by a crank-pin connected to the head 3. The needle valve opens into a mixing chamber, which is surrounded by a regulator 4 having ports by which the supply of air is controlled. From the upper part of the mixing chamber extends a tubular member 5, over which fits a tubular sleeve 6, the lower portion of which is slit and then bent out to form four obliquely extending projections 7. 8 is a globe closed at the bottom sufficiently to shield the mantles from external drafts of air currents. I do, however, provide small openings 8^a to give a slight current of air through the globe. This globe rests upon the upper part of the mixing chamber and is held in upright position by the engagement of the extensions 7 of the tubular member 6. Secured to the upper end of the tubular member 9 is distributer 10 having a downwardly extending conical surface. From the lower shell 9 depend five burner tubes 11, each provided with surfaces 12 for supporting the mantles 13 with their bases 14.

In order to conduct the gas to the tubes without setting up eddies, I form a plurality of channels 15, lying partly in the lower wall of the chamber and partly in the portion 10 and leading directly from the upper end of the tubular connection to the several tubes respectively.

In placing the globe upon the fixture, the tubular member 6 and parts carried thereby are lifted from the tubular member 5. The globe is then placed in position and the tubular member 6 slipped over the tubular member 5 until the extensions 7 come in contact with the bottom of the globe so as to engage its upwardly facing inner surface and hold it in upright position on said support. The parts 5 and 6 in the form shown fit closely and are held together by friction.

The gas and air are mixed in the mixing chamber in the ordinary manner and pass upward through the tubes 5 and 6 until the mixture reaches the distributer 10, whereupon the current is divided so that the mixture is distributed to the several burner tubes carrying the inverted burners 13.

The globe surrounding the mantles is sufficiently closed to protect them from drafts or currents of air, and the lower portion of the globe lying between the mantles and the mixing chamber shuts off much of the heat of the burners from the mixing chamber, so that it is maintained in a cool condition. The globe is easily removed and replaced and is held in position in a satisfactory manner.

In the modification shown in Fig. 5, a similar globe is supported in a similar manner. In this case, however, the cup 16 is provided for the lower end of the globe, which is somewhat tapering. The tube 5′ extending from the upper end of the mixing chamber is surrounded by tube 6′ having a circumferential extension 7′, which, when the tube 6′ is in position, bears against the inner surface of the globe so that it is

clamped between the parts 7' and 15 and is thus held in place. With this form, while it is not as simple to manufacture, the globe is held in position by the engagement of a holding member with the tube which rises from the mixing chamber and the globe is interposed between the mantles and the mixing chamber so that the latter is maintained in a cool condition. The mantles are also protected against drafts or currents of air.

As will be evident to those skilled in the art, my invention permits of various other modifications without departing from the spirit thereof or the scope of the appended claims.

What I claim is:

1. In an incandescent gas fitting, a mixing chamber having air inlets, a tubular extension projecting upwardly from said chamber, a globe located above said air inlets and having a small opening at the bottom closely embracing the bottom of said tubular extension, inverted mantles, a sleeved member surrounding and engaging said tubular extension and having at its upper end portions carrying said mantles and at its lower end engaging the upwardly facing inner surface of said globe.

2. In an incandescent gas fitting, a mixing chamber having air inlets, a tubular extension projecting upwardly from said chamber, a globe located above said air inlets and having a small opening at the bottom closely embracing the bottom of said tubular extension, inverted mantles, a sleeved member surrounding said tubular extension and having at its upper end portions carrying said mantles and at its lower end engaging the inner surface of said globe, the lower end of said sleeved member being divided into a plurality of separated globe engaging arms.

3. In an incandescent gas fitting, the combination of a mixing chamber, a distributing chamber, a tubular connection between the two, a conical distributer depending from the upper portion of said distributing chamber, and a plurality of burner tubes depending from the lower wall of said conical distributer, said chamber having a plurality of channels leading directly from the upper end of said tubular connection to said several tubes.

JACOB IGNOT ROBIN.

Witnesses:
H. B. BROWNELL,
L. VREELAND.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."