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2 SHEETS—SHEET 1



WITNESSES:

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 INVERTED INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT.
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

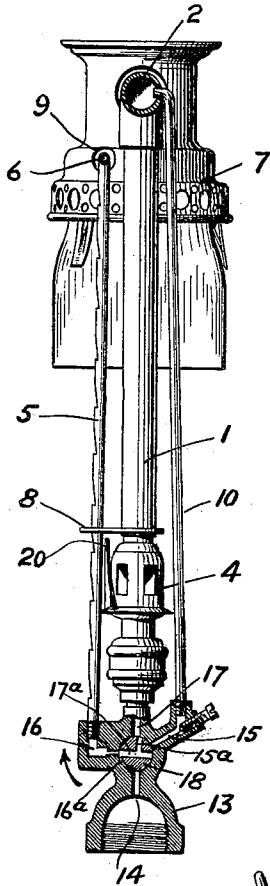


FIG. 2.

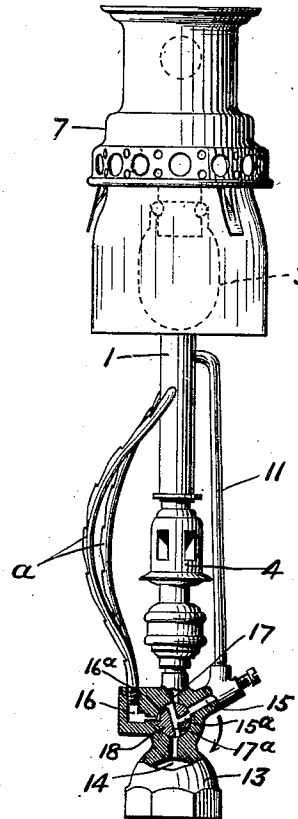


FIG. 3.

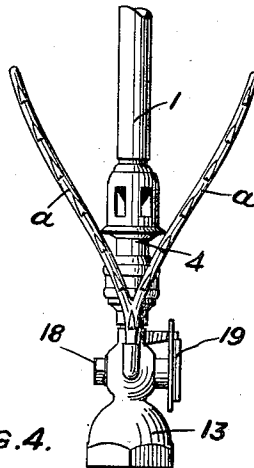


FIG. 4.

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INVERTED INCANDESCENT GAS-LIGHT.

988,217.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 28, 1911.

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To all whom it may concern.

Be it known that I, VICTOR H. SLINACK, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Inverted Incandescent Gas-Lights, of which the following is a specification.

The principal object of the present invention is to prevent explosions, flash-backs and destruction of mantles upon lighting an inverted incandescent gas light; to provide means for lighting inverted incandescent street lights in a satisfactory and practical way; and to provide an efficient and reliable inverted incandescent street light.

To these and other ends hereinafter set forth the invention, stated in general terms, comprises the improvements to be presently described and finally claimed.

In the drawings there are illustrated embodiments of the invention.

Figure 1, is a view, partly in elevation and partly in section, of an inverted incandescent street light embodying features of the invention. Fig. 2, is a side view, partly in section, of a portion of the structure shown in Fig. 1, and Figs. 3 and 4, are respectively a side view, partly in section, and a front view of parts of the light embodying a modification of the invention.

In the drawings 1, is a burner tube having one or more branches 2, which depend and are provided with suitable inverted mantles 3. The number of branches is not material and may be increased or diminished.

4, is a Bunsen tube having air inlets and also means for discharging a jet of gas. These provisions are all well understood.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 2, 5, is a climbing lighter which consists of a tube having suitable openings therein. This climbing lighter 5, branches at its top and has one branch 6, for each mantle or burner. The branches 6, pass through the chimney 7, and are thus disposed close up to the points of ignition. By this construction the climbing lighter becomes inconspicuous and its presence does not multiply the shadows cast by the light. 8, is a brace for the climbing lighter, and 9, is an opening through the wall of the chimney of sufficient size for per-

mitting of the passage of the flame which runs along the climbing lighter.

In Figs. 3 and 4, the climbing lighter consists of branches *a*, of which there is one extending upward toward each mantle.

In accordance with the invention a sufficient supply of gas is momentarily introduced through the burner tubes at the points of ignition at the time of lighting for flooding them with gas. This prevents explosions, flash-backs and consequent probable destruction of mantles. After ignition the burners are supplied with a mixture of air and gas from the Bunsen tube.

10, Figs. 1 and 2, is an embodiment of means independent of the gas jet and Bunsen tube for momentarily flooding through the burner tube at the points of ignition with gas at the time of lighting. These means 10, comprise a tube or by-pass that extends to and discharges gas into the top of the burner tube. As shown in Fig. 3, the tube or by-pass 11, discharges gas into an intermediate portion of the burner tube 1.

The location and arrangement of the means under discussion can be variously changed and modified within the purview of this description and invention. The casing 13, is provided with a gas intake 14, and three gas outlets of which one 15, leads to the by-pass or tube 10, Fig. 2, and 11, Fig. 3; of which another 16, leads to the climbing lighter 5, Fig. 2, and *a*, Fig. 3; and of which another 17, leads to the jet of the Bunsen tube. The plug 18, is provided with a gas-way 15^a, a gas way 17^a, and a short peripheral gas way 16^a.

19, indicates means by which the plug can be turned. When the plug is in the position shown in Fig. 2, the gas way 14, is closed. To light the light the plug is turned and the gas way 15^a, thereof comes into line with the gas way 15, of the casing, and the gas way 17^a, of the plug comes into line with the gas way 14, so that gas reaches the by-pass and is supplied so as to momentarily flood the point of ignition. This motion of the plug brings the peripheral gas way 16^a, into communication with the climbing lighter gas way 16. Gas escaping from the climbing lighter is ignited and the flame conveyed to the outlets previously flooded with gas where ignition takes place. The continued turning of the plug which may have been

momentarily interrupted brings the gas way 17^a, thereof in line with the gas ways 14 and 17, so that gas is supplied to the jet of the Bunsen tube but is cut off from the climbing lighter and by-pass by reason of the position of the ports of the plug in respect to the gas ways of these parts.

20, is a screen which, if necessary, may be applied to the climbing lighter to separate it from the Bunsen tube air inlets. The chimney 7, when detached, can be conveniently hung on one of the branches *a*, of the climbing lighter when present.

What I claim is:

15 1. In an inverted incandescent gas light the combination of a Bunsen burner tube having air inlets and their complemental gas jet, a by-pass around said inlets for supplying gas to the outlet portion of the tube, and a lighting burner independent of the by-pass and adapted for operation after the by-pass has flooded the outlet of the tube with gas, substantially as described.

25 2. In an inverted incandescent gas light the combination of a Bunsen burner having

air inlets and their complemental gas jet, a by-pass around said air inlets for supplying gas to the outlet portion of said tube, a climbing gas lighter independent of the by-pass, and a valve for first supplying gas through the by-pass to flood the outlet of the tube and thereafter through the climbing lighter, substantially as described.

3. In an inverted incandescent gas light the combination of a Bunsen burner having air inlets and their complemental gas jet, a by-pass around said air inlets for supplying gas to the outlet portion of said tube, a lighting burner independent of the by-pass, and a valve for first supplying gas through the by-pass to flood the outlet of the tube and thereafter through the lighting burner, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name.

VICTOR H. SLINACK.

In the presence of—

K. M. GILLIGAN,

FRANK E. FRENCH.