

A. RECTOR.
INCANDESCENT GAS LAMP.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 22, 1908.

936,476.

Patented Oct. 12, 1909.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

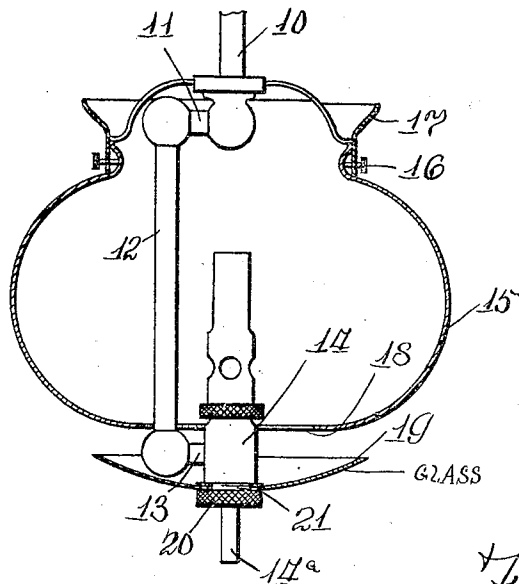


Fig. 1.

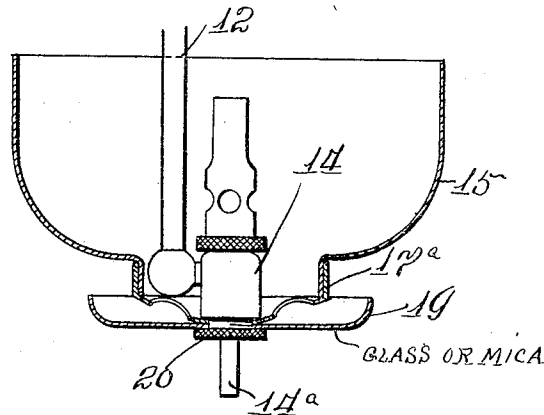


Fig. 2.

Witnesses:
Frank L. Tubbs
Ralph Laurence.

Alcorn Rector Inventor
By his Attorney,
W. D. Hutchinson.

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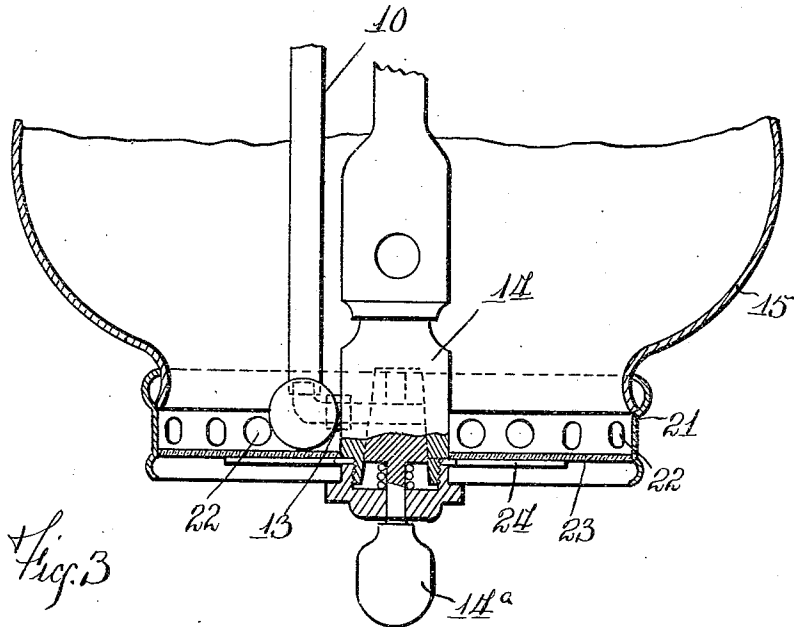


Fig. 3

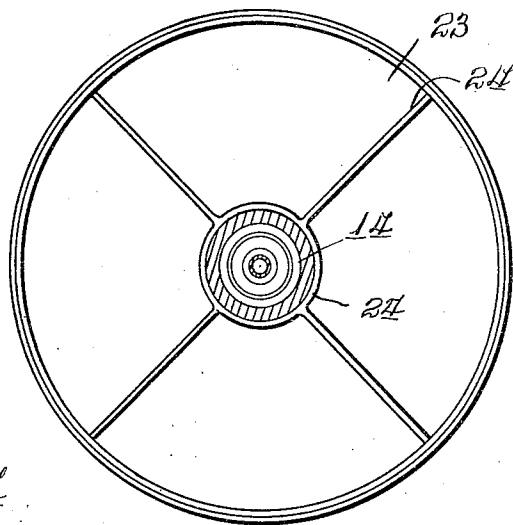


Fig. 4

Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALCORN RECTOR, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO RECTOR GAS LAMP COMPANY, OF
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INCANDESCENT GAS-LAMP.

936,476.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 12, 1909.

Application filed January 22, 1908. Serial No. 412,154.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALCORN RECTOR, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Incandescent Gas-Lamps, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in incandescent gas lamps, and especially to lamps having so-called inclosed glassware made to simulate in appearance an arc lamp. In lamps of this character it is desirable to have air openings or an air opening at the bottom which will provide for a large inflow of air, but such a structure is objected to by the Board of Fire Underwriters because fire or inflammable matter is likely to drop through the opening to the danger of the premises.

The object of my invention is to obviate this difficulty and produce a simple form of lamp of this style in which means for letting in the air is provided at the bottom of the lamp, but in which the lamp is absolutely prevented from dropping fire or burning soot by a transparent but incombustible cup which can be a part of the lamp itself, that is, of the globe and its support, or which can be an independent cup supported beneath the globe. In either case the air inlet must be arranged so that the burning matter cannot be dropped through the air openings.

My invention is also intended to provide a drop pipe and a so-called upright burner, as distinguished from the inverted kind, as better results are had for the class of lamp referred to with the upright burner and mantle, and still another object of the invention is to produce a lamp of this character which will be virtually shadowless.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar reference characters indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of a lamp showing my improvements. Fig. 2 is a similar view of a slightly modified form of the lamp. Fig. 3 is a broken vertical section of a preferred form of lamp in which the cup forms a part of the lamp globe support, and Fig. 4 is a sectional plan of the structure shown in Fig. 3.

This style of lamp is suspended from a feed pipe 10, and the latter has an off-set 11

from which extends a drop pipe 12, and another off-set 13 carries the Bunsen tube 14 which can support a lamp proper of any approved kind, carrying, preferably, the usual form of mantles. This part of the invention while showing the most desirable form of lamp, is not absolutely essential, because the transparent cup hereinafter referred to can be used with any other form of drop tube. The lamp has the usual globe 15, which can be of any approved design, and which is supported in the customary way by screws 16 which engage the top of the globe and extend through the collar 17 supported on the pipe 10. The globe 15 has an opening 18 through the bottom for the inlet of air and for the purpose of receiving the Bunsen tube 14 and part of the pipe 12. Immediately below this opening, however, is a transparent incombustible cup 19 which is preferably of glass, and which can be of mica or other transparent incombustible material. This is held against the bottom of the Bunsen tube 14 by a nut 20, thus permitting the valve stem 14^a of the Bunsen tube to extend downward, where it can be operated as usual. If glass is used, it is desirable to have a center ring or washer 21 of metal at the part where the cup comes in contact with the Bunsen tube 14 and nut 20, to prevent the glass from being broken, but if mica is used this center piece is unnecessary.

In Fig. 2 I have shown a globe 14 provided with the customary bottom globe holder 17^a having air holes therethrough, and in this case a glass or mica cup 19 is placed below the holder 17^a and is fastened as already described.

In Figs. 3 and 4 I have shown the preferred arrangement, and here the globe 15 is supported on or at least enters a collar 21 which is provided with numerous side openings 22, but has a transparent bottom 23 which can be either mica or glass, and which can be strengthened and supported by the frame 24, if desired. The bottom fits around the base of the Bunsen tube 14, and it will be noticed that the air openings 22 are above the bottom so that there is no probability of any burning matter dropping out through them and on the other hand, as the bottom is transparent, it will permit the light to pass down through it and prevent dense shadows.

Obviously the particular shape of the cup and the general make-up of the lamp can

be changed at will, without affecting the principle of my invention.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:—

5 1. A gas lamp comprising a drop pipe carrying an upright Bunsen tube at its lower end, a globe encircling the drop pipe and Bunsen tube, a transparent bottom for the
10 globe, and an air inlet opening from the side above the said transparent bottom.

2. A gas lamp comprising a drop pipe an upright Bunsen tube supported on the
15 lower end of the drop pipe, a globe for the lamp, and a collar extending beneath the

lamp and connected with the globe, said collar having a transparent bottom and side inlets above the bottom.

3. A gas lamp comprising a drop pipe, an upright Bunsen tube supported at the
20 lower end of the drop pipe, a globe encircling the lamp and bunsen and provided with a transparent bottom, with air inlets at the side and above the said bottom, and a valve
25 for the bunsen, the stem of the valve extending downward below the globe bottom.

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Witnesses:

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