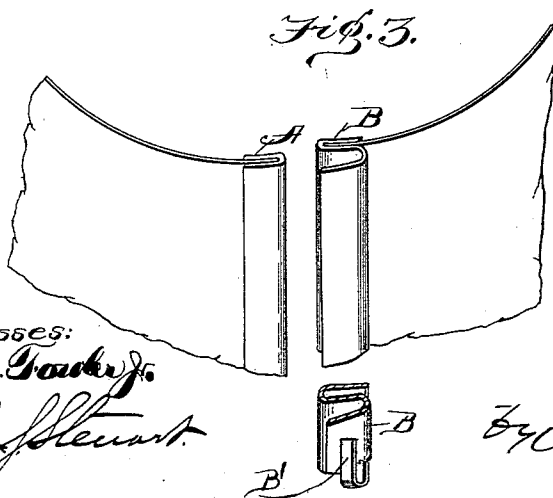
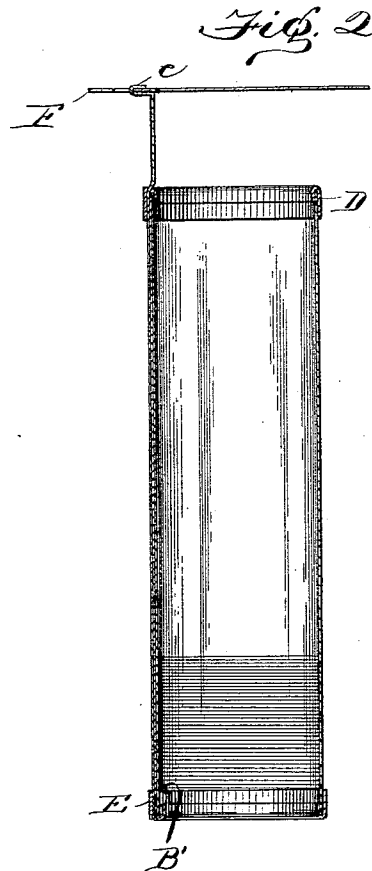
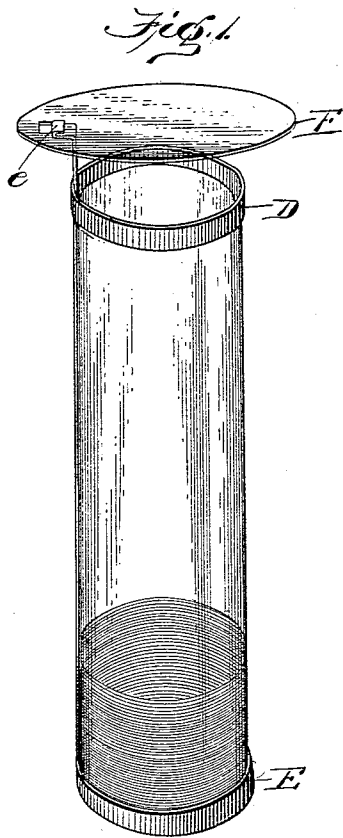


(No Model.)

A. P. STORRS.
CHIMNEY FOR BURNERS.

No. 560,051.

Patented May 12, 1896.



Witnesses:

J. M. Gaskin
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Inventor

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AARON P. STORRS, OF OWEGO, NEW YORK.

CHIMNEY FOR BURNERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 560,051, dated May 12, 1896.

Application filed May 7, 1895. Serial No. 548,424. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AARON P. STORRS, of Owego, in the county of Tioga and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Chimneys for Burners; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

This invention relates to improvements in chimneys for light-giving burners, and is more especially adapted for use in connection with the now common Welsbach burner, with which it is necessary to closely envelop the mantle by the chimney and also to prevent the entry of dust or dirt at the top of the chimney.

In my invention I propose to make use of very thin sheet-mica instead of the vitreous chimneys usually employed; and my invention consists in the manner of uniting the edges of the sheet or sheets of mica and in the manner of supporting a canopy above the chimney, together with certain minor details of construction and combinations and arrangements of parts, as will be now described, and pointed out particularly in the appended claims.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the chimney and canopy constructed in accordance with my present invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical section through the same. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a portion of the edges of a sheet, showing the manner of uniting the same and of supporting the edges while the chimney is being bent into form.

Similar letters of reference in the several figures indicate the same parts.

In carrying this invention into practice the sheet or sheets of mica are cut into proper shape for being bent into circular form, and the meeting edges are bound with sheet metal. One of the edges is bound with a plain strip A, which is clamped tightly thereto, and the other edge is bound with a strip B, which is of S or Z shape in cross-section, with the edge of the strip clamped tightly between one of the folds, as shown clearly in Fig. 3. This arrangement enables me to handle the sheet easily without danger of fracture and also to retain the edges of the sheet against any pos-

sibility of escape, for when the parts are brought together the strip A is inserted between the folds in the strip B and properly secured either by clamping the strip B or by end fastenings of any approved kind. When the edges of the sheet are brought together in the manner described, they are held in a circular shape by top and bottom rings D and E, of metal, the bottom ring being held in position by a finger or prolongation B' on the strip B, which passes through the fold in the collar and is bent up on the inside thereof.

The collars, it will be explained, are made double, or, in other words, have their edges folded in to form seats or rests for the reception of the top and bottom edges of the mica sheet.

The folded or doubled strip B passes way through the top ring D and forms a support or standard, upon which a canopy F is mounted. The canopy may be formed, as shown, by a circular disk of mica, having on one side a small opening, through which a horizontally-bent clamping portion *e* may pass and be clamped to the edge of the opening. This arrangement will support the canopy directly over the chimney in position to protect the same from flying particles of dust or dirt and in position to prevent any downdraft in the chimney, such as would tend to destroy the efficiency of the light.

Around the bottom of the chimney I preferably frost the chimney for a short distance up in order to cut off the view of the bottom of the mantle and its attachments and also to soften the light to a certain extent. This frosting, or, as I have termed it in the art, "etching," is accomplished by pressing the mica by means of a very elastic backing against the surface of a rapidly-revolving abrading-wheel. This may be done either before or after the sheet has been assembled in a chimney, and might be accomplished by means other than such as I have described.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

1. The combination with a mica chimney having its edges united by a sheet-metal binding said binding extending up above the top of the chimney, having a horizontally-bent clamping portion, of the canopy having an opening near one side through which the

clamping portion of the strip passes and is clamped to the edge thereof; substantially as described.

5 2. The combination of a mica chimney having top and bottom rings, a binder for the meeting edges of the mica passing through the rings for retaining them in place and ex-

tending above the top ring to form a canopy-support and a canopy supported thereby; substantially as described.

AARON P. STORRS.

Witnesses:

GEORGE F. ANDREWS,
ALBERT R. HUMPHREY.