No. 737,125. PATENTED AUG. 25, 1903.

E. MOREAU.

ACETYLENE LAMP.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 19, 1903.

NO MODEL.

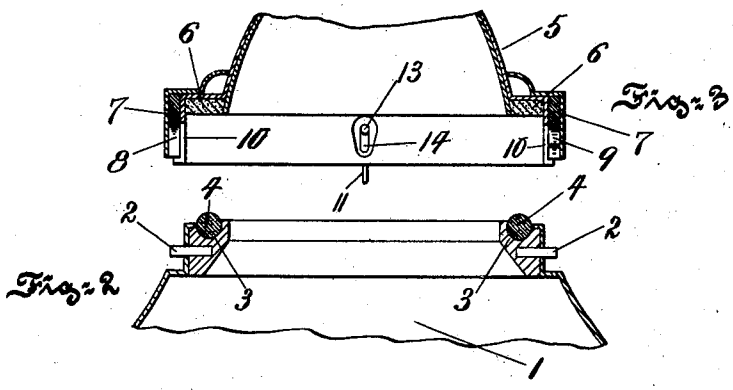


Fig. 3

Fig. 2

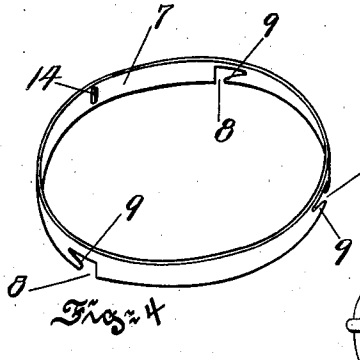


Fig. 4

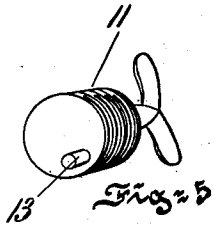


Fig. 5

Fig. 1

WITNESSES:

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No. 737,125. Patented August 25, 1903.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EUGENE MOREAU, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO BRITELITE LAMP COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

ACETYLENE-LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 737,125, dated August 25, 1903.

Original application filed July 12, 1902, Serial No. 115,250. Divided and this application filed January 19, 1903. Serial No. 139,556. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EUGENE MOREAU, a citizen of the Republic of France, and a resident of New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain Improvements in Acetylene Lamps or Generators, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention is a division of my application serially numbered 115,250 and filed July 12, 1902; and its objects are to provide a comparatively light, reliable, and efficient lamp or generator, to insure durability of the parts, to reduce the number and improve the operation of the working parts, and to make the operation of filling and reclosing the lamp more easy and certain than heretofore.

To these and other ends hereinafter set forth the invention comprises the improvements to be presently described and finally claimed.

The nature, characteristic features, and scope of the invention will be more fully understood from the following description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, forming part hereof, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side view, partly in section, of a lamp or generator embodying features of the invention. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the top of the base of the structure. Fig. 3 is a similar view of the bottom of the body of the lamp. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the locking-ring, and Fig. 5 is a similar view of the operating-handle.

In the drawings, 1 is a water-receptacle, and it constitutes the base of the lamp. At its neck it is provided with projections or pins 2 and with a seat 3 for the reception of a gasket 4, as of rubber.

5 is the body of the lamp, and it contains a carbid-chamber. At the base of the shell or body 5 there is a flange adapted to fit over the neck of the water-receptacle. This flange is fitted with a gasket 6, as of rubber, which is adapted to rest upon the gasket 4. The purpose of using the two rubber surfaces is twofold. In the first place both surfaces of contact are yielding and elastic, so that a perfectly gas-tight joint can be obtained with the application of only a moderate pressure of the two surfaces; secondly, the use of two rubber surfaces of contact effectually prevents their cementing together, even during long periods of rest under pressure. This defect would show itself in the case of one rubber gasket in contact with metal under the conditions above mentioned. In the latter case a rest under pressure for a few weeks brings about more or less adherence of the rubber to the metal, causing sometimes tearing and destruction of the gasket when separating it forcibly from the metal. By providing the metallic surface of the joint with a rubber gasket on one side and with a rubber or other non-adhesive coating on the other side the cementing of the surfaces of contact is prevented. In the case of the lamp under consideration both surfaces of contact are made of rubber which is yielding and elastic and non-adhesive; but a good result could also be obtained by using a hard, non-yielding, and non-adhesive surface on one side and the gasket on the other.

Suitably fitted in the flange at the base of the body 5 is a locking-ring 7. As shown, the flange is made double and the locking-ring is fitted in the ways between its walls so as to be capable of being turned. The locking-ring is provided with notches 8, which have inclined walls or tongues 9, and the inner wall of the flange is cut out, as at 10, Fig. 3. Three notches are shown in the ring 7, so that there are three portions 10 cut out, as described, adjacent to the notches in the ring. When the body and the base of the lamp are put together, the projections or pins 2 extend through the openings 10 into position for entering the notches 8 and for being engaged by the inclined walls 9 when the ring is turned. It will be understood that the body may be applied to the neck of the base in any position, since all of the pins 2 and notches 8 are equally distant, and this is clearly a matter of convenience in assembling the two parts of the lamp. Furthermore, when the locking-ring 7 is turned the inclined walls 9 are engaging the pins 2 and draw the parts firmly together, and the gaskets 4 and 6 insure a tight joint. Moreover, the inclined walls will

take up or compensate for considerable wear, and thus the closure as a whole is not only very durable, but also satisfactory and reliable. To turn the ring 7, use may be made of the part 11. (Shown in Fig. 5.) This part 11 is provided with a thumb-nut and with an eccentric-pin 13, which engages a slot 14 in the ring 7, so that when the thumb-nut is turned the ring is turned in one direction or the other by the pin 13 and its complemental slot 14. Of course if the part 11 is threaded, as shown, for engagement with a threaded boss on the base 1 the pin 13 should be long enough to remain in engagement with the slot 14. To couple or uncouple the base 1 and the body 5 requires merely the turning of the part 11, which shifts the ring 7 in the manner described, thereby causing its slot 8 to engage or disengage the pins or projections 2.

It will be obvious to those skilled in the art to which the invention appertains that modifications may be made in details without departing from the spirit thereof. Hence I do not limit myself to the precise construction and arrangement of parts hereinabove set forth, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings; but,

Having thus described the nature and objects of my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In combination a base and a body, studs or pins on one of said parts, and a ring carried by the other of said parts and movable in respect to both said parts and provided with notches for engaging the pins or studs, substantially as described.

2. In combination a base and a body, studs or pins on one of said parts, and a ring carried by the other of said parts and movable in respect to both said parts and provided with inclined notches for engaging the pins or studs, substantially as described.

3. In combination a base provided with a neck, pins projecting from the neck, a body provided with a flange adapted to fit the neck, a ring movably mounted in the flange and provided with inclined notches for engaging the pins, and a handle for shifting the ring, substantially as described.

4. In combination a base provided with a neck, having at its top an elastic gasket and at its sides pins or projections, a body provided with a flange fitted with a yielding gasket and with openings, a ring movable on said flange and provided near said openings with inclined notches for engaging the pins or studs, and means for shifting the ring, substantially as described.

5. In combination a base provided with a neck having projecting pins, a body provided with a flange having openings for the passage of the pins, a ring movable on the flange and provided with inclined notches for engaging the pins, and means for shifting the ring, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name this 9th day of January, 1903.

EUGENE MOREAU.

In presence of—
CHAS. H. MEAD,
JAS. R. CRAWFORD.