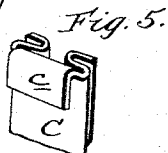
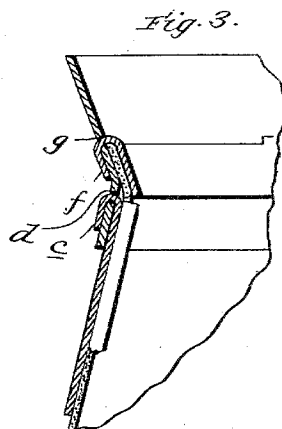
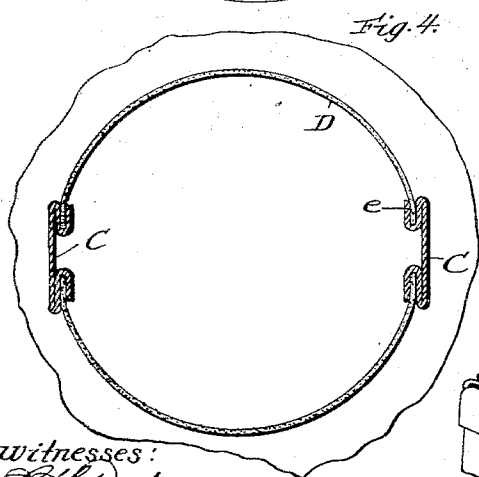
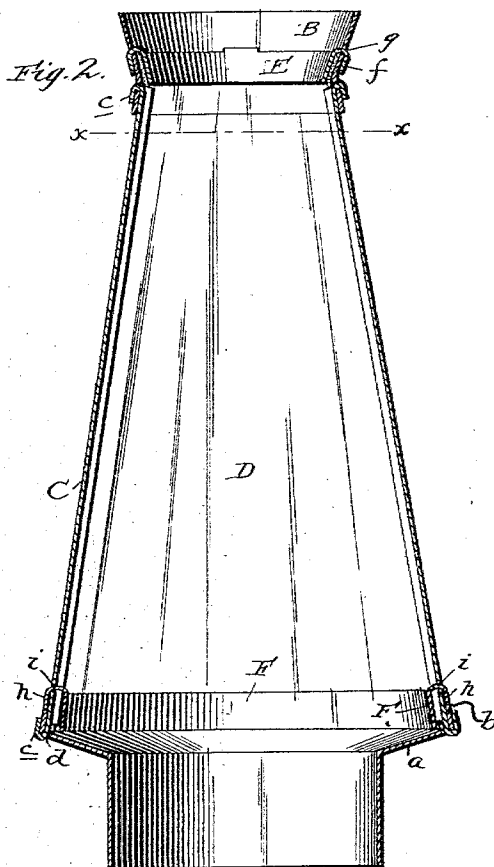
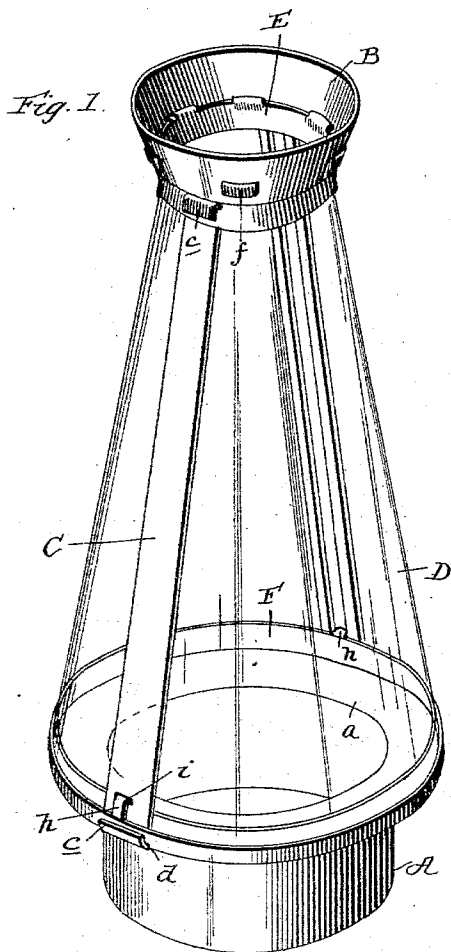


(No Model.)

E. SEGASSIE.
LAMP CHIMNEY.

No. 571,804.

Patented Nov. 24, 1896.



witnesses:
W. A. James

Inventor
Edward Segassie
By *James M. Kelly*
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD SEGASSIE, OF NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

LAMP-CHIMNEY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 571,804, dated November 24, 1896.

Application filed August 20, 1896. Serial No. 603,371. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD SEGASSIE, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamp-Chimneys; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in composite lamp-chimneys or chimneys formed of mica and sheet metal; and it consists in the peculiar construction, novel combination, and adaptation of parts hereinafter described, and particularly pointed out in the claim appended.

In the annexed drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved chimney. Fig. 2 is a vertical diametrical section of the same. Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail section of the upper portion of the chimney, taken in the same plane as Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section taken in the plane indicated by the line *xx* of Fig. 2, and Fig. 5 is a detail perspective view of the upper portion of one of the upright plates for holding the isinglass.

In the said drawings similar letters designate corresponding parts in all of the views, referring to which—

A indicates the base of my improved chimney, which is formed of tin or other light sheet metal and is preferably of a circular form, so as to fit upon and be held by the ordinary lamp-burners at present in use. This base A is provided at its upper end with an outwardly-directed flange *a*, and the said flange *a*, which is designed to support the isinglass, presently described, is provided at its outer edge with the upwardly-directed flange *b*, as shown.

B indicates the top ring of the chimney, which is also formed of tin or other light sheet metal, and C indicates the upright plates which connect the base A and the top ring B. These plates C are provided at their upper and lower ends with tongues *c*, which are passed through slots or apertures *d* in the base A and top ring B and are bent against said base and top ring, as shown, so as to effect a strong and durable connection between the same and the upright

plates and one which will not be affected by the high heat to which lamp-chimneys are subjected. The said plates C are furthermore provided with the grooves *e* to receive the vertical edges of the sections of isinglass D. These grooves *e* may be formed in any suitable manner, but I prefer to form them as shown, that is to say, by bending the plates C upon themselves and then bending their edges in the opposite directions, as better illustrated in Fig. 4.

The sections of isinglass D are arranged within the flange *b* of the base A and within the top ring B and have their edges arranged in the grooves *e* of the plates C, and they are secured in such position by the upper retaining-ring E and the lower retaining-ring F, both of which are formed of tin or other suitable light sheet metal. These retaining-rings E and F are arranged within the ring B and the flange *b* of the base A, respectively, and the former is connected to the ring B by tongues *f*, which are passed through slots *g* therein and bent, as shown, while the latter is connected to the plates C, adjacent to the base A, by the tongues *h*, which are passed through slots *i* in the plates and bent, as illustrated. When the sections of isinglass D are arranged in the grooves *e* of the plates C and interposed between the retaining-rings E and F and the top ring B and the flange *b* of the base A, respectively, it will be seen that the said isinglass-sections will be securely held and will not be liable to casual displacement. It will also be seen that the connections of all parts of the chimney are such that they are not liable to be impaired by the great heat to which they are subjected, which is an important advantage, and it will further be seen that notwithstanding its advantages, as above pointed out, the chimney may be very easily and cheaply made.

The employment of the two upright plates C is preferable for the reason that they permit of the employment of and serve to hold a section of isinglass and a section of tin or other metal when it is desired to provide the chimney with a reflector.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

A lamp-chimney comprising the circular sheet-metal base having the outwardly and

upwardly directed flanges *a, b*, the sheet-metal
top ring, the connecting-plates having the
grooves *c*, at their opposite edges and also
having tongues at their lower and upper ends
5 passed through apertures in the base and
top ring and bent against the same, isinglass
arranged within the top ring and the flange *b*, of
the base and in the grooves of the connecting-
plate, and rings arranged within the top ring
10 and the flange *b*, of the base and having
tongues passed through apertures in the top

ring and connecting-plates respectively and
bent against the same; said rings being adapt-
ed to retain the isinglass in position, substan-
tially as and for the purpose set forth. 15

In testimony whereof I affix my signature
in presence of two witnesses.

EDWARD SEGASSIE.

Witnesses:

E. C. DE LOVERING,
ARTHUR HERRON.