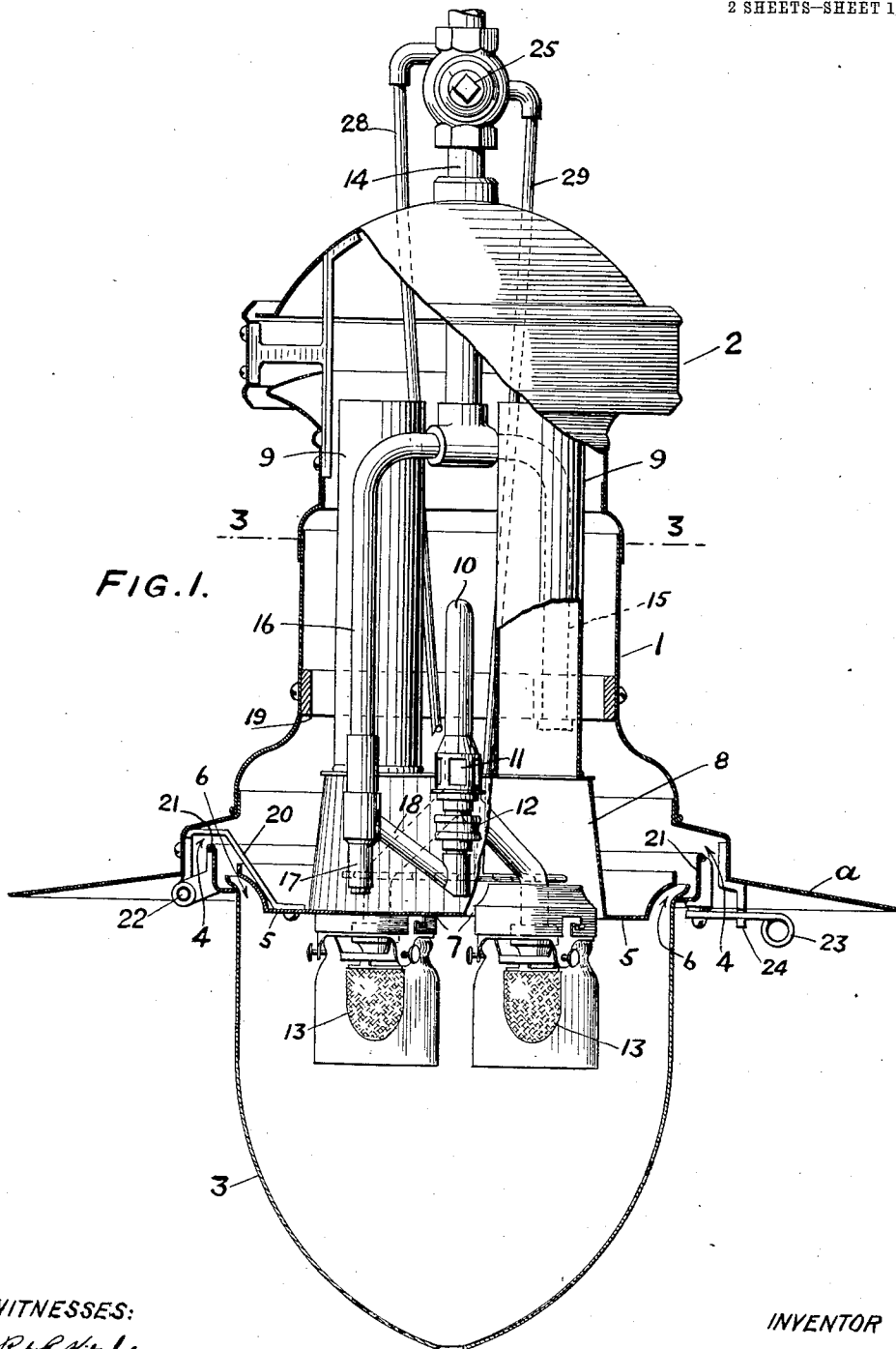


V. H. SLINACK.
 INVERTED INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT.
 APPLICATION FILED JUNE 29, 1911.

1,039,675.

Patented Sept. 24, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES:

Wm. A. Kitchin

Frank E. Hunch

INVENTOR

Victor H. Slinack

BY

Augustus B. Strouglon

ATTORNEY

V. H. SLINACK.
 INVERTED INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT.
 APPLICATION FILED JUNE 29, 1911.

1,039,675.

Patented Sept. 24, 1912.

2 SHEETS-SHEET 2.

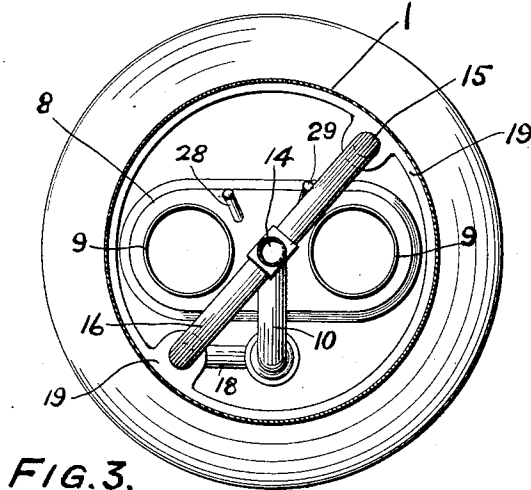


FIG. 3.

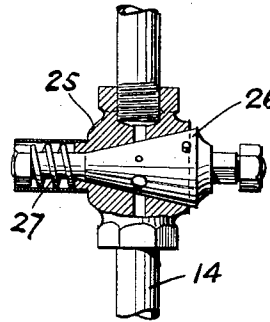


FIG. 4.

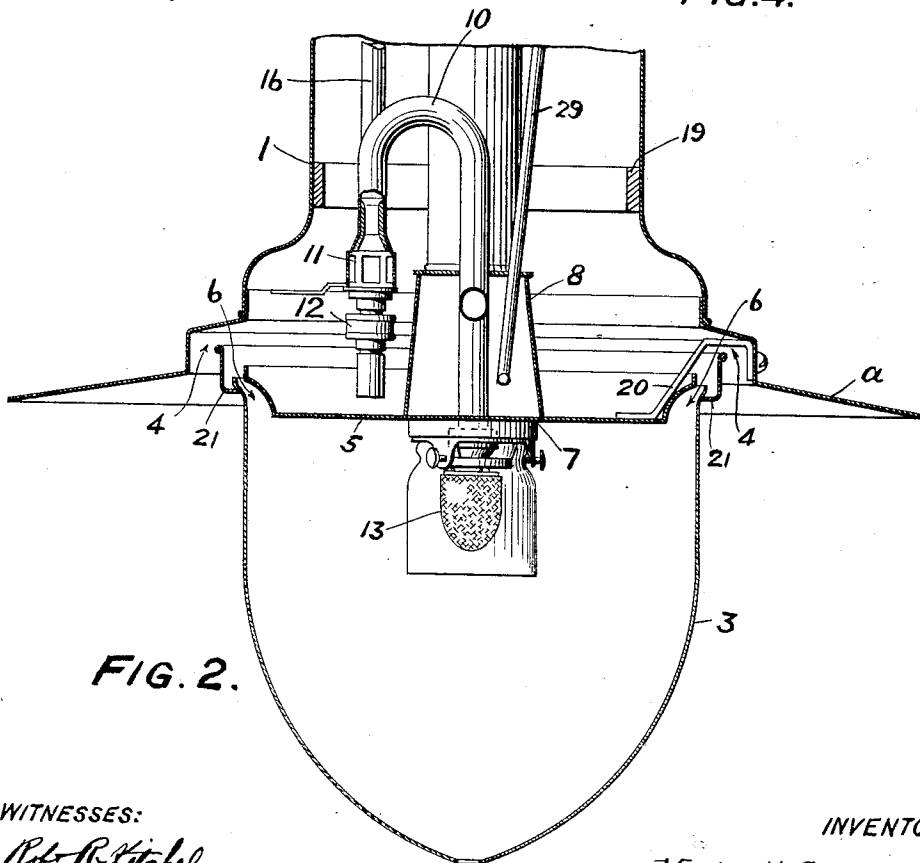


FIG. 2.

WITNESSES:

Robt R. Kitchel

Frank C. Finch

INVENTOR

Victor H. Slinack

BY

Augustus B. Stroughton

ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

VICTOR H. SLINACK, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO THE PENNSYLVANIA GLOBE GAS LIGHT COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, A CORPORATION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

INVERTED INCANDESCENT GAS-LIGHT.

1,039,675.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 24, 1912.

Application filed June 29, 1911. Serial No. 635,975.

To all whom it may concern:

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

The principal objects of the present invention are, first, to provide a hanging lamp for inverted gas burners which shall be steady, efficient and reliable in operation even upon a gas supply of varying pressure; second, to so construct, arrange and combine the parts that use may be made of an automatic gas pressure regulator; third, to effect a proper separation between the hot combustion products and the air supply; fourth, to provide for satisfactorily lighting the mixture of air and gas even when the gas is at comparatively low pressure, and fifth, to provide for the introduction to the mixture of air and gas of a comparatively cool supply of air free from combustion products.

The invention will be claimed at the end hereof, but will be first described in connection with the embodiments of it chosen for illustration in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1, is a view partly in central section and partly in elevation of a light embodying features of the invention. Fig. 2, is a sectional view taken at right angles to the section of Fig. 1 and showing the lower part of the lamp. Fig. 3, is a sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 4, is a sectional view of the gas valve.

In the drawings 1 is a casing provided with a reflector *a*, and having at its top a ventilator 2 and having at its bottom a globe 3, and there are air inlets 4 at the top of the globe ring 21, through which the supply of air for the burners, as well as for the mixture of gas and air, is introduced.

5, is a deck arranged between the globe and casing and having air passages 6 at its rim and having burner openings 7 through it. This deck may be of white enamel and serve as a sort of deflector and as shown, it is of generally dish shape.

8, is a box mounted on and of less cross-section than the area of the deck and cover-

ing the burner openings to receive combustion products.

9, are funnels extended up from the box to the top of the casing for discharging combustion products from the box to the ventilator.

10, is an inverted U-shaped mixing tube having one of its arms, the inlet arm, internally contracted and arranged outside the box 8 and provided with an air inlet 11, having an adjustable shutter operated by an arm shown in Fig. 2, and with an automatic gas pressure regulator 12, and the other of its arms arranged in the box and provided with one or more inverted incandescent burners 13 arranged through the burner openings 7. As shown the arm of the tube branches in the box 8 and there are two incandescent burners, each provided with an inverted incandescent mantle. The pressure regulator 12 is well understood and need not be fully described, but if a further description is desired it may be found in Letters Patent No. 776,363 of November 29th, 1904, to Victor H. Slinack.

14, is a gas pipe extending through the casing and connecting with the gas regulator. As shown the gas pipe branches. The branch 15 is sealed off and the branch 16 communicates with the underside of the pressure regulator 12 and is provided with a dirt trap 17 and with a branch 18. The branches 15 and 16 connect with a ring 19 to which the casing or shell 1 may be attached and by which it and the parts which it carries are supported.

20 are brackets that hold the globe ring in proper spaced position, and by means of which the deck 5 is carried by the casing 1. The globe 3 is carried by a globe ring 21 hinged to the shell or casing 1 by a hinge 22. Between the ring and the casing there is space, 4, by which the air enters as has been stated.

23 is a latch connected with the globe ring and arranged to cooperate with the keeper 24. The latch is quite long and can be manipulated with one hand, which is an advantage that will be understood.

The gas valve 25 is of the plug type and the plug 26 (Fig. 4) is tapered and held up to its seat by a spring 27 which prevents the valve from sticking or from becoming too

loose under the influence of the heat and cold to which it is exposed.

28 is a permanent pilot light pipe that extends from the inlet side of the plug into the box 8 where it is intended to burn all the time.

29 is a climbing pilot lighter which is controlled from the plug of the valve and which terminates in the box in a perforated end piece so that gas escaping from the perforated end piece is lighted by the pilot light 28 and the flame travels along the end piece above the burners and thus lights them, whereupon the supply of gas to the climbing lighter 29 is cut off.

Air enters at 4 and part of it passes down around the rim of the deck 5 into the globe, thence up into the box 8 through the funnels 9 and out of the ventilator 2. Another part of the air passes into the casing 1 and part of it supplies the mixing tube and the rest of it ascends and passes out through the ventilator cooling the incoming gas connections and a part of the mixing tube. The gas regulator 12 is in upright position, which is the only position in which it will properly work.

What I claim is:

An inverted incandescent gas light com-

prising the combination of a casing having a globe at its bottom and air inlets arranged at the top of the globe, a solid deck between the globe and casing and having space between its rim and the casing for the passage of air and provided with burner openings, a box mounted on the deck and of less cross section than the deck to afford space between the box and the rim of the deck for the circulation of air and covering the burner openings to receive combustion products, funnels for the box, an inverted U-shape mixing tube having one of its arms outside the box in the air space provided between the outside of the box and the rim of the deck and provided with a gas regulator and the other arm arranged in the box and provided with incandescent burners depending through the openings, and a gas pipe in the space between the rim of the deck and the box and communicating with the gas regulator, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name.

VICTOR H. SLINACK.

Witnesses:

CLIFFORD K. CASSEL,

FRANK E. FRENCH.