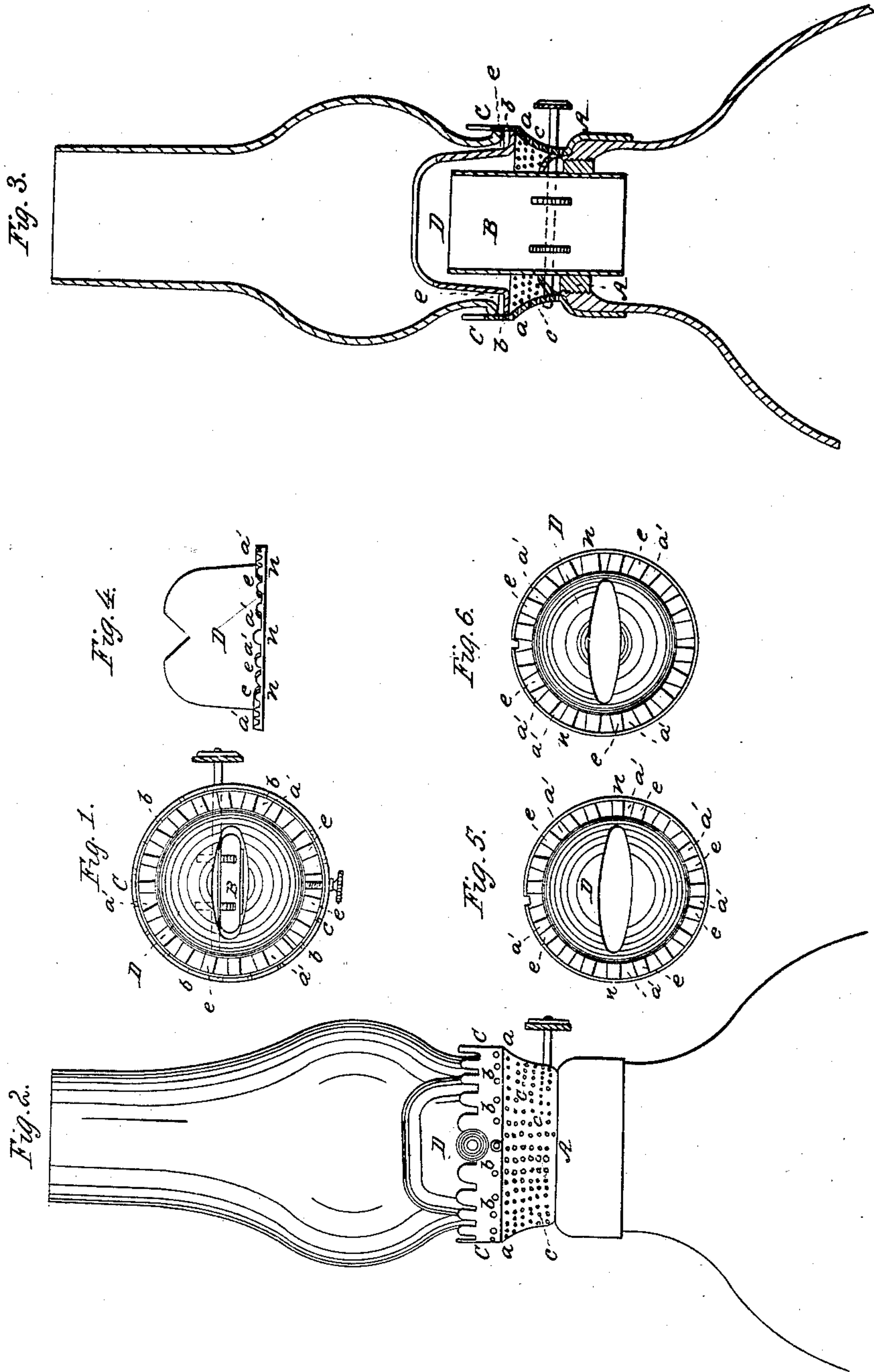


G. NEILSON.
Cone for Lamps.

No. 26,952.

Patented Jan'y 24, 1860.



Witnesses:
R. H. Eddy
J. P. Halden

Inventor:
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GEORGE NEILSON, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO HOLMES, BOOTH & HAYDEN, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT.

LAMP.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 26,952, dated January 24, 1860.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE NEILSON, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented an improved cone or deflector for lamps, and especially for such as are used for burning kerosene or other fluids rich in carbon; and I do hereby declare that the same is fully described and represented in the following specification and the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1, is a top view, Fig. 2, a side elevation, and Fig. 3, a transverse section of a lamp cap and its deflector or cone as furnished with my improvement. Fig. 4, is a separate elevation of the cone or deflector. Fig. 5, is a top view of it. Fig. 6, is an underside view of it.

The nature of my invention consists mainly in corrugating the bottom lip or flanch of the cone in order that the glass chimney may rest on the corrugations and passages be formed for the currents of air to pass and be properly directed underneath the lower edge of and into the chimney so as to supply oxygen to the space within the chimney and around the cone.

In the drawings A, denotes the lamp cap as furnished with a wick holder B, and a cone supporter C.

D, is the hollow cone or air deflector which when in place around the wick tube—as shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, is supported within and by the part or guard, C, through which and a little above the flanch *a*, of the cone supporter, a series of air holes, *b, b, b*, &c., are formed. Below this series of air holes there is another set of draft holes as shown at *c, c*, &c., by which air is conveyed into the body or interior of the cone or deflector. The said flanch *a*, of the deflector I form with corrugations or radial ridges *e, e, e*, so as to extend above the flanch and serve to sustain the lower edge of the glass chimney when placed on them and in manner to encompass the conical part of the deflector. Furthermore, the said ridges or corrugations are arranged so that there may be one of the air holes *b*, between each two of them in order that the small current of air that may rush through the said hole may

pass between the said two ridges in its passage into the chimney and be insulated from the currents next to it. In this manner, the ridges or corrugations serve to keep the currents apart as well as to properly direct them into the chimney in order to prevent them from causing the flame to flicker or smoke.

In constructing the cone or deflector with ridges as described, I usually employ dies and strike it up from a single plate of sheet metal. In this way, each ridge or corrugation will be formed convex on its upper and concave on its lower surface. The outer end of the concavity I prefer to close as shown at *n*, in the drawings in order that there may be a less chance for air to escape from the interior of the cone or deflector through the corrugations and into the space immediately above the flanch of the said deflector.

By means of my invention, the draft of the chimney is improved in comparison with what it is in lamp caps whose cones have flat or uncorrugated flanches. Furthermore it affords a better support to the chimney than they do and renders it not so liable to be broken as it is when supported by a clamp or clasp as above stated.

I do not claim a lamp cone or deflector constructed with a perforated and split clasp for surrounding and clamping the lower part of a glass chimney so as to hold it in position and at the same time admit air into the chimney; nor do I claim a cone or deflector having air holes made down through its bottom lip or flanch, but

I claim—

1. An improved lamp cone or deflector as made with its lip or flanch corrugated or formed with ridges to support the chimney and not only form air passages underneath its lower edge, but to direct and insulate the several currents under the chimney as stated.

2. In a cone or deflector so made I claim constructing each chimney supporting corrugation concave on its underside and with a closed outer end as specified.

GEORGE NEILSON.

Witnesses:

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