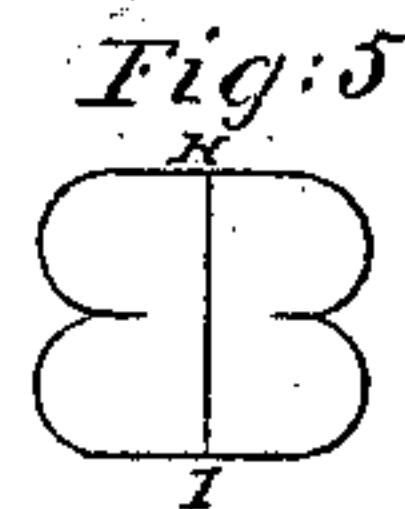
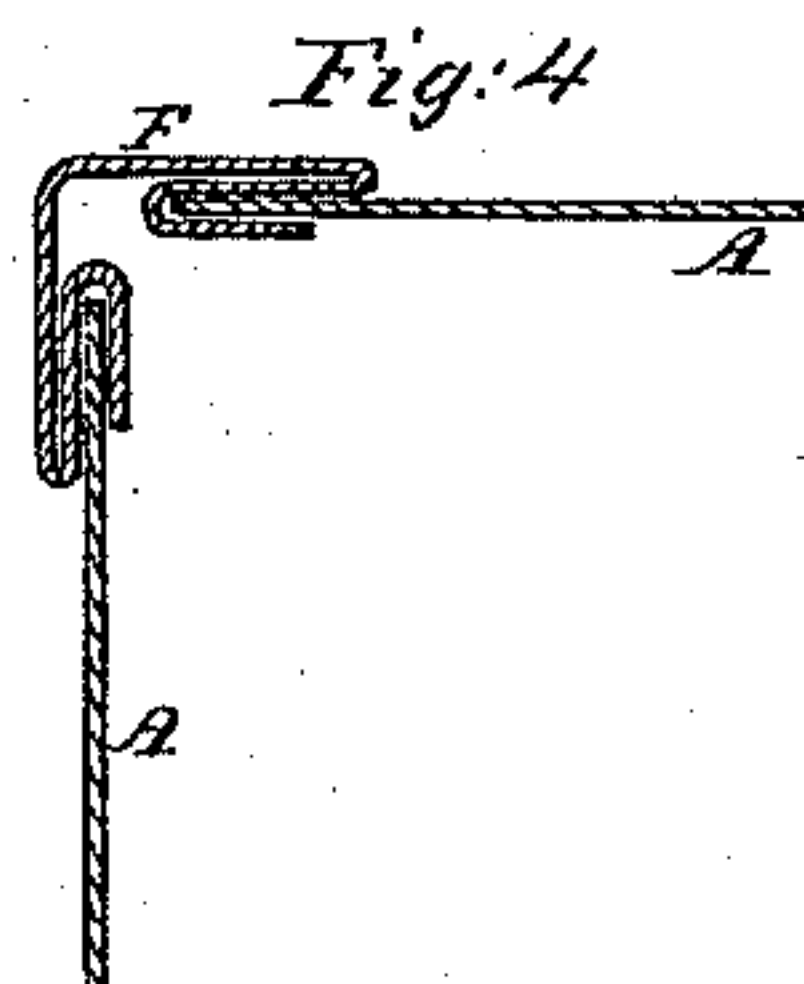
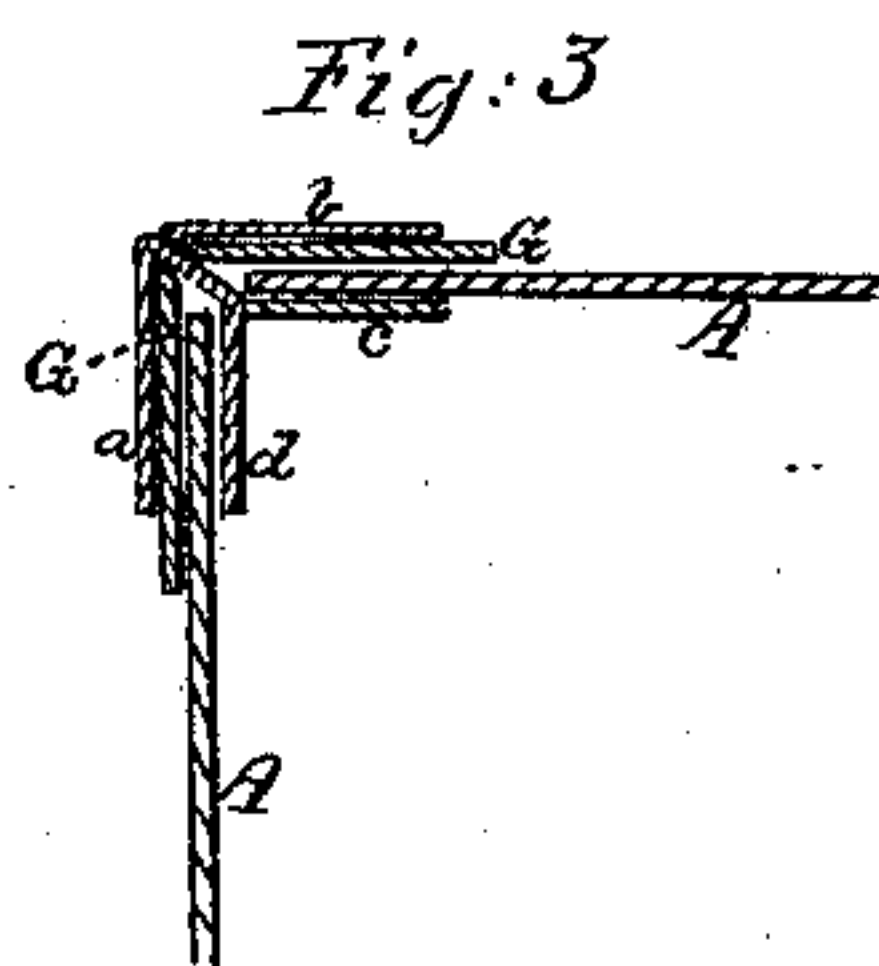
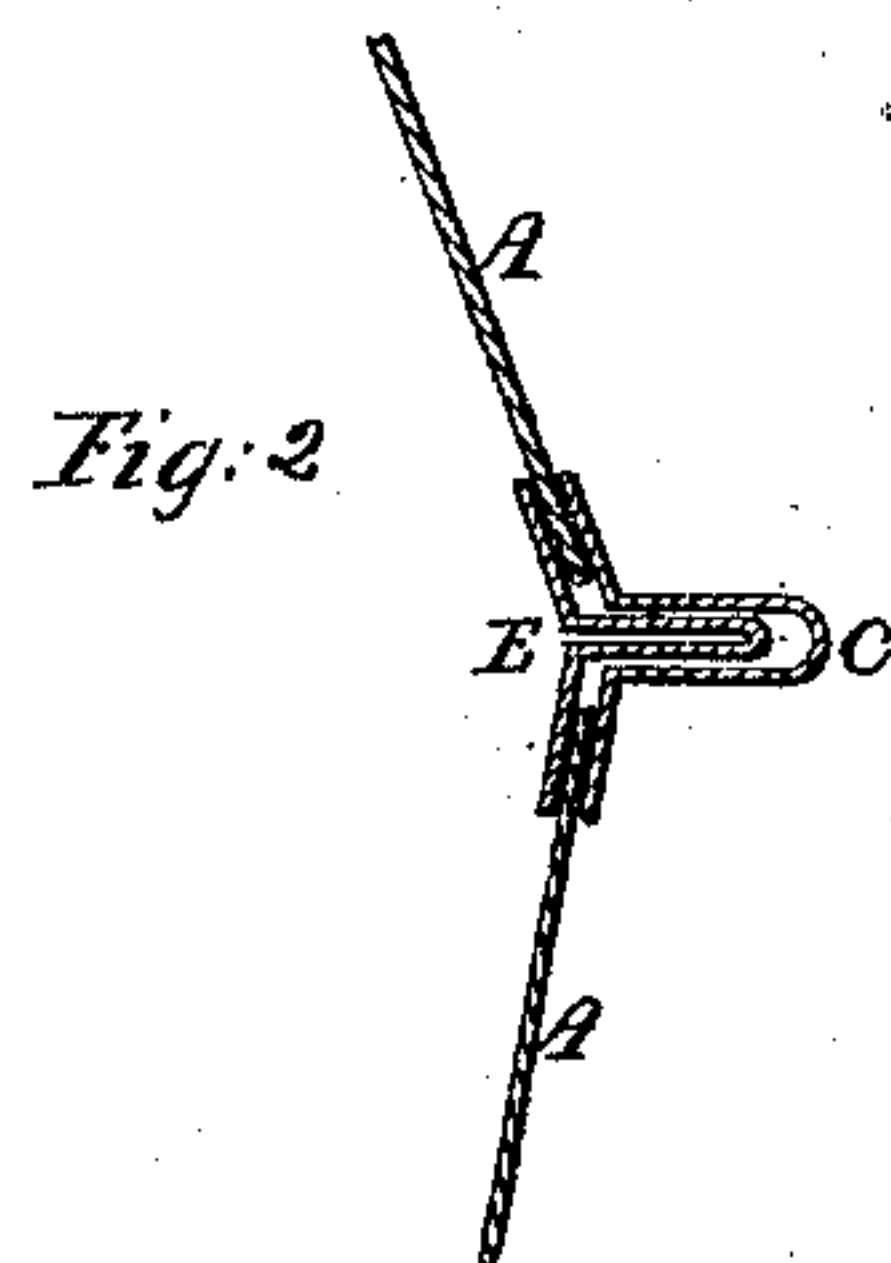
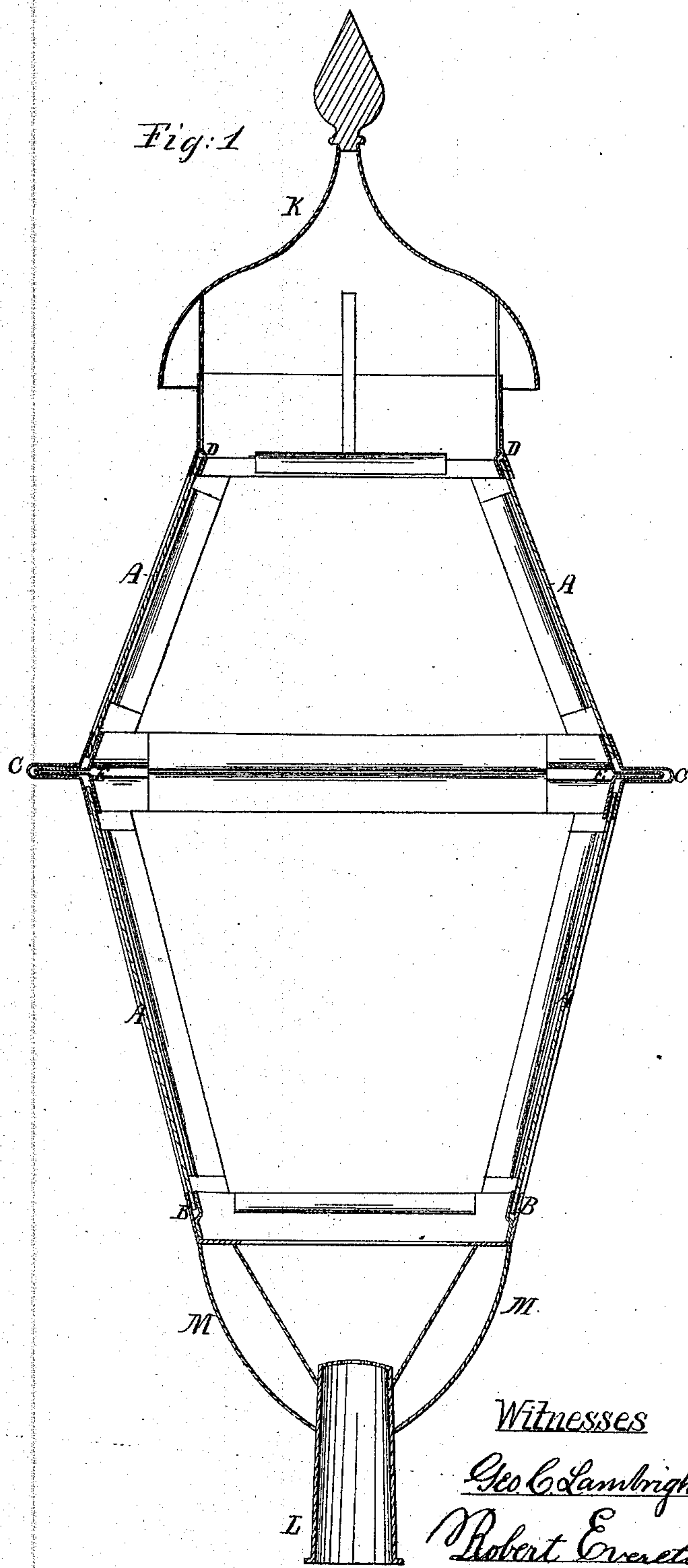


J. RADSTON.
Lamp Frame.

No. 103,238.

Patented May 17, 1870.



Witnesses

Geo. C. Lambright
Robert Everett

Inventor

Jacob Radston
by Atty. Mr. T. Everett

United States Patent Office.

JACOB RADSTON, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Letters Patent No. 103,238, dated May 17, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN FRAMES FOR STREET-LAMPS, &c.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB RADSTON, of the city and county of San Francisco, and State of California, have invented a certain Improvement in Metallic Sash or Frames for Street-Lamps, Lanterns, Show-Cases, &c.; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical central section view of a street-lamp frame with my improvement;

Figure 2 is a like view, enlarged, of the horizontal center bar;

Figure 4 is a horizontal section view of an upright corner piece;

Figure 5 is a plan of a sheet-lead clamp before being applied; and

Figure 3 is a section view of the same, transverse to the face of the glass, applied to a plain corner piece.

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

A represents the glass;

B, the base;

C, the middle; and

D, the top of the lamp-frame.

B, C, and E are sheet-metal strips, grooved (as shown) to receive the glass, and extend around the lamp horizontally.

The upper and lower bars, B and D, are of the ordinary kind, but the center one, C E, is mine. Fig. 2 is an enlarged view of it.

The outer part, C, is attached to the up and down corner pieces, while the inner part, E, is detached and removable, and, when removed, the glass can be taken out and put in at pleasure.

The tongue of the part E should fit into the groove of the part C with a pressure sufficient to hold itself and the glass firmly in place.

These horizontal bars (B, C, and D) are held together by up and down corner pieces or strips of sheet metal, formed, as shown in section, by figs. 4 or 3.

Fig. 4 shows an upright sash-corner in horizontal section. The sheet metal F is bent into the form shown, thus making a strong, neat, cheap, and convenient corner post from a single strip of metal.

Fig. 3 shows, in section, an upright corner of a more simple style.

The corner strip consists of a single or double strip of sheet metal, G, bent at such angle as the corner requires.

From point to point, along the angle or corner of this strip, there are made holes or slots through the strip, of a size sufficient to admit clamps of sheet-lead, or other pliable metal, of the form shown by fig. 5. This clamp is inserted in the slot with the line H I coinciding with the line along the corner, and, when the glass is placed in position, one of the external wings (a, fig. 3,) of the clamp is bent in one direction, and the other wing, b, in the other, against the metal G, while, at the same time, one of the interior wings, c, is bent against one pane of glass, and the other, d, against the other.

The corner piece, shown in fig. 4, is designed chiefly for panes removable by an edgewise movement of the glass, while that shown in fig. 3 is intended chiefly for panes removable sidewise.

The peculiar advantages of the latter style are simplicity and durability of the clamp.

The lamp is covered by the hood K, supported at a very small distance above the top D of the frame by several small braces, not shown.

The lamp is supported by the bracket M M, attached to the socket L, on the upper end of the lamp-post.

This arrangement leaves the bottom of the lamp open, by which the lamp can be readily lighted, regulated, and extinguished, and by which the air is admitted directly to the flame, and the space immediately about the post is lighted instead of being in shadow, as usual.

The flame is in no danger of being blown out by wind, as the joints of the frame are quite close, and the space between the frame and the hood is so small as not to allow the current in the body of the lamp to be sufficient to blow out the flame. This space, in ordinary-sized lamps, should not exceed a half inch. Perforations can be used in place of a protected opening, if desired.

Having thus described the structure, use, and operation of the several parts of my invention,

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The middle bar C E.

2. The clamp shown in figs. 3 and 5, all substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

JACOB RADSTON.

Witnesses:

ALFRED RIX,

J. F. COWDERY.