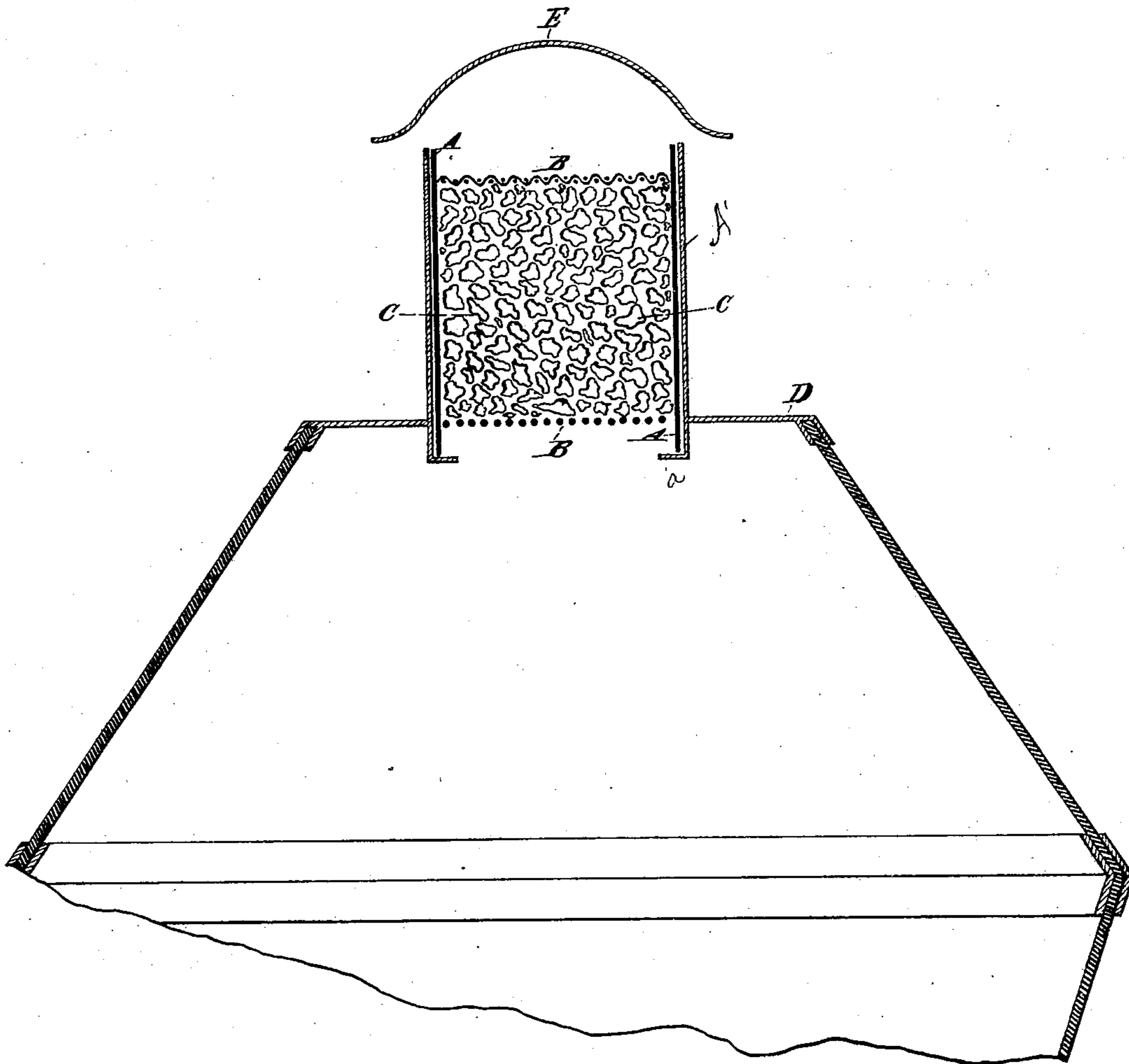


(No Model.)

J. F. HOYNE.
Ventilating Apparatus,

No. 243,448.

Patented June 28, 1881.



WITNESSES

Statis R. Ackers
M. Lillie Draney

INVENTOR

James F. Hoyne
by his attorney
T. L. Selsom

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES F. HOYNE, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

VENTILATING APPARATUS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 243,448, dated June 28, 1881.

Application filed February 12, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES FREDERICK HOYNE, of No. 7 Water Lane, in the city of London, England, gentleman, a subject of the Kingdom of Great Britain, have invented an improved apparatus for regulating and controlling the passage of atmospheric air or other gases through outlets or inlets; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention consists of an apparatus which, when attached to a lamp of any description, but particularly to those which are exposed to wind and drafts—such as railway, ship, light-house, and street lamps—will prevent the downward draft of air.

My invention is also applicable to chimneys or ventilators for buildings and ships to prevent downdrafts.

This apparatus is a tube of suitable shape, dimensions, and material, which is filled with pieces of coke, asbestos, pumice-stone, fire-clay, or other suitable substance, through the interstices of which air can freely pass, while at the same time a strong current is broken up.

The accompanying drawing forms a part of this specification, and illustrates the device applied to a street-lamp.

The figure is a vertical section of the lamp and my device applied at the top.

A A is the tube containing the coke, asbestos, or other similar material, C. Near the upper and lower ends the tube is provided with the wire-netting or other non-combustible open-work material B B, which holds the material C in place. This tube is usually placed in a receptacle, A', formed in the top of the lamp D. The receptacle A' is open at bottom and top, but has the ledge *a* at the bottom to sustain the tube A. Above the receptacle is placed the shield or cap E.

The tube, filled with the irregular pieces of fire-clay or other material, is placed in the top of a lamp or other analogous position. The porous character of the filling, besides the interstices between the lumps, allows the rising heated air from the interior of the lamp to escape, while it prevents sudden and fierce gusts of wind from blowing down into the lamp. In consequence the flame will have a steady glow, and will not flicker and dance, as it so often does in the ordinary lamp.

What I claim is—

The tube A, open-work bottom and top B B, and loose filling C, in combination with a lamp, D, or other structure, as and for the purpose herein specified.

JAMES F. HOYNE.

Witnesses:

B. H. BARROWS,
J. ANGELO FAHIE, C. E.