

(No Model.)

O. W. SWIFT.
CARRIAGE LAMP.

No. 249,690.

Patented Nov. 15, 1881.

fig. 1

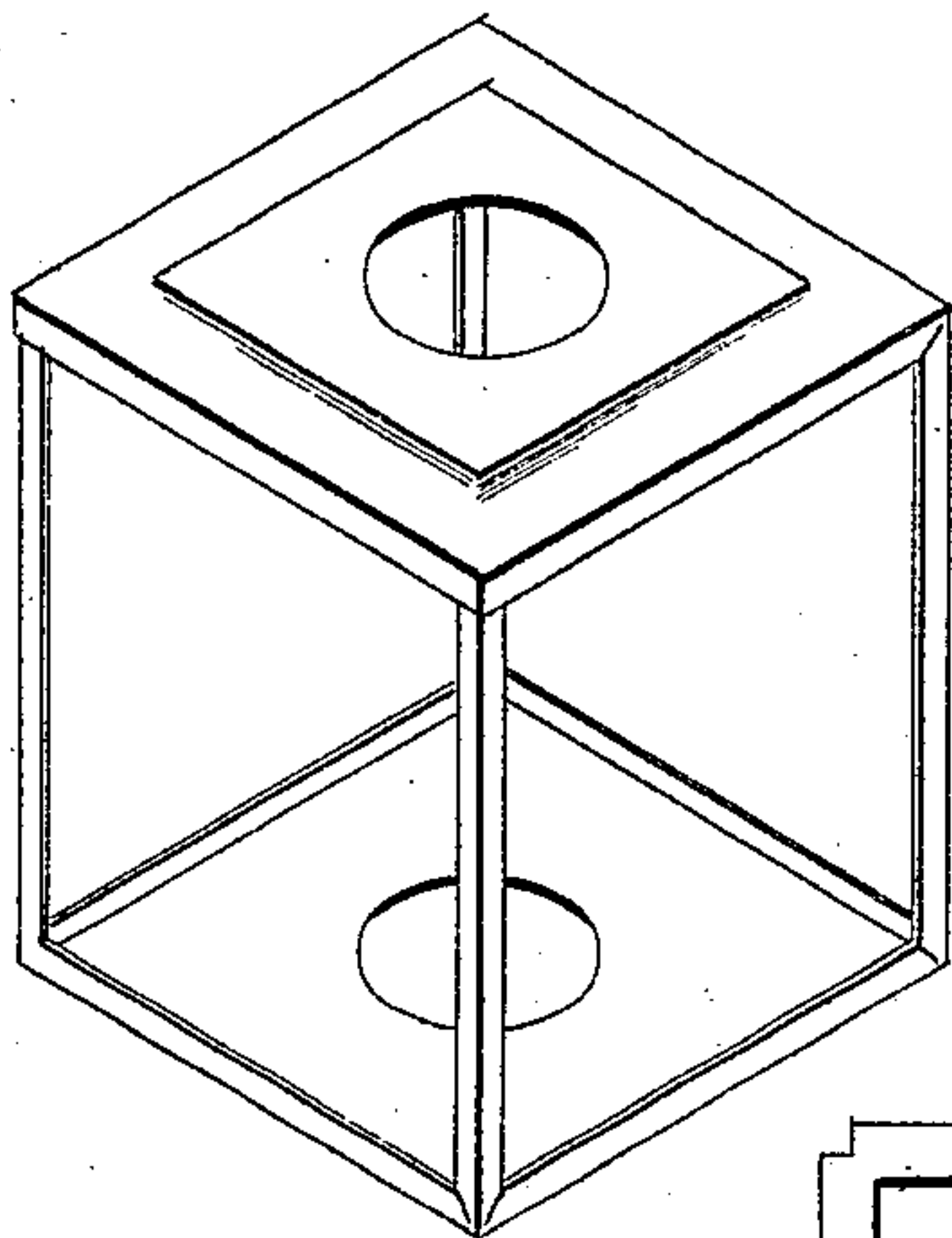


fig. 6

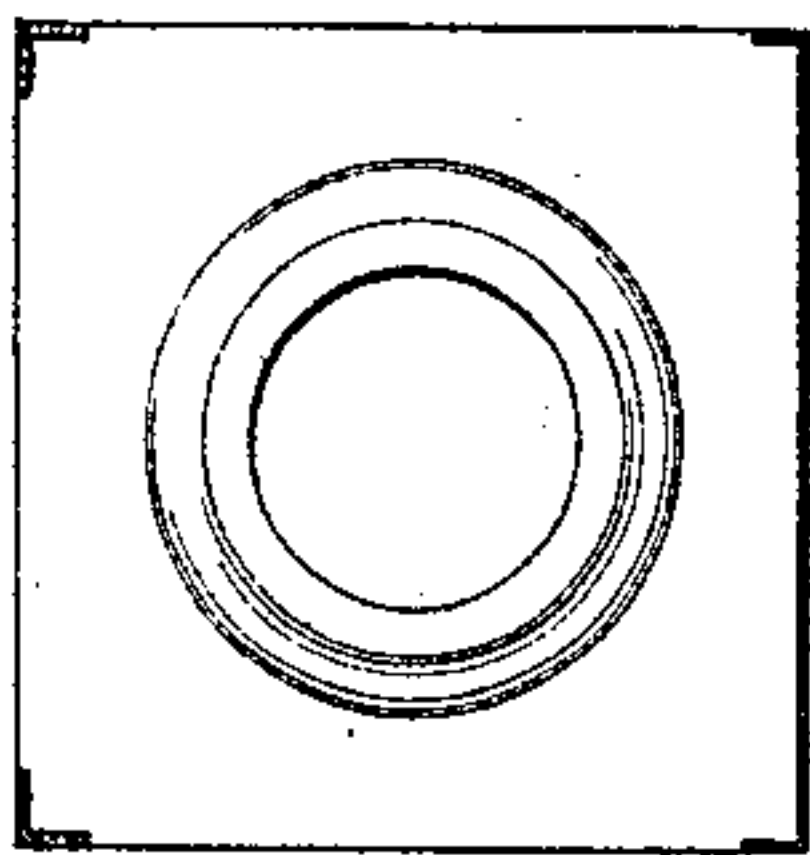


fig. 2

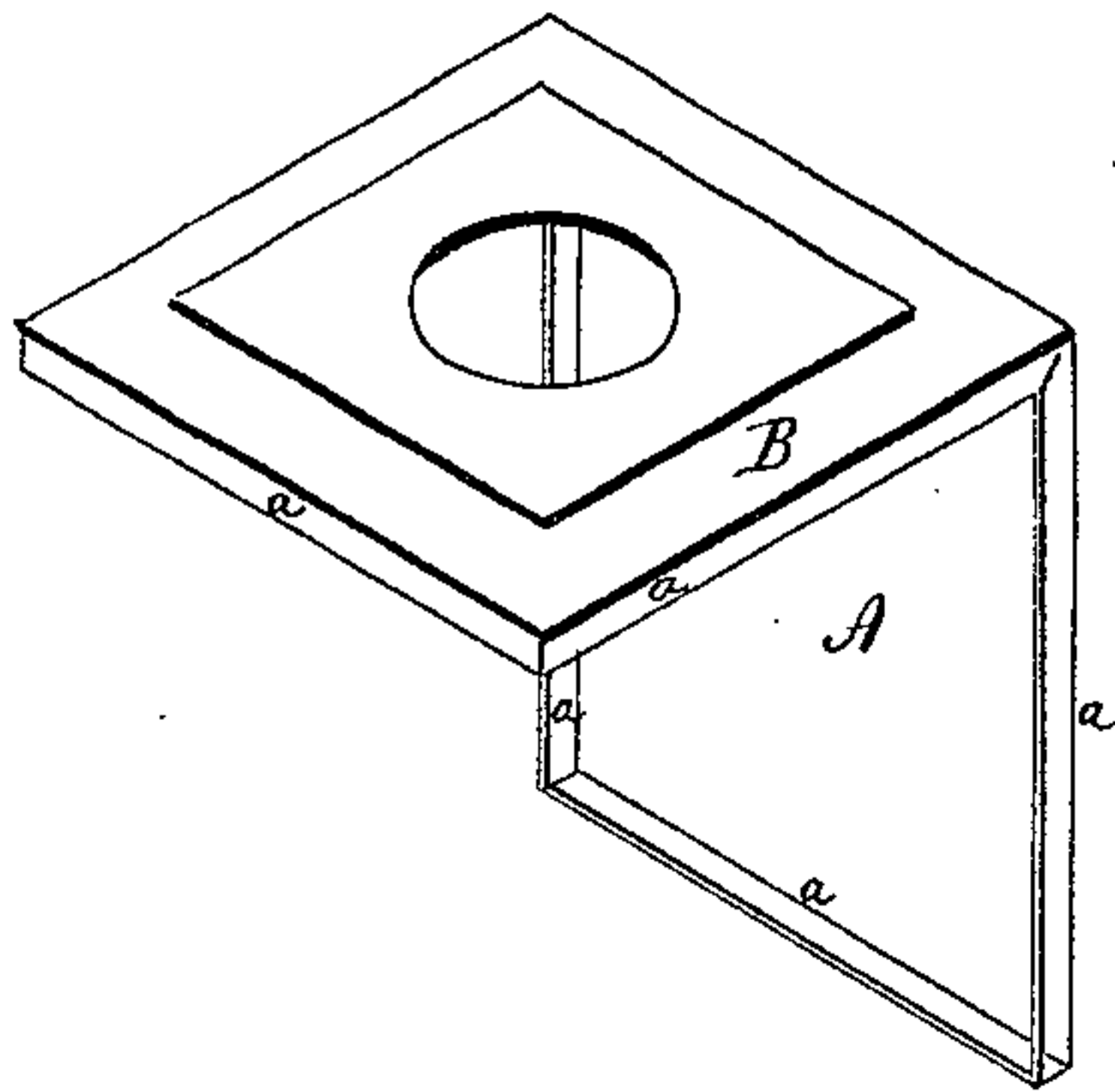


fig. 5

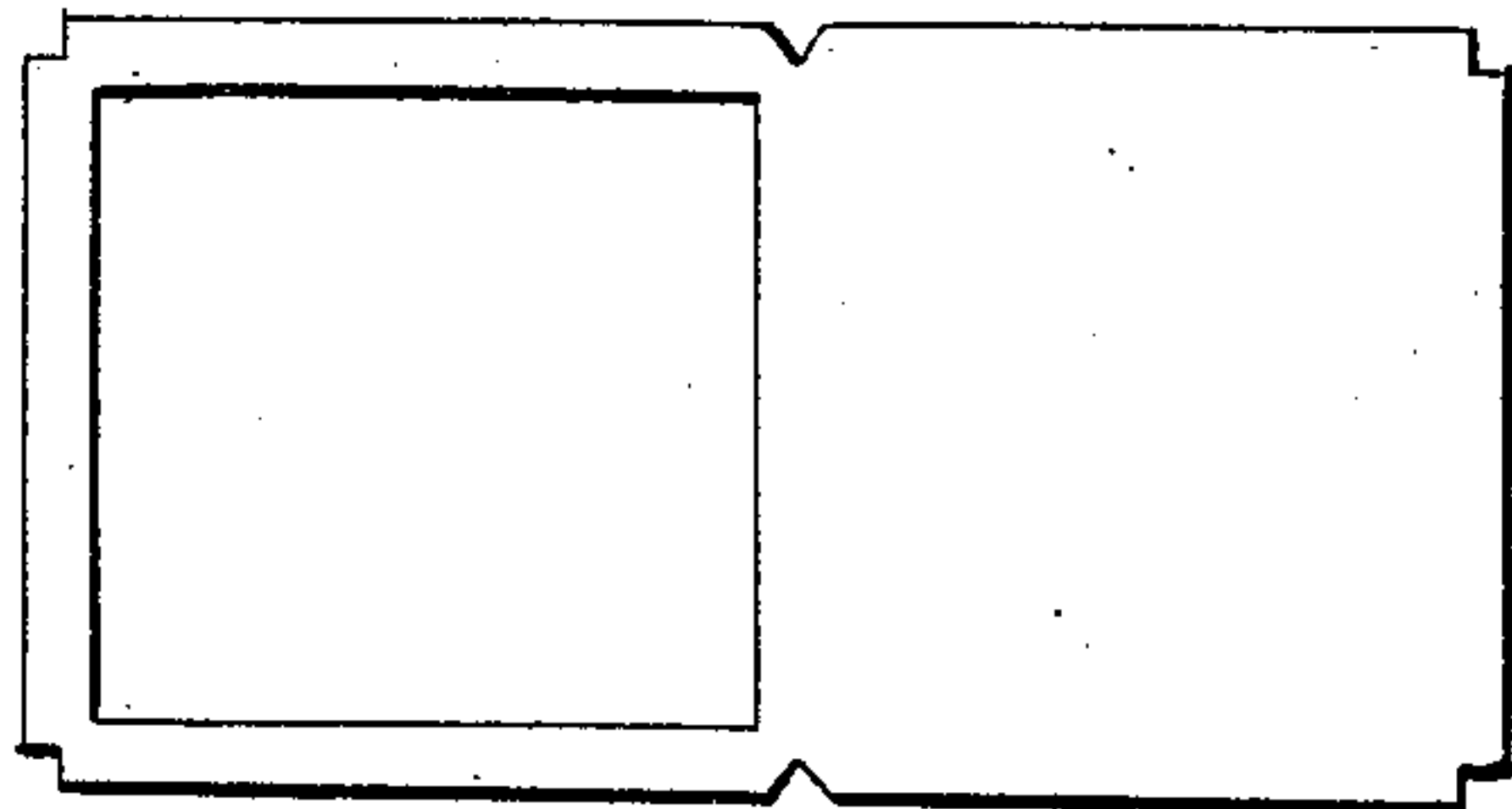


fig. 3

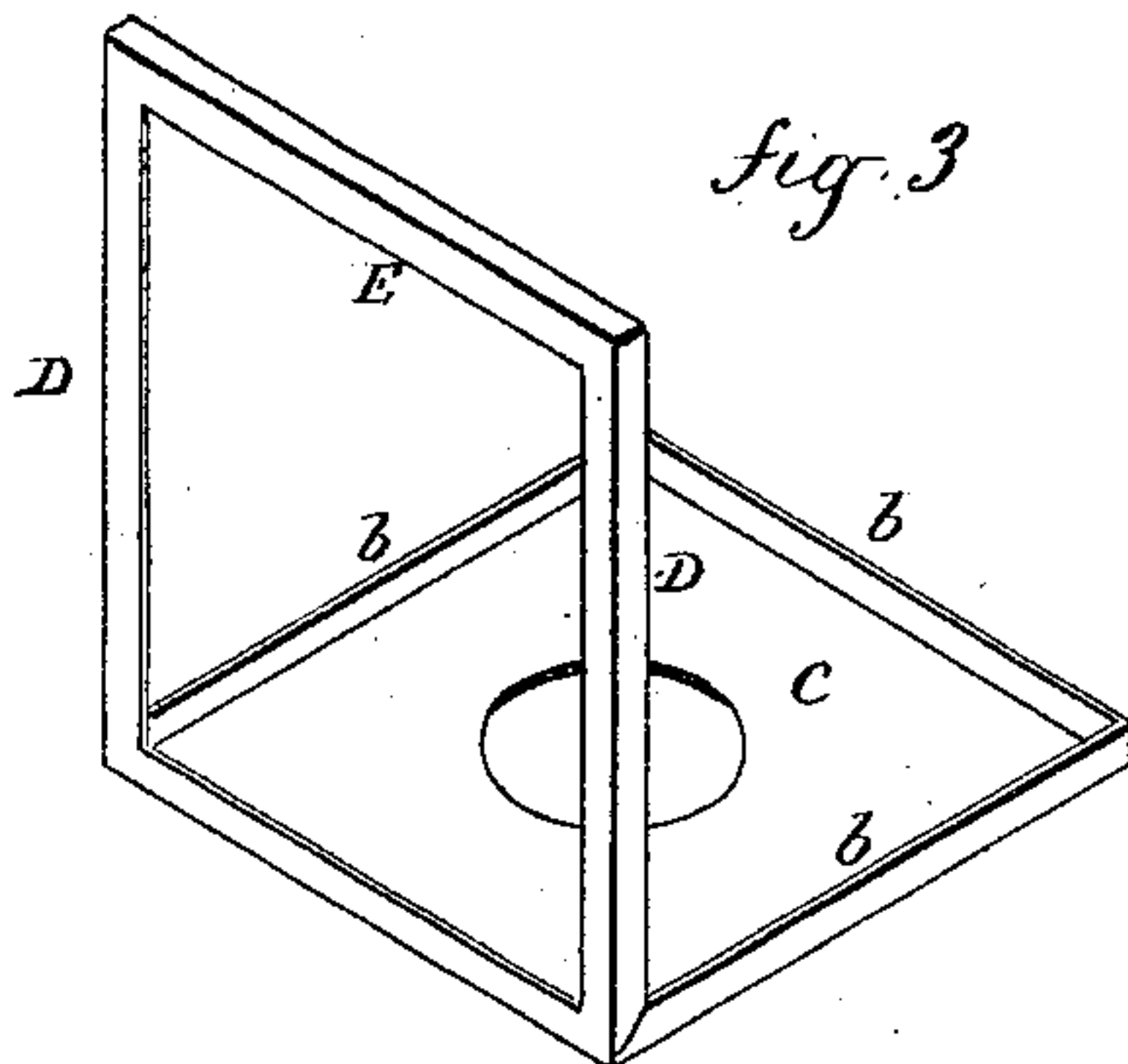
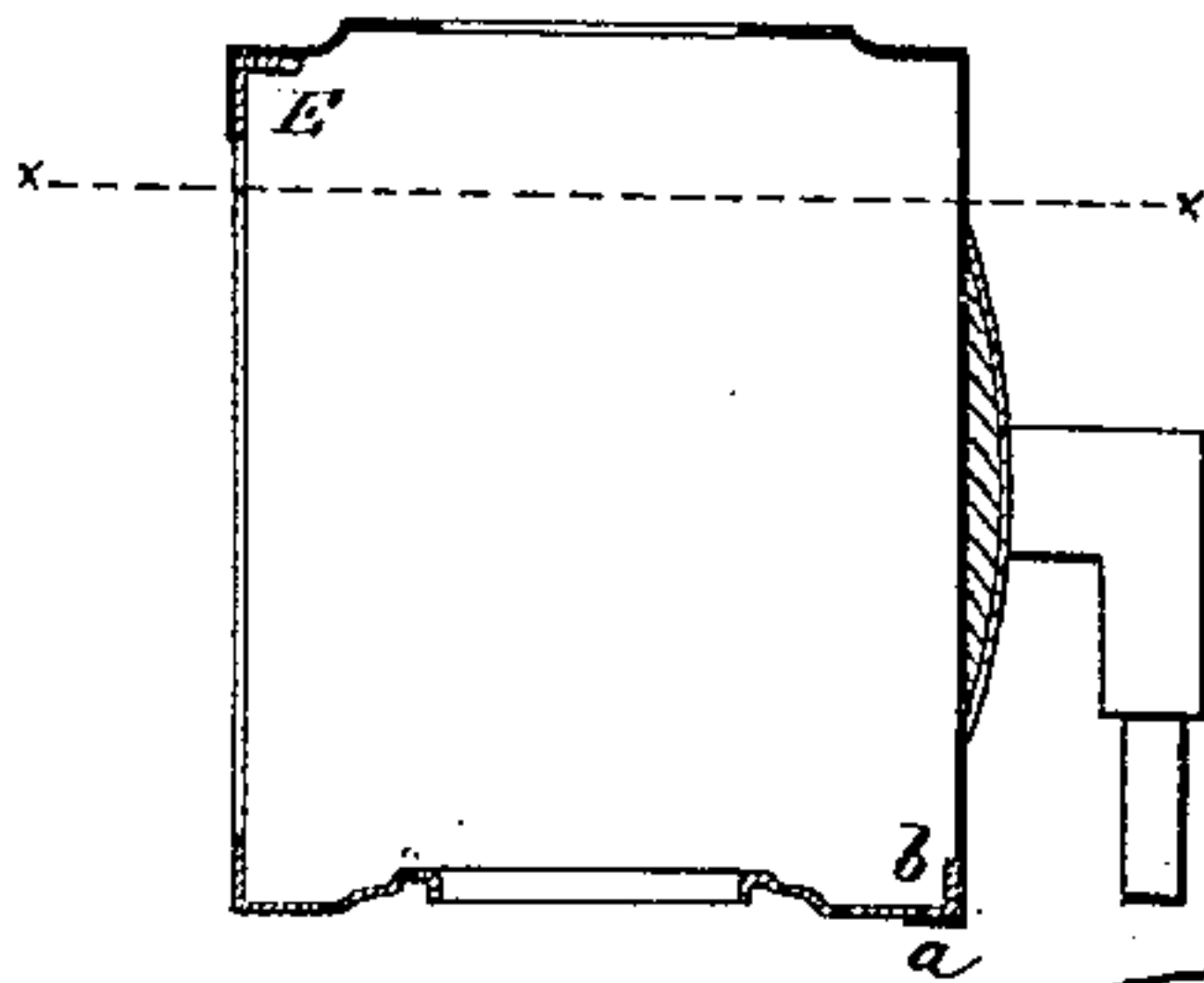


fig. 4



Witnesses.

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CARRIAGE-LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 249,690, dated November 15, 1881.

Application filed August 29, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ORRIN W. SWIFT, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Carriage-Lamps; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a perspective view; Fig. 2, perspective view of the one part forming the back and top; Fig. 3, perspective view of the other part forming the bottom and front; Fig. 4, vertical central section; Fig. 5, perspective view of the bottom and front as struck up from the sheet; Fig. 6, transverse section.

This invention relates to an improvement in the method of manufacturing the lamps used upon carriages, commonly called "carriage-lamps."

These lamps are made from sheet metal, generally so as to receive a glass panel on three sides. In the usual construction the front corner-posts are made from a strip of tin, bent into angle shape in transverse section, soldered to the bottom and to the top. Thus constructed they do not afford much strength to the lamp to resist a twisting strain, and require the nicest workmanship to insure their perfect parallelism to each other.

The object of this invention is to make the corner-posts firmer and insure their proper relative positions to each other.

To this end the invention consists in constructing the posts in the same piece with the bottom or top, and connected to each other at their ends opposite the part upon which they are formed, as more fully hereinafter described.

As represented in the accompanying illustration, the lamp is made in two parts, the back A and top B in one part, the bottom C and front D E in the other part. The back and top are of substantially the usual shape, struck into such shape in the sheet and then bent at right angles, as seen in Fig. 2, the edges of the said two parts turned inward to form flanges *a*. The bottom C and front are cut together from a strip of sheet metal, as seen in Fig. 5. The front consists of the two posts D D, which extend from the bottom, and connected at the other end by a cross-bar, E, the space between

the posts D, cross-bar E, and the bottom forming the front frame to receive the panel of glass.

The posts are made of L shape in transverse section, as seen in Fig. 6, as also the cross-bar E. Around the edge of the bottom the flange *b* is turned up, corresponding to the flanges *a* on the other part, but so that the rear edge of the bottom C may set within the flanges on the back and the cross-bar E within the front flange of the top, as seen in Fig. 4. The front is turned up at right angles to the bottom, in like manner as the top and back are turned at right angles to each other, the said flanges being cut away at the angle to form a miter, as shown. The front posts, being a part of the bottom, are firmly located at that point and connected across the top by the bar E. The two corners are as firm and retain their relative position as well as if the front were close, like the top and bottom, and the proper position of the upper ends of the posts in the top is insured, and without the parts getting out of place during the operation of soldering, as is the case in posts which are made in separate pieces and soldered to the top and bottom in the usual manner.

Instead of making the front posts a part of the bottom, they may be made a part of the top, it only being essential that they shall be a part of one or the other, and connected at their ends by a cross-bar in the same piece with the posts.

Thus constructed, the two parts of the lamp are readily set together, the flanges temporarily holding them together while the process of soldering is being performed.

The shank F is attached in the usual manner. The cap and lamp-holder or extension below are also applied and attached in the usual manner.

I claim—

The herein-described improvement in carriage-lamps, consisting in the front posts, D D, made in the same piece with and extending from the bottom or top of the lantern, connected at the end opposite the bottom or top by a cross-bar, E, also in the said same piece, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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