

(No Model.)

J. R. BOWERS.

DEVICE FOR HOLDING AND LOCKING CHIMNEYS ON BURNERS.

No. 334,161.

Patented Jan. 12, 1886.

Fig. 1.

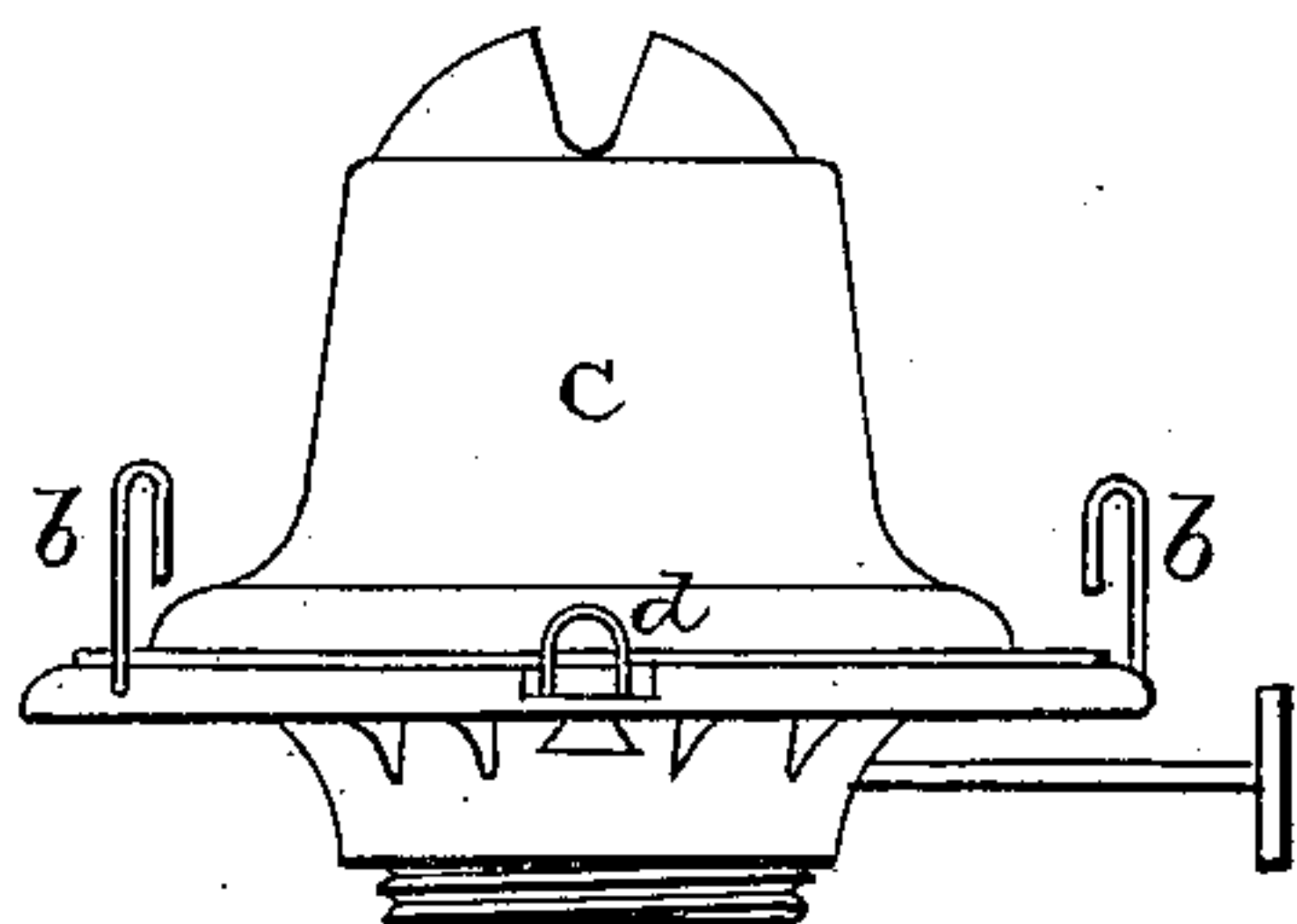


Fig. 2.

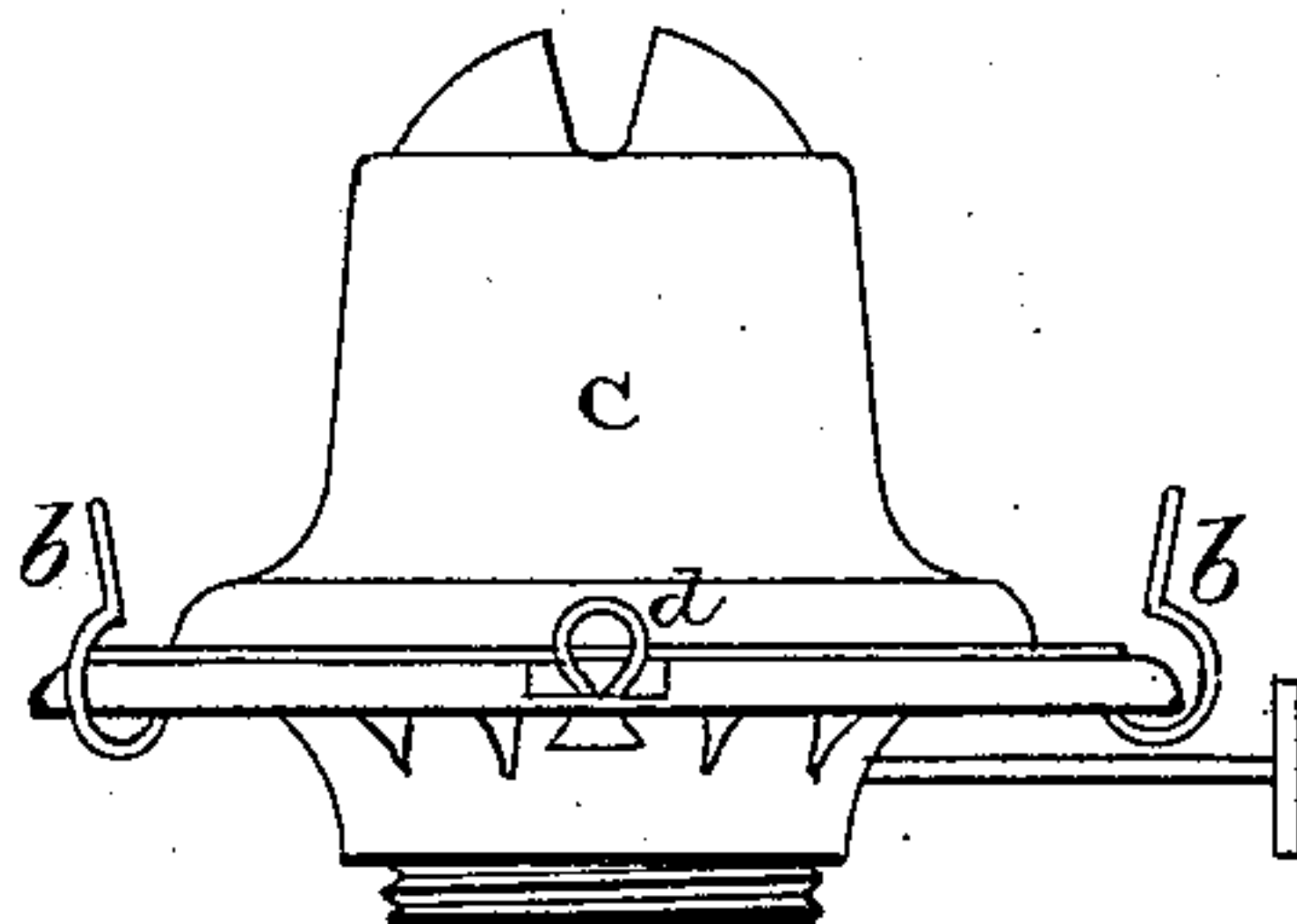


Fig. 3.

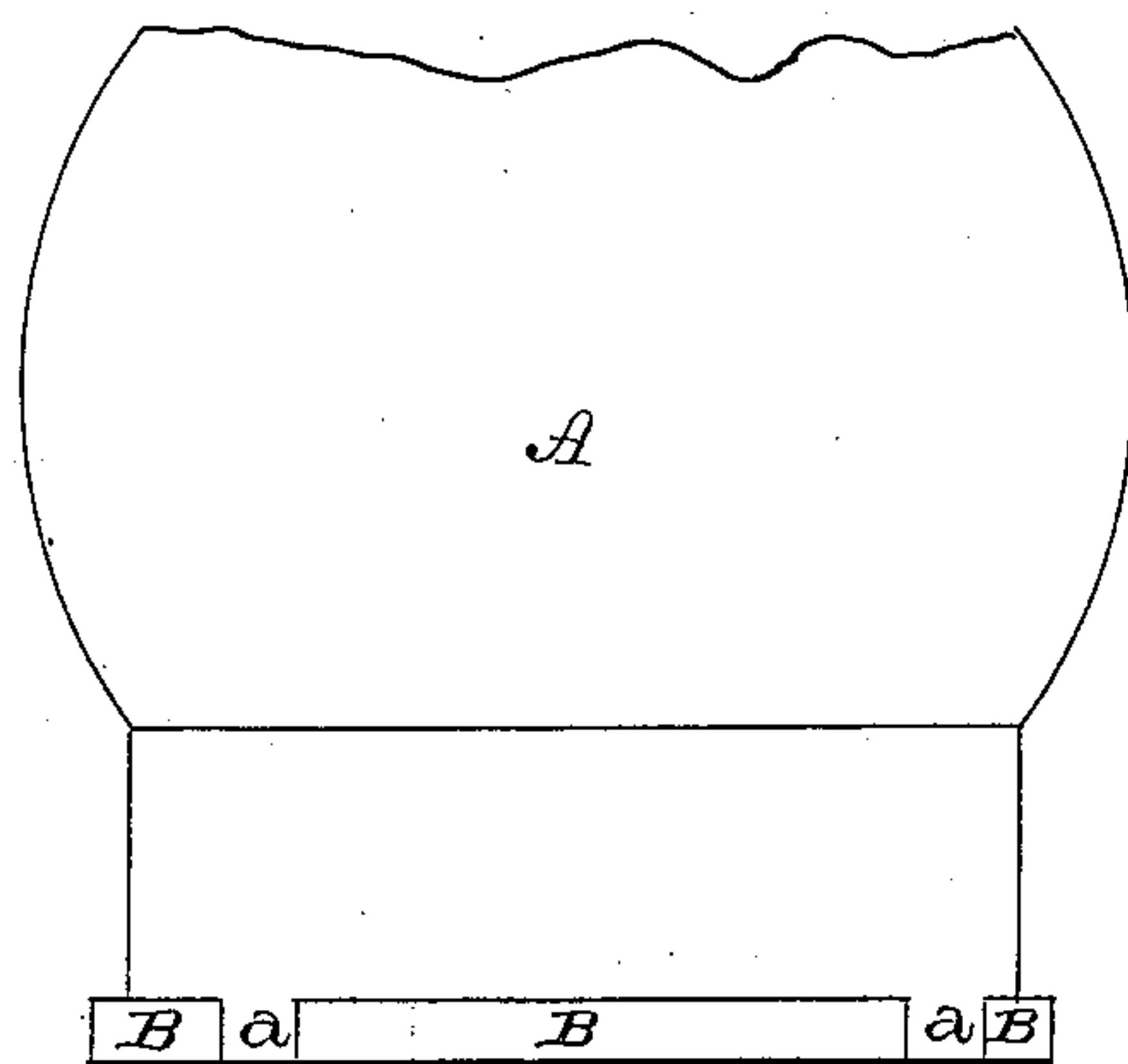


Fig. 4.

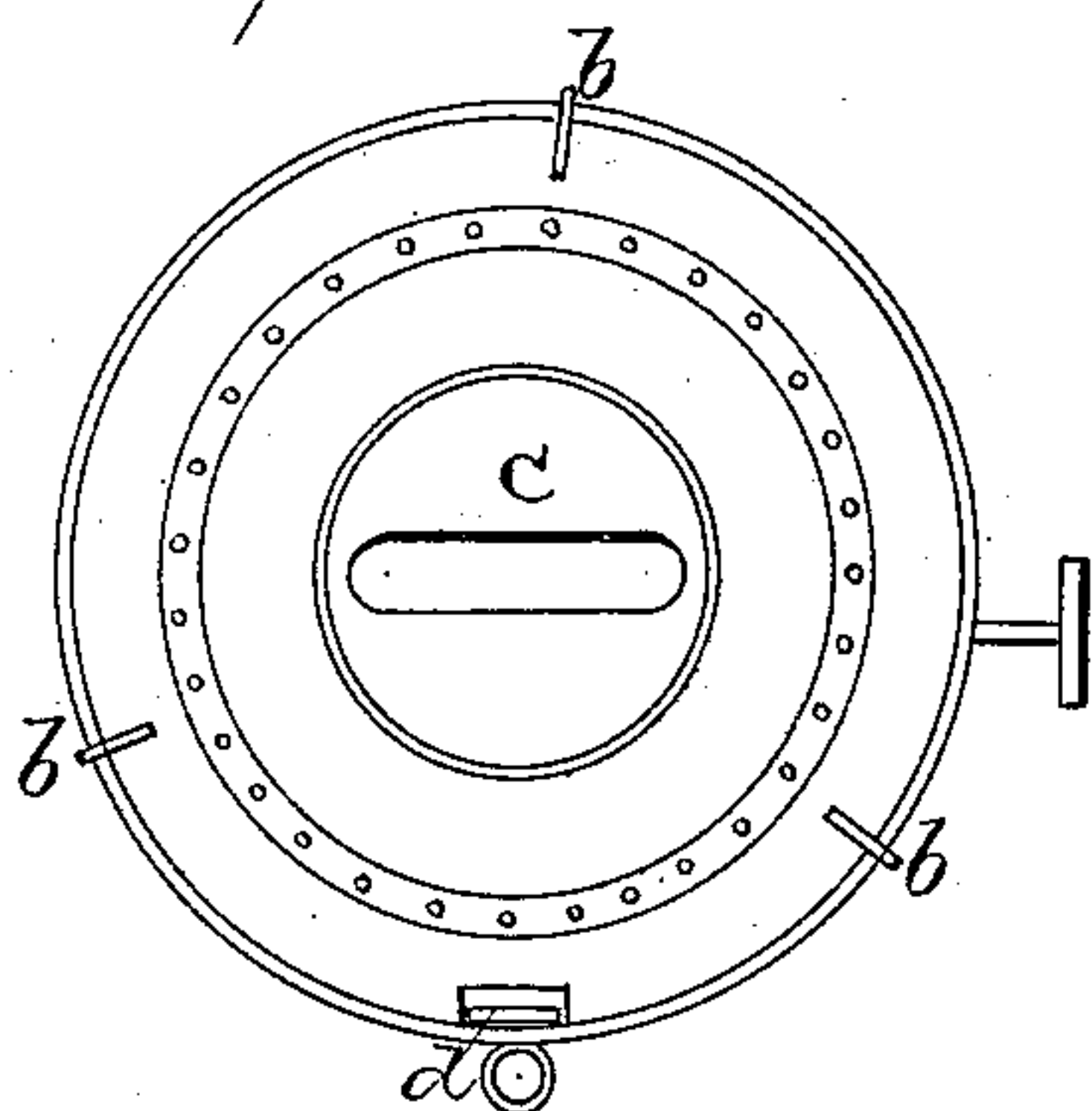
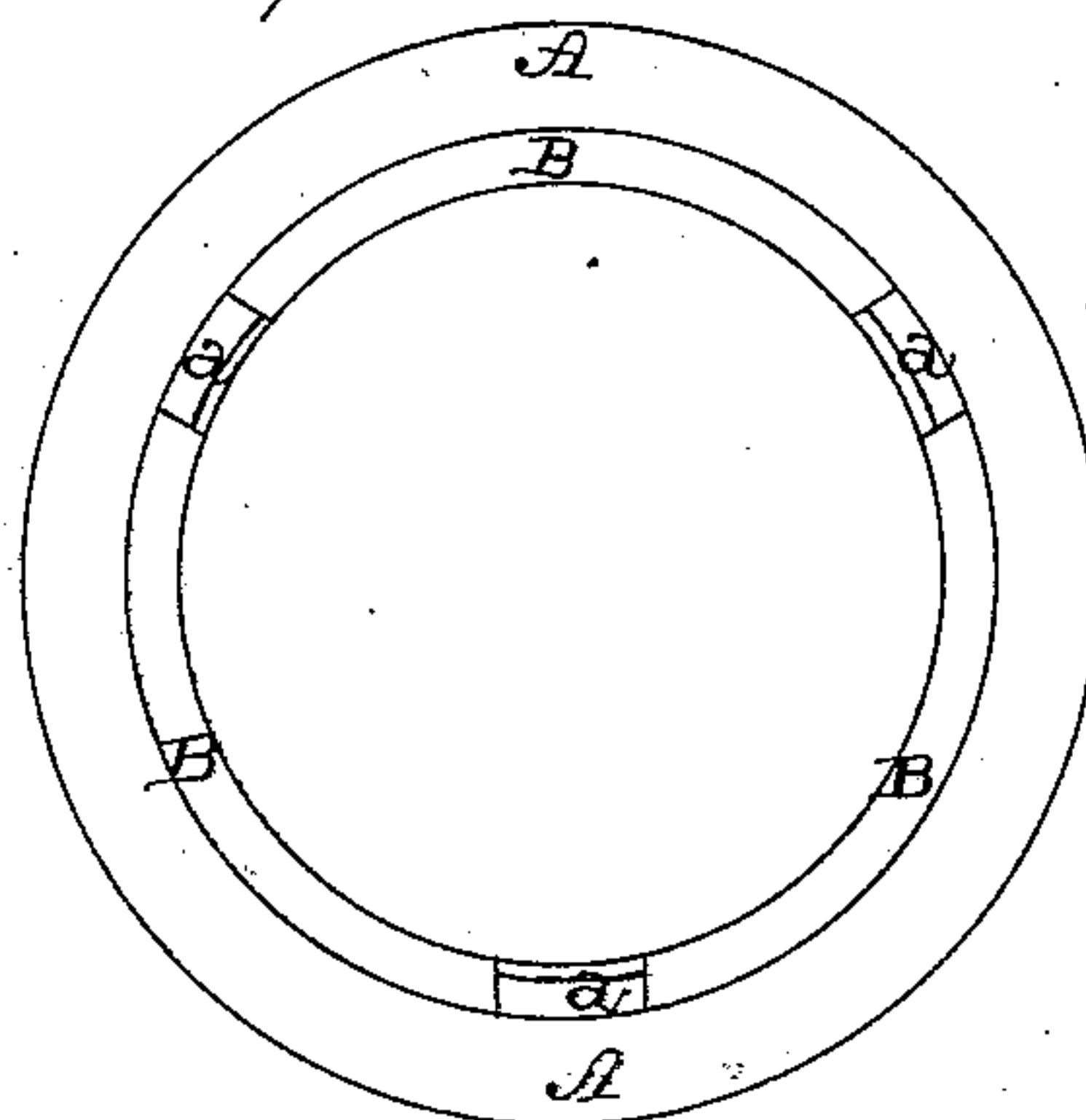


Fig. 5.



—Witnesses.—

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN R. BOWERS, OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO GEORGE W. BOWERS, OF SAME PLACE.

DEVICE FOR HOLDING AND LOCKING CHIMNEYS ON BURNERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 334,161, dated January 12, 1886.

Application filed May 18, 1885. Serial No. 165,883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN R. BOWERS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Devices for Locking and Holding Chimneys, Shades, or Globes on the Burners of Lamps, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to an improvement in devices for holding and locking chimneys, shades, or globes on the burners of lamps; and it consists in surrounding the lower edge of the chimney or globe, inwardly or outwardly, by a rim or flange with equidistant openings to allow an upright wire or arm fastened to the burner to pass through, which wire or arm is suitably bent to bear on the rim or flange when the chimney is in place and turned sidewise after introducing the wires into the openings in the flange, while simultaneously a spring projecting from below through the burner, enters one of the open spaces in the flange through which a wire has passed and locks the chimney or globe that it cannot leave its place nor be shaken off until the spring is depressed to liberate it.

My invention makes it impossible to remove a chimney or globe from a lamp without first depressing the spring that holds it in place, and renders it easier to place it securely on a lamp since by simply turning it to either side after the wires have been entered into the open spaces in the flange it is securely locked.

The accompanying drawings represent my invention.

Figures 1 and 2 are side elevations of the burner, showing different forms of holding devices. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the chimney. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the burner. Fig. 5 is an inverted view of the chimney.

A represents a lamp-chimney of any desired form. At the lower edge of the chimney, upon which it stands on the burner, is a flange, B, that surrounds it with intervals *a*, by which the flange is divided into three or more parts with equal distances between them.

The lamp-burner C is of the usual form, with a plane near its circumference for the chimney to stand upon. Secured under the burner are wires, *b*, that pass through holes in the edge of the burner, and are there first bent upward and then down inwardly, so that the downward-reaching ends slightly touch the flange B when in place. The number of the wires *b* and the distances between them correspond to the open spaces *a* in the flange, so that to place a chimney in position and lock it in place it is only necessary to enter the wires into them and turn the chimney slightly around. Between any two of the wires *b* is a spring, *d*, that passes through a slot in the edge of the burner and bears upward.

When the chimney is placed on a lamp and the wires *b* in the open places *a* in the flange B, the spring *d* is to be found between two of them, depressed by the flange on the chimney. If now the chimney be turned to either side to place its flange under the ends of the wires *b*, the spring *d* enters into an open space *a* vacated by one of the wires, preventing the chimney from being turned any farther, while the wires *b* hold it down in place. In this position the chimney or globe is securely locked, and to remove it the spring *d* has to be depressed, to allow the turning of the chimney or globe to bring the openings in the flange under the wires to be set free.

The same appliance may be made at the inside of the chimney or globe by placing the flange inside instead of outside, as hereinbefore described. The form of the wires may also be changed, as shown in Fig. 2, to produce the same effect, or thin strips of metal may be substituted for the wires, all of which I include in my invention.

I am aware that flanges have been formed upon the lower ends of chimneys, and that recesses have been formed in the flanges for projections on the burner to catch in or pass through, and this I disclaim. My invention differs from this, in securing the wires *b* upon the burner to hold the chimney down upon the burner, and in using in connection therewith a spring-catch, *d*, to lock the chimney in place, so that it cannot accidentally turn around

upon the burner, the catch being made to catch in one of the recesses in the flange through which the wires *b* are passed.

Having thus described my invention, I
5 claim—

The combination of the burner, the wires *b*, secured thereto, for holding the chimney down upon the burner, and the spring catch *d*, with the chimney A, having the flange B and
o recesses *a*, the catch being located between

two of the wires *b*, so as to catch in one of the recesses *a* after the chimney has been turned partially around, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature 15
in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN R. BOWERS.

Witnesses:

G. W. BOWERS,

T. F. LEHMANN.