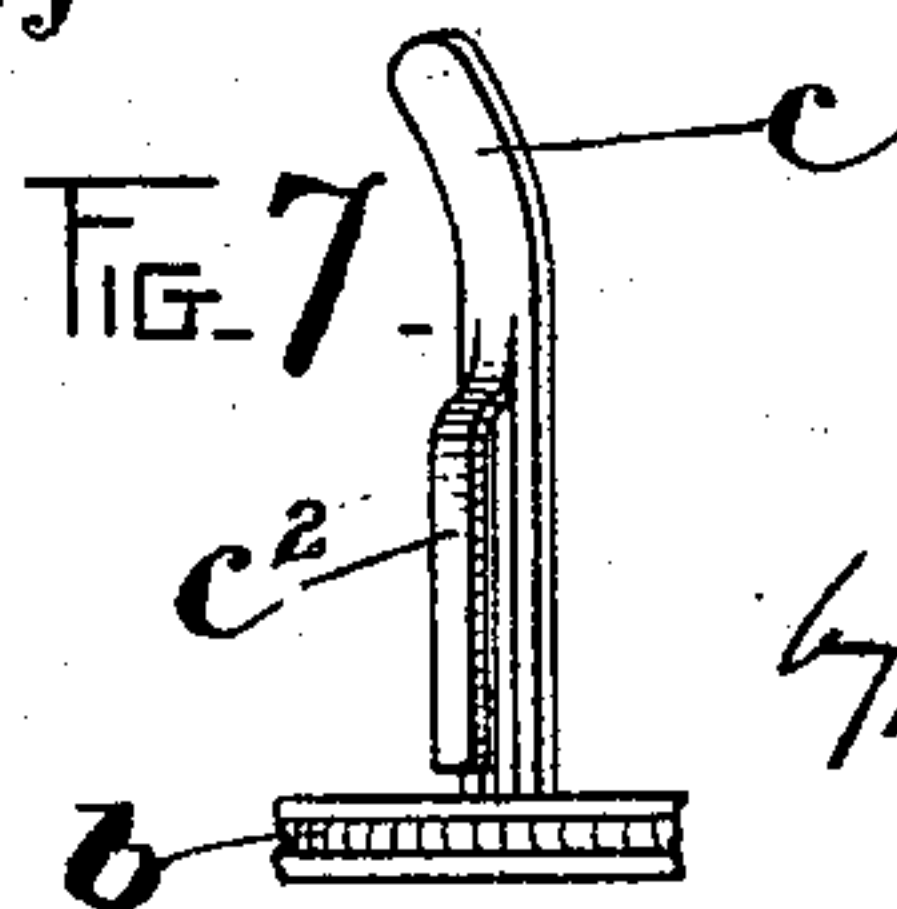
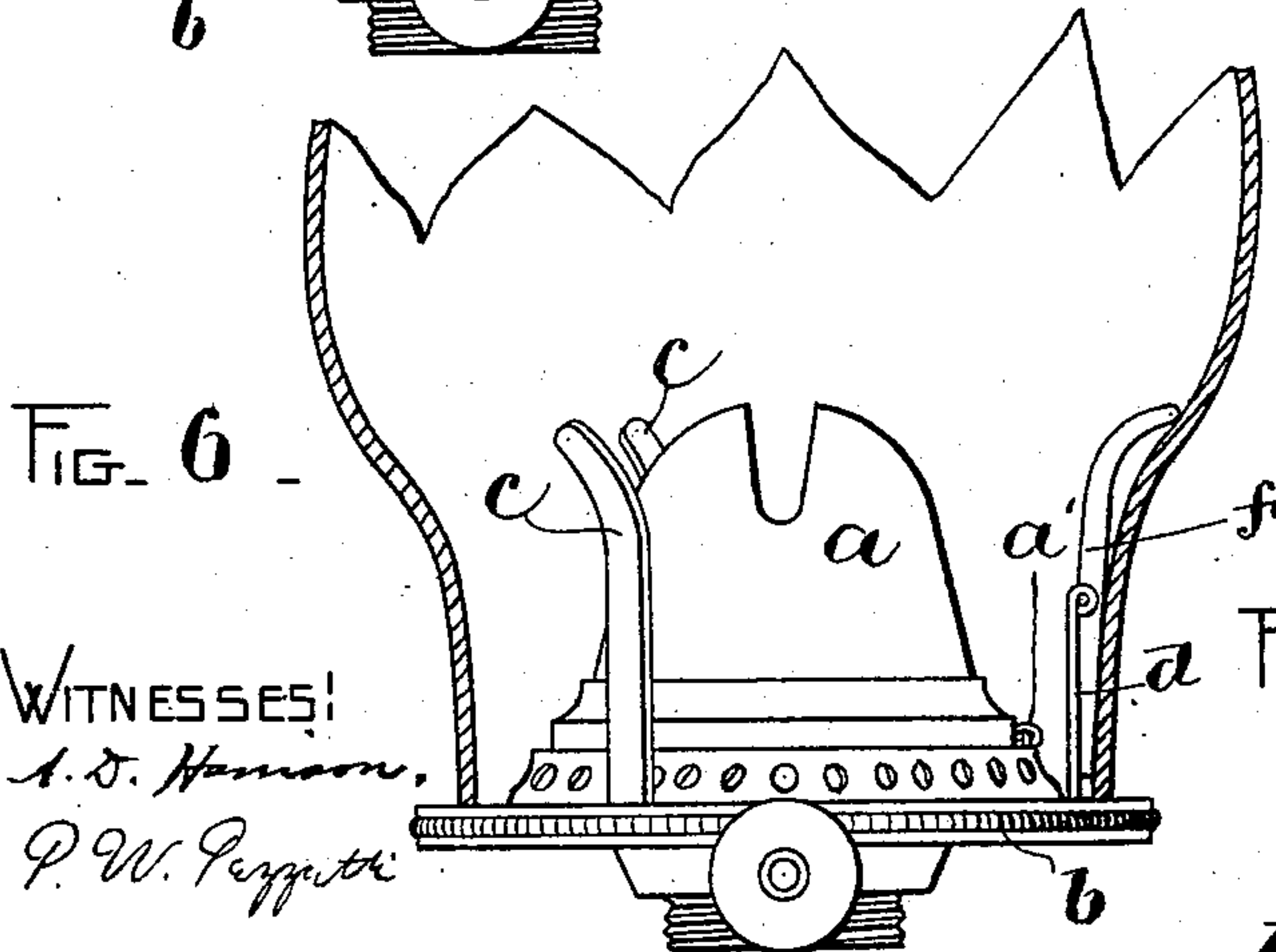
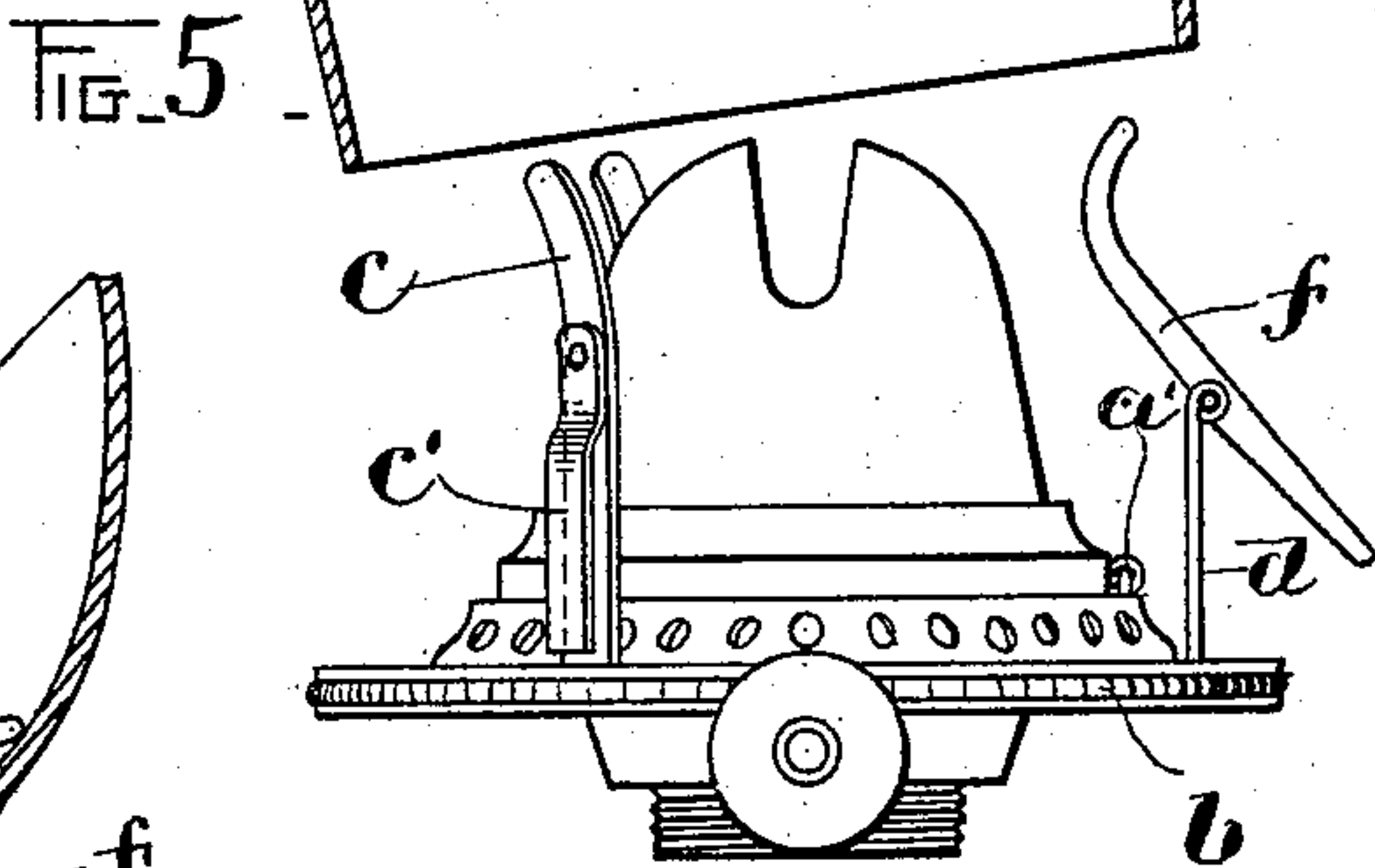
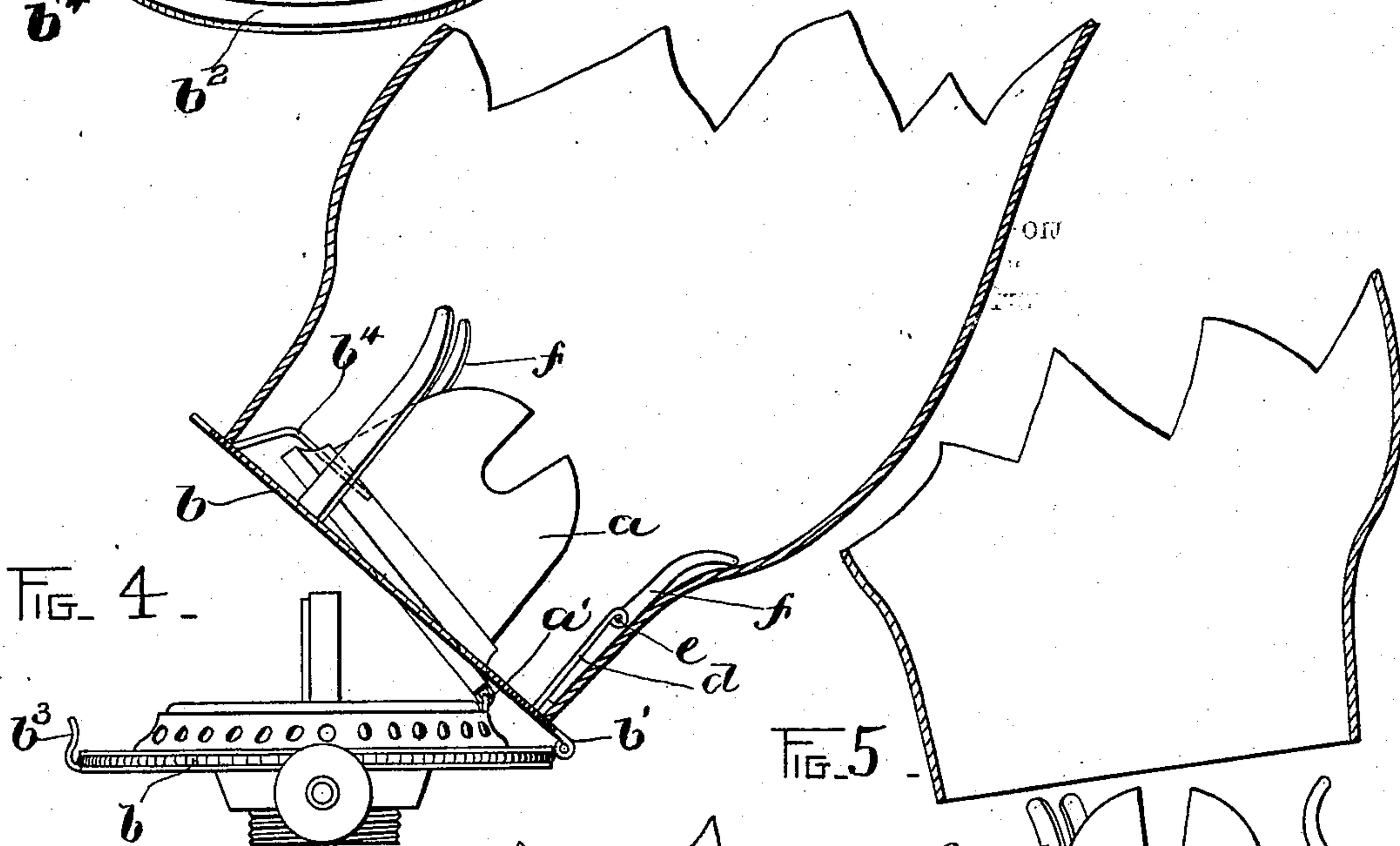
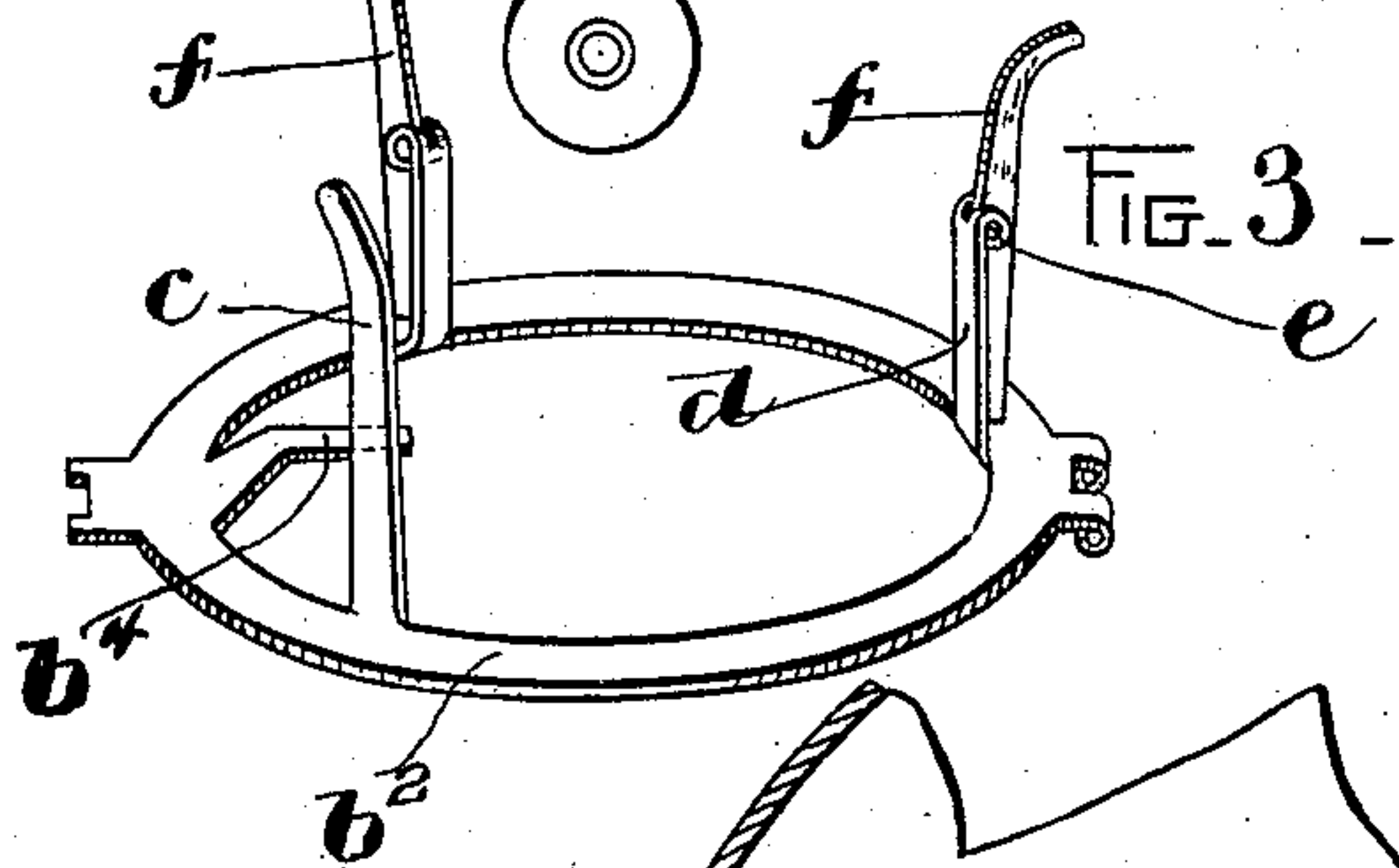
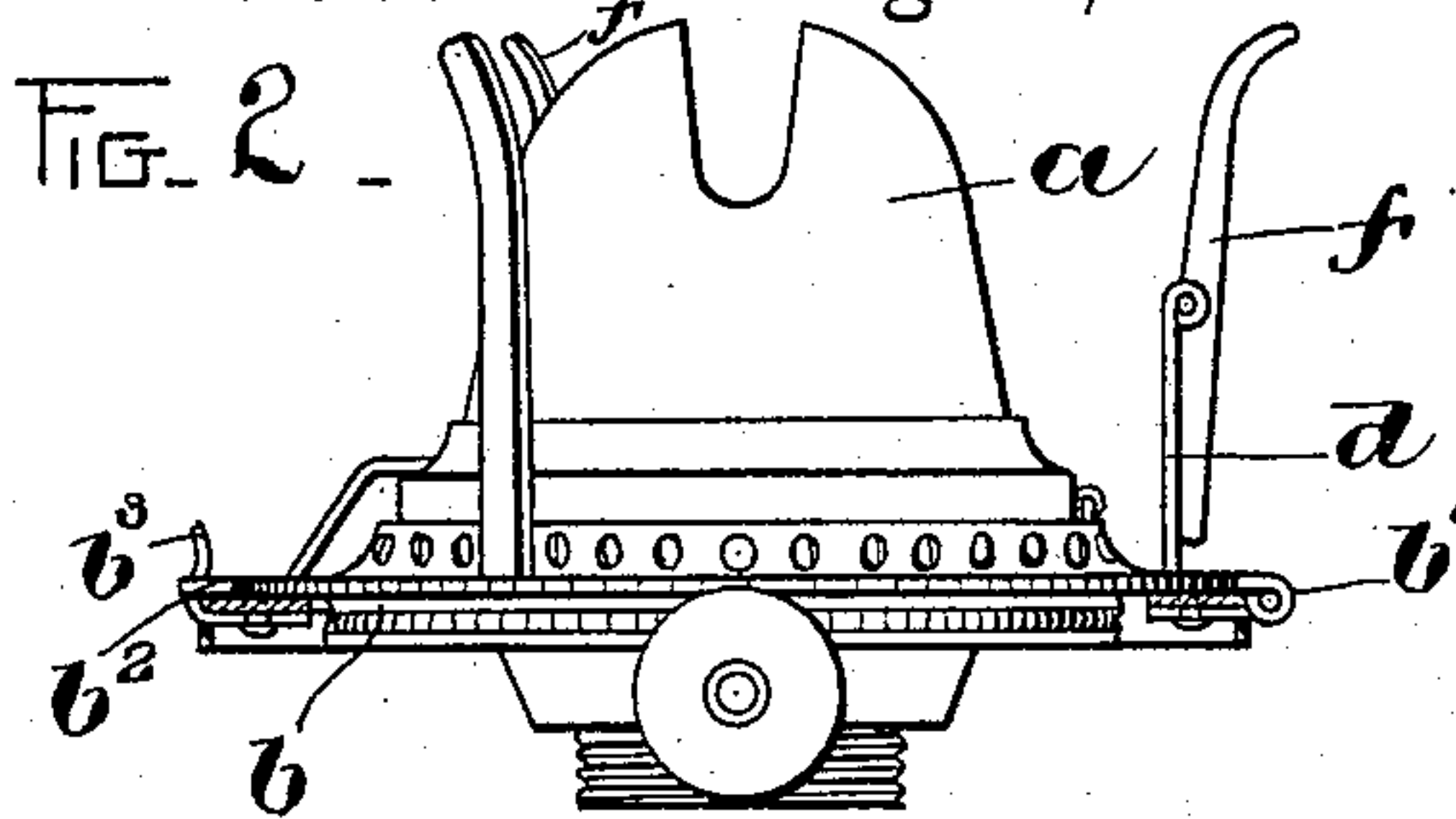
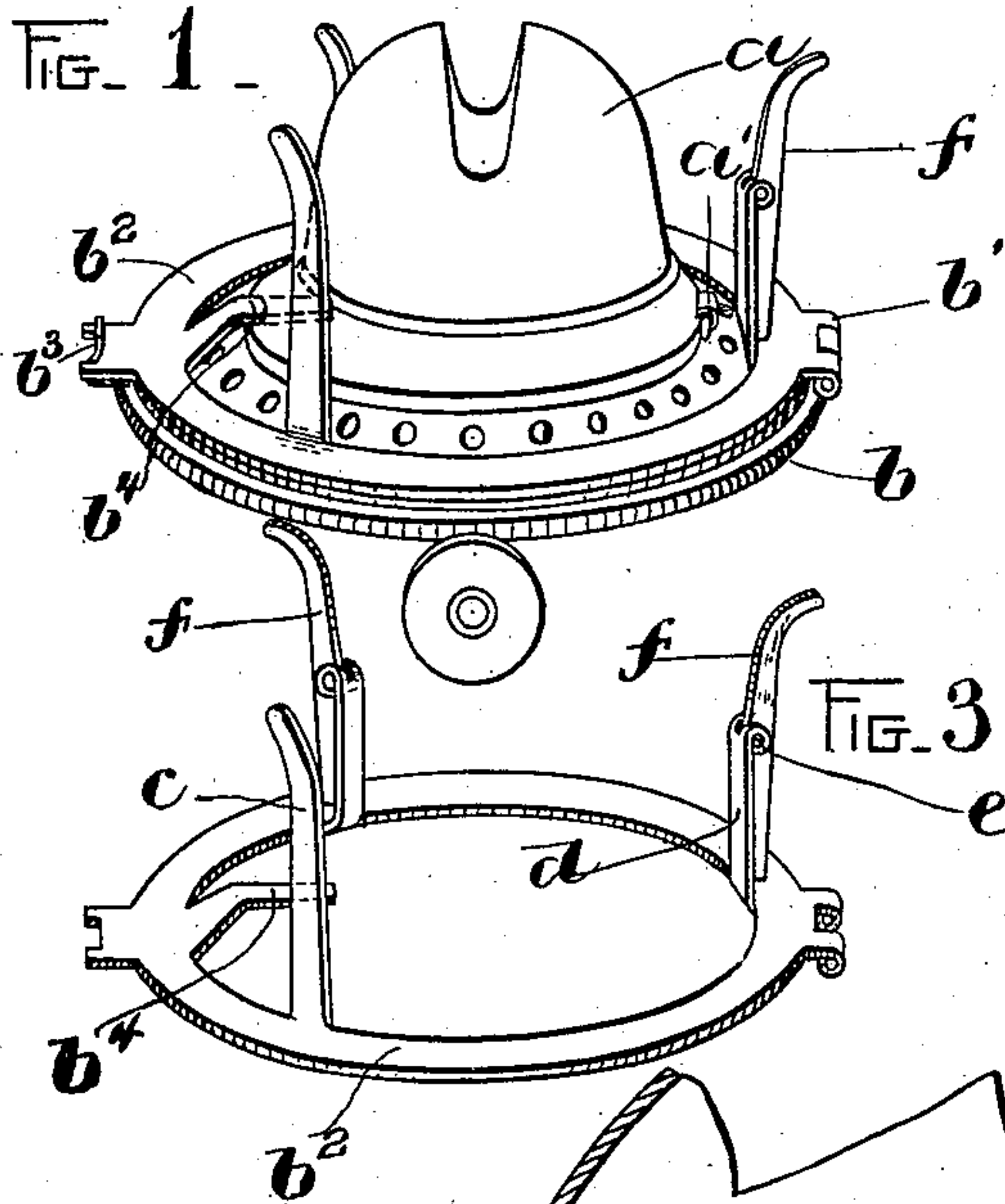


(No Model.)

W. L. BRADDOCK.  
LAMP CHIMNEY HOLDER.

No. 587,471.

Patented Aug. 3, 1897.



WITNESSES:  
A. D. Hanson,  
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INVENTOR:  
W. L. Braddock  
by Hught Brown Quincy  
Atty.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WARREN L. BRADDOCK, OF AMESBURY, MASSACHUSETTS.

## LAMP-CHIMNEY HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 587,471, dated August 3, 1897.

Application filed May 25, 1896. Serial No. 592,899. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WARREN L. BRADDOCK, of Amesbury, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamp-Chimney Holders, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to lamp-chimney holders, and has for its object to provide a construction that will facilitate the placing of the chimney in position, that is cheap in construction and simple in operation, and possesses the particular advantage that when the chimney is removed the arms will be left in a position to receive the chimney again without manipulation of said arms.

To this end the invention consists in the construction and combination of parts substantially as hereinafter described and claimed. In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a lamp-burner with my improved chimney-holder. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the same. Fig. 4 is a side elevation illustrating the manner of tilting the holder while a chimney is supported thereby. Fig. 5 is a side elevation illustrating the parts in the positions which they occupy when the chimney is removed. Fig. 6 is a view similar to Fig. 2, the chimney being in place. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a modified form of stationary holding-arm.

The burner, which may be of the usual construction, is provided with the usual base and flange *b*, to which the burner-hood *a* is pivoted at *a'* and to which is also pivoted at *b'* the holder-ring *b*<sup>2</sup>, adapted to be retained in position by a spring-clip *b*<sup>3</sup> and provided with an inwardly-extending tongue *b*<sup>4</sup>, entering an opening in the hood *a*, as clearly indicated in Figs. 1 and 4, from which it will be apparent that the hood, chimney, and holder are connected so as to be tilted to one side without disconnection. The pivotal point of the hood is away from the pivot-fastening of the flange and ring. In other words, the pivots of the hood *a* and ring *b*<sup>2</sup> are at different distances from the center, although in the same radial direction from said center.

The ring *b*<sup>2</sup> is provided with a plurality of chimney-holding arms, of which one at least, as at *c*, is stationary, but somewhat elastic.

The other arm or arms, preferably two, as indicated in the drawings, are composed each of a fixed arm or stud *d*, this latter arm being substantially one-half of the height of the arm *c*. The upper end of the arm *d* is bifurcated or split and is bent to form bearings for trunnions *e*, projecting from the arm *f*, the construction being preferably such that sufficient friction at the trunnion or pivotal point will insure that the arm *f* shall remain in any position in which it has been left.

The arms *f* are adapted to be moved either to an inclined position, as indicated in Fig. 5, or to the position indicated in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, in which said arm stands in about the same relation as the arm *c*. The upper ends of the arms *c* and *f* are preferably curved slightly outward, so that they may extend above the bend or base of the swell of a chimney having such form as indicated in the drawings.

Preferably the arm *f* is an unyielding one, all of the elasticity necessary to insure perfect operation being confined to the arm *d* and the arm *c*.

When the chimney is in place, as indicated in Fig. 6, it may be removed by a simple upward lift, and this movement insures the tilting of the arm or arms *f* to substantially the position shown in Fig. 5, the outwardly-curved upper ends of the arm *c* necessarily insuring a slight lateral movement of the base of the chimney as it leaves said arm sufficient to cause the tilting of the said arms *f*. So long as the arms *f* are left undisturbed they will remain in the inclined position, owing to the frictional construction of the pivotal connection. Therefore the chimney can be readily replaced by slipping it over the upper end of the arm *c* and then down to the position indicated in Fig. 6, the arm *f* swinging to the proper position. This can be done without any manipulation of the movable arm or arms unless they have been accidentally moved to an upright position after the removal of the chimney, in which case it is only necessary to slightly incline it, as shown, and it will then remain in that position ready to receive the chimney.

While I have shown one fixed arm *c* and two compound arms *d f* and prefer this construction, it is to be understood that I do not



limit myself to this relative number, but may employ two fixed arms and one compound arm, this being indicated in Figs. 5 and 6.

To increase the elasticity of that portion of the fixed arm or arms against which the base of the chimney bears, I may attach a leaf-spring to the arm, as at  $c'$  in Fig. 5, or a portion of the said arm be cut out and bent, as indicated at  $c^2$  in Fig. 7, for the same purpose.

10 I claim—

1. The combination with the burner-flange  $b$  of the hood  $a$  and ring  $b^2$  pivotally connected therewith at points away from each other, the said ring  $b^2$  being provided with chimney-  
15 holding arms and being connected with said hood whereby both may be tilted together.

2. The combination with the burner-flange  $b$  of the hood  $a$  and ring  $b^2$  pivotally connected therewith at points away from each other,  
20 the said ring  $b^2$  being provided with chimney-

holding arms and with the tongue  $b^4$  extending into an opening of the hood, substantially as described.

3. The combination with the burner-flange  $b$ , of the hood  $a$  and ring  $b^2$  pivotally connected 25 therewith, the said ring  $b^2$  being connected with the hood whereby both may be tilted together, and the ring being provided with a fixed elastic arm or arms and a hinged arm or arms, said arms being adapted to hold a 30 chimney.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 8th day of May, A. D. 1896.

WARREN L. BRADDOCK.

Witnesses:

C. F. BROWN,

A. D. HARRISON.