No. 618,140. Patented Jan. 24, 1899.

V. H. SLINACK.

STREET LAMP.

(Application filed Feb. 26, 1898.)

(No Model.)

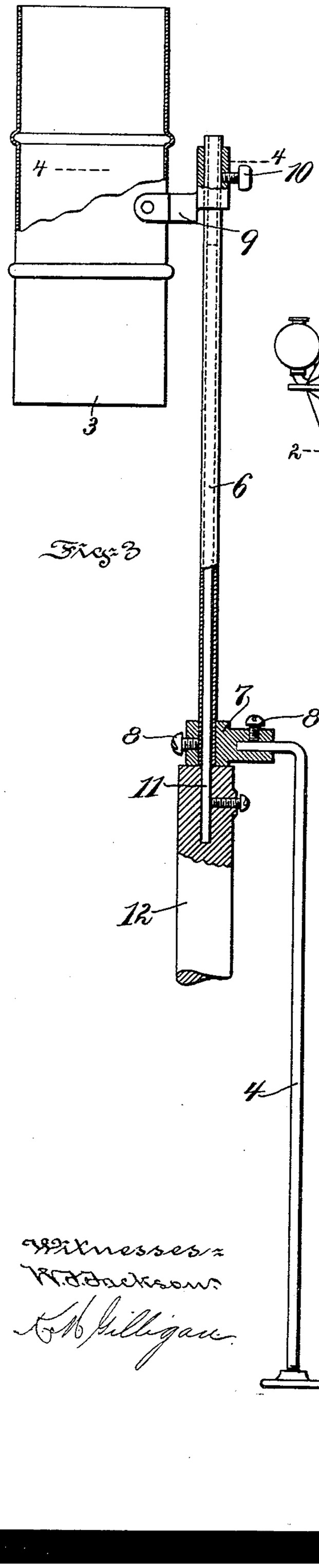

Fig. 3

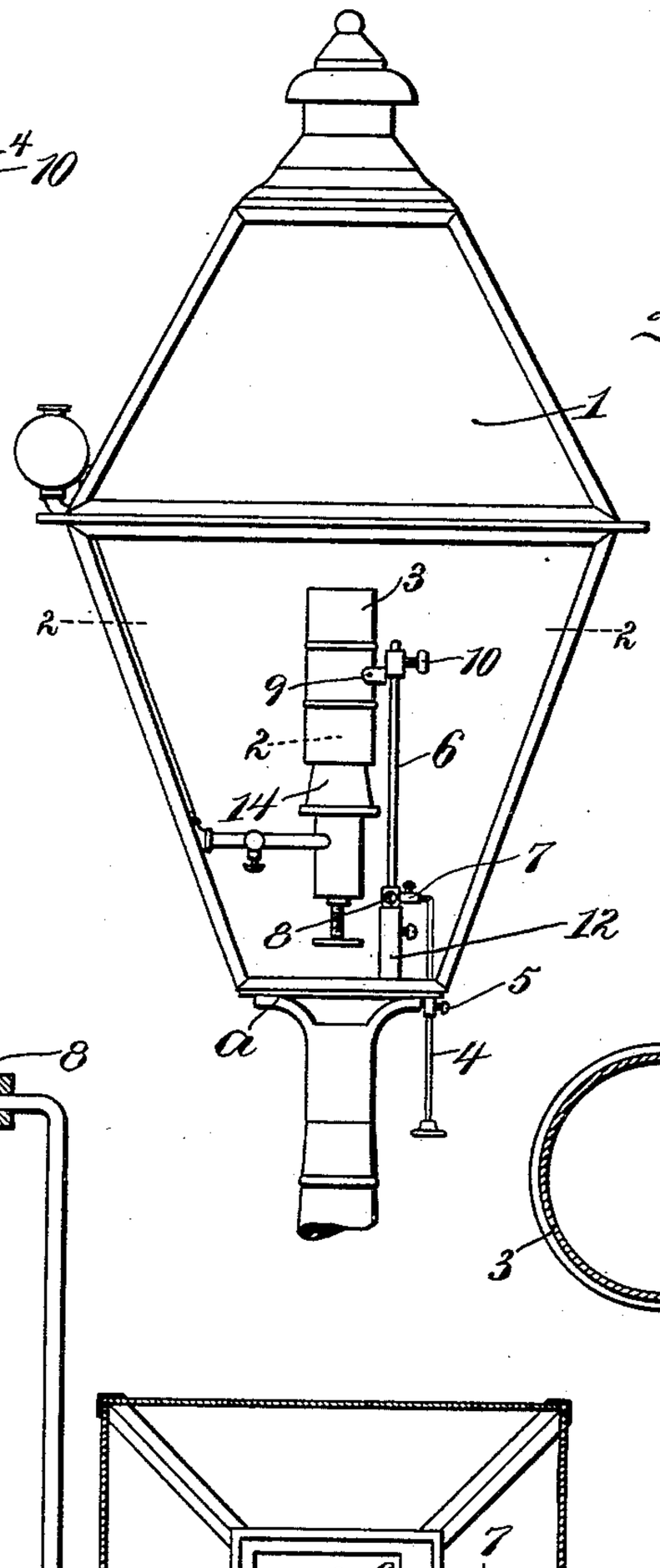

Fig. 1

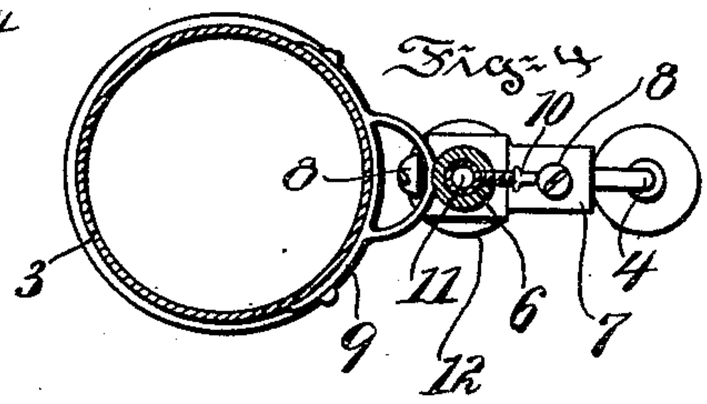

Fig. 4

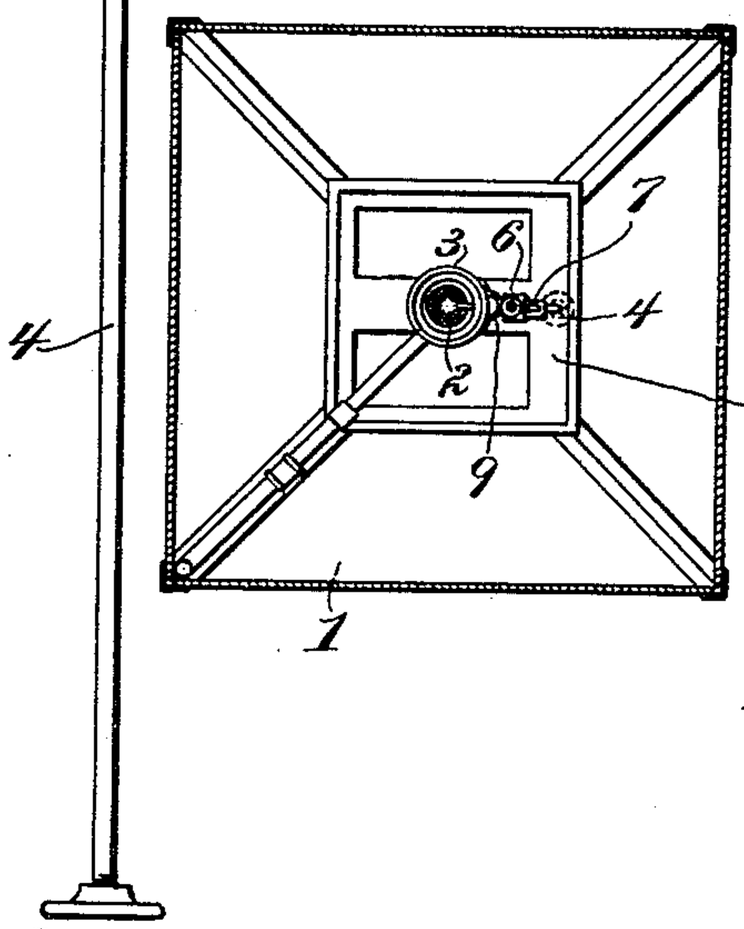

Fig. 2

Witnesses:
W. J. Jackson.
E. H. Gilligan.

Inventor:
Victor H. Slinack.
by
Augustus B. Stoughton.
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

VICTOR H. SLINACK, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO THE PENNSYLVANIA GLOBE GAS LIGHT COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

STREET-LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 618,140, dated January 24, 1899.

Application filed February 26, 1898. Serial No. 671,779. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, VICTOR H. SLINACK, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Street-Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

One object of this invention is to protect Welsbach and other mantles or incandescents from accidental breakage—such, for example, as might be brought about by the wind when the lantern is opened or by carelessness in cleaning.

The invention consists in the improvements hereinafter described and claimed.

The nature, characteristic features, and scope of the invention will be more fully understood from the following description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, forming part thereof, and in which—

Figure 1 is a view illustrating a hydrocarbon street-light provided with a housing embodying features of this invention and showing the housing in position for covering and protecting the mantle or incandescent. Fig. 2 is a top or plan view of Fig. 1 on line 2 2. Fig. 3 is an elevational view, partly in section, illustrating upon an enlarged scale the housing and accessories shown in Fig. 1; and Fig. 4 is a top or plan view of the apparatus illustrated in Fig. 3, taken on line 4 4.

In the drawings, 1 is a lantern, which may be of any size and shape and which is substantially closed except as it may be provided with appropriate air inlets and outlets. Within this lantern there is a Welsbach mantle or other incandescent 2, together with appropriate appliances or a lamp for heating it to incandescence. This lamp is mounted upon the end of a supply-pipe depending from a fount.

A mantle or incandescent is ordinarily quite fragile and easily broken, so that when the lantern is open for any purpose—for example, by lifting one of its hinged sides—the wind, if of sufficient force, would damage the mantle. Moreover, in cleaning or otherwise working in the interior of the lantern a little carelessness or inadvertence would probably result in the destruction of the mantle or incandescent.

3 is a housing adapted to cover the mantle, as shown in Fig. 1, and protect it not only from the wind, but also from other injuries such as might result from carelessness on the part of the attendant while cleaning or repairing the lantern. The housing 3 is also adapted to uncover or expose the mantle 2 and permit it to radiate light, and under these circumstances the lantern is closed, and thus protects the mantle from wind and many other causes that might lead to its injury.

4 is an operating-handle extending outside of the lantern and connected with the housing 3, so that access may be had to the operating-handle without opening the lantern for the purpose of covering and uncovering the mantle.

5 is a detent, such as a set-screw, for holding the housing 3 in position for uncovering the mantle.

As shown, the handle 4 is connected with a carrier or traveler 6, such as a tube, by means of a union 7, having openings, as shown, into which the parts 6 and 7 are inserted and then clamped to place by means, as set-screws 8. The carrier 6 is shown as connected with the housing 3 by means of a bracket 9, adjustable on the carrier by means of a clamp-screw 10. As described, the parts 4, 6, 7, and 9 are adjustable by means of the various set-screws in respect to each other, and none of them need be of inconveniently great length. The carrier or traveler 6 works on a guide 11, which may comprise a rod fitted to the interior of the tubular carrier 6. The guide 11 is supported, as far as may be, independently of the device which carries the mantle. To this end the guide is connected with the lamp-support. As shown in Fig. 1, the lower end of the guide 11 is held by means, for example, of a set-screw in a socket 12, carried by the base of the lantern or lamp support *a*. The slight shock incident to the lowering of the housing 3 and parts connected therewith is taken up by the lamp-support, which is arranged to prevent its transmission to the mantle or incandescent. Proper alinement of the housing in respect to the mantle is secured by reason of the fact that the handle 4 works through an opening of appropriate size in the base of the lantern and is offset and of an-

gular form. This construction, in connection with the offset in the handle near the point where it joins the carrier 6, that slides on the guide 11, obviously preserves the alinement of the housing in respect to the mantle. The alinement of the housing may be adjusted by means of the coupling 7 and set-screws 8. When the housing is covering the mantle, as shown is Fig. 1, the coupling 7 or lower end of the carrier 6, or both, rest on top of the part 12, Fig. 1, and thus supports the weight of the connected parts. The top of the part 12 thus constitutes a stop or shoulder. The housing 3 may then be adjusted vertically, so as to cause it to well cover the mantle or incandescent without having its lower portion in contact with any part of the lamp. Thus the lamp is protected from shocks, which are received by the part that carries the guide 11.

In connection with the housing, the guard 14, which is of the form of a frustum of a cone or pyramid, serves a useful purpose in that it protects the skirt of the mantle from drafts at all times, and by reason of its shape it is adapted to fit into the housing 3 without contacting with it, and thus assist in protecting the mantle or incandescent. However, the guard 14 is not an essential part of the invention and may be omitted.

It will be obvious to those skilled in the art to which the invention appertains that modifications may be made in details without departing from the spirit thereof. Hence the invention is not limited to the precise construction and arrangement of parts hereinabove set forth, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings; but,

Having thus described the nature and objects of the invention, what is claimed as new, and desired to be secured by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a street-lamp the combination of a lantern within which depends a supply-pipe carrying a Welsbach or other incandescent light, a lamp-support underlying the base of the lantern, a guide provided with a stop or shoulder and rising from the lamp-support, a carrier fitted to said guide and adapted to be arrested by the stop, and a housing applied to said guide and adapted to cover the mantle or incandescent element of the light without jarring the same, substantially as described.

2. The combination with a street-lamp having an incandescent gas-light fixture, of a housing for covering and uncovering a mantle or incandescent element, a guide provided with a stop, a traveler adapted to said guide and stop, and means for adjustably connecting the housing and traveler, whereby the housing may be made to clear the light when the traveler rests on the stop, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name.

VICTOR H. SLINACK.

In presence of—
ALFRED J. WILKINSON,
K. M. GILLIGAN.