No. 705,242. Patented July 22, 1902.

M. HERSKOVITZ.

SUPPORT FOR INCANDESCENT MANTLES.

(Application filed Nov. 4, 1901.)

(No Model.)

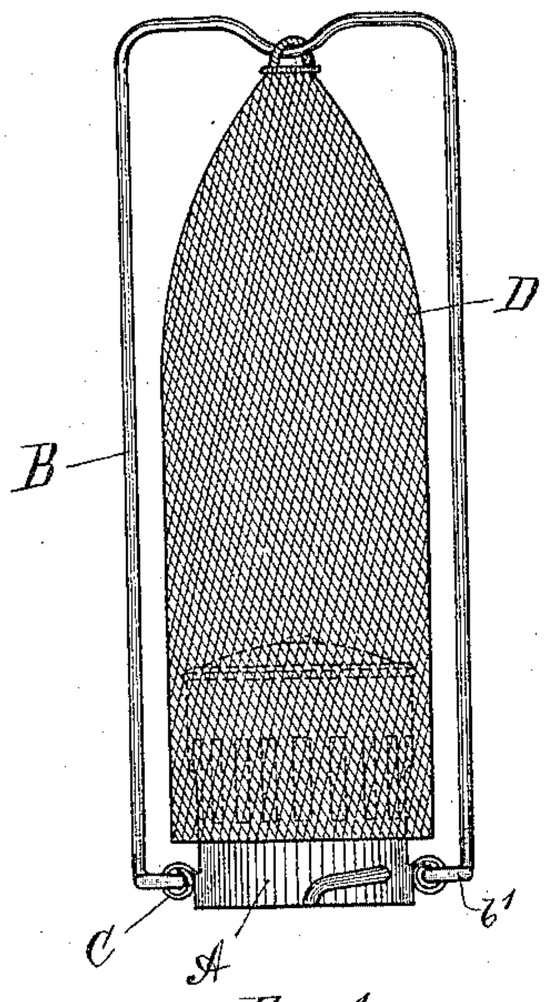

Fig. 1.

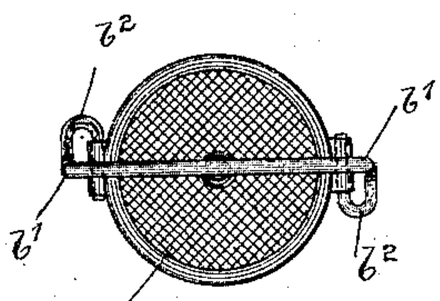

Fig. 4.

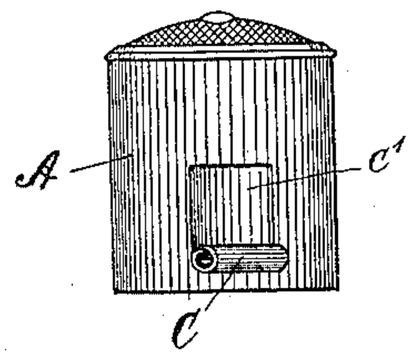

Fig. 2.

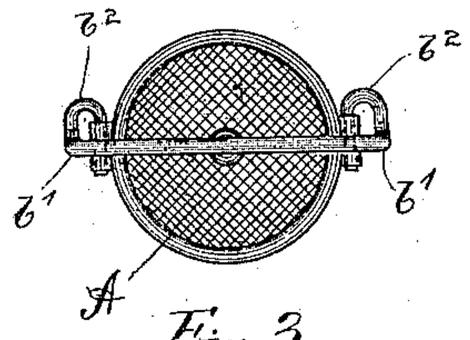

Fig. 3.

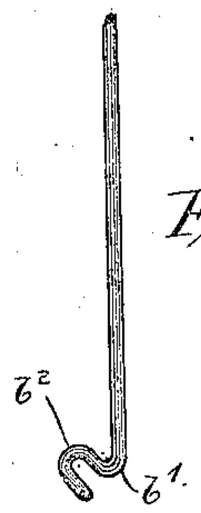

Fig. 5.

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SUPPORT FOR INCANDESCENT MANTLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 705,242, dated July 22, 1902.

Application filed November 4, 1901. Serial No. 81,032. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MAX HERSKOVITZ, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Supports for Incandescent Mantles; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in supports for incandescent mantles, including in its scope a cap which fits over the burner and a standard secured to the cap and directly supporting the mantle.

In devices of the character to which my invention relates it is important to make provision for quickly and easily attaching the mantle to the support, so that the fragile mantle may not become broken before it leaves the manufacturer. It is also highly important to provide a device that will serve as a full support and protection for the mantle in its shipping-box, which is usually of simple cylindrical form, that may be withdrawn from such box without danger to the mantle, and that when withdrawn will be ready to apply to the burner without manipulation. On account of the shrinkage in the mantle it is essential that it should come down over the burner-cap as far as possible, so that when it has shrunk its full limit the lower edge of the mantle will still overlap the cap. A rigid and firm connection between the cap and the standard is important in order that the latter may maintain its erect position and furnish a steady support for the mantle. As the caps and standards are sold with the mantles and in many instances are shipped by mail, it is important for this reason as well as for the additional reason of economy that the metal used should be light. Hence considerably ingenuity has been and is being exercised to obtain a mantle-support possessing the above-named characteristics and advantanges and made from thin or light metal, and to this end my improvements have been designed.

In the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this application, Figure 1 is an elevation of a mantle and support complete. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the cap portion of the support. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the support complete. Fig. 4 is a top plan view showing a modified method of attaching the standard to the cap, and Fig. 5 is a detail showing a portion of one leg of the standard.

Referring to the drawings, A represents a burner-cap, cylindrical in form and made from thin sheet metal and adapted to fit snugly over a burner. From opposite sides of the cap is cut a lip C, rectangular in shape, which is bent or curled upon itself to form a small cylinder extending horizontally across the bottom of the opening c', formed by cutting the lip. This cylinder forms a socket for the end of the standard B, and as its position is near the lower edge of the cap it does not interfere with the mantle, which may overlap the cap to a greater extent than is possible in devices of this character where the socket is vertical unless the latter is offset from the cap.

The standard B is preferably made with two legs or double, as shown, each leg terminating in a foot which is formed by bending the wire horizontally, as at b', and again bending such portion upon itself, as at b^2, the bent portions being substantially parallel and the end fitting into the socket above described. The two ends or feet of the standard may be inserted in the sockets from the same side of the cap, as shown in Fig. 3, or from opposite sides, as shown in Fig. 4, and if by the latter method it will be apparent that the torsional twist given the wire of which the standard is formed will have a tendency to hold the respective feet in their sockets. If desired, the cylinder may be pinched after the wires are inserted therein, thus binding the latter in place; but ordinarily this will not be required, as any strain which would have a tendency to separate the standard from the cap is exerted on vertical lines, which is directly resisted by the horizontal socket, in which the ends of the wires snugly fit and which are of sufficient length to afford ample bearings. It will be noted that the double bend in the wire at the foot portion causes the main portion of the standard to stand off from the cap, thus allowing plenty of free space for the portion of the mantle overlap-

ping the cap. A further advantage of this construction is that a certain amount of spring or resiliency is effected at the lower end of the standard which, while permitting the latter to be pushed into the box in which it is shipped, presses the standard firmly against the sides of the box, and thus prevents it from knocking about therein.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a mantle-support, a cap having horizontal sockets on opposite sides, and a standard having horizontal, parallel feet extending through said sockets at right angles to the plane of the standard.

2. In a mantle-support, a standard having two legs terminating in parallel feet bent at right angles to the plane of the standard, and said bent portions doubled upon themselves, substantially in the manner described.

3. In a mantle-support, a standard having two legs with the end portions thereof bent to extend in opposite directions and at right angles to the plane of the legs, then bent inwardly toward each other, and terminating in portions lying parallel to each other and at right angles to the plane of the legs, as set forth.

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

MAX HERSKOVITZ.

Witnesses:
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