

No. 765,696.

PATENTED JULY 26, 1904.

C. L. BETTS.
TUBULAR LAMP OR LANTERN.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 5, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

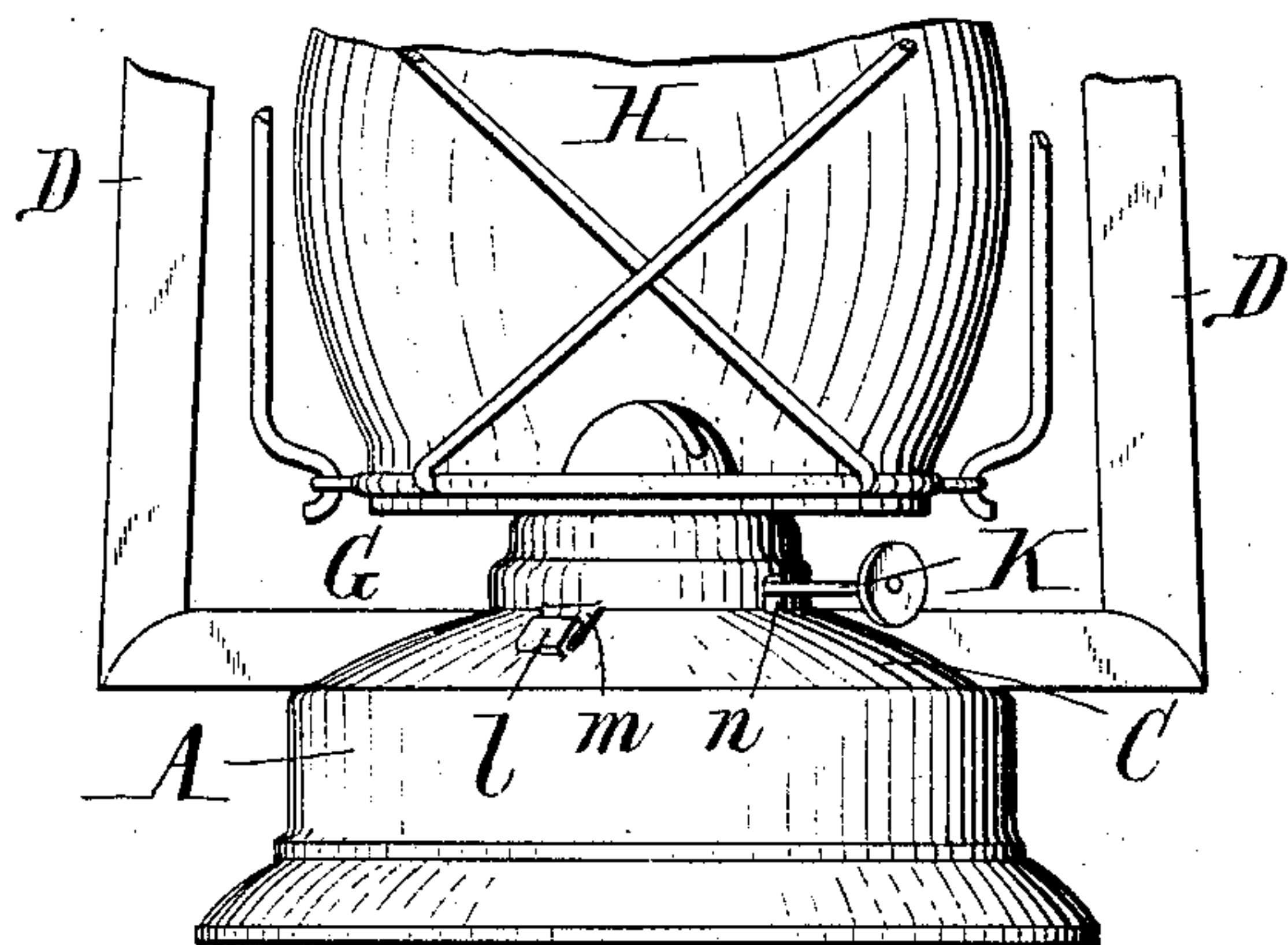


Fig. 2.

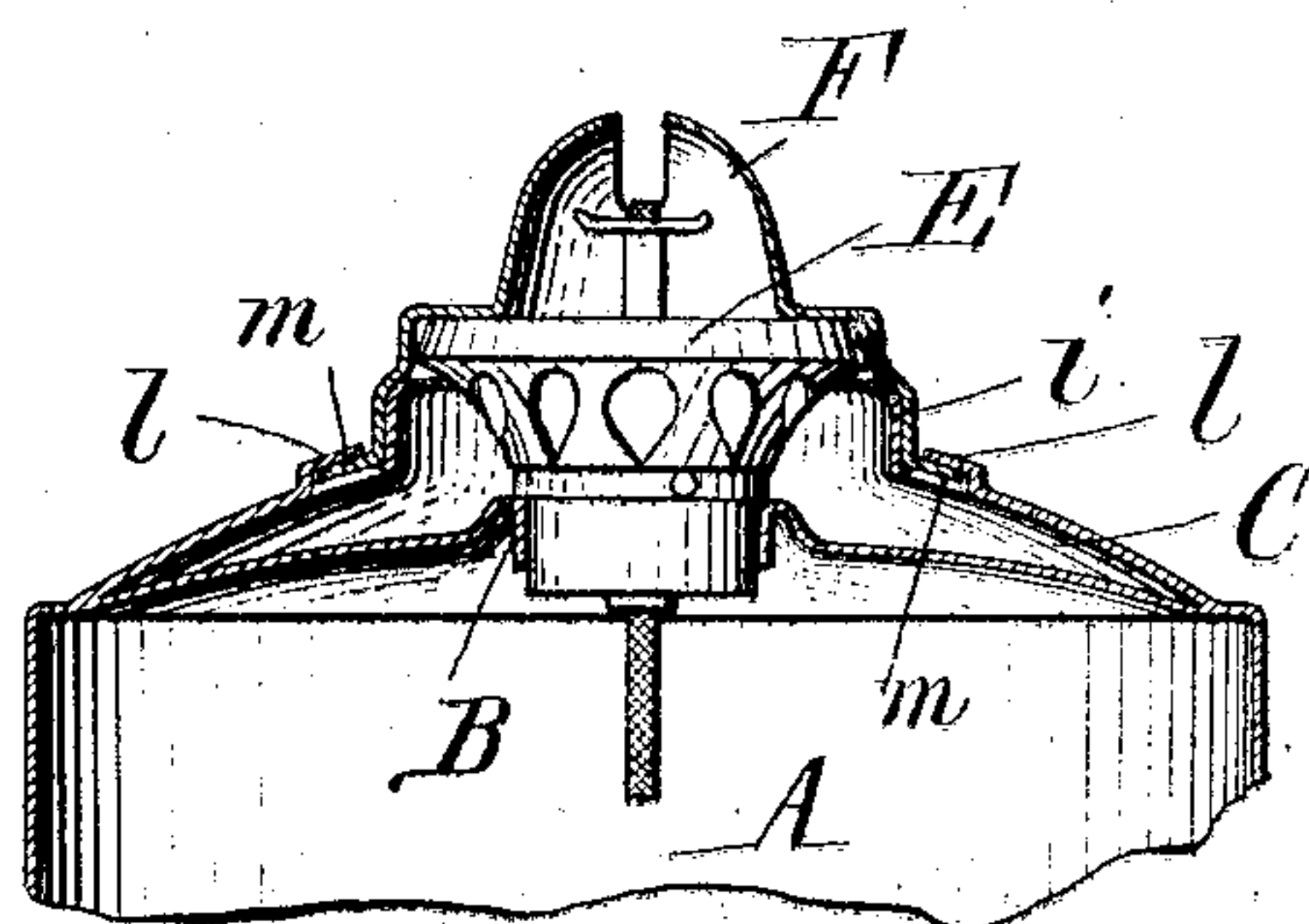


Fig. 6.

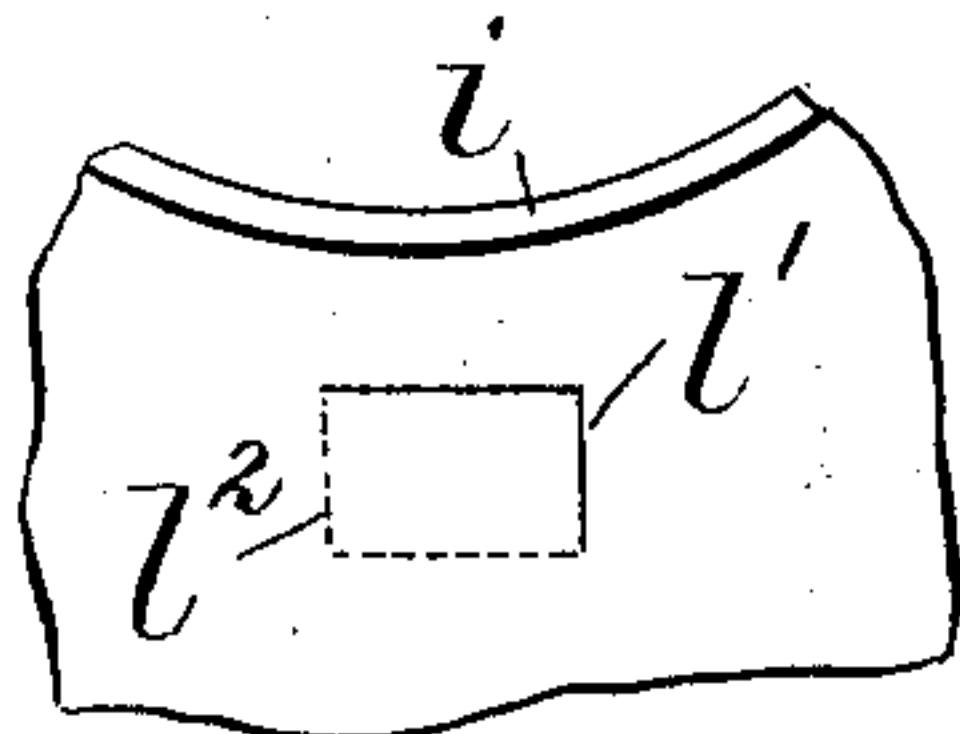


Fig. 5.

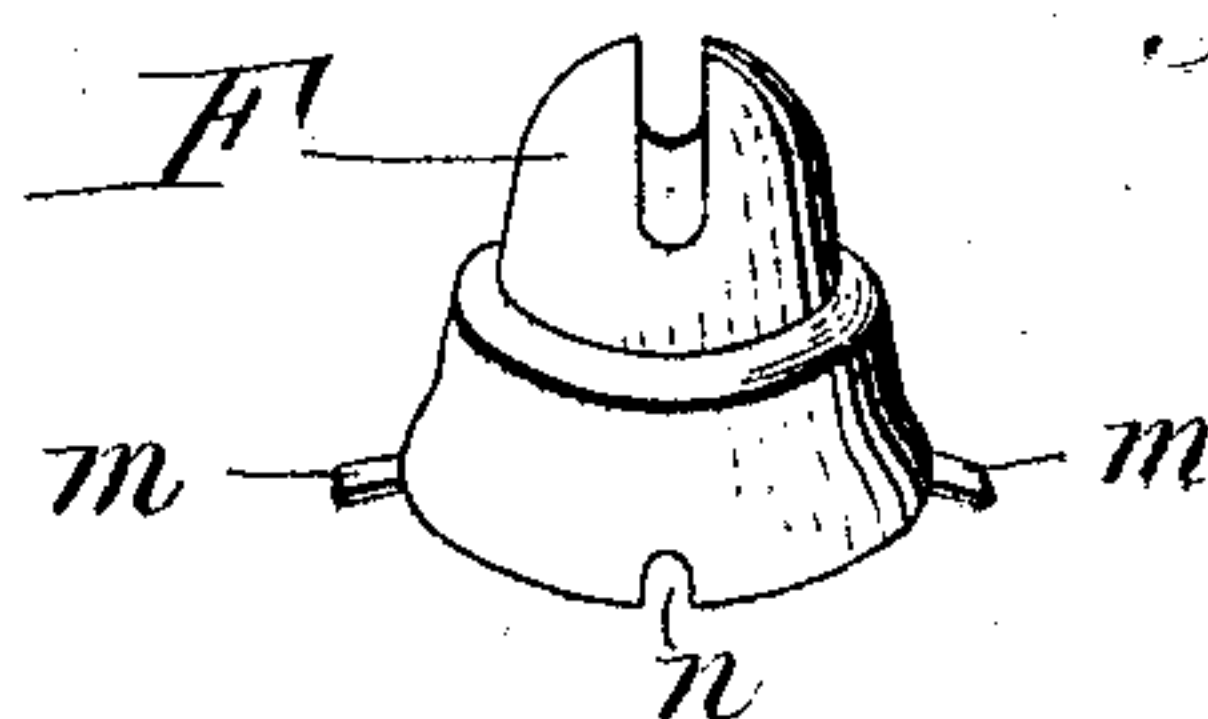


Fig. 3.

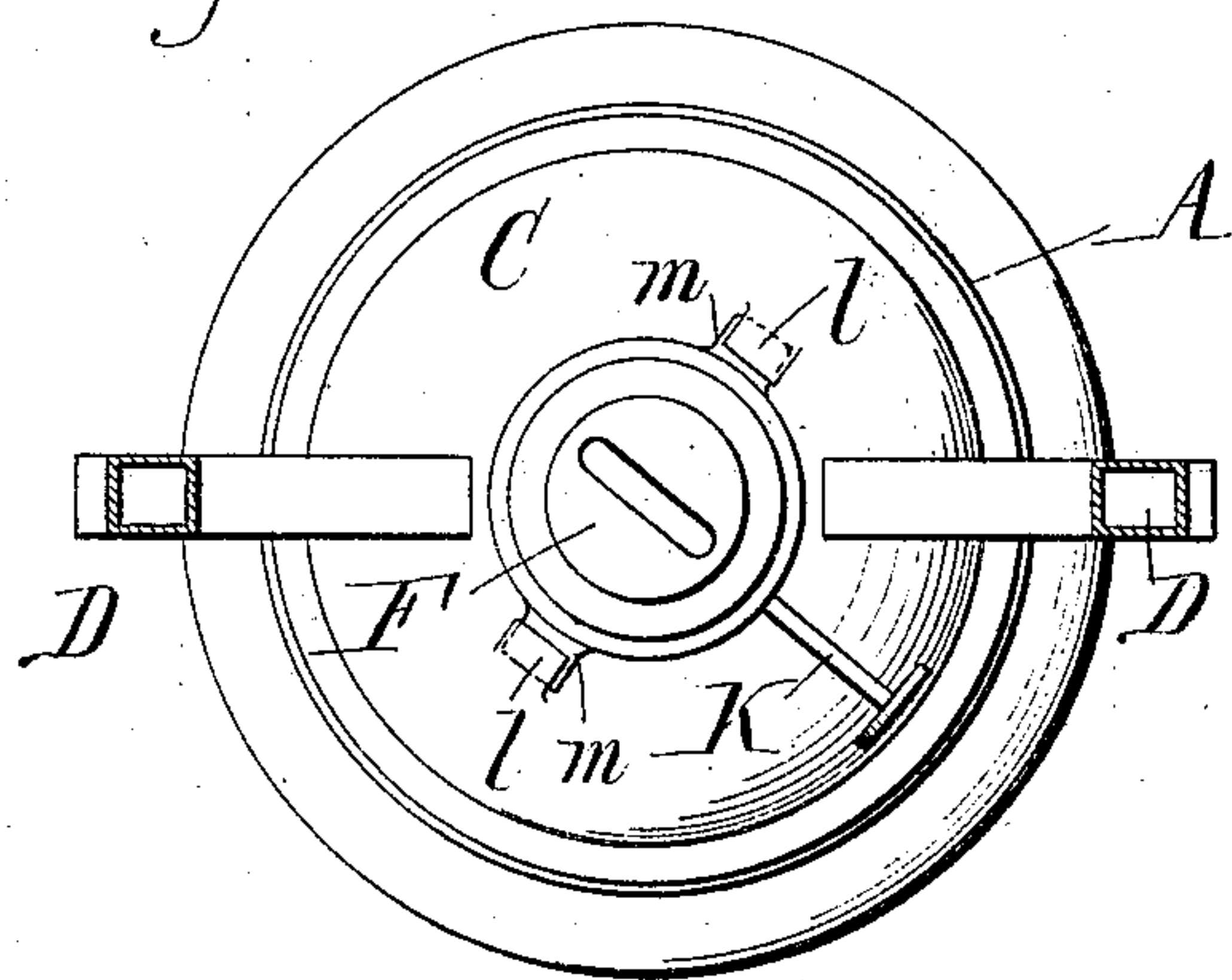
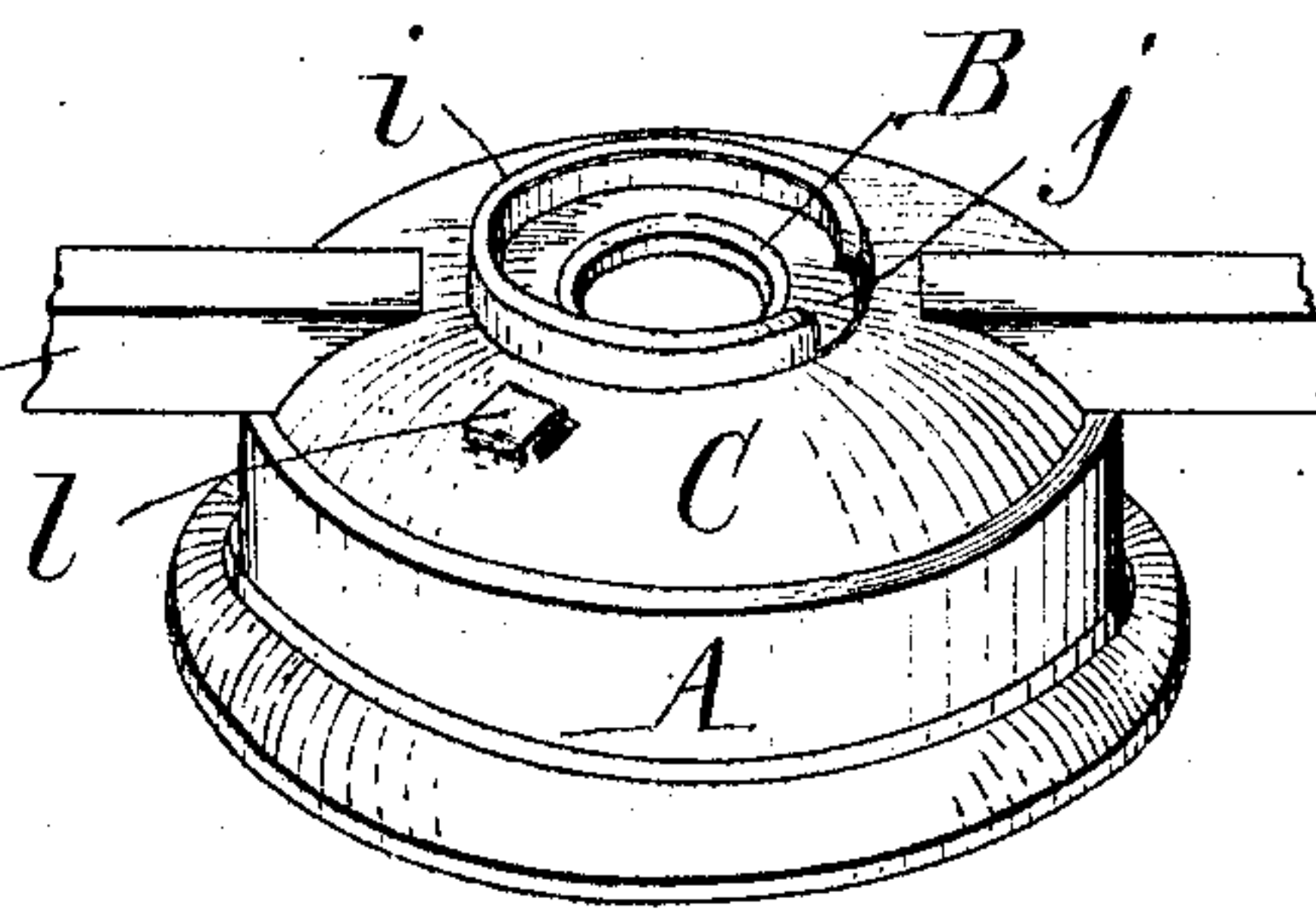


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:

P. W. Pinner
E. A. Volk.

Chas. L. Betts Inventor.

By Wilhelm Storrer.

Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES L. BETTS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO R. E. DIETZ COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

TUBULAR LAMP OR LANTERN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 765,696, dated July 26, 1904.

Application filed September 5, 1903. Serial No. 172,076. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES L. BETTS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New York, borough of Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Tubular Lamps or Lanterns, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the fastening whereby the burner-cone of a tubular lamp or lantern is secured to the air-chamber, and has for its object to provide a simple and reliable fastening which can be cheaply produced and by which the burner-cone is readily locked to the air-chamber and the burner held securely in place.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the lower portion of a tubular lantern provided with my improved burner-cone fastening. Fig. 2 is a fragmentary vertical section of the burner-cone and connecting parts on an enlarged scale. Fig. 3 is a plan view, partly in section, of the lower portion of the lantern. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the lower portion of the lantern with the burner and cone removed. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the burner-cone. Fig. 6 is a top plan view of part of the air-chamber, illustrating the formation of one of the locking-lips thereon.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the several figures.

A represents the base or oil-pot of a tubular lantern, and B the burner-socket secured in the top thereof. C represents the annular air-chamber surrounding this socket, and D the air-tubes connected with the air-chamber. E represents the burner, having its lower portion constructed to fit snugly in the socket B, and F represents the burner-cone, which is usually made detachable from the burner. G represents the perforated plate, which rests upon the burner-cone and supports the globe H. All of these parts may be of any ordinary or suitable construction.

The air-chamber C has at its top a collar *i*,

over which the base of the burner-cone F fits snugly. This collar has a notch or opening *j* in its side, through which passes the wick-raiser shaft K, attached to the burner.

The top of the air-chamber C is provided on its opposite sides with raised locking-lips *l*, situated near the collar *i* and opening toward said collar. Laterally-projecting ears *m*, correspondingly situated, extend from the lower edge or base of the burner-cone F. These ears have the curvature of the top of the air-chamber C and are adapted to fit under the locking-lips *l* thereof.

The burner-cone F has the usual notch *n* in its lower edge, adapted to straddle the wick-raiser shaft K when the cone is fitted over the burner. The opening *j* in the collar *i* is of sufficient width to allow the necessary lateral movement of the wick-raiser shaft K for locking and releasing the burner-cone. The walls of the opening or notch may form stops, which limit the turning movement of the burner-cone and arrest the same when the ears of the burner-cone have been properly engaged underneath the lips on the air-chamber.

When it is desired to fasten the burner-cone to the air-chamber, the burner E is placed in its socket B, with its wick-raiser shaft K extending through the opening *j* in the collar *i*. The burner-cone F is then placed over the collar *i*, the notch *n* engaging the wick-raiser shaft K in such a position that the marginal ears *m* rest upon the top of the air-chamber C adjacent to the corresponding locking-lips *l*. The burner-cone is then turned until its marginal ears become engaged under the raised locking-lips. This draws the burner down into its seat and firmly locks the burner and burner-cone in place. The raised locking-lips *l* are preferably formed in the top plate of the air-chamber by cutting an angular slit *l'*, Fig. 6, in the plate and bending up the angular portion of the metal along the dotted lines *l''* sufficiently to permit the ear of the burner-cone to engage underneath the lips. The marginal ears of the burner-cone

close the openings formed by the raised lips in the top of the air-chamber and prevent the escape of air.

The burner proper may be secured to the burner-cone; but ordinarily the cone is detached from the burner. In either case the burner is securely confined in its socket by simply locking the burner-cone to the air-chamber in the described manner.

10 The burner-cone can be readily detached from the air-chamber by giving it a short turn, which releases its marginal ears from the locking-lips of the air-chamber.

I claim as my invention—

15 1. In a tubular lamp or lantern, the combination of an air-chamber provided in its top with an opening which is surmounted by the burner-cone and having on its top outside of said opening raised lips, and a burner-cone
20 provided at its base with outwardly-project-

ing ears which can be engaged under said lips by a rotary movement of the cone on the air-chamber, substantially as set forth.

2. In a tubular lamp or lantern, the combination of an air-chamber provided in its top 25 with an opening which is surmounted by the burner-cone and having on its top outside of said opening raised lips which are formed integrally with the top of the air-chamber, and a burner-cone provided at its base with out- 30 wardly-projecting ears which can be engaged under said lips by a rotary movement of the cone on the air-chamber, substantially as set forth.

Witness my hand this 1st day of September, 35 1903.

CHARLES L. BETTS.

Witnesses:

OSCAR WARNER,
E. LANGSDORF.