

A. JARMOLOWSKY.  
GAS FIXTURE.  
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 8, 1908.

Patented Apr. 6, 1909.  
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

917,446.

Fig. 1

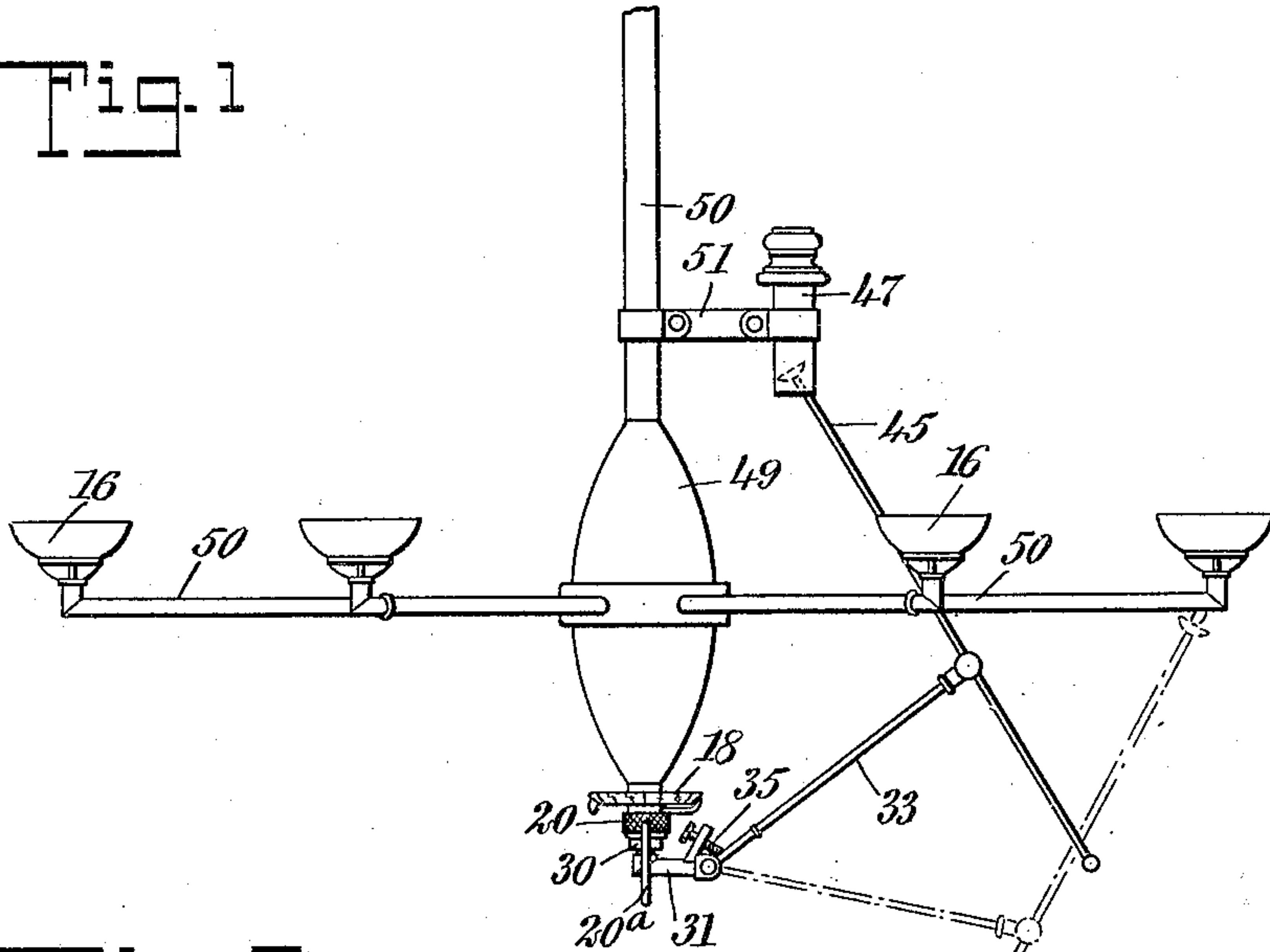
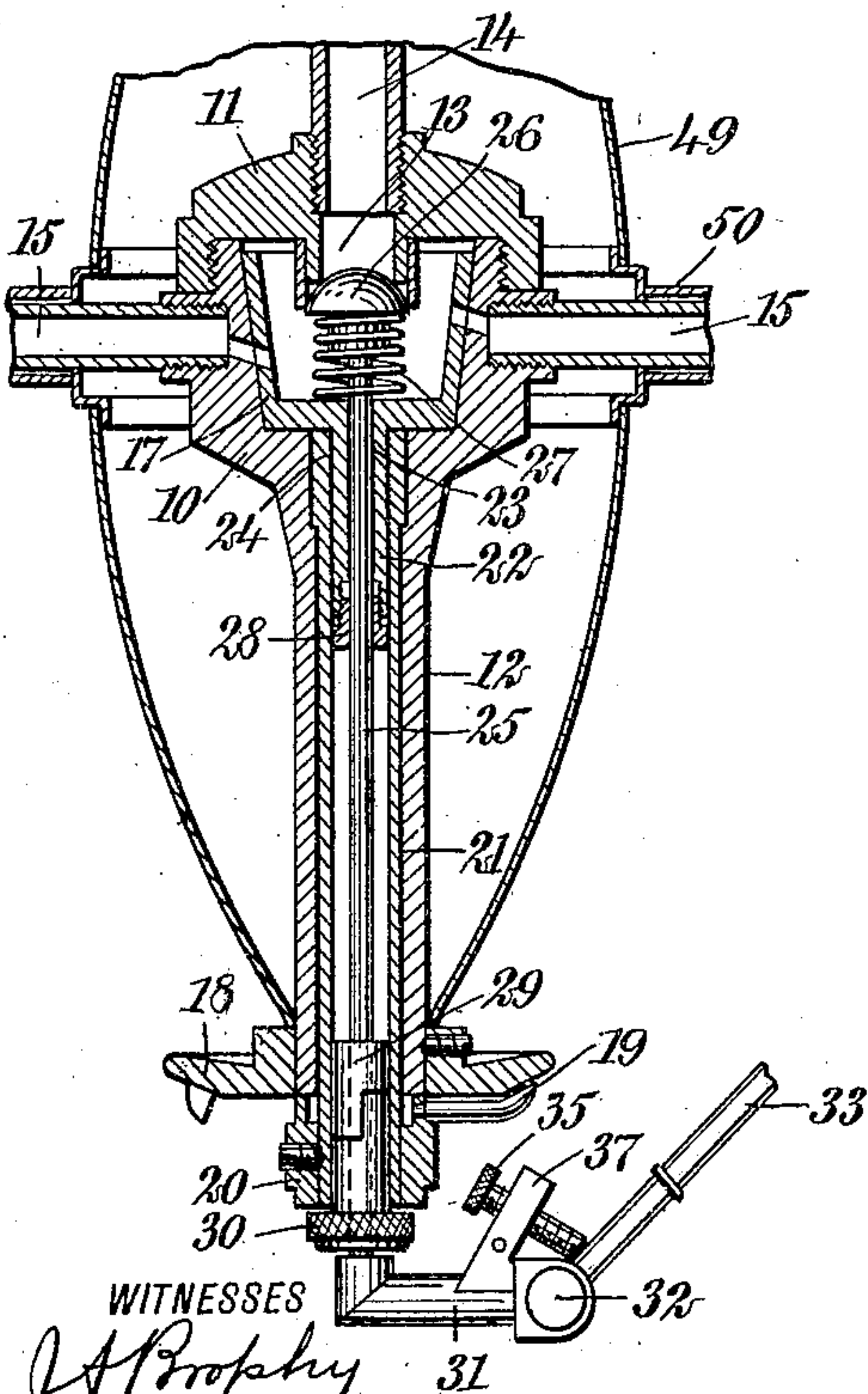


Fig. 2



WITNESSES  
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Fig. 4

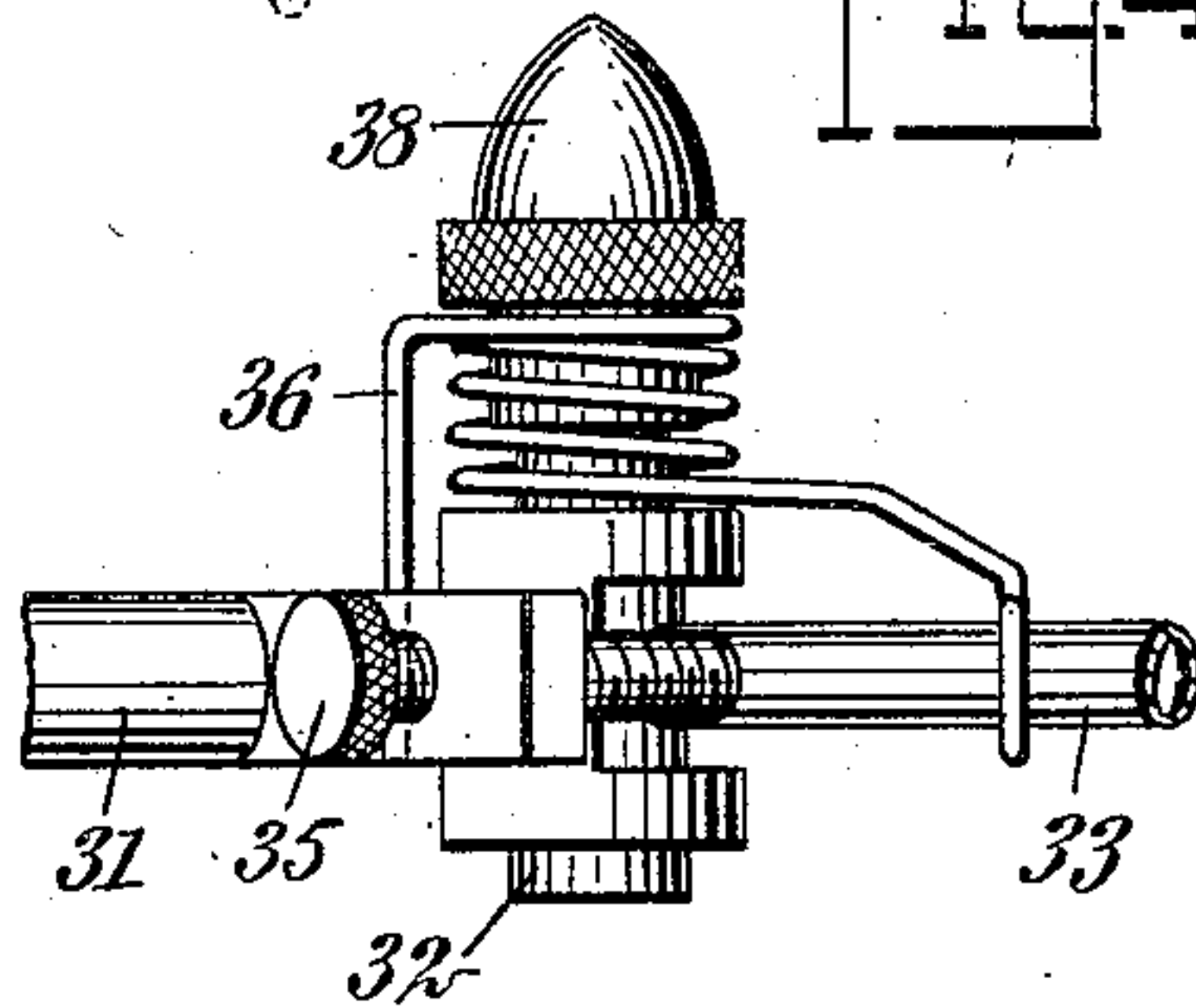
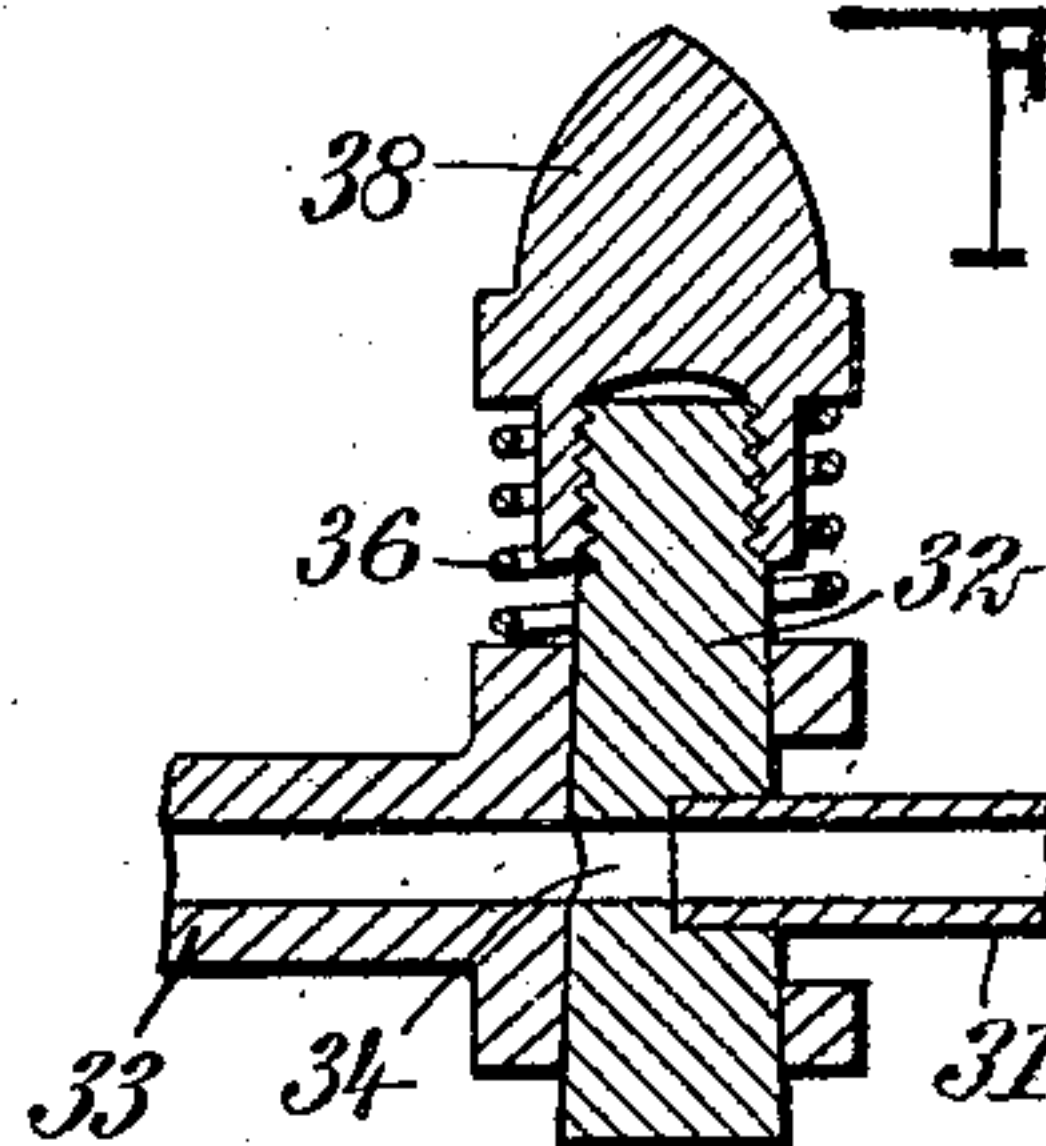


Fig. 5



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GAS FIXTURE.

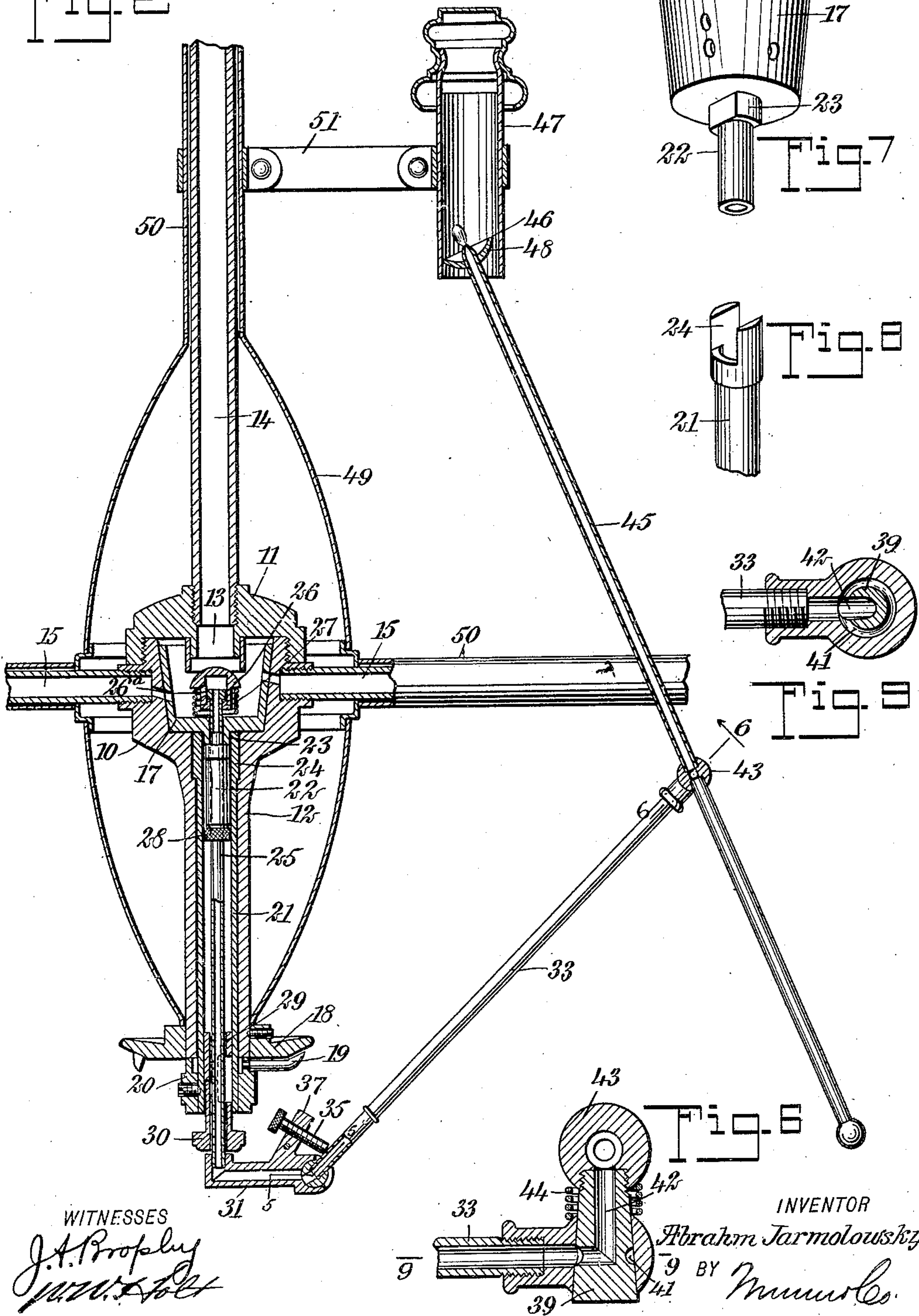
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

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Fig. 2



WITNESSES

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ABRAHM JARMOLOWSKY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## GAS-FIXTURE.

No. 917,446.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 6, 1909.

Application filed October 8, 1908. Serial No. 456,717.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ABRAHM JARMOLOWSKY, a subject of the Czar of Russia, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Gas-Fixture, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention has reference to improvements in gas fixtures, more especially such as are designed to be associated with, or form a part of, my improved gas valve, for which Letters Patent, Number 891,076, were granted to me June 16, 1908.

The invention contemplates a tubular gas lighter in communication with the valve casing and revoluble and vertically movable around the several lights fed from the casing, the lighter having a valve within the casing adapted to seat on the gas inlet and thus operate to simultaneously extinguish all of the lights.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a view of a gas chandelier having my improvements applied thereto; Fig. 2 is a fragmentary view of the same on an enlarged scale and partly in central vertical section; Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2, showing the lighter valve in closed position; Fig. 4 is a plan, on an enlarged scale, of the inner pivotal connection of the tubular lighter; Fig. 5 is a section of the same on the line 5—5 of Fig. 2; Fig. 6 is a section on the line 6—6 of Fig. 2; Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the valve which controls the passage of the gas from the valve casing through the several outlets; Fig. 8 is a perspective view of the upper portion of the stem of the valve shown in Fig. 7; and Fig. 9 is a section on the line 9—9 of Fig. 6.

In the construction of my improved gas fixture, I preferably make use of a valve casing 10, having a removable cap 11 and a depending tubular shank 12, the cap 11 being ordinarily screw-threaded to the body of the casing and provided with an inlet opening 13 which receives the main supply pipe 14. The body of the casing has a number of outlet openings, from which lead the customary radiating discharge pipes 15 connecting with the burners 16. Within the casing is a close-fitting conical valve 17, having outlet apertures

or openings which are so arranged that any number of the lights may be fed having any location on the chandelier. The proper position of the valve for feeding such lights as wanted, is determined by an index head 18, attached to the lower end of the casing shank 12, and a pointer or finger 19 fixed to a thumb piece 20, which in turn is secured to the lower end of a tubular member 21, forming the stem of the valve 17, the thumb piece having an operating ring 20<sup>a</sup>, as shown in Fig. 1. The connection between the valve 17 and the stem 21 is effected as best shown in Figs. 7 and 8, wherein it will be observed that the valve is provided with an integral or otherwise rigidly secured shank 22 having an enlarged portion 23 at its upper end flattened at opposite sides, which is engaged between jaws 24 formed on the enlarged upper portion of the stem 21. The shank 22 is also of tubular construction to receive a tube 25, which, at its upper end within the valve 17, carries a valve 26 normally forced upwardly to its seat by a spring 27, whereby it closes the gas inlet 13. A gas-tight connection between the sliding tube 25 and the shank 22 is insured by a stuffing-box 28 formed in the lower end of the shank. Communication between the valve casing 10 and the tube 25 is permanently provided by constructing the valve 26 with an opening 26<sup>a</sup> on its under side. Within the lower portion of the tubular stem 21, a sectional tube freely receives the tube 25, and is made in two sections which, as best shown in Fig. 2, have projecting portions fitting one within the other, and with the inner section 29 fixed within the stem 21, and the outer section provided with a thumb piece 30. The lower end of the tube 25 connects with a laterally-extending member 31, which, as shown in Fig. 5, is thickened and bifurcated at its outer end to receive an intersecting conical plug 32 carrying a tubular arm 33, the latter being at all times in communication with the member 31 and consequently with the valve casing 10 by constructing the plug with a partial circumferential groove 34, intersecting its transverse opening. The arm 33 is normally pressed upwardly against the point of an adjusting screw 35 by a spring 36, the adjusting screw being threaded through a lug 37 formed on the member 31, and the spring coiled about a cap 38 threaded on the plug 32, and serving not only the purpose stated



but also to force the plug 32 firmly to its seat. The outer end of the arm 33 communicates with an intersecting plug 39 which has an annular groove 41, intersecting an annular passage 42 which leads into the bore of an enlargement 43, threaded or otherwise attached to the small end of the plug and forced outwardly under the action of a spring 44, operating to keep the plug firmly seated. In the opposite ends of the enlargement 43, two sections of an arm 45 are connected, the upper tubular section having a burner 46 at its extremity adapted to project within the tubular holder 47, the burner 46 being provided with a guard 48 to prevent the extinction of the light by contact with the walls of the tube. The opposite section of the tubular arm 45 serves as a handle for operating the lighter, which, by reason of its particular construction as described, may be revolved about the valve casing 10 to any of the lights 16, and moved vertically to ignite the gas passing through the burners. The burner 46 is prevented from moving up in the tube 47 beyond a predetermined point under the action of the spring 44, by reason of the contact of the arm 33 with the screw 35. The principal function of this screw, however, is to regulate the flow of gas through the arm 33. When the arm is depressed the flow of gas will be increased, as is apparent from Fig. 2, and ordinarily the screw will be so adjusted that when the arm presses against it the gas will be entirely cut off. The casing 10 will ordinarily be covered with a shell 49, as will also the main supply pipe and discharge pipes 15 by ornamental tubes 50, which tube in the case of the supply pipe is shown to support the tubular holder 47 by an arm 51.

In the operation of the fixture, assuming the valve 26 to be closed, as shown in Fig. 3, and the pointer 19 moved against the stop on the index head 18, in which position the valve 17 cuts off all of the outlet openings, on lighting the gas the thumb piece 30 is drawn downwardly and given a partial turn, which holds the valve 26 open, as shown in Fig. 2. The finger 19 is then moved by the thumb piece 20 to the point on the index head indicating the light or lights which it is desired to be lighted. The burner of the lighter is lighted directly after the valve 26 is retracted from its seat, and is then moved to the burners being supplied with gas, and after lighting the same is passed within the holder 47, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and allowed to burn so long as the valve 26 is retracted from its seat. The lights may be simultaneously extinguished by revolving the thumb piece 30 to a point where the projecting portions of the tubular member register, when the valve 26 is quickly returned to its seat by the spring 27.

Having thus described my invention, I

claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

1. The combination of a valve casing having a main supply pipe leading thereto and discharge pipes leading therefrom provided with burners, a tubular stem having a valve for controlling the passage of the gas from the supply pipe into the burners, and a tubular lighter carried by the stem and revoluble about the burners.

2. The combination of a casing having an inlet opening and outlet openings, and a tubular lighter revoluble about the outside of the casing and in communication with the casing and having a valve for closing said inlet opening to cut off the flow of gas both through the outlet openings and the tubular lighter.

3. The combination of a casing having an inlet opening and outlet openings, a spring-pressed valve for closing said inlet opening, having a tubular stem in communication with the casing and passing to the outside thereof, a lighter carried by said stem, and means retaining the valve in a retracted position against the tension of its spring.

4. The combination of a casing having an inlet opening and an outlet opening and provided with a depending tubular stem, a valve for closing said inlet opening, a spring normally forcing the valve to its seat, a tube connected with the valve and in communication with the casing, a lighter carried by the tube and having pivotal arms adapting it to be moved vertically, and means for holding the valve from its seat against the tension of said spring.

5. The combination of a casing having an inlet opening and outlet openings, a valve revoluble within the casing for controlling the communication between the casing and the outlet openings, a valve within the first mentioned valve adapted to seat over the inlet opening and having a tubular stem in communication with the casing, a lighter carried by said stem, and independent means for controlling said valves.

6. The combination of a casing having an inlet opening and outlet openings and provided with a tubular shank, a valve revoluble within the casing for controlling the communication between the casing and the outlet openings, a tubular stem having a connection with the valve and passing through said shank, an index head carried on the shank, an operating member connected to said stem and provided with a pointer adapted to traverse said head, a valve within the casing having a tubular stem passing through the stem of the first mentioned valve, means normally forcing the last-named valve in a direction to close the inlet opening of the casing, an offset member rigidly attached to the outer end of the stem of the inlet valve, a tubular arm having com-



munication and a pivotal connection with said member, a second tubular arm having a pivotal connection and communication with the last mentioned arm and provided with a burner, and means movable on the stem of the inlet valve for retracting and holding it from its seat.

7. In a gas fixture having radiating arms provided with burners, a tubular lighter rev-  
 10 olubly supported from the center of the fixture and pivotally connected at points of its length, adapting it to be moved inwardly and outwardly respectively to and from the burners.

8. In a gas fixture, the combination of a  
 15 main supply pipe having pipes radiating therefrom provided with burners, and a tubular gas lighter for the burners, revolubly supported from the center of the fixture,  
 20 having joints adapting it to be moved vertically and laterally, and a valve for controlling the flow from the supply to the radiating pipes, and the flow through the tubular lighter.

9. The combination of a gas chandelier, a  
 25 lighter revolubly supported at the bottom of the chandelier having pivotal joints in its length adapting it to be moved vertically, and means for placing the lighter in com-  
 30 munication with the gas supply.

10. The combination of a main supply  
 35 pipe, pipes radiating from the supply pipe and having burners, a valve for controlling the communication between the supply pipe and the burner pipes, having a tubular stem provided with an offset mem-  
 ber, a tubular arm in communication with

said offset member and pivotally connected thereto, a second tubular arm in com-  
 40 munication with the last mentioned arm and pivotally connected thereto, an ad-justable stop carried by said member, and means normally forcing the first mentioned tubular arm upwardly against said stop.

11. The combination of a gas chandelier,  
 45 a tubular lighter revolubly supported from the center of the chandelier and having pivoted joints in its length, a tubular holder for the lighter, means for limiting the up-ward movement of the lighter within the  
 50 holder, and means tending to force the lighter against the last mentioned means.

12. The combination of a casing having an  
 inlet and an outlet opening and provided  
 55 with a depending tubular shank, a valve for controlling the communication between the casing and the outlet opening, a valve having a tubular stem in communication with the casing and passing through the shank there-  
 60 of, a spring normally forcing the valve in a direction to cover the inlet opening in the casing, a lighter carried by the said stem, and a device on said stem for retracting the inlet valve from its seat and retaining it in a re-  
 65 tracted position against the tension of the spring.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ABRAHM JARMOLOWSKY.

Witnesses:

W. W. HOLT,  
 JOHN P. DAVIS.