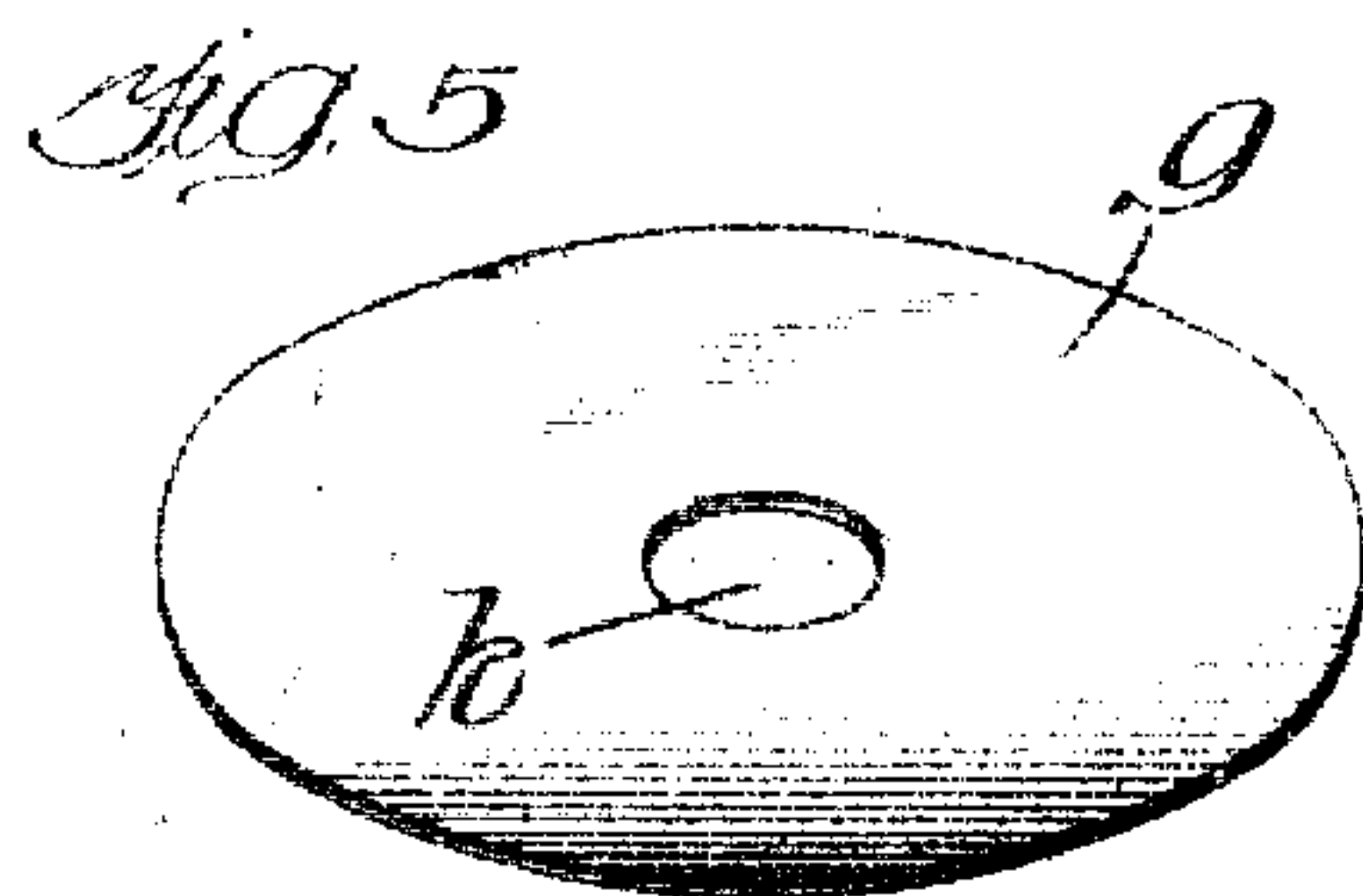
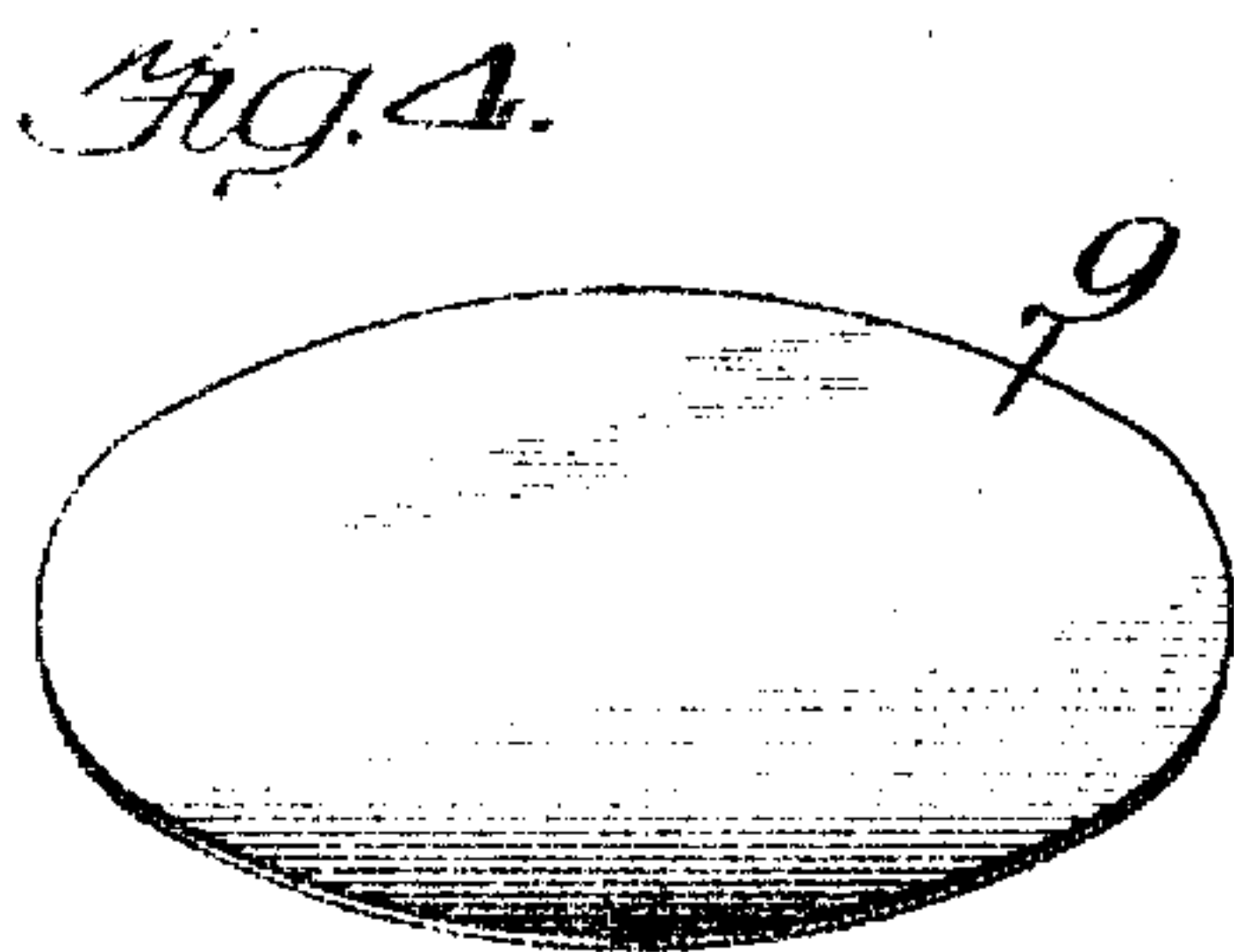
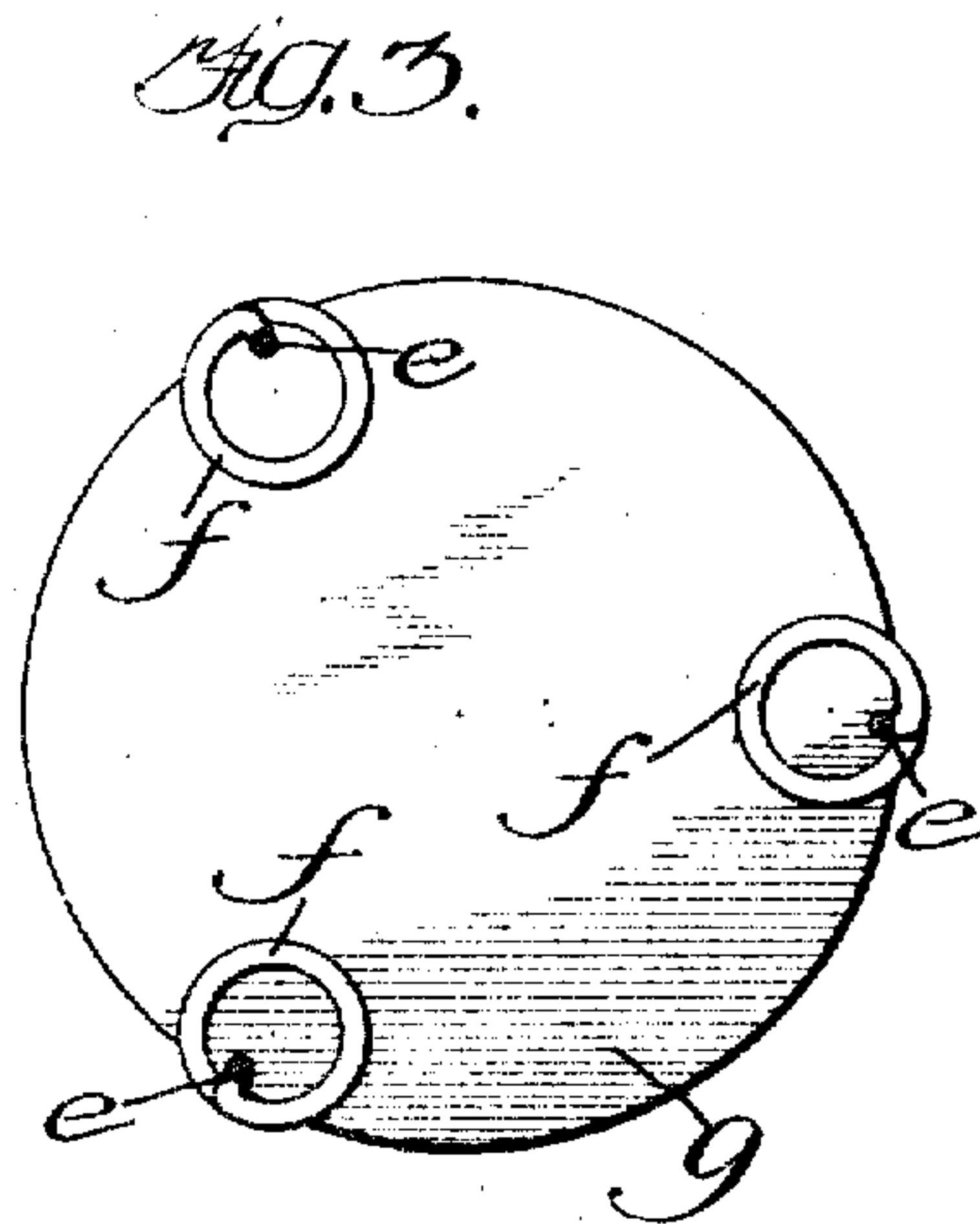
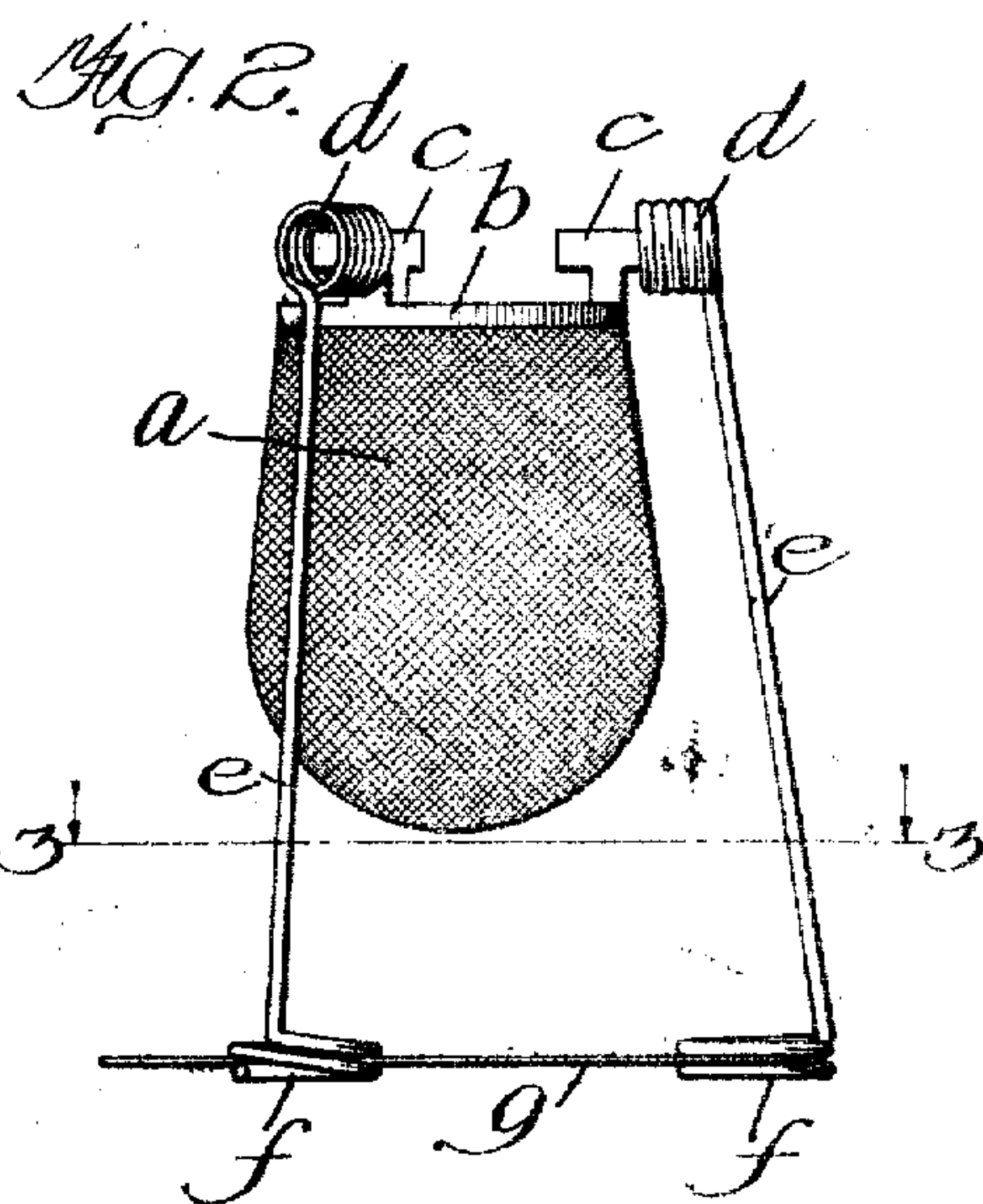
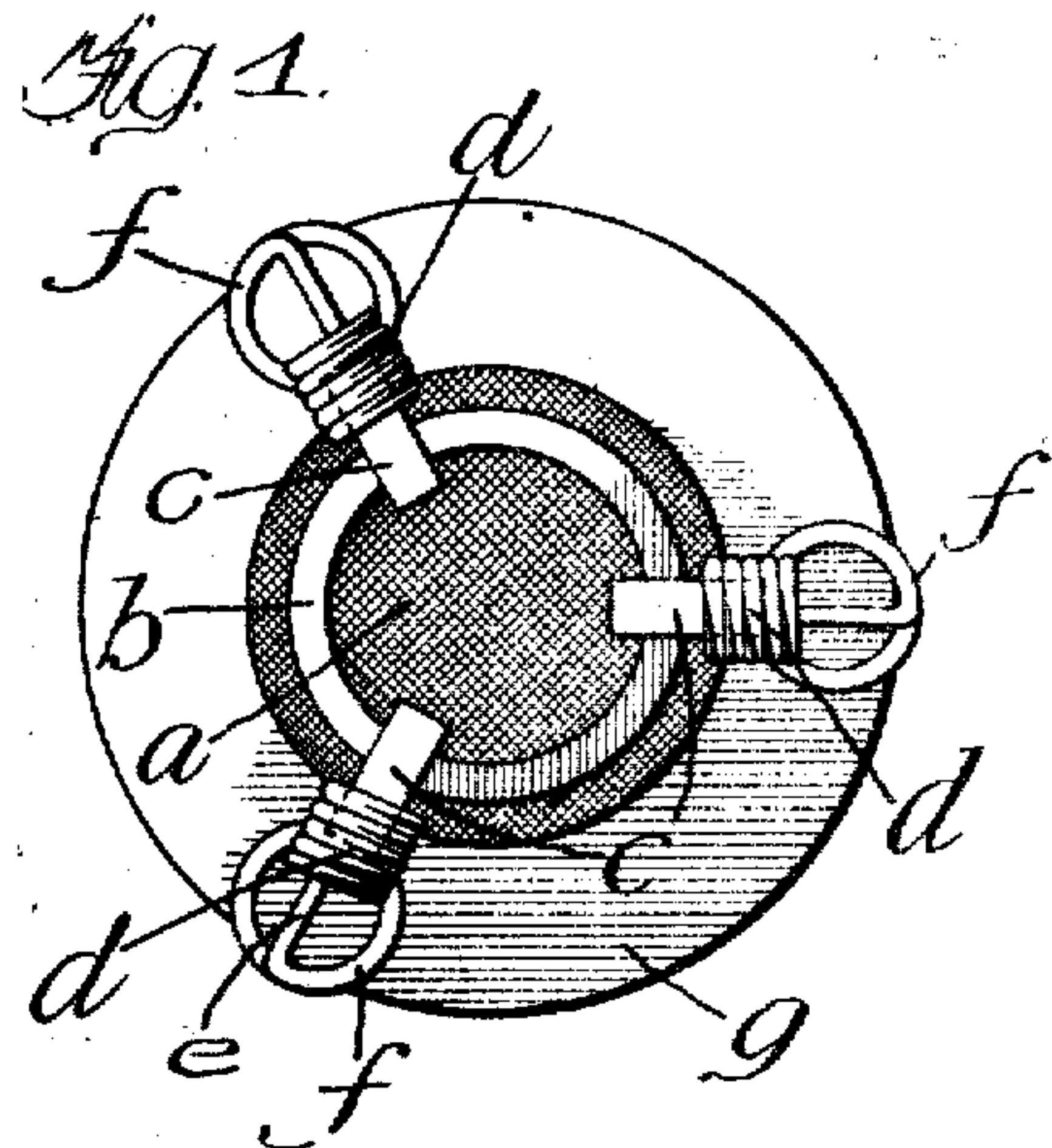


M. HERSKOVITZ.  
ATTACHMENT FOR INCANDESCENT GAS MANTLES.  
APPLICATION FILED JULY 3, 1908.

924,459.

Patented June 8, 1909.



Witnessed:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MAX HERSKOVITZ, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## ATTACHMENT FOR INCANDESCENT GAS-MANTLES.

No. 924,459.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 8, 1909.

Application filed July 3, 1908. Serial No. 441,782.

*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 a new and useful Improvement in Attachments for Incandescent Gas-Mantles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to inverted incandescent gas mantles, and the object of my invention is to provide an attachment for an inverted incandescent gas mantle, which shall be of cheap but durable construction, which shall obviate the necessity of having a glass globe around the mantle, and which shall admit to the burner sufficient air for the purposes of combustion, and at the same time prevent particles of the mantle and the products of combustion from falling from the mantle and setting fire to objects below the light. The manner in which I attain this object is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, taken in connection with this specification, and is then pointed out in the claims at the end of the specification.

In the drawing, Figure #1 is a view looking down from the top upon an inverted incandescent gas mantle, supplied with my attachment; Fig. #2 is a side view and Fig. #3 is a bottom view; Fig. #4 is a view of one form of disk forming part of my attachment and Fig. #5 is a view showing a modification of said disk.

An expensive feature in connection with the use of inverted incandescent gas mantles has been the glass globes, which it has been necessary to place around the mantle to prevent objects coming in contact with the mantle. Globes have also proved somewhat unsatisfactory because it has been discovered that sufficient air is not usually admitted to the burner by forming holes on the side of the globe, so that globes have been usually constructed with a large opening at the bottom, and through such openings, fragments of the hot mantle are liable to fall onto the floor or table below the burner and cause fires. My invention obviates these disadvantages by permitting the use of the mantle without a globe, thus saving the expense of the globe, providing sufficient protection to prevent objects from coming in contact with the mantle, and at the same time preventing particles of the mantle from falling to the floor below the burner.

The mantle *a* is provided with the customary ring *b* made of fire clay, on which are made the lugs *c*, by means of which the mantle is fastened to the burner. These lugs *c* are made with short arms extending outwardly from the circumference of the ring *b*. Over these outwardly extending arms, are sprung loops *d* formed on the ends of the wires *e*, which extend downwardly from said loops *d* close to the outside of the mantle *a*, and at their lower extremities are formed, by bending, into small horizontal spirals *f*, between the threads of which is held the disk *g*, made of isinglass, mica or other suitable material, which is thus held in place immediately below the mantle. The wires *e* permit the handling of the mantle without the touching of it, and also afford sufficient protection to prevent objects coming in contact with the mantle. The disk *g* is translucent and non-inflammable, and at the same time catches any particles of the burning mantle which may fall from the mantle.

If, on account of the convenience in handling the mantle, it is desired to use a mantle provided with this attachment in connection with a globe, then a small opening *h* must be cut in the center of the disk *g* as indicated in Fig. 5. This opening may be much smaller than the opening in the globe, and even with the opening in it, the disk will catch most particles of the burning mantle which fall.

It will be obvious that the desired result may be obtained by the use of only one wire; also that other suitable means may be used for fastening the wire to the holder of the mantle and for fastening the translucent disk below the mantle without departing from the spirit of my invention.

Having now described my invention what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is:

1. The combination with an inverted incandescent gas mantle of a plurality of outwardly extending lugs formed on the holder of said mantle, a plurality of wires having loops formed on their upper ends adapted to fit over said lugs and having spirals formed on their lower ends, and a translucent non-inflammable disk adapted to be held in place by said spirals directly beneath said mantle, substantially as described.

2. In combination a mantle-supporting

ring having lugs extending outwardly there-  
from, a mantle secured to said ring, a plu-  
rality of wires having loops formed at their  
upper ends fitting over said lugs and a trans-  
5 lucent, non-inflammable disk attached to  
said wires at their lower ends and thereby  
held in place beneath said mantle.

3. In combination a mantle-supporting  
ring, a mantle secured to said ring, a plu-  
10 rality of wires, means for attaching said  
wires at their upper ends to said ring, and a  
translucent non-inflammable disk attached

to said wires at their lower ends and thereby  
held in place beneath said mantle.

4. In combination a mantle-supporting 15  
ring, a mantle secured to said ring, a trans-  
lucent non-inflammable disk and means for  
supporting said disk from said ring below  
said mantle.

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Witnesses:

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