

M. WEICKERT.  
INCANDESCENT MANTLE.  
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 31, 1908.

951,710.

Patented Mar. 8, 1910.

FIG. 1.

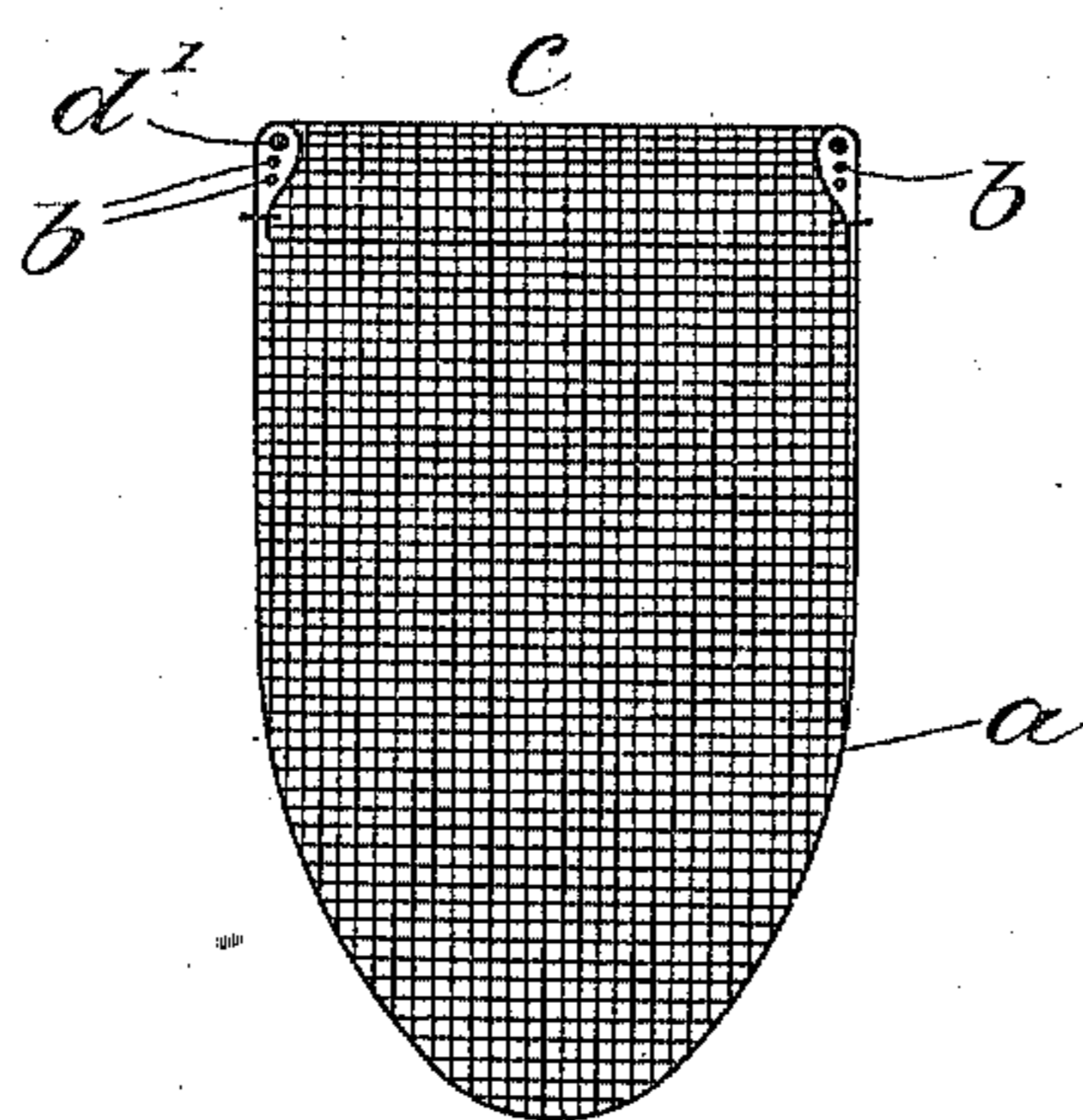


FIG. 2.

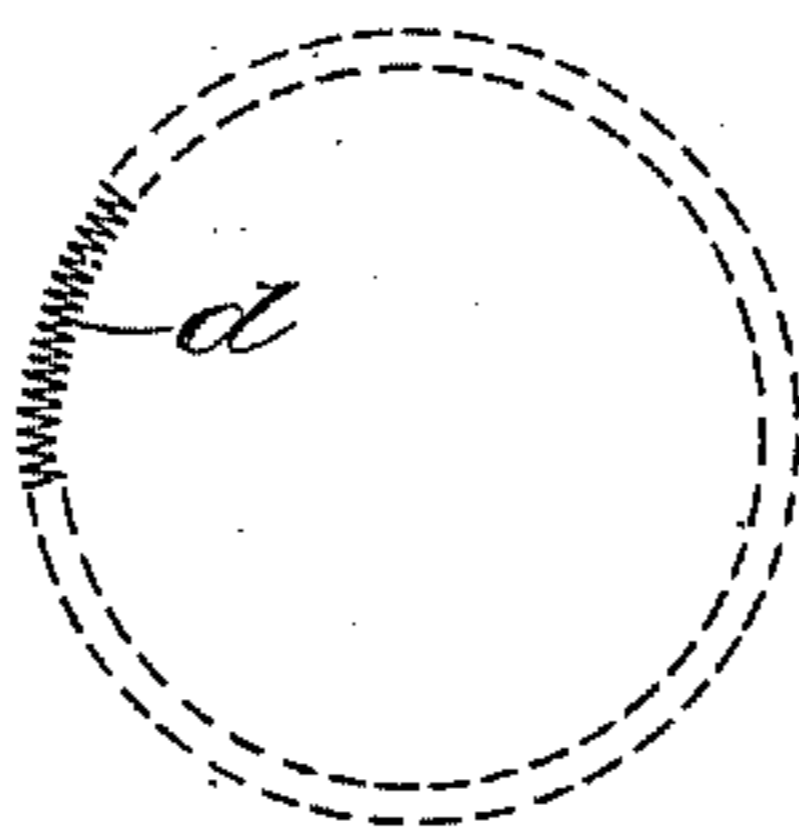
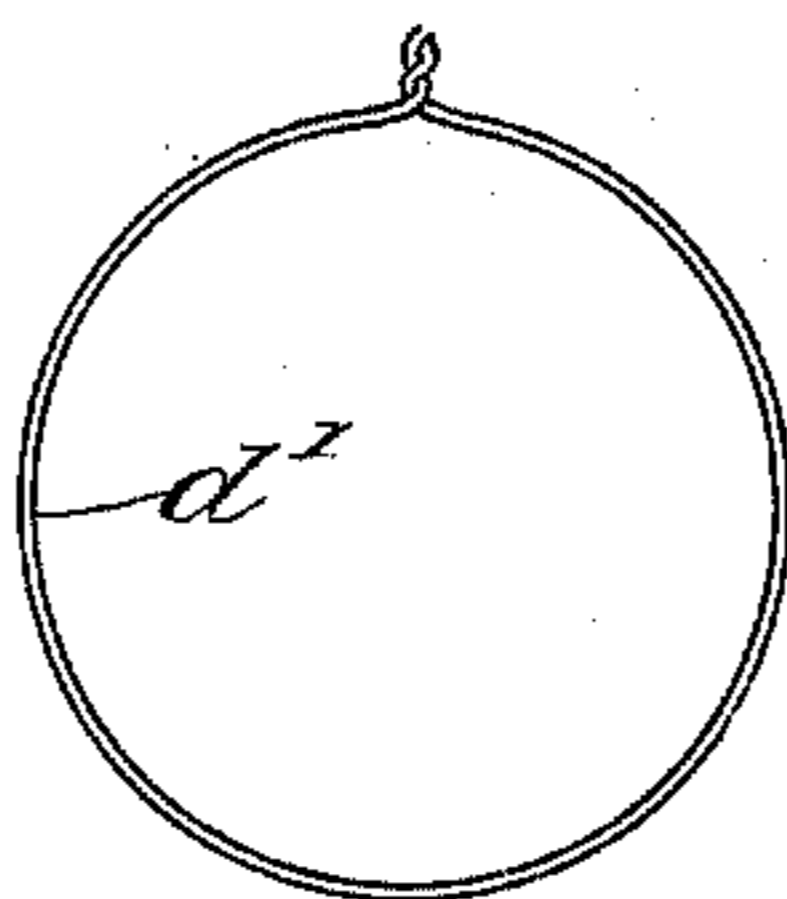


FIG. 3.



WITNESSES:

*W. B. Keiser*  
*Robert Bennett*

INVENTOR:

*Max Weickert*  
by *James L. Norris*  
ATTY

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MAX WEICKERT, OF PLAUEN, GERMANY.

INCANDESCENT MANTLE.

951,710.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 8, 1910.

Application filed October 31, 1908. Serial No. 460,503.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MAX WEICKERT, manufacturer, a subject of the King of Saxony, residing at 4 Schumannstrasse, Plauen, in Saxony, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Incandescence Mantles, of which the following is a specification.

The general introduction of inverted incandescent burners is retarded by the fact, that various types of incandescence burners require as many different magnesia rings. In most cases incandescence bodies are supplied which are fixed to the magnesia ring and calcined or burned, although sometimes they are unburned, but always applicable only for a definite type of burner. Moreover, these incandescence bodies fixed to the magnesia ring are expensive to transport, and if they are impregnated with shellac, they are liable to break.

The present invention has for its object, to avoid these defects by providing an uncalcined inverted incandescence mantle without a magnesia ring. The said mantle is contracted at the upper edge by means of asbestos threads to such an extent, that it can be exactly slipped on to the magnesia rings of normal size corresponding to the different types of inverted burners. The edge or opening of the mantle is stiffened by inserting into it a thin metal wire, which is twisted helically either along its entire length or on a portion of the same, so that the upper edge, which is to be slipped over the magnesia ring, acts like a spring. Instead of a helically twisted wire a smooth wire may be employed, the ends of which are drawn or twisted together over the magnesia ring.

In the accompanying drawing Figure 1 is a vertical section of an inverted mantle embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan showing a portion of the helically coiled wire used for stiffening the edge. Fig. 3 is a plan of a plain wire inserted into the edge and twisted together at the ends.

The mantle *a* of knitted fabric may be similar to other inverted mantles, as regards

its general shape and the method of manufacture, but the looped edge is contracted or narrowed by means of one or more asbestos-threads *b* inserted into the loop of the edge, after which the opening *c* is just wide enough for slipping it over a magnesia ring, such as are used in ordinary inverted burners. The loop also contains one or more metal wires which may be twisted helically, as *d* shown in Fig. 2, or plain, with twisted ends, as *d*<sup>1</sup> shown in Fig. 3. The incandescence body contracted as described, is mounted on the magnesia ring, which can be done in a few seconds, even by uninitiated persons, then it is burned or calcined directly on the flame, during which operation the fixed edge of the incandescence body and the fixed asbestos or other fireproof textile threads adhere closely to the magnesia ring, so that the incandescence body cannot fall off accidentally.

By means of the new incandescence burner inverted incandescent gas lighting is rendered much cheaper. The method of packing is very simple, in as much as a large number of such bodies may be piled up one upon the other and placed in a box, without incurring any risk of accidental breakage.

What I claim is:—

The combination of an uncalcined incandescent mantle, fire-proof textile threads inserted in the upper edge of the mantle to contract the same sufficiently to permit application thereof over the supporting means, the textile threads adhering closely with the part of the mantle engaged thereby to the supporting means when the mantle is calcined, and a stiffening wire inserted in the opening in the mantle adjacent to the supporting means to effect a close engagement between the supporting means and mantle.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

MAX WEICKERT.

Witnesses:

MAX WEICKERT, Jr.,  
CARL GROTZEL.