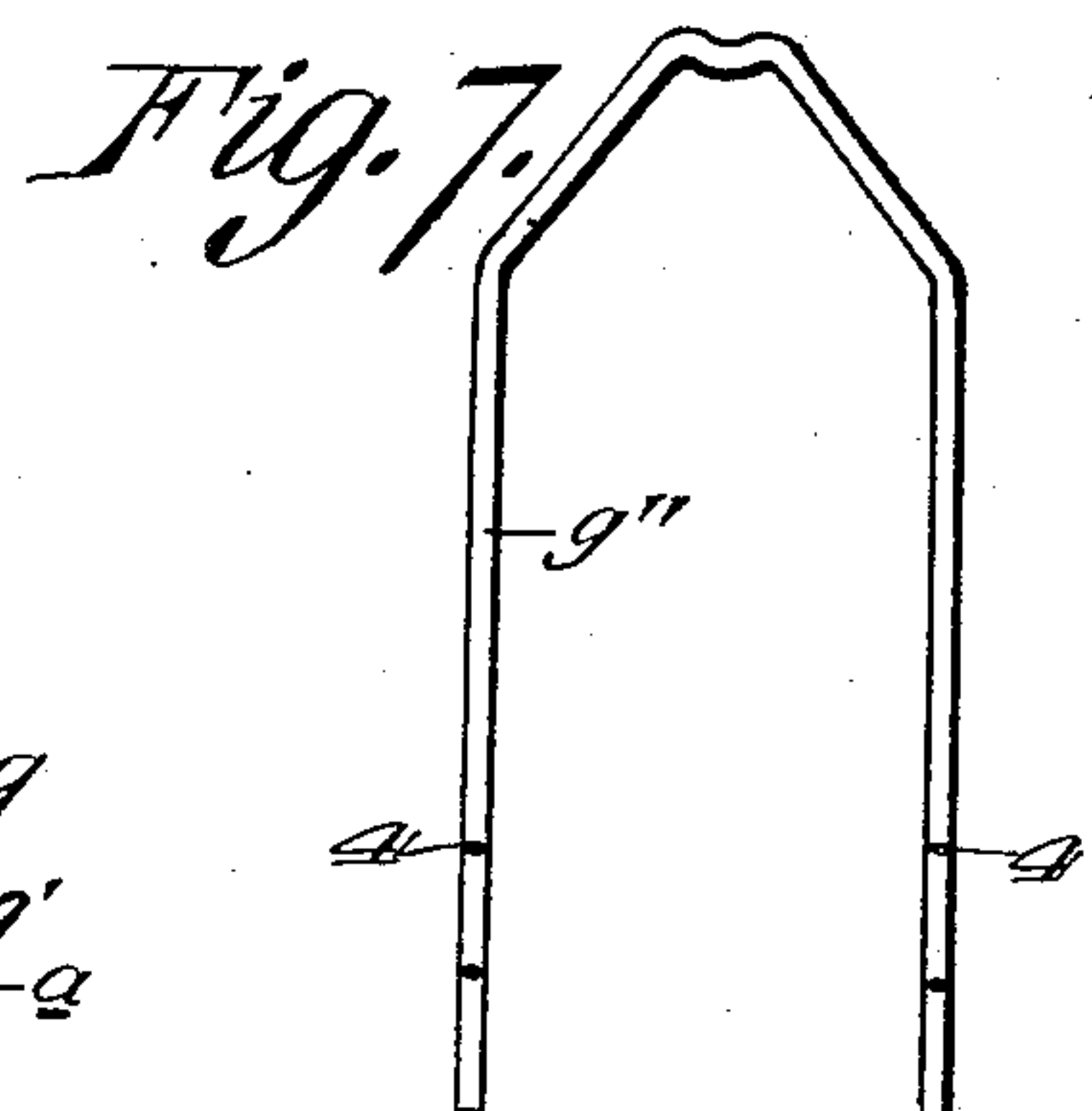
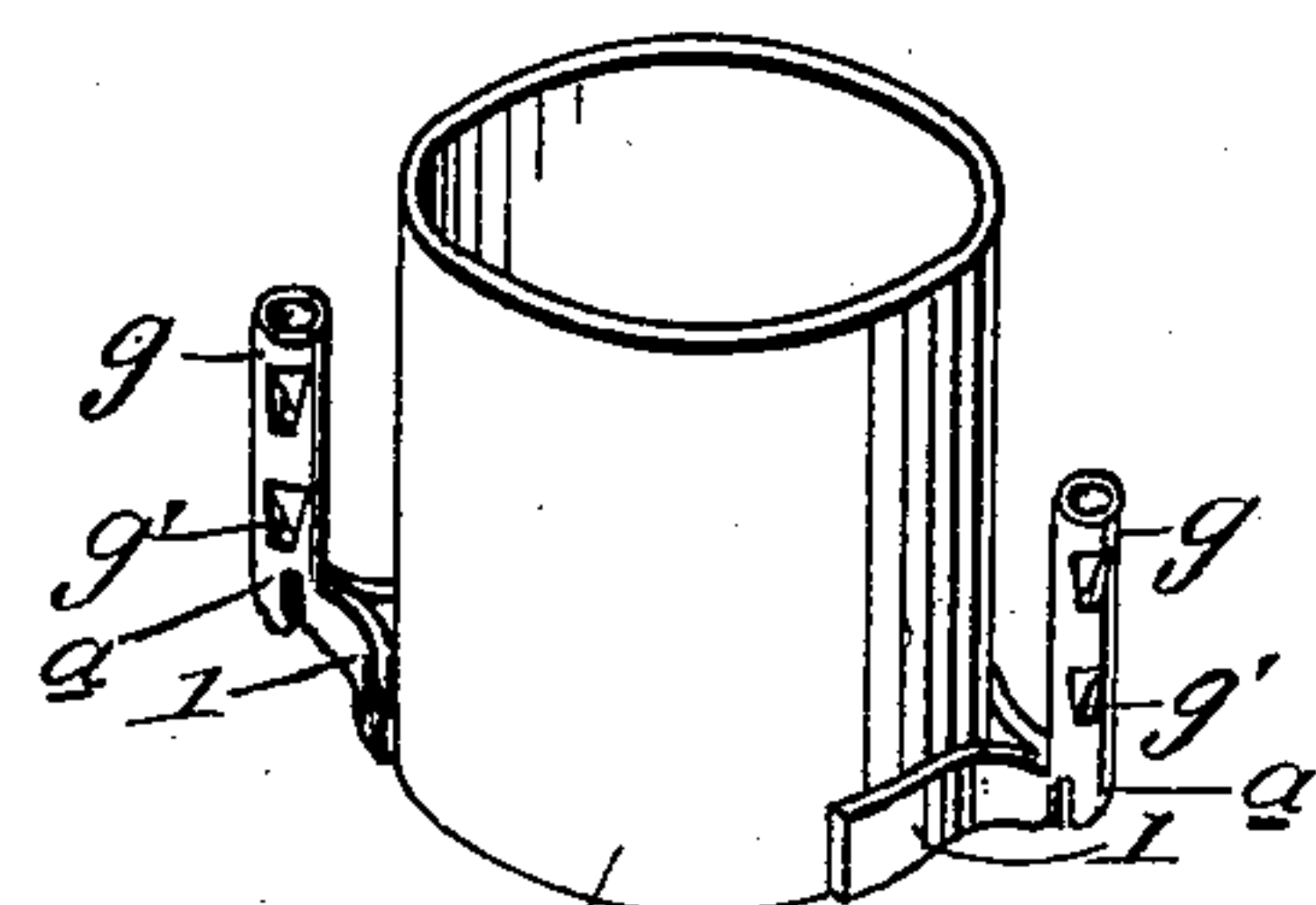
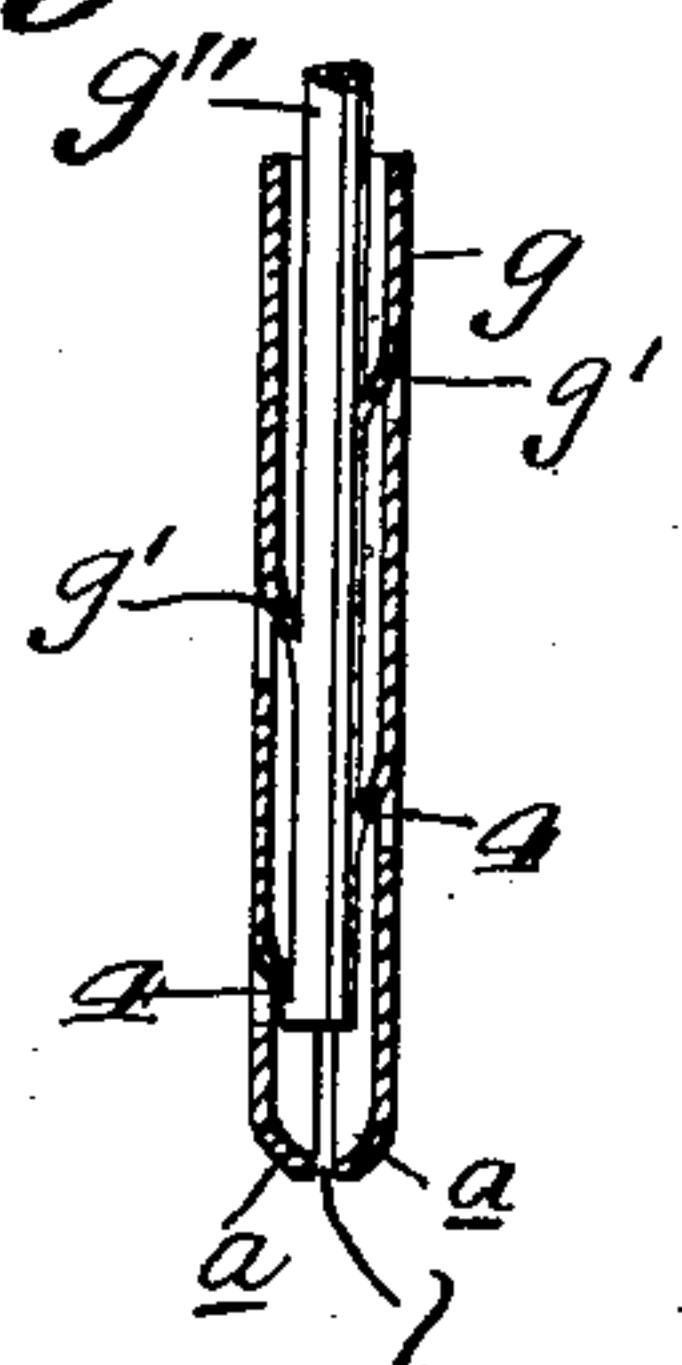
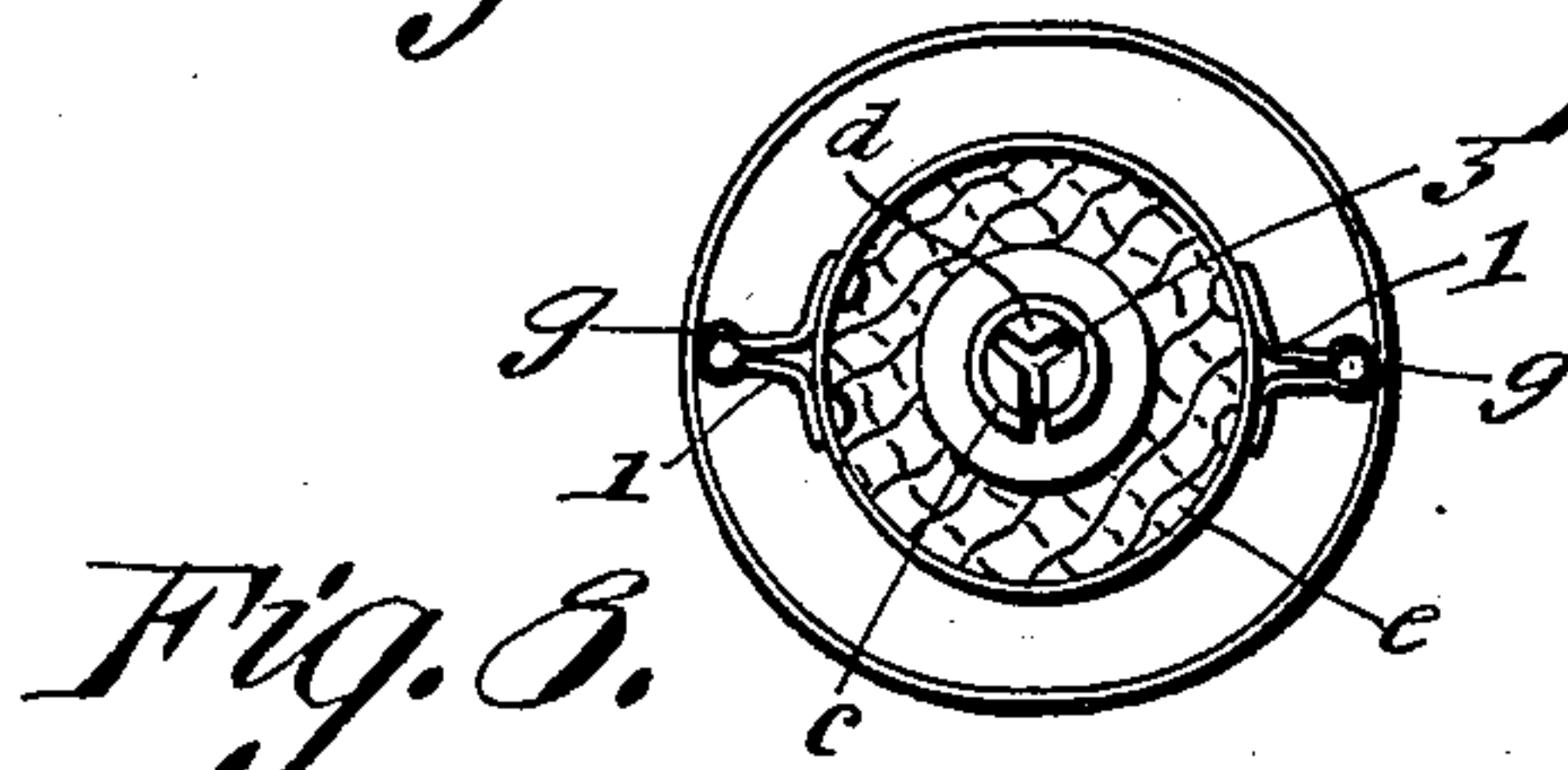
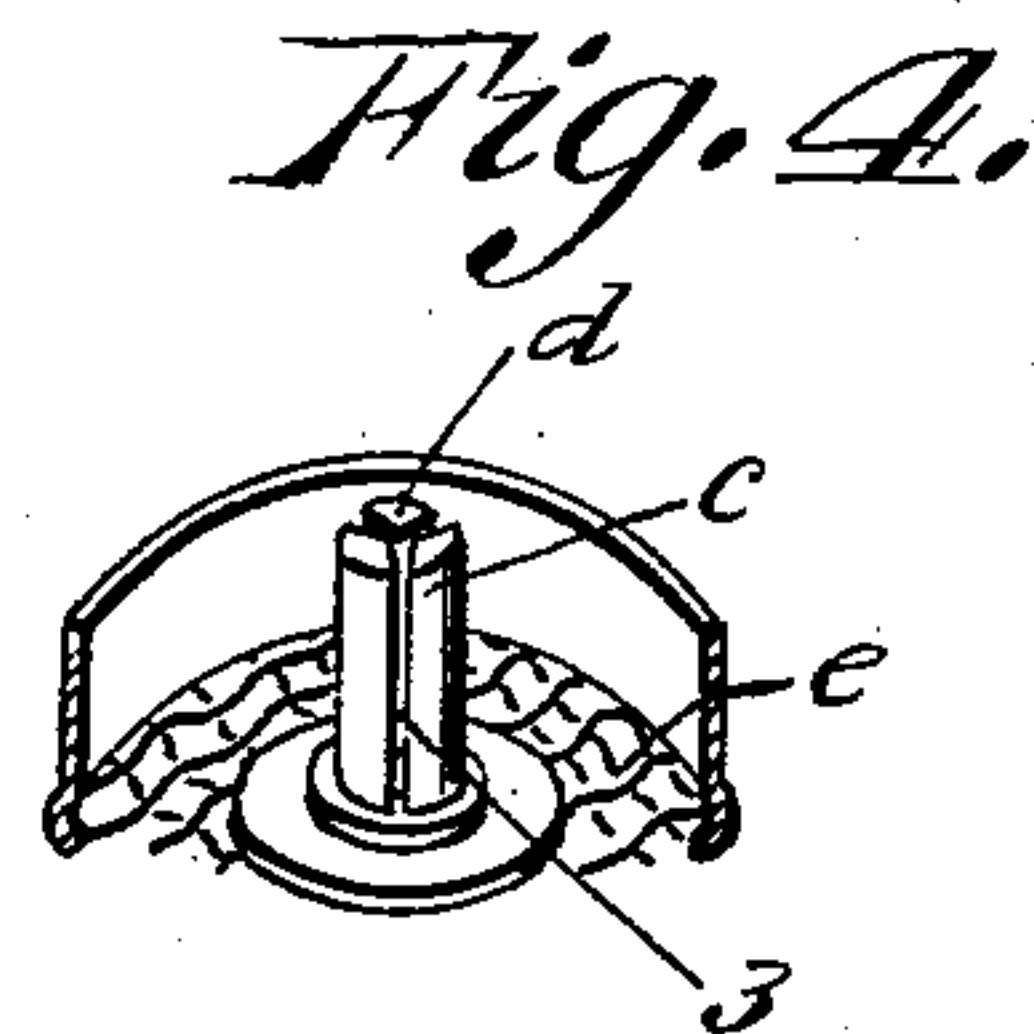
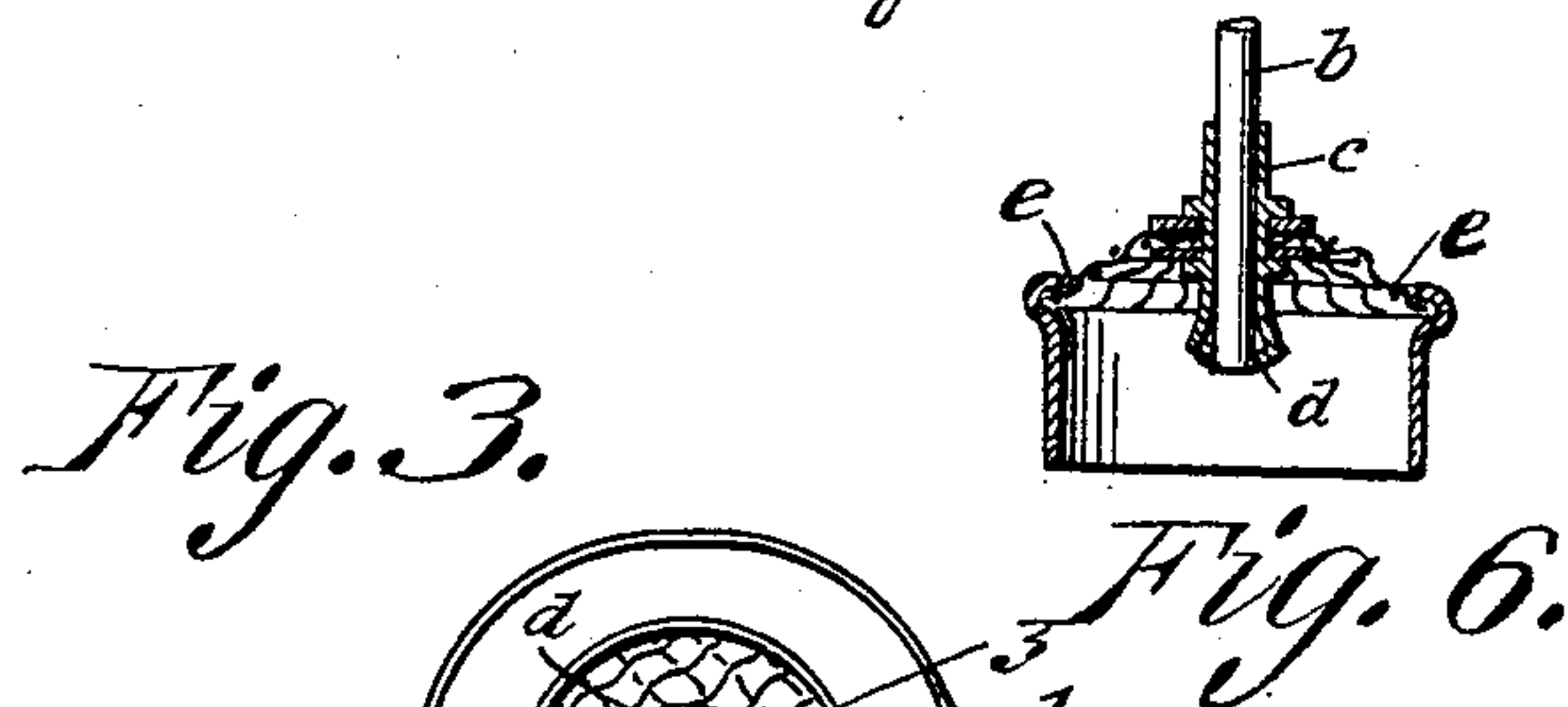
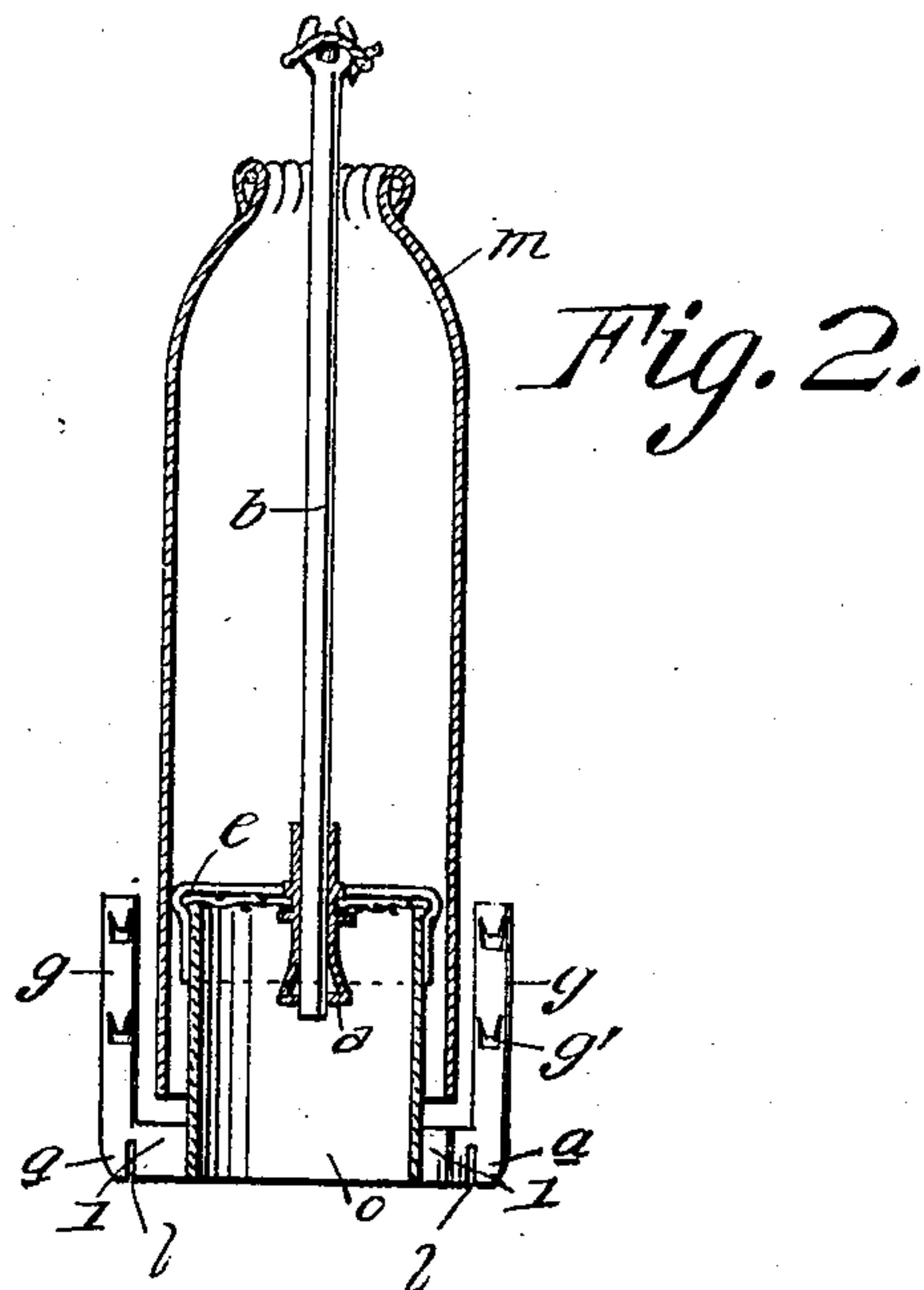
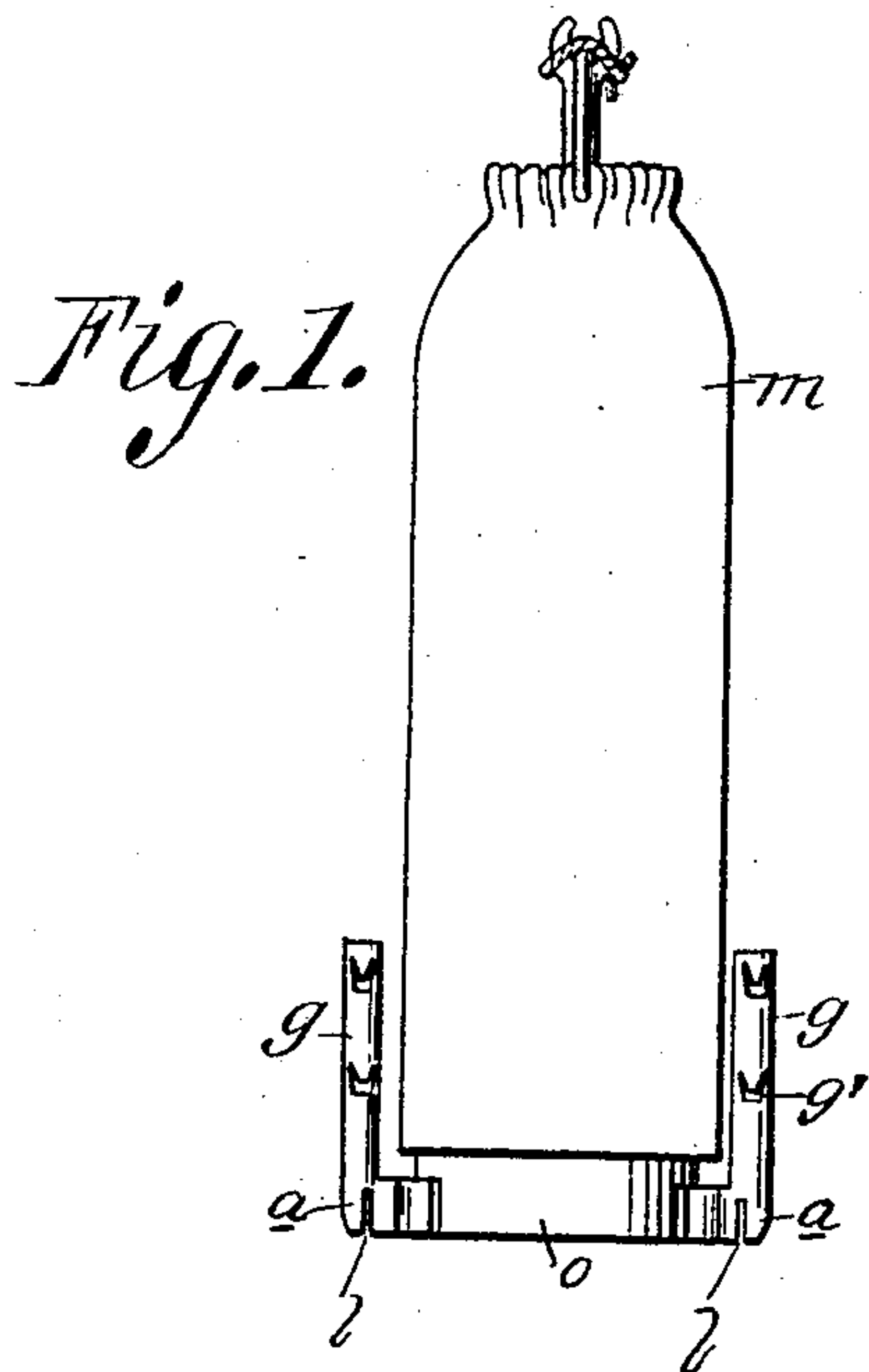


G. H. HUSTON.
GAS MANTLE SUPPORT.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 5, 1910,

969,630.

Patented Sept. 6, 1910.



Witnesses
Ralph J. Bassett,
Edward R. Whitman

Fig. 5.
George H. Huston
by Jacob S. Hermann
Inventor
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE H. HUSTON, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

GAS-MANTLE SUPPORT.

969,630.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 6, 1910.

Application filed March 5, 1910. Serial No. 547,553.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE H. HUSTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented new and useful Improvements in Gas-Mantle Supports, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in gas mantle supports, and the object of the invention is to provide an improved and novel type of means for protecting and preserving the bottom portion or inner end of the mantle.

It has been found in practice that the bottom portion of the mantle due to jarring and vibration becomes broken, leaving an open space between the metal gauze of the gas burner and the unbroken part of the mantle, resulting in an impairment and reduction of the brilliancy of the light, and furthermore allowing of the escape of the gas. The present invention is aimed to obviate these objections by the provision of simple, inexpensive and efficient means.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a side elevation, Fig. 2 is a vertical section taken through Fig. 1, Fig. 3 is a top plan view of Fig. 1, Fig. 4 is a detail perspective, partly in section. Fig. 5 is a detail perspective of one of the parts in detached relation, and Figs. 6, 7 and 8 are detail views.

In the embodiment of the invention a metal sleeve *o* is employed which supports the flame spreader *e*. On opposite sides of the metal sleeve *c* are vertically extending metal sockets *g* which latter have U-shaped slits *g'* formed in their opposite sides, the metal at the base of the U being bent inwardly as shown particularly in Fig. 8 of the drawings, thereby providing metallic springs or fingers which latter are adapted to engage in indentations or depressed seats 4 formed in the legs of the ordinary wire mantle support *g''*, shown in Fig. 7 of the drawings. It will be seen that the sockets *g* are provided with bifurcated feet *l* which are suitably secured to opposite sides of the metal sleeve *o* as depicted in the drawings. The lower end of each of the sockets *g* is preferably slitted as at *l*, and bent inwardly so as to provide two opposing converging members *a* as shown in Fig. 8 of the drawings, thereby serving as a stop or abutment to restrict downward movement of the legs of the wire mantle support *g''*.

Each device is preferably equipped with

a central mantle supporting means which may be used in lieu of the side supporting means which latter is constituted of the sockets *g*. The center mantle support is composed of a metal tube *c*, the lower end of which is provided with longitudinal slits 3, the lower ends of the unslitted portions being provided with inturned converging portions *d*, the purpose of which is to engage the lower end of the mantle supporting rod *b*. The tube *c* may be suitably supported from a central point on the flame spreader *e* as shown in Figs. 2 and 6. In this form of the invention the rod *b* is frictionally engaged by the spring inturned portions *d* of the tube *c* and adjustment of the rod may be effected by merely exerting sufficient pressure on the rod *b* to overcome the friction exerted by the inturned parts *d* of the tube *c*.

It will be observed that the mantle *m* is supported from the rod *b* in a well known manner, the lower end of the mantle encircling the sleeve *o* and being protected thereby as well as by the metal sockets *g* which extend on the outside of the mantle *m*. Should for any reason the bottom portion of the mantle become broken, it will be evident that the mantle can be lowered by proper manipulation of the supports, bringing the unbroken portion of the mantle down to or below the gas spreader. It will furthermore be seen that the mantle may be supported either by means of the yoke form of support shown in Fig. 7 or by means of the center support shown in Fig. 2, since my invention provides for the use of either form of support. It will be further evident that in cases where the spring fingers *g'*, are employed, that the latter owing to their downwardly directed disposition in engagement with the upwardly directed seats 4, prevent any upward movement of the support *g''*, but allow any permissible downward movement thereof within the range of such latter movement.

What I claim is:

A gas mantle support including a sleeve, means carried by said sleeve for supporting a U-shaped mantle frame, said means consisting of substantially cylindrical sockets arranged at diametrically opposite points with relation to the sleeve and secured to the latter, said sockets having their lower ends longitudinally slitted and bent inwardly to form stops for the legs of the

mantle frame, the body of the sockets being provided with two series of inwardly extending tongues arranged in staggered relation to one another on opposite sides of each
5 socket and being adapted to engage similarly arranged indentations in the legs of the mantle frame to allow downward adjustment of the latter.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses. 10

GEORGE H. HUSTON.

Witnesses:

HARRY H. FRIEDMAN,
JACOB S. HERMANN.