J. GALLINGER.
Lamp.

No. 218,727. Patented Aug. 19, 1879.

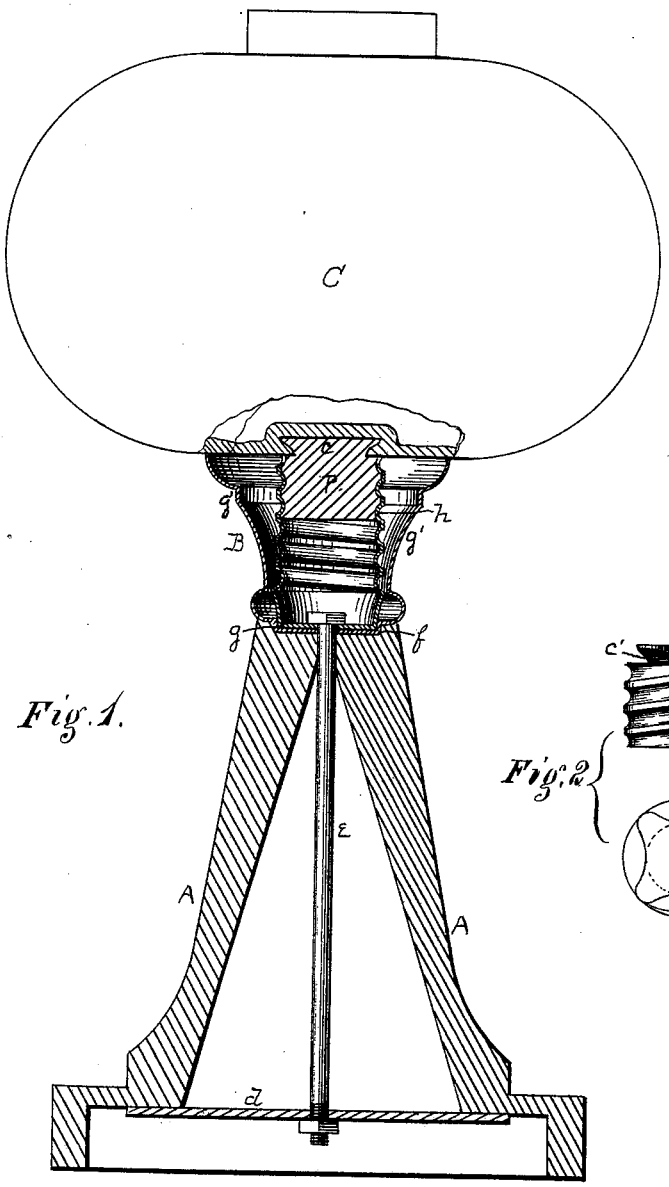

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Witnesses.
W. Littlefield
E. Parker
R. H. Whittlesey

Inventor Joseph Gallinger,
By Attorney George H. Christy

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH GALLINGER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN LAMPS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **218,727**, dated August 19, 1879; application filed July 16, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH GALLINGER, of New York, county of New York, State of New York, have invented or discovered a new and useful Improvement in Lamps; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, concise, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—like letters indicating like parts—

Figure 1 is a view, partly in section and partly in elevation, of a lamp embodying my present improvement; and Fig. 2 is a detached view of the threaded metallic peg, showing the same in elevation and top-end view.

My present invention relates to an improvement in the construction of lamps, described in United States Letters Patent granted to me June 25, 1878, No. 205,376. The lamp bowl or reservoir therein described has a peg of glass made at the same time therewith, and as a part thereof, which is subject to the practical objections that, unless more than usual care is exercised in the operation of making it, one part of the glass will become chilled before some adjacent part, which results in the evil of "flying," as it is called, or more frequently in the breaking off of the peg under even less than usual strain.

Difficulty is also experienced even when great skill is exercised in producing smooth and uniform threads on a glass peg, and, as many of the same are defective and unfit for the market and trade, quite a loss is incurred by the manufacturer.

To remedy these defects, particularly in lamps of the construction above referred to, I substitute a metallic peg for the glass one shown in said patent, and I effect this substitution by arranging a threaded metallic peg in the bottom of the mold in which the lamp-reservoir is to be blown, with a head or end of other than circular form projecting a short distance into the mold-cavity, so that in the operation of blowing the reservoir the glass forming its bottom will be blown onto and around such head, so as firmly to encircle and clamp the same. Cooling and shrinkage will then be uniform. The danger of breakage from the causes above referred to will be obviated, and I also secure a bowl and peg adapted for use with the base or pedestal referred to in the patent above named. This base or pedestal A is made substantially as described in said patent, though I prefer to make it of metal, stamped, cast, spun, or otherwise ornamented to suit the taste. It has the same recess or depressed seat *f* in its upper end, and for the same purposes, and in which the projection *g* on the lower end of the socket B is secured by a like screw-rod, *e*, to cross-bar *d* or other part of the base. Also, as in said patent, the socket B consists of an external shell, *g'*, and the threaded fastening device or socket proper, *h*, all being of the construction and operation described in said patent; but instead of making the peg along with and as a part of the reservoir C, I make, first, by casting or in other suitable or convenient way, a screw-threaded metallic peg, P, the threads of the peg corresponding in number, size, and pitch to the same elements in *h*. This peg is made with a head, *c*, flat, or nearly so, on top, but of other than circular form in horizontal cross-section, so that the glass shall so engage the same as to prevent one from turning independently of the other. It is also made with a groove or reduced neck, *c'*, so that the glass griping underneath the head may prevent it from being pulled out. The peg is then arranged in a cavity of corresponding shape made for the purpose beneath the usual blowing-cavity of the mold, but with the head *c* projecting far enough into the blowing-cavity so that when the glass which forms the reservoir-bottom is blown thereon it will cover and encircle the head *c* of the peg, and also engage the head on its under side, all substantially as shown in Fig. 1. The peg then cannot rotate in nor be pulled out of its seat in the reservoir-bottom under ordinary or even more than ordinary strain, and the practically uniform shrinkage of the glass in all parts eliminates the danger of breakage above referred to.

The parts composing the lamp, when thus made, are easily and cheaply put together, and at the same time all joints and fastening devices are so effectually concealed as not to detract from the ornamental finish and appearance of the complete lamp.

I am aware that it is not new to blow a glass lamp-reservoir onto a threaded metallic socket; but I am not aware of any prior use of a combination in which a threaded metallic peg formed an element in the construction of the lamp, and such element is essential in the lamp which I am making.

Other form of screw-joint may take the place of the screw-rod *e* and cross-bar *d*.

Glass articles have heretofore been connected with a metallic plate having a screw-socket for connecting with a screw-peg on the pedestal of a lamp or other base, and the same has been produced by blowing or molding the glass upon the metallic plate; so therefore I do not claim such; but

I claim herein as my invention—

1. A lamp having in combination a glass reservoir, C, a screw-threaded metallic peg, P, connecting directly therewith, and a double-shell socket, B, secured to the top of base A by means of screw-joint, all substantially as set forth.

2. In combination with a screw-threaded metallic peg, P, having a head, *c*, of other than circular form, and a neck, *c'*, a glass reservoir, C, formed on the head and neck of the said metallic screw-peg, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

JOSEPH GALLINGER.

Witnesses:

R. H. WHITTLESEY,

GEORGE H. CHRISTY.