(No Model.)

N. L. BRADLEY & A. PATITZ.

LAMP FOUNT.

No. 267,141. Patented Nov. 7, 1882.

fig 1

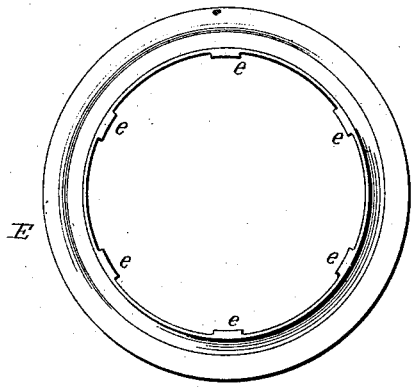


fig 2

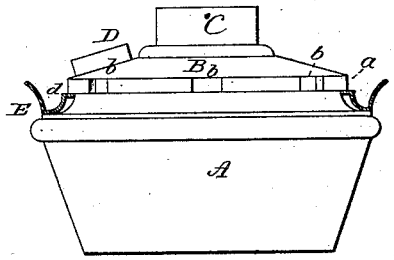


fig 3

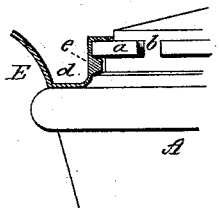


fig 4

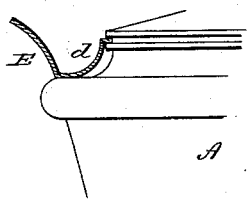
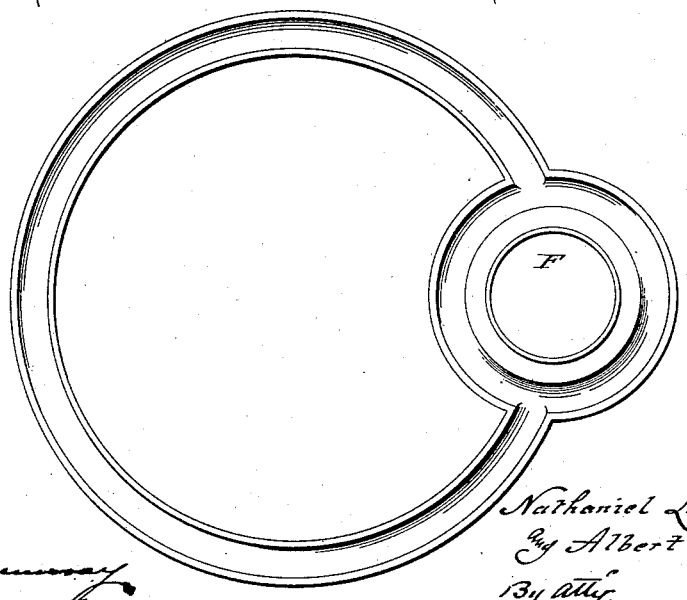


fig 5



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NATHANIEL L. BRADLEY AND ALBERT PATITZ, OF MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNORS TO THE BRADLEY & HUBBARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

LAMP-FOUNT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 267,141, dated November 7, 1882.

Application filed September 23, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, NATHANIEL L. BRADLEY and ALBERT PATITZ, of Meriden, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Lamp-Founts; and we do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a top view of the channel-ring; Fig. 2, a side view of the fount, showing the ring in section; Figs. 3 and 4, sectional side views, showing a modification in the method of attaching the channel-ring; Fig. 5, a modification of the ring.

This invention relates to an improvement in the method of attaching a channel around the top of glass lamp-founts into which the drip from the filler or burner opening will flow, and so that it may be readily wiped away without soiling the sides of the fount. Various constructions of fount for this purpose have been devised. In one case a flange projects upward, made of glass and in the process of blowing or casting the fount; but this is objectionable, inasmuch as the flange is exposed and liable to be broken, not only destroying the utility of the channel, but defacing the lamp-fount. In other cases a cap has been placed over the whole upper surface of the fount, its edge turned up to form the flange or channel; but this construction is objectionable, in that it causes shadow of the entire fount, and the advantages of the transparent glass fount are lost.

The object of our invention is to provide a glass lamp-fount with a metal flange, and without covering the top of the fount; and it consists in a metal channel attached to the outer edge of the lamp-fount, as more fully hereinafter described.

A represents the fount, which may be of any desirable configuration or design, and having the usual glass top, B, with the burner-neck C and filler-neck D. Around the top, and at a point a little above the largest diameter of the fount, we make a projecting flange, *a*. This may be done in the form of a bead or otherwise, it only being essential that a radial projection shall be obtained and in a plane substantially parallel with the horizontal plane of the lamp-fount. At several points in this flange *a* we form notches *b*.

E is the ring-shaped channel. This is made from sheet or suitable metal, its outer edge turned upward, as seen in Fig. 2, and its inner edge also turned upward, so as to form a channel, *d*. The internal diameter of the ring corresponds to the external diameter of the flange *a*, and from the inner edge radial projections *e* extend inward and in corresponding position to the notches *b* in the flange. The height of the back of the ring corresponds to the distance between the flange *a* and the bearing-point on the fount below. Onto the fount, beneath the flange cement, is applied, and then the ring is set onto the fount, the projections *e* passing down through the notches *b* in the flange *a* until they arrive at a position in the plane of the under side of the flange. Then the ring is turned to one side to bring the projections *e* out of line of the notches *b* and beneath the flange *a*. These projections prevent the removal of the ring unless it be turned to bring the projections again into line with the notches. The cement prevents this turning, and hence the channel is made a firm and fixed part of the fount. In some cases, however, it may be desirable that the ring shall be detachable. In that case we dispense with the cement, and it is only necessary to return the ring to bring the projections into line with the notches in the flange. Then the ring may be removed and the channel wiped out and replaced. This construction leaves the top of the fount substantially uncovered, and so that the light will as readily pass down through the fount as if there were no metal channel present, and the metal channel is not liable to be broken, as in the case of a glass channel.

In nice work it may be desirable to cover the flange *a*, so as to hide the notches *b*. In that case we construct the ring with its edge extending up over the flange, as seen in Fig. 3, the projections *e* being below the flange. Hence the flange in the ring serves as a cap at which

will cover and hide the notches in the flange on the fount; or the inner edge of the ring may be turned inward by a spinning process into a corresponding groove in the fount, as seen in Fig. 4. We therefore do not wish to be understood as limiting our invention to any particular method of securing the channel-ring to the glass fount.

In some cases it may not be convenient to make the ring of a sufficient diameter to extend around the filler-opening. In that case we construct the ring as seen in Fig. 5, making an intersecting channel to pass around the filler-opening, as at F; but, as in the other cases, the glass top of the fount is exposed, so as to permit the light to pass downward through it.

We have described the notches *b* as in the fount and the projections *e* as on the ring, and have thus described them because the notch must be on one and the projection on the other, in order to make the interlocking of the ring with the fount; but the extent of these notches or projections is entirely immaterial—that is to say, the projections on the ring may be so great as to make the spaces between the projections much less than the projections themselves; but in that case the notches in the flange of the fount must be of proportionate size.

We claim—

1. In a glass lamp-fount, the metal ring-shaped channel arranged upon the top of the fount near its outer circumference, and so as to leave that part of the top of the fount within the ring uncovered, substantially as described.

2. A lamp-fount constructed with radial notches *b*, combined with a metal channel-ring having upon its inner edge projections corresponding to said notches, and by which the said ring may be secured to the fount, substantially as described.

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