G. B. COLLIER.

GAS LAMP.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 31, 1914.

1,133,266.

Patented Mar. 30, 1915.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

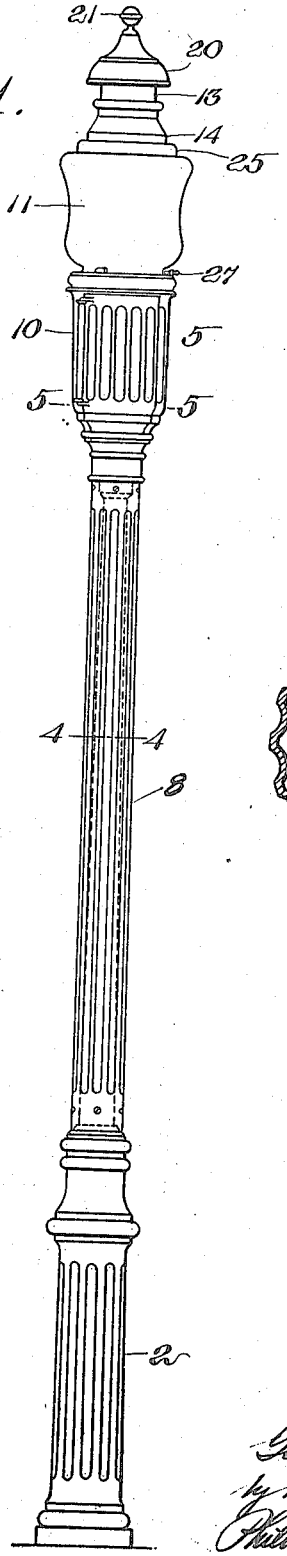


Fig. 4.

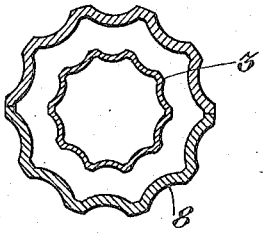
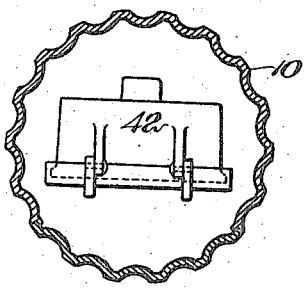


Fig. 5.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.

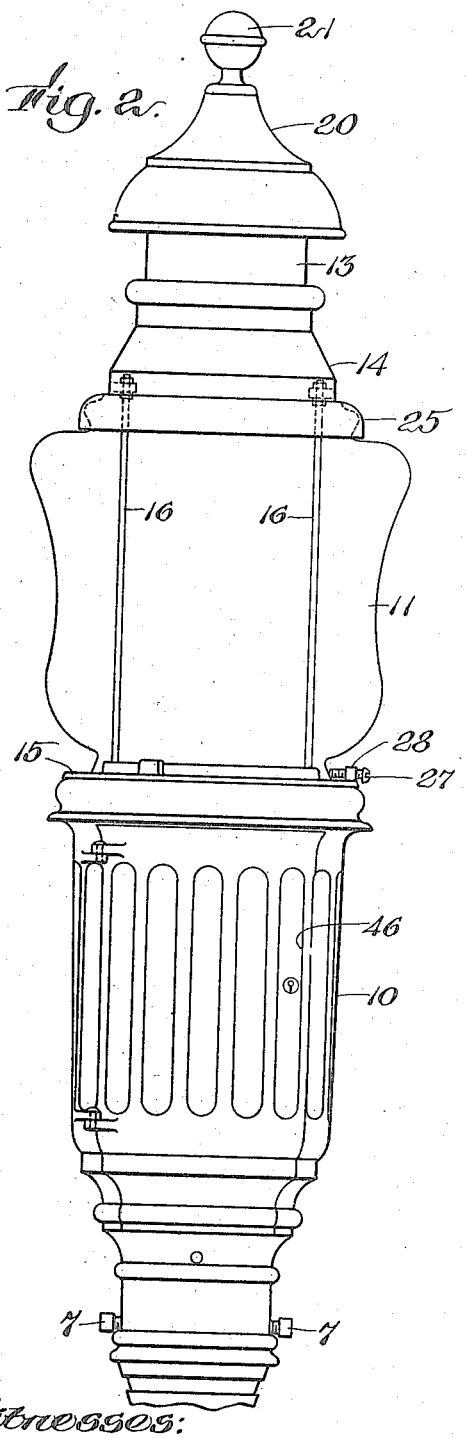
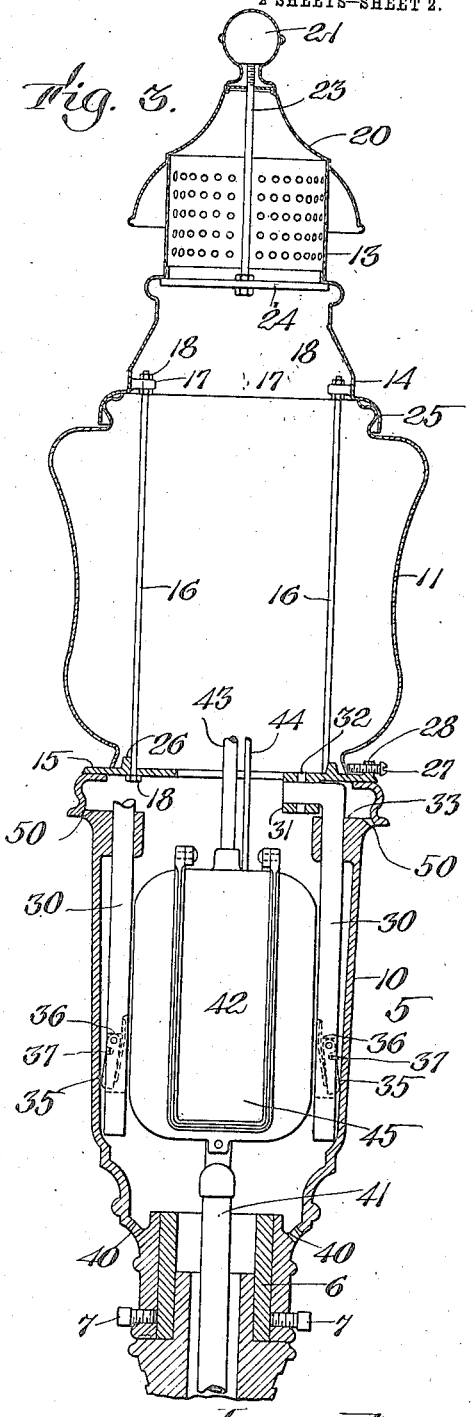


Fig. 3.



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GAS-LAMP.

1,133,266. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 30, 1915.

Application filed July 31, 1914. Serial No. 854,252.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GUY B. COLLIER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kinderhook, in the county of Columbia and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gas-Lamps; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

The present invention relates to street lamps and more particularly to ornamental gas lamps which are employed in connection with street lighting.

In street lighting work mechanism is conveniently employed for automatically lighting and extinguishing the light without necessitating the manual intervention of the operator.

One object of the present invention is to provide a street lamp of an improved design which incorporates in a compact space automatic mechanism for lighting and extinguishing the lamp.

With this object in view, the various features of the invention consist in certain novel features of construction, combinations, and arrangements of parts hereinafter described and claimed, the advantages of which will be obvious to those skilled in the art from the following description.

In the accompanying drawings illustrating the preferred form of the invention, Figure 1 represents an elevation of a street lamp embodying the several features of the invention; Fig. 2 is a detail showing upon an enlarged scale an elevation of the top of the lamp; Fig. 3 is a detail illustrating a longitudinal section of the construction shown in Fig. 2; Fig. 4 is a cross-section upon the line 4—4 of Fig. 1; and Fig. 5 is a cross-section upon the line 5—5 of Fig. 1.

In the illustrated embodiment of the invention, the lamp is provided with a fluted base 2 and post 3 supported thereby in the usual manner. This portion of the lamp is well-known and of usual construction. In order to enable the improved construction to be readily applied to existing lamp posts, a malleable sleeve 6 of a diameter to fit the upper end of the post tightly is first forced into place and the head indicated generally at 5 is then secured to the sleeve by a plurality of cap screws 7. The sleeves 6 are all made with a common outer diameter and varying internal bores to enable one size head to fit varying sizes of posts. In order to improve the general appearance of the lamp and to cause the post to conform to the lines of the head, a separable ornamental sleeve 8 is made in two parts and clamped to the post in any suitable manner as shown clearly in Figs. 1 and 4.

The head 5 of the lamp comprises a substantially cylindrical housing 10 mounted directly upon the post and supporting a globe 11. The upper end of the globe is open and is surmounted by a ventilator having a perforated ventilator collar 13 and a ventilator base 14 supported upon the upper end of the globe. The globe is supported directly upon a globe base 15 and the globe, ventilator base and globe base are secured together by a plurality of clamping rods 16. These clamping rods extend through the globe base and lugs 17 formed upon the ventilator base and are provided with lock nuts 18 upon their opposite ends to draw the several parts together and lock them securely in place. The ventilator collar 13 is provided with an ornamental cap 20, as shown clearly in Figs. 2 and 3, which has a knob 21 supported upon its upper end and threadedly connected with a clamping rod 23 which connects the knob with a cross piece 24 firmly clamping the ventilator collar, ventilator base and cap together. It will be observed from an inspection of Fig. 3 that the cap 20 flares outwardly and extends down below the perforations in the ventilator collar 13 thus permitting the exit of the burned gases therefrom, but preventing the entrance of rain or moisture to the interior of the lamp. In order to further render the interior of the lamp water-tight, the ventilator base 14 is provided with an annular apron 25 which extends over the upper portion of the globe 11, as shown clearly in Fig. 3. In addition, the globe base 15 is provided with an annular weather ring 26 which extends completely around the globe base inside of the globe and prevents any moisture which may seep in between the bottom of the globe and the base from working further into the lamp. The globe is clamped to the base at its lower end by a plurality of lugs 28 formed upon the base and a clamping screw 27 threaded in one of the lugs and bearing against the outwardly flanged lower edge of the globe.

In order to permit of convenient access

to the burners of the lamp and to remove the globe when desired, the base 15 is connected to the housing 10 by trimming rods 30 which permit a relative vertical movement of the globe and housing and serve as guides to prevent the globe from becoming laterally displaced with relation to the housing. Each trimming rod 30 is provided with an inturned upper end extending through a flange 31 formed upon the base and is secured thereto by a locking pin 32. The vertical portion of the trimming rod passes loosely through a guiding lug 33 formed upon the interior of the housing and the lower portion of the trimming rod carries a pivoted locking latch 35 normally pressed out by a spring 36 and engaging the upper face of the lug 33 to hold the globe and sustained parts in an elevated position until released by the operator. The outward movement of the locking latch is conveniently limited by a pin 37 secured to the trimming rod and engaging in a recess formed in the latch, as shown clearly in Fig. 3. In order to permit the draining of whatever moisture collects in the lamp either by condensation or otherwise, a plurality of passages 40 are formed in the housing and lead out from the lowest portion of the interior of the housing. Air is conducted to the interior of the lamp by tapered air passages 50 formed in the upper portion of the housing, as shown clearly in Fig. 3. Both the passages 40 and 50 may operate to supply air to the interior of the lamp or act as drain passages to carry away the moisture. It will be noted from an inspection of the drawings that the passages flare inwardly and that the walls of the passages converge to a small opening upon the outside thus permitting the intake of air without causing a draft in the interior of the lamp.

As stated previously, mechanism is conveniently embodied in this type of lamp for lighting and extinguishing the lamp automatically, and in the preferred form of the invention, this mechanism is that shown and described in my co-pending application, Serial No. 836,884, filed May 7, 1914. The supply of gas is conveyed to the lights by a main riser 41 extending upwardly through the post and supporting the control mechanism 42 in the central portion of the housing 10. The gas is led from the control mechanism by a main supply pipe 43 and a pilot supply 44 extending upwardly from the mechanism into the globe 11 to feed the main and pilot burners in the usual manner. It will be observed in this construction that the gas lighting mechanism is compact in form and occupies a relatively small space in the interior of the housing without detracting from the external appearance of the lamp as a whole. In order to have convenient access to the lighting mechanism, the casing inclosing the mechanism is provided with a hinged cover 45 and the housing 10 is provided with a similar hinged cover or door 46 which may be locked in any suitable manner to prevent tampering with the mechanism.

While it is preferred to employ the specific construction and arrangement of parts shown and described, it will be understood that this construction and arrangement is not essential except so far as specified in the claims, and may be changed or modified without departing from the broader features of the invention.

The invention having been described, what is claimed is:—

1. A gas lamp having, in combination, a post, a substantially cylindrical housing supported upon the upper end of the post, a gas control mechanism located inside of the housing, a main riser extending upwardly through the post and connected to the mechanism, a globe supported upon the housing, and means for elevating the globe relative to the housing.

2. A gas lamp comprising a lamp post, a sleeve fitting tightly to the top of the post, a housing supported upon the top of the post and clamped to the sleeve, a gas control mechanism supported in the housing, a sectional ornamental sleeve surrounding the post below the housing, and a globe supported upon the housing.

3. A gas lamp comprising a post, a housing supported upon the post and having inwardly flaring air and drain passages formed therein at the top and bottom of the housing, respectively, to permit the entrance of air without draft and draining of moisture, a globe supported on the housing having an opening in the bottom communicating with the housing, and a ventilator surmounting the globe.

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