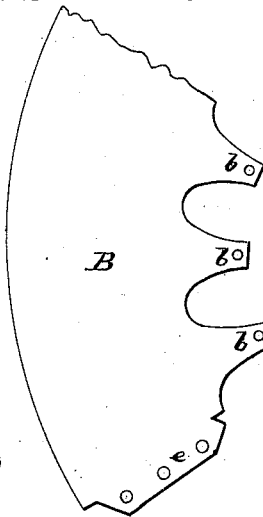
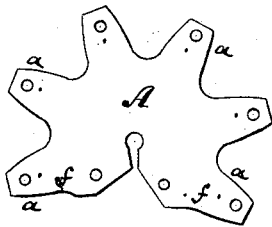
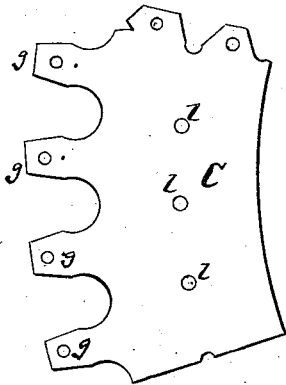
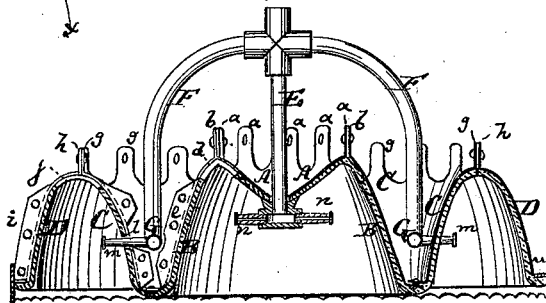
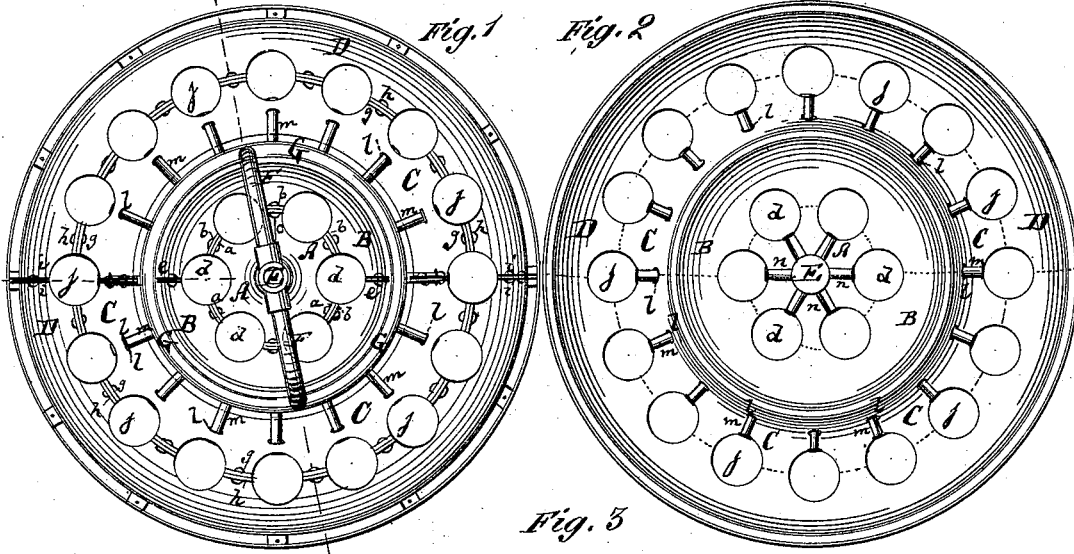


G. H. KITCHEN.
REFLECTORS FOR CHANDELIERS.

No. 195,023.

Patented Sept. 11, 1877.



WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE H. KITCHEN, OF RYE, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN REFLECTORS FOR CHANDELIERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 195,023, dated September 11, 1877; application filed August 4, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE H. KITCHEN, of Rye, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Reflector for Chandeliers, of which the following is a specification:

Figure 1 is a plan or top view of my improved reflector for chandeliers. Fig. 2 is a bottom view of the same; Fig. 3, a vertical central section thereof on the line *x x*, Fig. 1. Figs. 4, 5, 6, and 7 are diagrams of the plates used in the construction of the reflector.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

This invention relates to a new construction of reflector for chandeliers, particularly gas-chandeliers; and consists more particularly in constructing the same of a series of separate plates in the form of an inverted annular dish containing in its center an inverted cup, the several plates being perforated and adapted to the reception of the several burners, and to proper ventilation, and also enameled on their lower faces, all as hereinafter more fully described.

In the drawings, the letter A represents the center-plate of the reflector, the same being made with scalloped edges, which form projecting lugs *a* that are turned upwardly. To these lugs are riveted similarly-projecting lugs *b* of the next outer plates B B, which plates B extend downward from the center-plate A and form a hollow inverted cup, as clearly shown in Fig. 3. Between the lugs *a b* of the scalloped edges of the plates A and B are formed apertures *d* for the proper ventilation of the reflector.

The several plates B, which constitute the inverted cup above mentioned, are flanged at their contiguous edges, as indicated by letters *e* in Fig. 1, and joined by rivets that pass through these flanges.

The Diagram 4 represents the construction of the plate A before the same is bent into the proper concave shape, (shown in Fig. 3,) in which shape the perforated edges or rather ends *ff* of said plate A are caused to overlap, and are riveted together to render the plate continuous and circular in form.

The diagram shown in Fig. 6 represents

part of one of the plates B before it is bent around the plate A, and before its flange *e* is turned outward to meet a similar flange on the adjoining plate B.

To the lower end of the inverted cup, above referred to, are secured, by rivets, or in other equivalent manner, the lower ends of the upwardly-projecting plates C, which form a ring around the inverted cup. The upper edges of the plates C are also scalloped, and have upwardly-projecting lugs *g*, to which are riveted similar lugs, *h*, that project from the upper ends of the outer series of encircling plates D. These outer plates D are constructed in every respect similar to the plates B, they having also scalloped upper edges and uniting-flanges *i* where they are connected into the ring, and their scallops form, in conjunction with similar scallops on the plate C, ventilating-apertures *j*. In fact, by the rings C D an inverted annular dish is formed around the inverted cup, as clearly shown in Fig. 3. The plates C are also substantially similar in construction to the plates D, except that they have a series of apertures, *l*, through their middle for the admission of the gas-burners *m*.

The burners are distributed as follows: A gas-pipe, E, enters from above through the center of the plate A, and carries within the inverted cup a series of radial burners, *n*. These burners when lighted cause the inverted cup to be brilliantly illuminated. By one or more branches, F F, the pipe E connects with a ring, G, of gas-pipe, which ring is placed into a trough that is formed between the plates B and C, and from this ring project horizontally through the apertures *l* of the plate C the radial burners *m m*, which, when lighted, illuminate the inverted annular dish. The inner faces of this reflector—that is to say, the hollow of the cup and dish—are enameled by a continuous coating of enamel, which, after application, is burned, to become firm and vitreous, and which will in that condition conceal the joints of the several plates which make up the reflector. Instead of one, a series of annular dishes may be formed around the inverted cup A B.

I claim as my invention—

1. The reflector constructed of the plates A,

B, C, and D, to constitute an inverted cup, surrounded by an inverted annular dish, substantially as herein shown and described.

2. The combination of the plate A, having scalloped edges which form lugs *a*, with the plates B having also scalloped edges forming lugs *b*, and having projecting flanges *c*, substantially as herein shown and described.

3. The combination of the plate A, having scalloped edges and lugs *a*, with the plates B, having scalloped edges and lugs *b*, and with the plates C having scalloped edges and lugs *g*, and plates D having scalloped edges and

lugs *h*, substantially as herein shown and described.

4. The combination of the reflector, composed of the plates A, B, C, and D, with the central gas-pipe E having burners *n*, and with the ring-pipe G having burners *m*, which extend through apertures in the plates C, substantially as herein shown and described.

GEO. H. KITCHEN.

Witnesses:

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