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N° 22,558 A.D. 1907

Date of Application, 12th Oct., 1907
Complete Specification Left, 12th May, 1908—Accepted, 6th Aug., 1908

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION.

A New or Improved Inflator Connection for Pneumatic Tyre and similar Pumps.

I, THOMAS BRADSHAW JACK, Cycle and General Merchant and Patentee, of 38 and 45 High Street, Ballymena, Country Antrim, Ireland, do hereby declare the nature of this invention to be as follows:—

This invention relates to pneumatic tyre and similar pumps and is designed to provide an inflator connection for use therewith which will allow a certain amount of play between the cycle pump and the tyre valve whilst the tyre is being inflated and yet will not possess the disadvantages of other forms of inflator connections. The latter are at present made of rubber or other flexible material, and though an external covering of wire or the like is sometimes provided, yet the rubber or the like is extremely liable to become damaged or to perish, whereby the inflator connection is rendered useless.

My invention obviates this disadvantage by making the inflator connection wholly of brass, white-metal, steel or other indestructible material.

The invention is easily made at a very low cost and for ordinary purposes may be considered to be practically everlasting. It consists of two pieces of brass or like tubing of suitable length, one or both pieces of the tube being bent. A male and female screw thread respectively are provided at one of the ends of each of the pieces so that the latter can easily screw into or out of one another. The two remaining ends of the pieces are threaded so as to be capable of attachment to the tyre valve and pump respectively in the usual manner, (the pump piece being always bent).

In a convenient form of my invention each piece may be bent in the middle to an angle of 45°, the screw threads at both ends obviously remaining straight.

The male thread above mentioned is usually formed on a nipple at the end of one of the pieces aforesaid, although of course this nipple could be dispensed with and the thread formed on the end of the piece itself. The female thread would be formed in the other piece to correspond.

It will be seen that owing to the pieces (or one of them) being bent as above described, the free ends of the inflator connection (or one of them) will be caused to swing round in a circle, when the pieces are screwed up or unscrewed, and thus if the two pieces are never tightly screwed together, an amount of play will be allowed to the free end of one of the pieces sufficient to provide a movable connection between the pump (attached to this end) and the tyre valve.

Dated this 12th day of October 1907.

STANLEY, POPPLEWELL & Co.,
Agents for the Applicant.

[*Price* 8*d*.]

N° 1049 A.D. 1902

Date of Application, 14th Jan., 1902—Accepted, 20th Feb., 1902

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

"Improvements relating to Apparatus for the Production and Storage of Acetylene Gas"

I, THOMAS BRADSHAW JACK, of 38, High Street, Ballymena, in the County of Antrim, Ireland, Cycle Merchant, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

My invention relates to apparatus for generating, purifying and storing acetylene gas, the object being chiefly to provide improved means for introducing the carbide into the generating vessel and for purifying the gas.

The accompanying drawing is a vertical section of apparatus for the manufacture or production of acetylene gas constructed according to my invention.

A is the gas generator, B is the gas purifier and C is the gas holder.

The gas generator is constructed of a vessel *a* surrounded by a water jacket *b* in which water jacket dips the bell *c* of the generator, On the top of the bell *c* I mount a tube or cylinder *d* in which fits and works a number of pistons *e* mounted upon a rod *f* to which a vertical movement can be imparted by means of a hand lever *g* having its fulcrum at *h* upon a bar *i* jointed at *j* to a lug on the bell *c*, the lever *g* being guided in a vertical slotted rod *k*.

l is an overflow pipe for the water jacket *b* and *m* is a pipe fitted with a cock *n* for the discharge of exhausted carbide and water from the generator A.

The rod *f* of the pistons *e* is in the form of a tube or pipe opening into the bell *c* and is provided with a cock *o* for the discharge of air from the generator A when commencing to work.

With a generator of this construction, the pistons *e* being raised by pressing down the hand lever *g*, carbide can be inserted between them in the tube or cylinder *d* and by then forcing down the pistons by raising the hand lever, the said carbide will be discharged into the water in the vessel *a* for generating the acetylene gas, the admission of air to the generator being by this means avoided.

The gas purifier B is constructed of a vessel *q* provided with a water jacket *r* in which dips a bell *s* provided at its top with an air cock *t* for the outlet of air when starting work. The vessel *q* is divided into three compartments by perforated partitions *u* and *v*. The uppermost compartment *w* contains coke saturated with sulphuric acid, the middle compartment *x* contains chloride of lime and oxide of iron, and the lowermost compartment *y* contains oil. a^2 is the filling inlet of the oil compartment *y* communicating by a pipe with an oil tank placed above the level of the oil in the compartment.

The acteylene gas produced in the generator A, is conducted therefrom into the midst of the oil in the compartment *y* by means of a pipe *z* provided with a stop cock a^1 and passes upwards through the materials contained in the compartments *x* and *w* to the top of the ball *s* thereby becoming thoroughly purified.

The purified gas is then conducted through a pipe b^1 provided with a stop cock c^1 into the gas holder C above the water contained thereon and thence through an outlet pipe d^1 provided with a stop cock e^1 outside the gas holder to the house or other place where the gas is to be used, the pressure of the

[*Price 8d.*]

N° 18,723 A.D. 1899

Date of Application, 16th Sept., 1899—Accepted, 2nd Dec., 1899

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

New or Improved Adjustable Cycle Handle Bar.

THOMAS BRADSHAW JACK, Cycle Agent, of 20, Linenhall Street, Ballymena, in the County of Antrim, Ireland, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

This handle bar forming the subject of this invention, is intended for use as a forward adjustable handle bar for cycles, and the like, and is so constructed as to be made of steel wood iron or other suitable material.

The handle bar is fitted to a forward Γ pin by a clip which is fastened to the handle bar, and Γ pin by bolts, and nuts which hold it firm in any position.

A handle bar so constructed is illustrated by the accompanying drawing, and by the aid of these I will describe my invention and in what manner the same may be carried into practical effect.

Fig. 1 is the handle bar with clip on centre.

Fig. 2 is a side view of clip.

Fig. 3 is a top view of clip.

Fig. 4 shows the forward Γ pin with clip on end.

Fig. 5 shows the handle bar mounted on Γ pin with clip.

As shewn the handle bar consists of three parts, the handle, clip, and Γ pin. The clip is provided with an inch hole at each end, but set in opposite ways, with a bolt and nut to tighten up same on handle bar, and Γ pin.

It is so arranged that the handle can be moved forwards, or backwards, upwards, or downwards, to any position the rider may want, and when desired the handle bar may be turned sideways for packing or out of the way.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is:—

A new or improved forward handle bar for cycles provided with means whereby it can be shifted, and adjusted to suit the convenience of the rider.

Dated this 16th day of September 1899.

E. EATON,
Agent for Applicant.

Redhill: Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office, by Malcomson & Co., Ltd.—1899.

[*Price 8d.*]

N° 29,771 A.D. 1897

Date of Application, 16th Dec., 1897—Accepted, 12th Mar., 1898

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Improvements in and connected with Gas Generating and Burning Lamps, Lanterns and the like.

I, THOMAS BRADSHAW JACK, of 38, High Street, and 20, Linenhall Street, Ballymena, in the County of Antrim, Ireland, Cycle Merchant, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement :—

My invention relates to gas generating and burning lamps, lanterns and the like and has for object to provide lamps of convenient constructions that shall produce acetylene or similar gas in predetermined quantities and as fast as the gas is consumed while the lamps are in use, and to equip such lamps with means to protect the gas generating chamber against heat.

In the accompanying drawings,

Fig. 1 is a longitudinal vertical central sectional elevation of a cycle or vehicle lamp made according to my invention.

Fig. 2 is a cross section of the support securing the liquid holding chamber to the lamp body.

Fig. 3 is a longitudinal vertical central sectional elevation of a lamp intended for household and like purposes.

Fig. 4 is a front elevation of the liquid holding chamber of the lamp shown in Fig. 3, and

Fig. 5 is a top plan view of the gas-producing material chamber of the lamp illustrated by Fig 3.

The combustion chamber A is by preference barrel shaped and is provided with a door *b* composite of an annular metal frame supporting a lens *c*, and being connected at one side by a suitable hinge to the body of the lantern, and adapted to be secured in closed position by a latch *d* of usual construction which is mounted on the body of the lantern and engages the opposite side or edge of said door.

The side walls of the combustion chamber are formed with the usual small openings in which are secured in any desired and usual manner colored lenses or jewels *e*. *f*, f^1 are series of small air openings in the walls of the combustion chamber which serve to supply the said chamber with air, as also to allow the heated air to escape.

The body of the chimney is an upwardly extending, outwardly flaring, tubular structure, the lower end *g* of which is seated in and secured to the lip of a circular opening in the top of the combustion chamber, and the upper end of which is formed with a vertical walled circumferential rim *h*.

i, i^1, i^2 are series of small openings formed in the chimney, which allow the heated air to escape.

j is the cover of the chimney which is mounted upon the latter in any desired and usual manner, as, for instance, upon two, three or more narrow arms forming part of the straight rim *h*. These arms are not shown in the drawing. In this manner the heated air will likewise escape through the space *k* left between the cap or cover *j* and the vertical rim *h* of the chimney.

[*Price* 8*d*.]

N° 19,088 A.D. 1894

Date of Application, 8th Oct., 1894—Accepted, 10th Nov., 1894

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

An Improved Syphon Cistern.

THOMAS BRADSHAW JACK of 20, Linenhall Street Ballymena in the County of Antrim, Ireland, Accountant do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement :—

This invention relates to an improved syphon cistern and will be best understood by reference to the drawing forming part of the Specification.

A cistern is made of any suitable size and material and provided with a ball cock 3, G, affixed to the supply pipe A on the outside of the cistern. In the inside of the cistern a syphon D is fixed which is united at one end with the discharge pipe G the other end being open and bell shaped. At a point in the lower end of the supply pipe a small pipe C. is connected therewith and is conveyed to the open end of the syphon D. On this pipe is attached a " push in " or ordinary stop cock and on the top of the stop cock there is fixed an ornamental brass or other metal " *push in* " *knob which is fixed in the centre.* This knob will have the word " push " painted thereon. When the knob is pressed it opens the stop cock and causes a column of water to rise quickly in the syphon and to overflow and start same. At a point where the ball cock enters the cistern in the inside thereof there is affixed to the pipe leading from the supply pipe a small pipe (E) which is conveyed to the bottom of the cistern but not touching same. At the end of the pipe is attached a small piece of india rubber tube curved inwardly. This pipe causes the cistern to refil through the ball cock without any noise. The back of the cistern is elevated on each side in a semi circular shape with screw holes F^1 F^1 so that the cistern can be screwed to a wall without brackets. At H. the overflow pipe to the cistern is placed.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of this invention and what manner the same is to be performed I declare that what I claim is

(1.) In a syphon cistern a " push in " or ordinary stop cock and on the top of the stop cock an ornamental brass or other ornamental " push in " knob which is fixed in the centre said stop cock being fixed on a small pipe leading from the supply pipe to the cistern.

(2.) In a syphon cistern a small pipe leading from the supply pipe at a point where the ball cock enters the cistern which pipe is conveyed to the bottom of the cistern but not touching same and to which is attached a small piece of india rubber tube curved inwardly.

Dated this 30th day of August 1894.

T. B. JACK.

London : Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office, by Darling & Son, Ltd.—1894

[*Price 8d.*]

N° 4408 A.D. 1894

Date of Application, 2nd Mar., 1894—Accepted, 12th May, 1894

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

An Improved Spreader for Gas Lights.

THOMAS BRADSHAW JACK of 20 Linenhall Street Ballymena in the County of Antrim, Ireland Accountant do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement :—

This invention relates to ordinary gas bracket lights for illuminating purposes, and has for its object the spreading of the flame to increase the light without turning on more gas.

The invention consists in a cap or nipple made of any suitable material preferably metal and lined with asbestos. This nipple or cap is just a little longer and wider than the burner and fits over the burner.

The said caps or nipples are constructed as follows :—I take a short length of thin tubing and slit it at one end to the extent of from half an inch to an inch then I flatten this slit end by pinching it together parallel with the slit, round the said end off to about a semi-circle or more and finally line the opposite end about half an inch to an inch deep with asbestos or other fireproof material.

Referring to the accompanying drawings

Fig. 1 represents a central section and side elevation respectively of my invention.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view and Fig. 3 is an illustration shewing the application of the invention.

Similar letters in all the views refer to similar parts.

a is the cap or nipple & *b* the lining. *c* & *d* show burners without and with my invention.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed I declare that what I claim is :—

A cap or nipple composed of a short piece of tubing lined and slit as and for the purpose herein above described.

Dated the 10th day of February 1894.

T. B. JACK.

London : Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office, by Darling & Son, Ltd.—1894

N° 11,118 A.D. 1893

Date of Application, 6th June, 1893—Accepted, 8th July, 1893

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

An Improved Brace and Attachment therefor.

I, THOMAS BRADSHAW JACK, of 20 Linenhall Street, Ballymena, Ireland, Accountant, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

This my invention has reference to an improved brace of that class used by engineers, carpenters and the like for drilling holes; the object of the invention being firstly, to construct a certain part of the brace in a manner which renders the working of some of its parts more easy by reducing the friction, and secondly, to provide an attachment for a brace which can be readily applied, and which enables the brace to be used in places where the space is too limited to permit of the rotation of the bend, crank or handle portion of the brace.

I am aware that object of my attachment is attained by the use of ratchet-braces; but the manipulation thereof is slow and tedious, whereas by the use of my improved attachment the drilling may be effected rapidly.

I now proceed to describe my said invention, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and to the figures and letters of reference marked thereon; like letters referring to like parts in all the views.

Fig. 1 is an elevation of a brace having my improved attachment applied thereto and shewing certain of its parts in section.

Figs. 2 and 3 are horizontal sectional detail plans taken on the line *x x* of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is an end view of the bracket portion of my attachment.

In the drawings, A represents the head of my improved brace which is fitted with the usual metal bushing B which is preferably recessed into the head as shewn, and secured in place by screws *b*. The circular recess or cavity *c* (into which a part of the bushing is preferably screwed as shewn) is extended into the head and fitted with an inverted metal cap C. The part *d* of the bend rod D is formed with an integral collar *e* and head E; the part *d* being of such length that a space *f* is left between the collar *e* and the bushing B. A steel ball F is held in the metal cap C and rests upon the head E. The space *f* prevents friction between the collar *e* and bushing B, and provides the certain contact of the head E with the ball F.

A metal plate G is fitted to the head A and has an aperture *g* in which a pointed stud H is removably fitted. This stud H is inserted to receive pressure which may be applied to the brace by means other than the shoulder of the operator.

My improved attachment is shewn in Fig. 1. applied to an ordinary ratchet brace, having a ratchet-wheel I, pawls *i* working on pivot-pins *j* and pressed into engagement with the ratchet-wheel I by spiral springs J, except when held out of engagement by the collar K which can be manipulated to pass over the rear ends of the pawls, as shewn at *k*, Fig. 2.

In order to adapt the brace to the application of my attachment, I fit a bevel-pinion L to the spindle *l* which passes through the portion *m* of the brace and is integral with the part *n*.

The attachment comprises a bracket O having side flanges *p* adapted to fit over that portion of the brace represented by the letter P, Fig. 1. The bracket O is capable of being secured to the part P by means of a screw Q capable of turning freely in the bracket O, and fitted with a fly-nut *q* which turns therewith. Said screw has a tapered end *r* as shewn, and its threaded portion S enters a threaded aperture in the part P and the point *r* enters the slot *t* and forces the pawls *i* out of engagement with the ratchet-wheel I, as clearly shewn in Fig. 2. In Fig. 3, the point of the screw Q is not shewn in engagement with the pawls *i* which permits them to engage the ratchet-wheel I.

[*Price* 8*d*.]