

SIRRET & SCOTT.

Lamp.

No. 14,741.

Patented April 22, 1856.

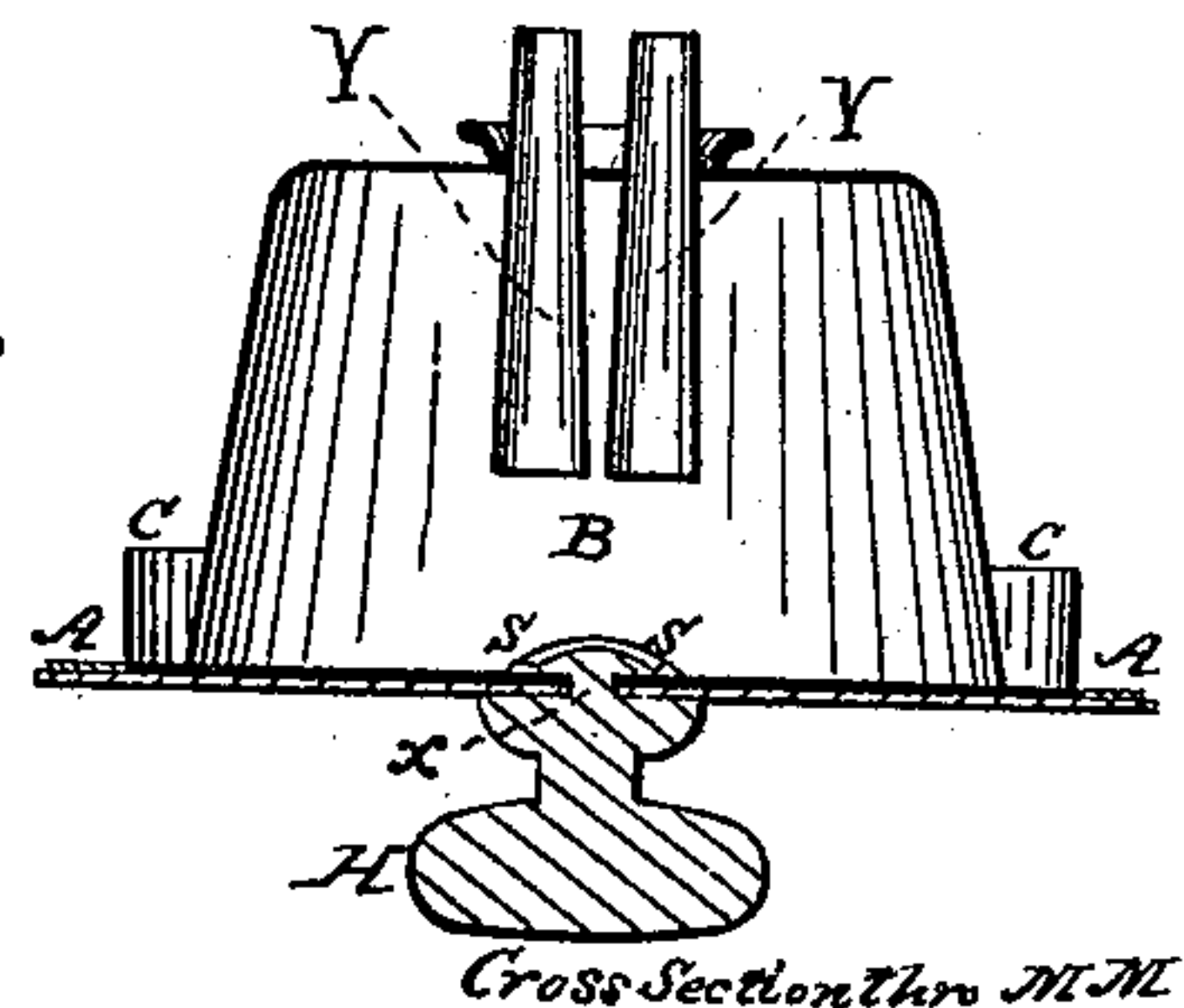
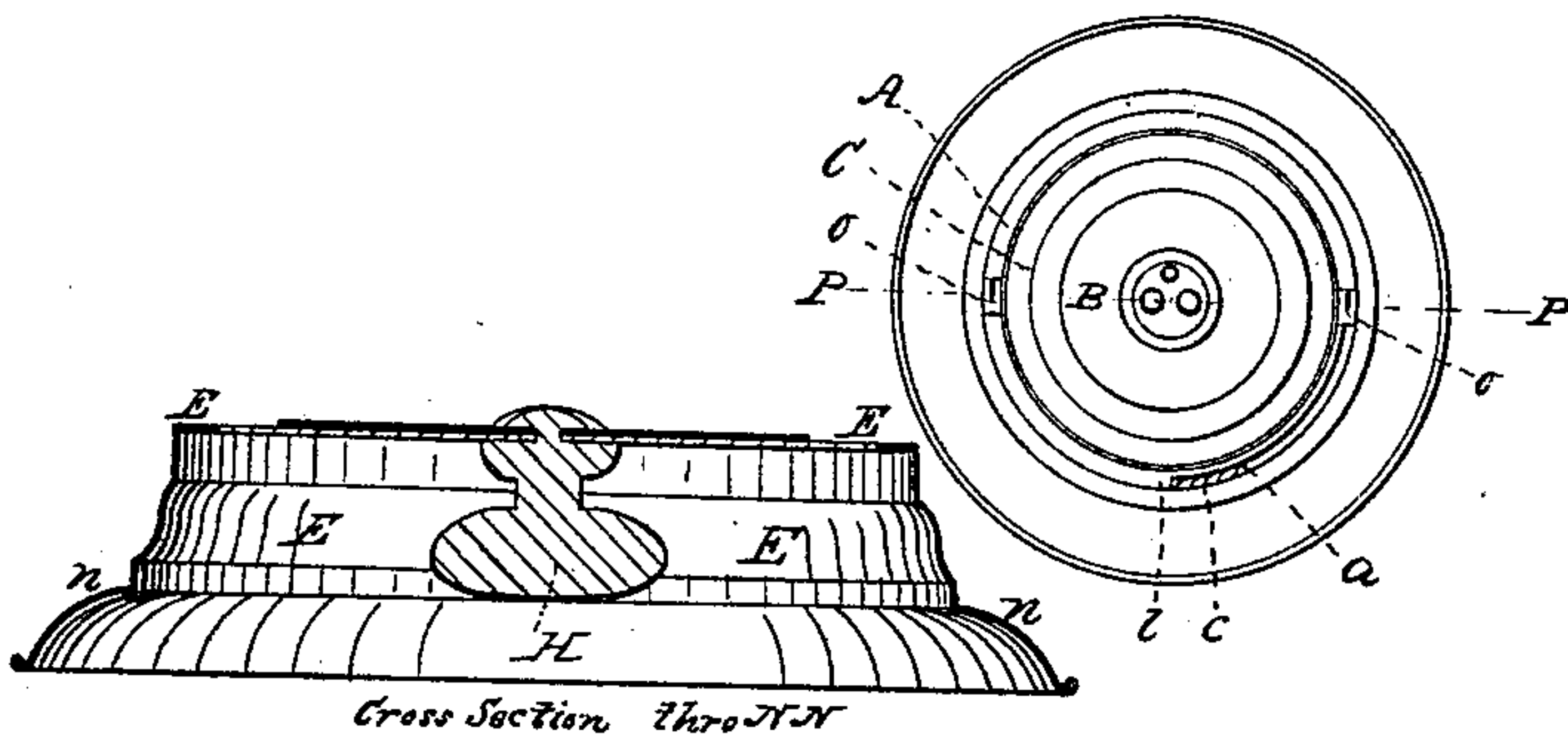
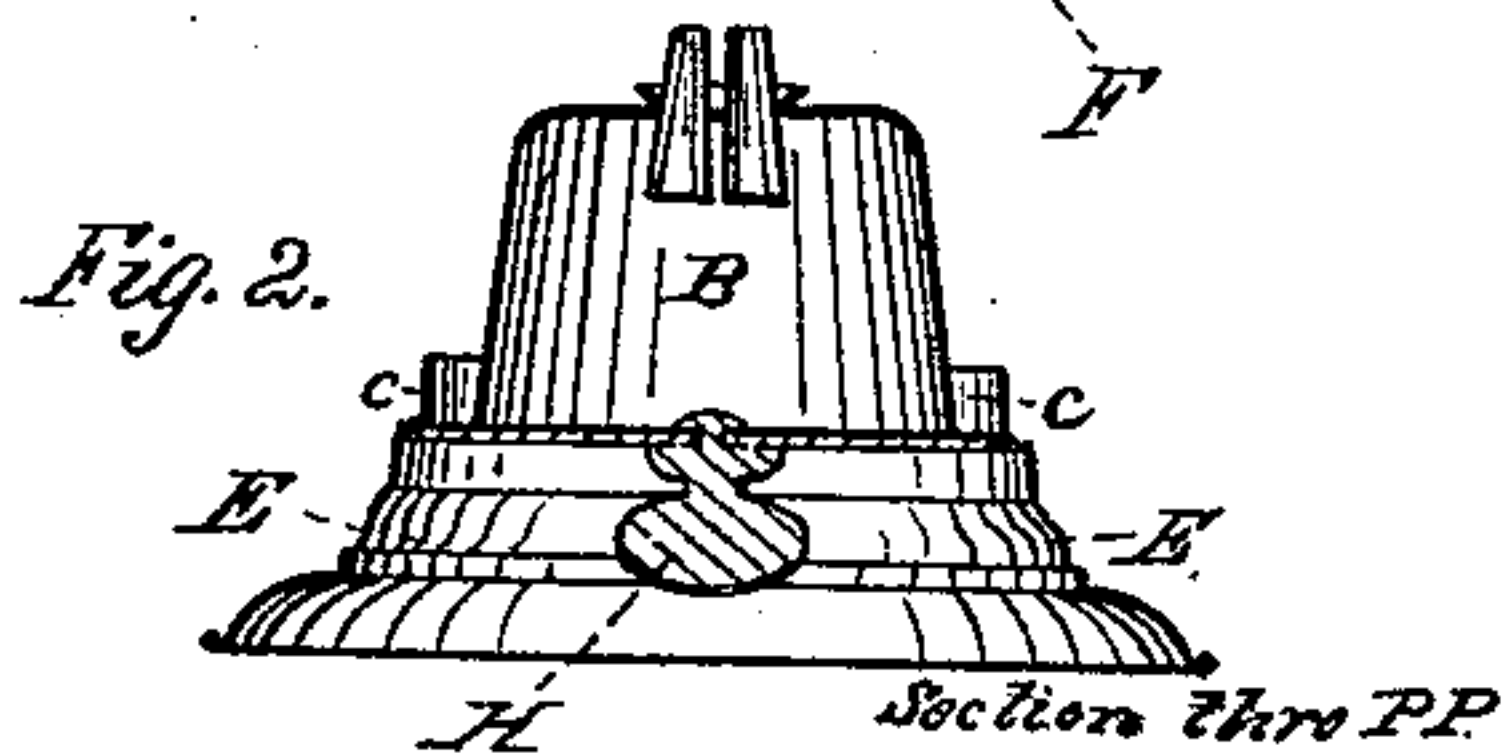
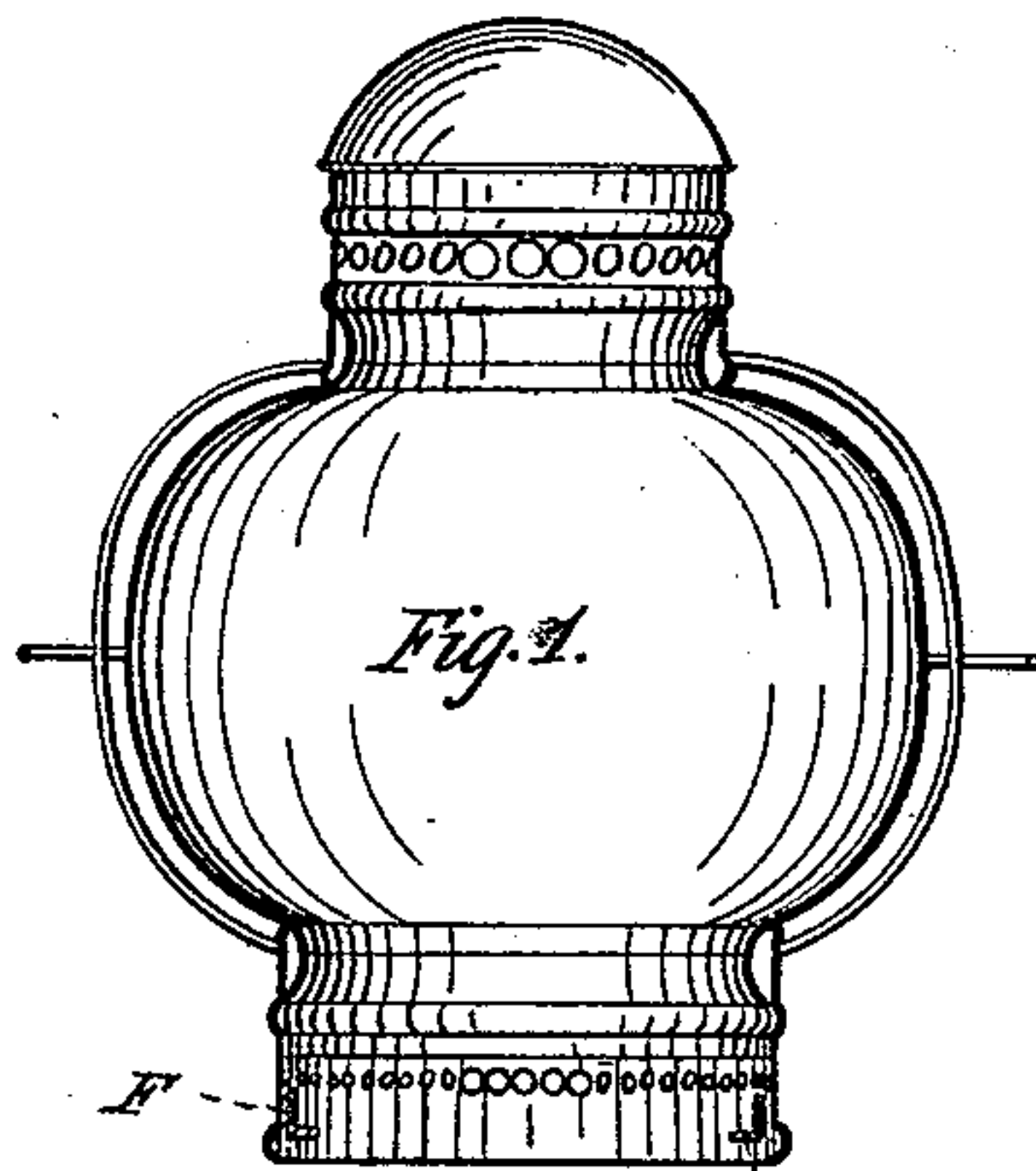
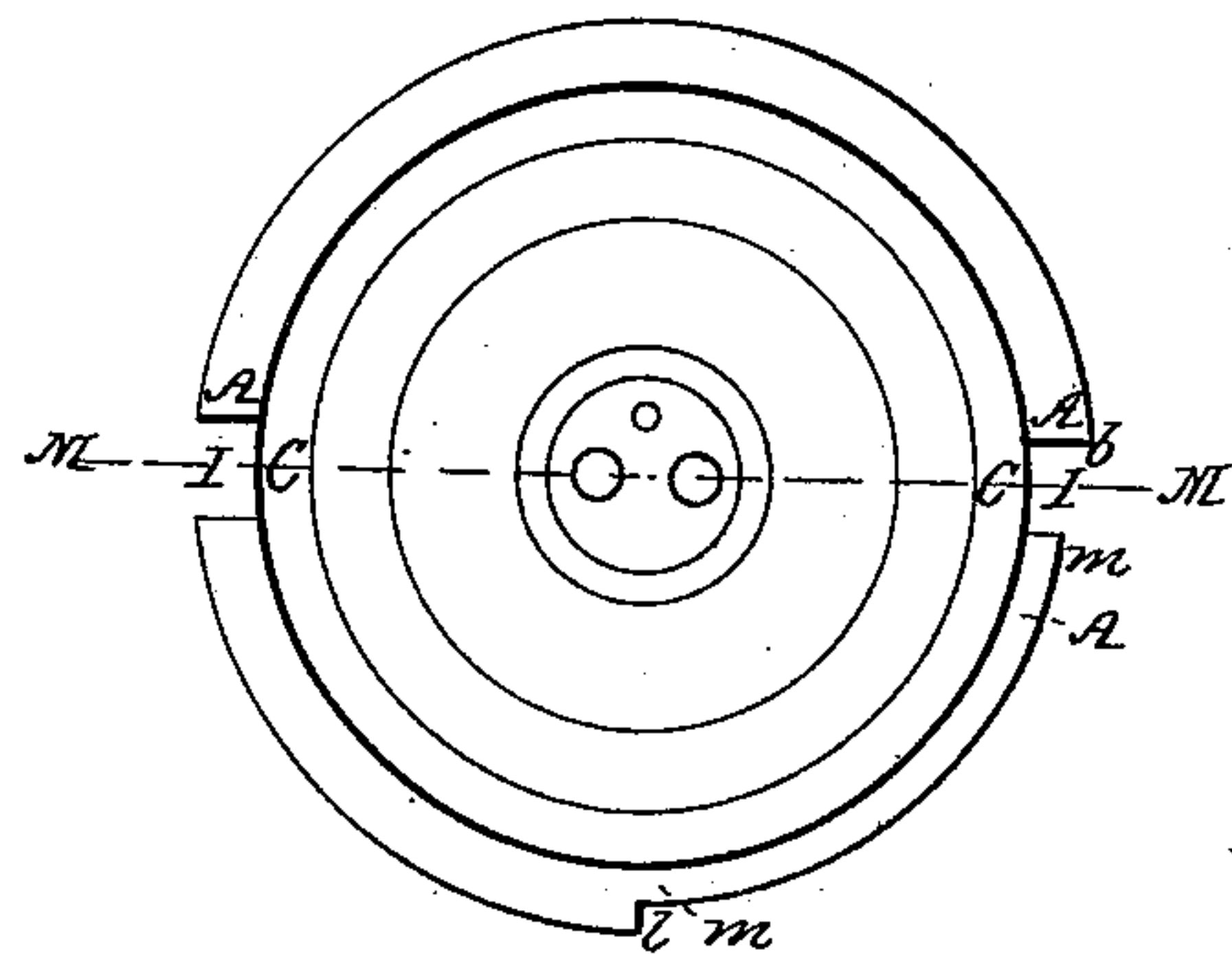
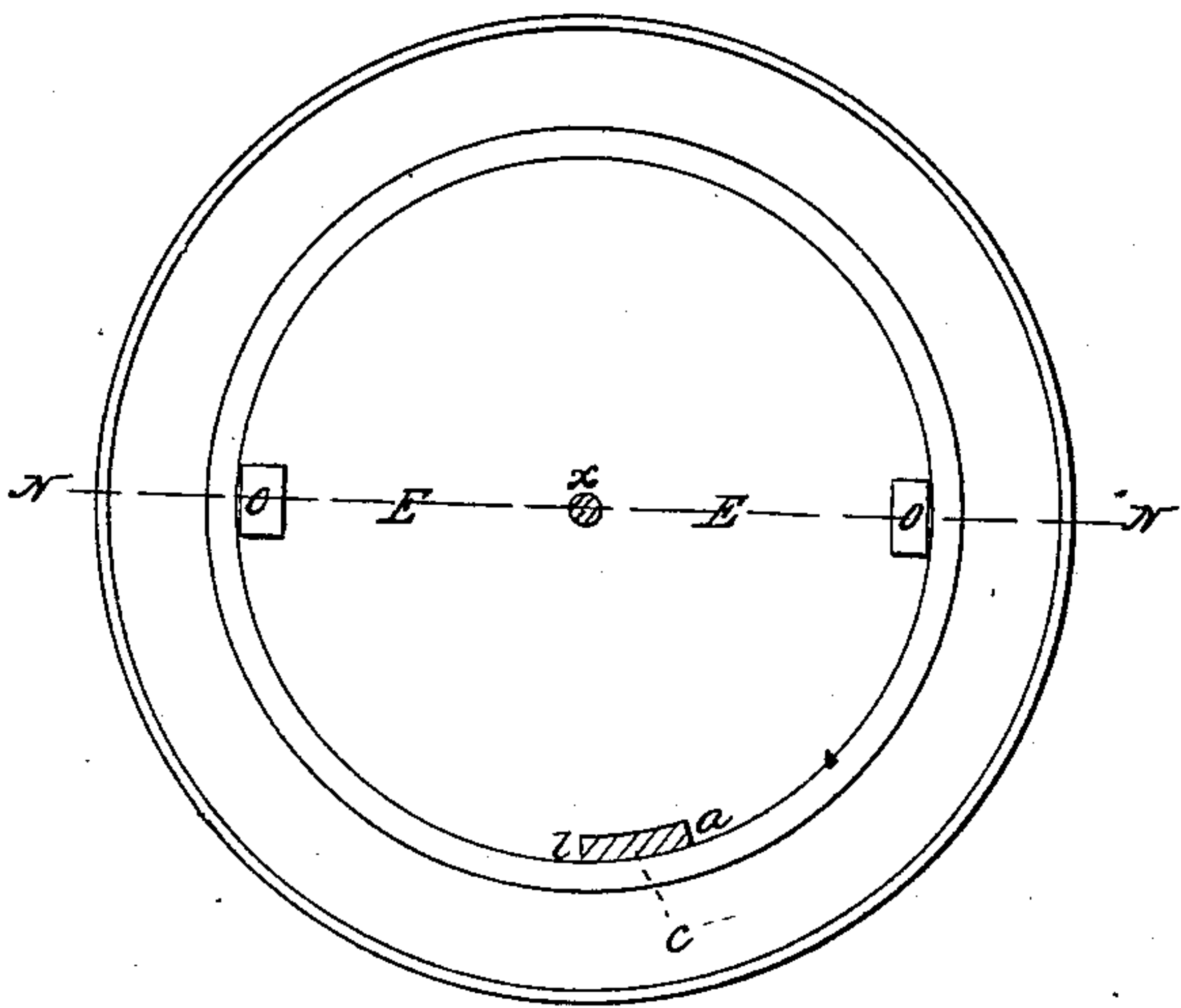


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMILE SIRRET AND WM. H. SCOTT, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

METHOD OF FASTENING LAMPS TO LANTERNS.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 14,741, dated April 22, 1856.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EMILE SIRRET and WM. H. SCOTT, of the city of Buffalo, county of Erie, State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Mode of Fastening or Locking Lamps (Railroad-Lamp, &c.) Into Lamp-Casings, (Lantern-Casings;) and we do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The nature of our invention consists in fastening or locking lamps with their bases into their respective lamp-casings in such a manner, that they shall not be liable to fall out of said casings by any sudden jerks, and this is effected by means of revolving the bottom of lamp fastened to an axis on top of base in such a manner that the extending rim of lamp slides over two shoulders inside, near bottom of lamp-casing.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use our invention, we will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

We construct the lamp separate from its base and casing after the manner shown in Fig. 4, in ground plan and sectional elevation.

B represents the oil holding body of lamp and C C the receiver of waste-oil, which receiver prevents the oil from dripping out below, and also keeps the casing clean. The aforesaid receiver is fastened on the bottom of lamp.

A A is the extending rim (continuation of bottom of lamp).

I I are openings cut out of rim A A as shown by plan—and *m m* is a portion of rim A A, which is cut out circular as is shown in plan.

α in the elevations represents the axis of revolution.

S S represents soldering, by means of which the key H is fastened to bottom of lamp.

Y Y are the tubes to receive the lamp-wick.

The base to which said lamp is attached, is represented in Fig. 3, by ground plan and sectional elevation. The body of the base is hollow. The thickness of metal is shown by *n n*.

E E, of ground plan and sectional elevation, is the thickness of top of base.

O O are openings cut out of top of base to correspond with openings I I, Fig. 4.

G is catch fastened on top of base against which the rim A A shuts at the point *l* when unlocked and against *a* when locked. The ground-plan of axis of revolution α as shown in ground-plan of base, moves freely in corresponding hole in top of base.

Fig. 2, represents the lamp and its base fastened together by the key H in an unlocked state, so that O O and I I fall on top of each other. The same figure represents ground plan and sectional elevation of lamp and base ready to enter Fig. 1, in such a way that O¹, O¹ will receive the shoulders F, F, which are made fast inside to the lamp-casing near its bottom. The top of those shoulders after having entered the aforesaid openings in top of base, must necessarily be level with said top of base to allow the extending rim A A to slide easily over them and cover them, when locked. After the shoulders F, F, have caught the openings O¹, O¹, the key H must be moved as plans show from right to left in such a manner that *m m* (portion of rim A A) will slide along G until *b* Fig. 4 coincides with *a* Fig. 3, at which juncture the lamp is locked or fastened into its casing; the same process reversed detaches the lamp from its casing.

In addition we beg leave to suggest that by reason of the formation of top of base and bottom of lamp, both in a slight concave manner, held together by the above named key, exercising a slight pressure upon the above named shoulders and thus rendering the improvement permanent and durable, not being subject to the casualties of other lanterns, which are fastened by springs or otherwise more or less exposed.

In our opinion the receiver C C of waste oil is a decided improvement, enabling the lamp to be fastened into its casing without the hindrance of waste oil, which too frequently causes lamps fastened by springs or otherwise to slip out entirely from their casings—creating very often serious destructions (particularly on board of vessels, factories, etc.) and are always of more or less inconvenience.

What we claim as our invention and to secure by Letters Patent is—

The mode by which lamps can be fastened or locked into their respective casings, by means of revolving lamp on its base through a key connected with bottom of lamp in such a way, that two corresponding openings in bottom of lamp and top of base will be

5 moved in reference to each other, so that they shall form two distinct openings, when lamp unlocked and receive shoulders fastened inside the lamp casing (lantern casing) near its bottom, so that top of said shoulders shall be level with top of said base and afterward turning the key and with it necessarily the lamp, which extending bot-

tom will slide over said shoulders and lock the lamp and base into the casing, preventing it from falling out, as stated heretofore. 10

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Witnesses:

GUSTAVUS G. BERGER,

W. BEHN.