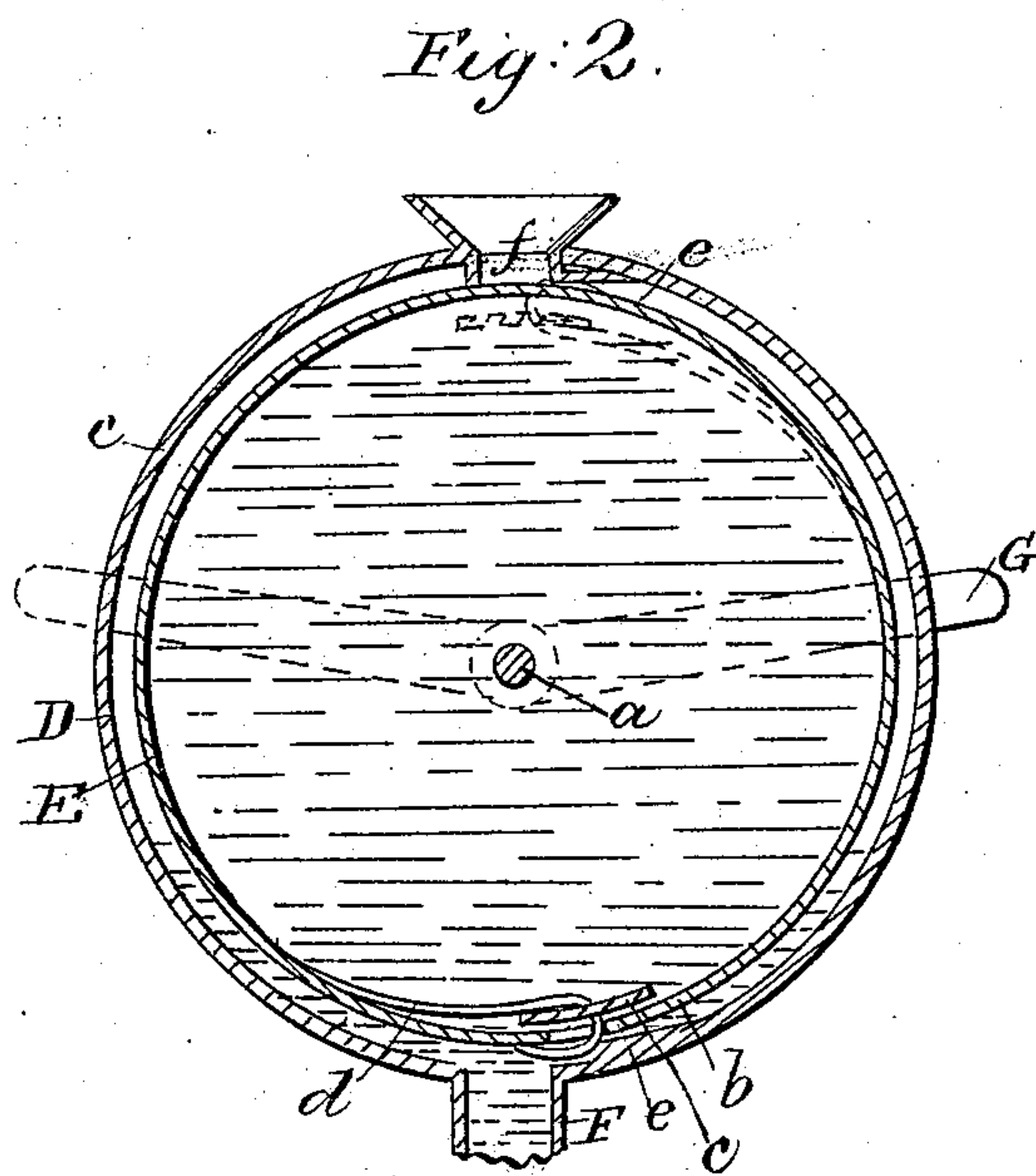
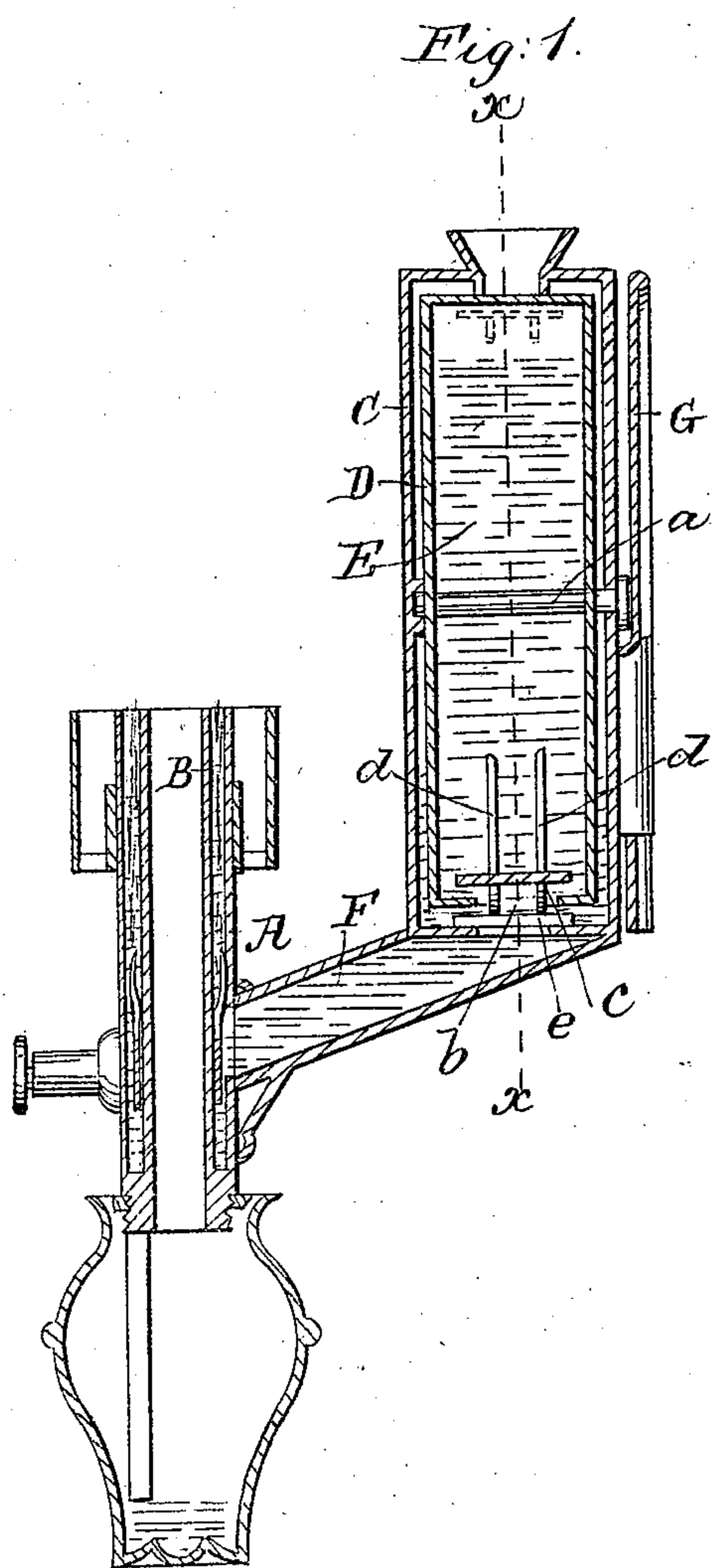


N. LINDEN.  
Fountain Lamp.

No. 15,198.

Patented June 24, 1856.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

N. LINDEN, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY.

## FOUNTAIN-LAMP.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 15,198, dated June 24, 1856.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, NICHOLAS LINDEN, of Jersey City, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Fountain-Lamps; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1, is a vertical section of my improvement, the plane of section being through the center. Fig. 2, is a vertical section of the fountain, the plane of section being indicated by (x), (x), Fig. 1.

This invention relates to an improvement in the style of lamps which are provided with a reservoir for holding the oil the reservoir being connected by a tube with the wick cylinder or tube.

The invention consists in the peculiar construction of the reservoir whereby the necessary vacuum is readily obtained over the oil within the reservoir so as to insure an equal or regular supply of oil to the wick as will be hereinafter shown and described.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand and construct my invention, I will proceed to describe it.

A, represents the wick tube or cylinder which contains the wick B. This tube or cylinder is constructed in the usual way and therefore does not require a minute description.

C, represents the reservoir for holding the oil. This reservoir is formed of two cylinders D, E, one placed within the other. The inner cylinder E, has a shaft (a), passing through its center, the end of the shaft working in the sides of the cylinder D. The cylinder E, is allowed to rotate within the cylinder D, and has an opening (b), made through its edge over which opening a valve (c), is placed said valve being within the cylinder E, and attached to springs or elastic rods (d), (d), the ends of which are curved and project through the opening (b). The springs or rods (d), (d), keep the valve (c), over the opening (b), when they are acted upon by inclined projections. These inclined projections designated by (e), (e), are placed on the inner side of the cylinder

D, one at its upper, and the other at its lower end, the upper projection (e), being by the side of an opening (f), through which the reservoir is supplied with oil the lower projection is by the side of the orifice of a tube F, which connects the cylinder D, with the wick tube A.

To one end of the axis or shaft (a), there is attached an arm or handle G, which is at the outer side of the outer cylinder D, one end of the shaft passing through the outer cylinder as shown in Fig. 1.

The reservoir is filled by turning the inner cylinder E, by means of the arm or handle G, till the opening (b), in said cylinder is directly underneath the opening (f), in the outer cylinder. The cylinder E, is then filled with oil by pouring it through the openings (b), (f), the valve (c), being open in consequence of the upper projection (e), bearing downward the springs or rods (d), (d). When the cylinder E, is filled or the necessary quantity poured in it, the cylinder E, is turned till the opening (b), is brought over the orifice of the tube F, the valve at this point being opened by the lower projection (e), and the oil passes down into the wick tube A.

The valve (c), it will be understood is closed when the rods or springs are not acted upon by the projections (e) (e).

The oil is prevented from being forced up too rapidly in the wick tube in consequence of the vacuous space which is formed as the oil diminishes in the cylinder E.

The fountains in present use are formed by placing one box within another and the fountain is filled by entirely removing the inner box inverting it and pouring the oil through a valve in its bottom the inner box when filled being placed within the outer one and the valve raised by a pin in the bottom of the outer box. The objection to the ordinary arrangement is, that the process of filling the reservoir is a disagreeable one, a person has his hands and often his clothes soiled with oil; and in furnished apartments, the carpets, upholstery, etc., are liable to be greased.

By my improvement the reservoir may be readily filled and without danger of spilling the oils or greasing the hands or clothes.



Having thus described my invention what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

5 Constructing the reservoir C, of two cylinders D, E, one placed within the other the inner cylinder E, being provided with a valve (c), attached to springs (d), (d), said valve being opened at the proper points by

the projections (e), (e), on the inner side of the cylinder D, substantially as described for 10 the purpose specified.

NICHOLAS LINDEN.

Witnesses:

JAMES F. BUCKLEY,  
WM. TUSCH.