T. J. NEWLAND.

Railway Lamp.

No. 37,239. Patented Dec. 23, 1862.

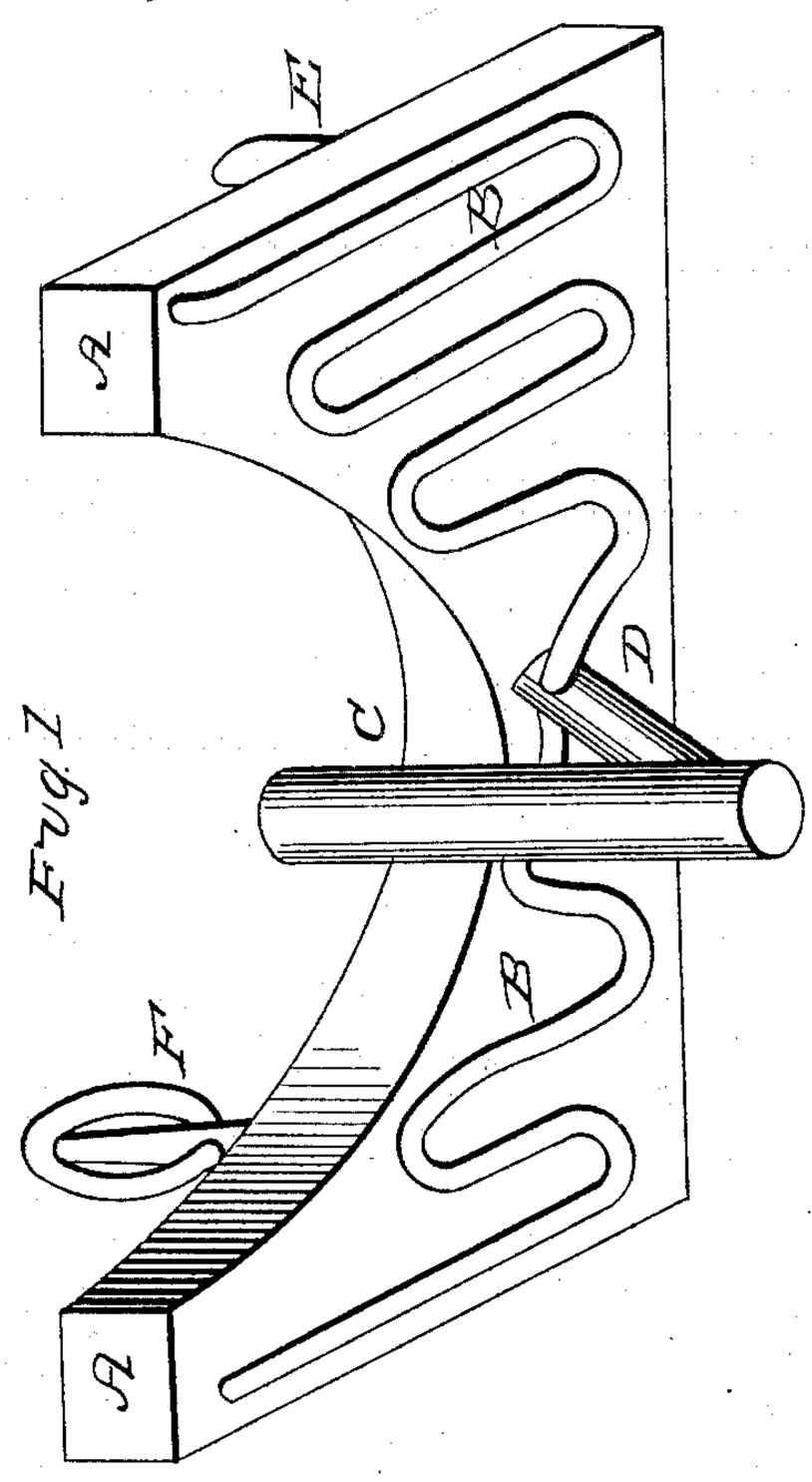

Fig. 1

Witnesses
B. L. French
Wm. H. Carr

Inventor
Thomas J. Newland

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS J. NEWLAND, OF UTICA, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN RAILWAY-LAMPS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **37,239**, dated December 23, 1862.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS J. NEWLAND, of Utica, Oneida county, New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Railroad-Lamps; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, making a part of this specification, in which the figureis a perspective view of the under side of the oil can or reservoir for feeding the oil to railroad-lamps, in which—

A A represent the can; B B′, two curved or serpentine tubes for conducting the oil from the can to the connecting-tube D. C is the burner, E the tube for filling the can, and F the vent.

The can A may be made in the usual form, or of almost any other form. On its under side are placed two or more curved or serpentine tubes, extending from near the outer ends of the can to the connecting-tube D, as seen in the drawing. The one end of these tubes connects with the inside of the can, and the other with the connecting-tube D, there being no passage from the can directly with the connecting-tube D but through these serpentine tubes B B′, so that the oil in the can must pass through the long winding channels, instead of passing directly from the can into the connecting-tube. The purpose of so passing the oil through such serpentine tubes is this: The constant jolting of the engine on which the lamp is placed causes the oil in the can to swash about greatly, and if the passage between the can and the burner is free and unobstructed the oil is forced out upon the burner with more or less force, according as the jolting of the locomotive is greater or less, and this causes the lamp to smoke and give a variable and imperfect light.

Various modes, like the old method of partitioning water-tanks and the like, have been tried to prevent the irregular flow of oil upon the wick. The method herein described is believed to be entirely new, and it effects the desired end in a cheap and certain manner.

The method described is the simplest and cheapest mode of effecting the desired object on this principle; but I do not confine myself to this precise mode of construction. Instead of the serpentine tubes B B′ being on the bottom, they may be placed on the inside of the can, and instead of being made to connect the bottom of the can and the connecting-tube merely they may be coiled spirally or otherwise and connect directly with the burner, or they may be used in any other substantially similar manner.

I claim—

The tubes B B′, or their equivalents, constructed and operating substantially as described.

THOMAS J. NEWLAND.

Witnesses:

B. F. FRENCH,

WM. H. BARR.