

BOSCHAN, BINDTNER & CAFFON.

Lamp.

No. 48,635.

Patented July 4, 1865.

FIG. 1.

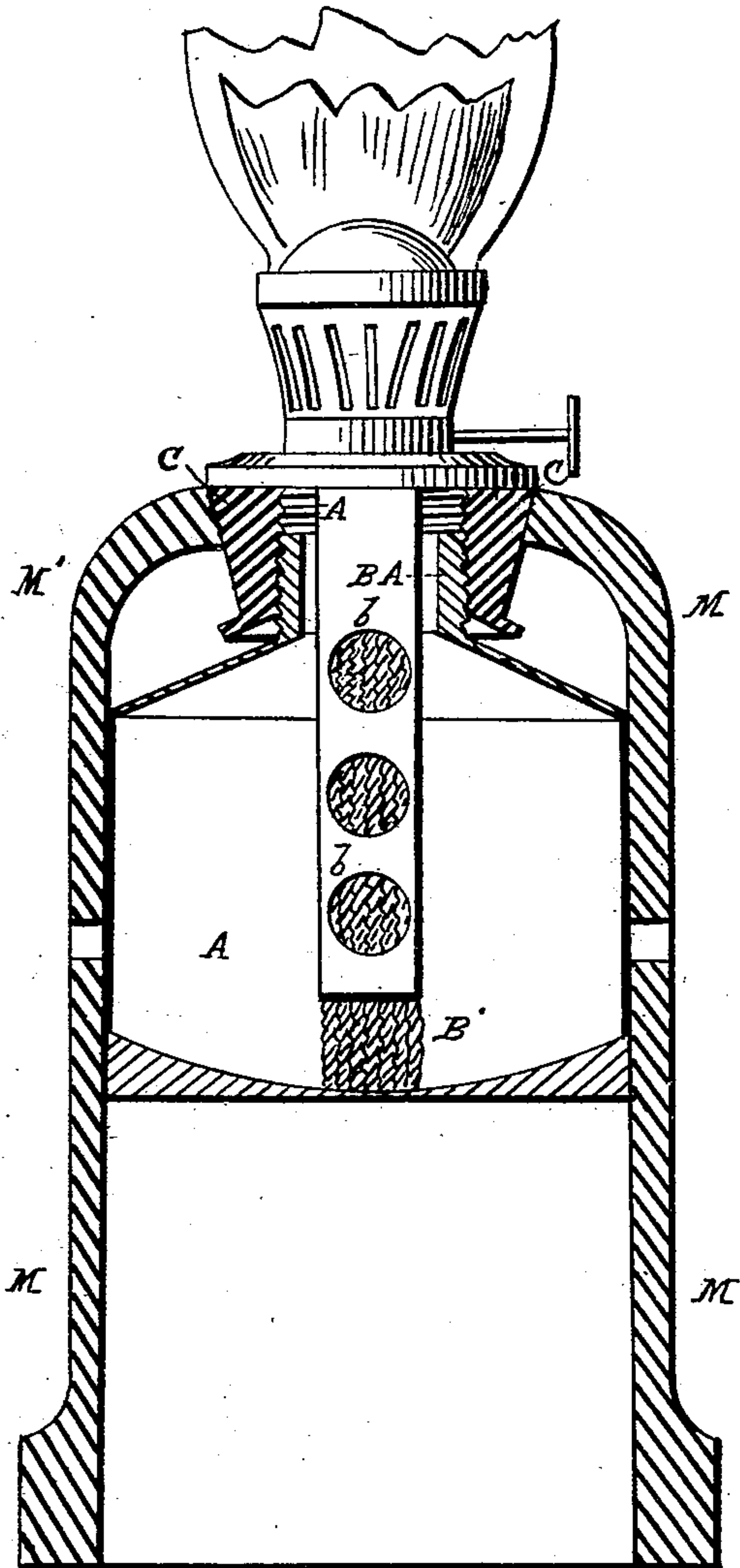
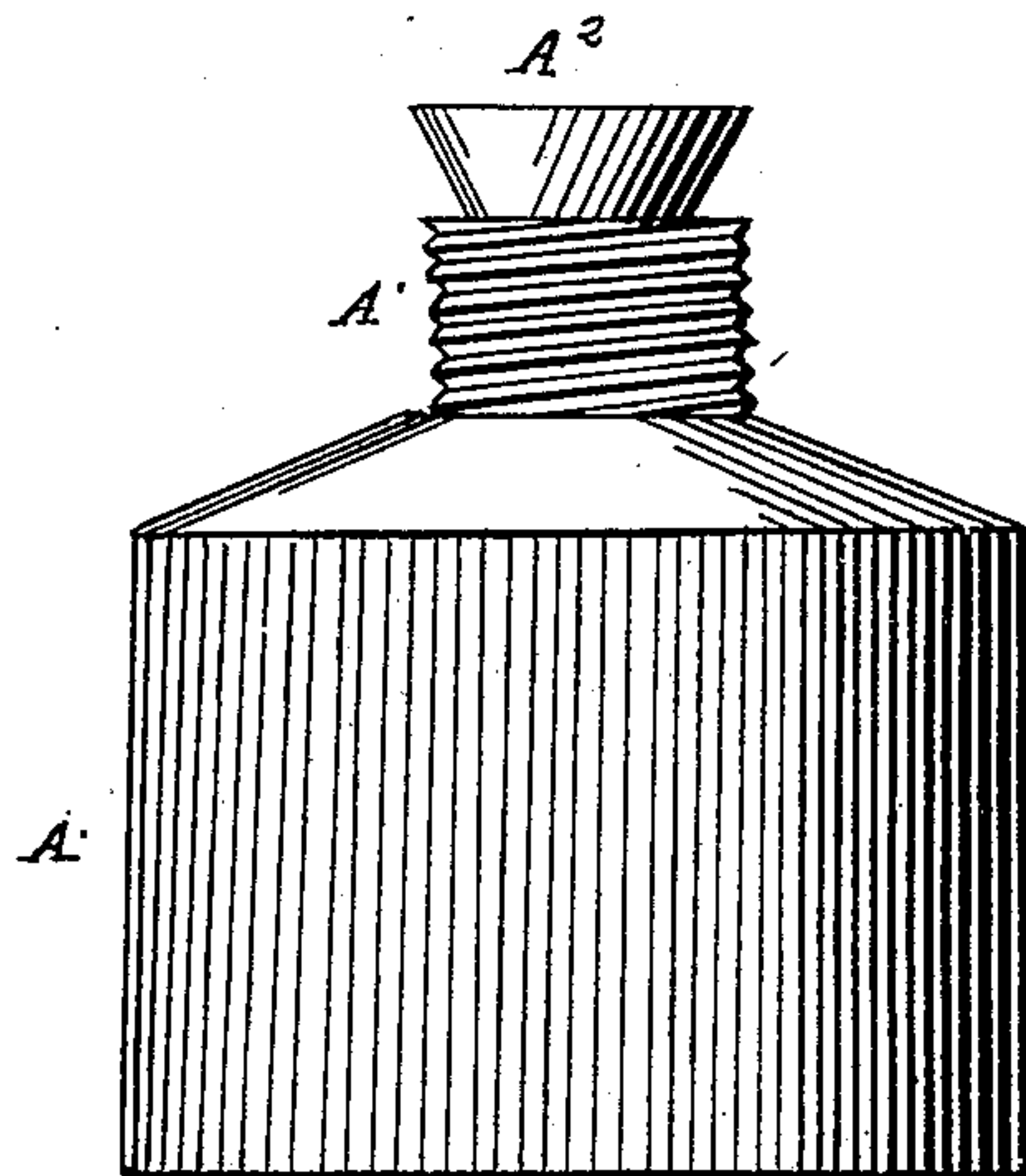


FIG. 2.



WITNESSES:

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IMPROVEMENT IN LAMPS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **48,635**, dated July 4, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES BOSCHAN, JOSEF BINDTNER, and WILHELM CAFFON, all of Vienna, in the Empire of Austria, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamps for Burning Petroleum, Kerosene, Naphtha, or other Mineral Oils; 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 invention relates to improvements in lamps for burning petroleum, kerosene, naphtha, or other similar mineral oils, and its object is, first, fully to prevent any explosion of the oil-vessel of the lamp, which in other descriptions of mineral-oil lamps often occur by the reversion or impinging down of the flame toward the said oil-vessel, or by feeding the lamp in too close proximity of the flame of a burning candle or other light; secondly, to offer a much safer, cleaner, quicker, and easier mode of providing the lamp with oil than by any of the hitherto known methods; thirdly, to do away with the offensive smell hitherto experienced in lamps for burning petroleum, kerosene, or other similar mineral oils.

In order to make the invention more readily and completely understood, we will now give a full description of the same, referring thereby to the annexed drawings, in the figures of which the same letters relate to corresponding parts.

The peculiar features or main principles of the invention consist in, first, causing the bidon, can, or oil-cruet intended for selling, carrying, or containing the petroleum or other mineral oil to be made use of in this lamp to be constructed in such manner that the said bidon, can, or cruet may serve as an oil-vessel for the lamp, be readily affixed thereto, and when empty removed therefrom and replaced by another can already filled with oil; secondly, preventing any possibility of a reversion or impinging down of the flame toward the oil-vessel and setting fire to the oil contained in this latter, by intercepting, according to Davy's principle, any direct communication between the flame and the said oil-vessel by causing the wick to fill up as tightly and completely as practically possible the suction or aspirating tube in which the same is contained, be-

sides which the upper part of the wick is formed of tightly-compressed asbestos and connected by metal hooks.

In the annexed drawings, Figure 1 shows partly a vertical sectional and partly an elevation view of a lamp constructed according to our invention; Fig. 2 shows an outside view of the oil can, bidon, or cruet above mentioned.

As may be observed from the drawings, the body $M M' M'$ of the lamp forms a hollow jacket of porcelain, metal, or any other suitable material, and consists of two separate parts—viz., the lower part, $M M$, or foot, and the upper part, $M' M'$, or cap. The inner opening of both parts $M M$ and $M' M'$ must correspond about or rather exceed a little in size that of the outside of the can A , the outside of the neck of which latter is provided with a male screw, A' , which is to fit into a corresponding female screw provided in the inside of a conical plug, C , to be fixed into the mouth or upper aperture of the cap $M' M'$. To this plug C are connected the burner and chimney-holder, or upper parts of the lamp, and also the fixed flat tube or flat socket B for the wick B' , which socket extends downward nearly to the bottom of the oil-can A when this latter is fixed in the lamp in the manner as represented in Fig. 1. Apertures $b b b$ are provided in the socket B for allowing a ready ascending of the oil to the upper part of the wick B' . This latter, made of plaited cotton soaked in a solution of borax, is provided with a top or suction tube of shirting tightly filled with asbestos, which incombustible suction part is connected to the wick by thin metal hooks or clamps, while in order to prevent the wick from becoming torn up by the teeth of the moving-wheel, a thin strip of brass plate is fixed against that side of the wick which otherwise would come in contact with the said wheel. Besides, for consolidating the shirting tube, a fine brass wire is sewed through this latter.

When not applied in the lamp, the oil-can A is to be tightly stoppered by a cork or plug, A^2 , or any other suitable means.

The mode of making use of our improved lamp is as follows: The oil-can having been uncorked and the cap $M' M'$ removed from

the foot M M, the socket B is introduced in the can A, and this latter screwed to the plug C, after which the lower part of the can is entered into the foot M M. The oil from the can will immediately rise in the wick, and the asbestos end of this latter be lighted at once, the moving-wheel allowing in the usual manner of raising the wick more or less high, according as required. As soon as the oil in the can will have become sufficiently exhausted for requiring a fresh supply of oil, the cup and can are to be removed from the foot, the can is unscrewed from the plug C and at once replaced by another can filled with oil, and the lamp again put in working order, in the manner as has been just described.

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

1. Making the exterior of the lamp in sections M M', so that they may be taken apart for the purpose of removing or replacing the oil cup or reservoir, which is separable from

the said exterior of the lamp, substantially as described.

2. In combination with the sectional exterior of the lamp M M' and a removable and replaceable cup or oil-reservoir, the placing of the wick tube and cap or burner on the external section, and attaching the oil-cup with the wick-tube projecting therein, by a screw from the under and inner side thereof, to the said outer and upper section, substantially as described.

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