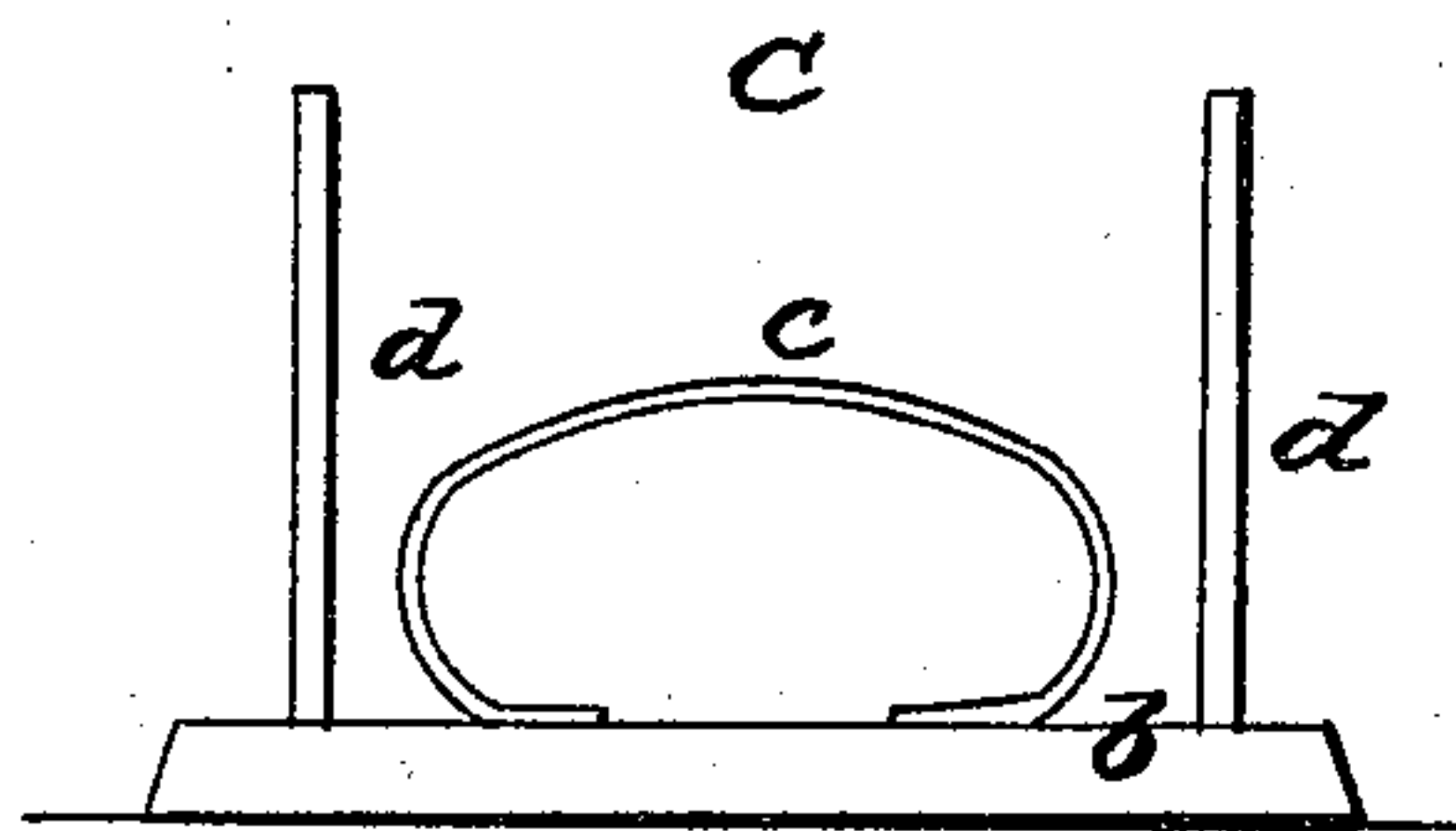
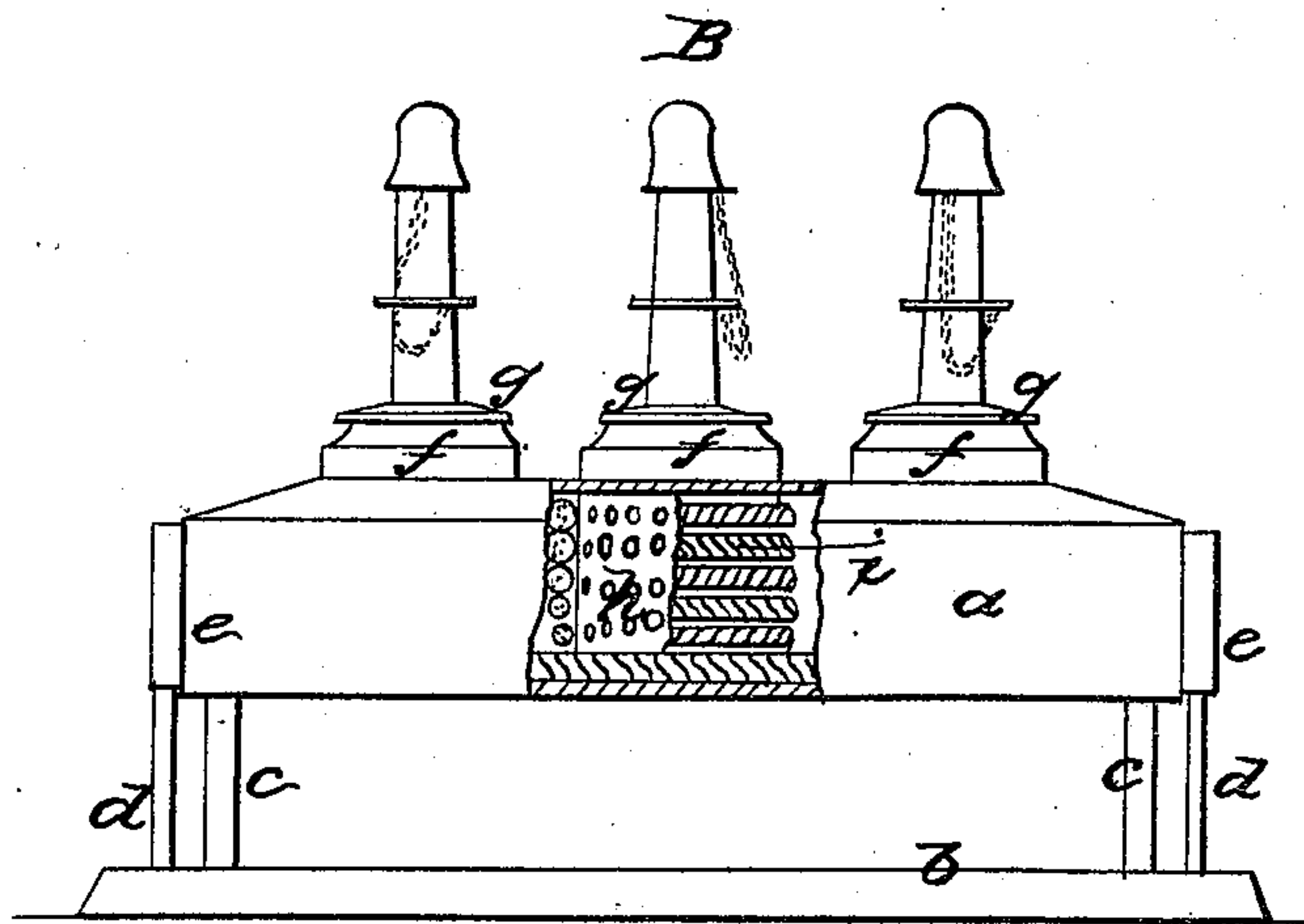
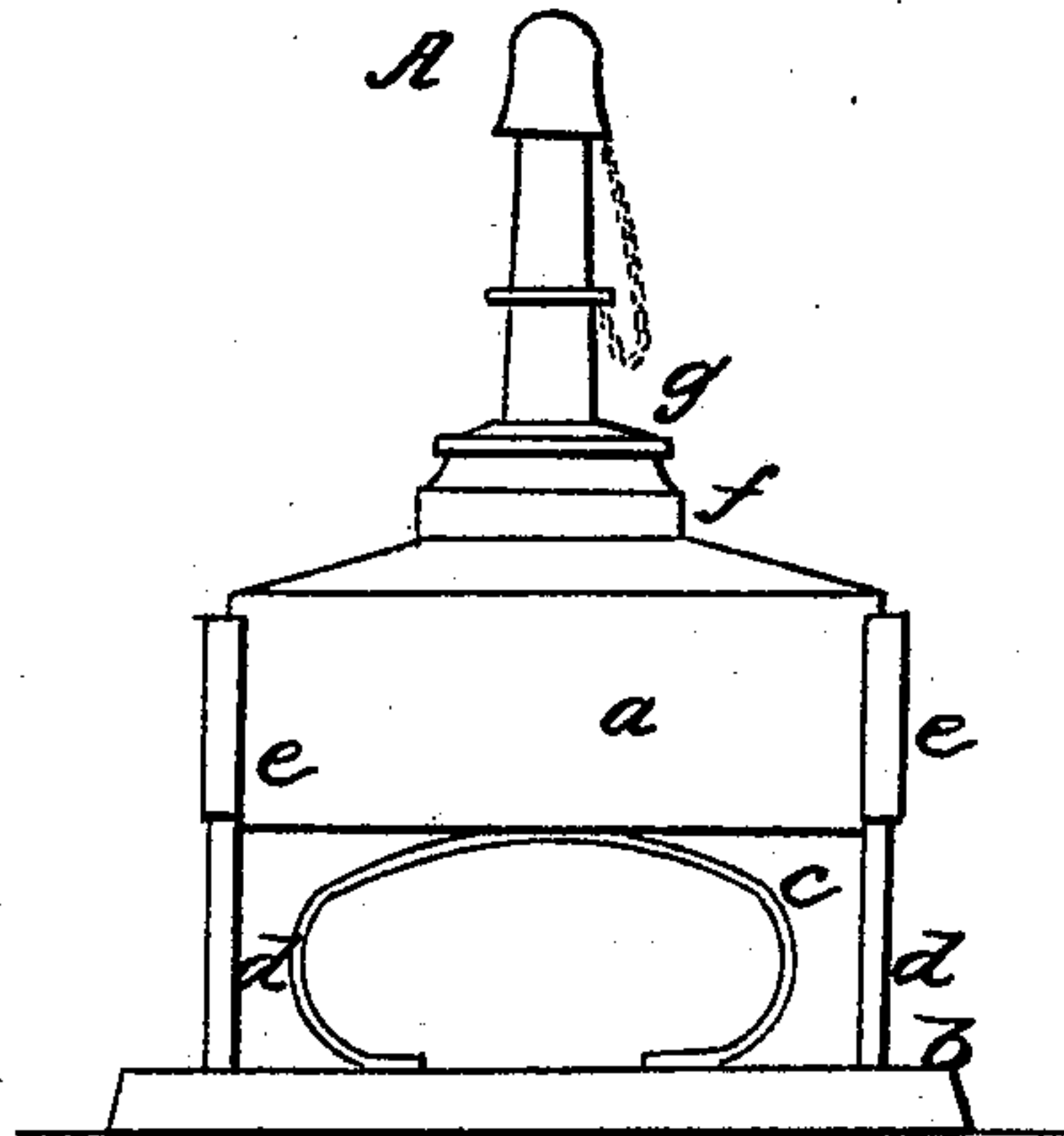


S. P. DODGE.
Lamp for Vehicles.

No. 55,255.

Patented June 5, 1866.



Witnesses:
J. B. Kidder.
M. W. Frothingham

Inventor:
S. P. Dodge
By his Atty.
Crook & Gould

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

S. P. DODGE, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVED LAMP FOR VEHICLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 55,255, dated June 5, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, S. P. DODGE, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improved Lamp for Vehicles; and I do hereby declare that the following, taken in connection with the drawings which accompany and form part of this specification, is a description of my invention sufficient to enable those skilled in the art to practice it.

The principal objection of this invention is to so construct and support lamps for vehicles that the oil in the lamp and the wicks thereof shall be comparatively free from the jarring or concussive effects produced by movement of the carriage over rails, pavements, and other roadways. As they are usually constructed and supported, the movement of the carriage causes the oil to dash up against and be driven through the wick-tubes and the screw-caps, and also causes the wicks to drop into the tubes, to the constant extinguishment or diminution of the flame.

My invention consists in supporting the lamp-body upon light springs at its opposite ends, the lamp being so applied thereon that it can only move vertically, and being preferably detachable for the purpose of cleaning and filling it.

It also consists in constructing the lamp-chamber or oil-reservoir with perforated cylinders extending from each cap-ring down into the body of the lamp, each cylinder being covered with a layer or coil of wicking or other similar fibrous material, so that while the chamber may be charged with oil said oil is prevented from being thrown up in a body violently against the wick tube or tubes or against the screw-caps, and the lamp is thus preserved from overflowage and the troubles and dangers consequent thereupon.

The drawings represent a lamp embodying the invention, A showing the same in end view; B, a side view, the lamp being partially broken to show the interior, and C an end view of the lamp-support.

a denotes the lamp; *b*, a base-plate having at each end a light spring, *c*, upon which the lamp rests. *d d* are posts projecting up from the corners of the base-plate; *e e*, tubes fixed to the corners of the lamp and sliding freely on the posts.

It will be obvious that the lamp, which rests freely upon and without being attached to the springs, is saved from the effects of concussion to which it would be subjected were the lamp to rest directly upon the base without intervention of the springs, while the posts keep the lamp from lateral movements and guide it as it may rise and fall upon the springs.

Each ring *f* upon which the tube-cap *g* is screwed has a perforated cylinder, *h*, extending from it down into the body of the lamp, and around each cylinder is wound a coil or layer, *i*, of wicking or other suitable material, said material being also interposed between the bottom of the cylinder and floor of the oil-reservoir, if desirable. The fluid for supply of the wick of each tube percolates through the wicking *i* and through the perforations of the cylinder, and it will be obvious that the fluid is prevented from swashing up against the tube and cap by the cylinder which separates the main body of fluid from the cap, the amount in each cylinder not being sufficient in itself or not having sufficient body to be forced violently against the cap or into the tube.

I claim—

1. Supporting the lamp upon springs *c*, in combination with the posts *d* and sockets *e*, substantially as described.

2. The perforated cylinder *h*, extending down into the oil-chamber and surrounded with fibrous material, as and for the purpose substantially as set forth.

S. P. DODGE.

Witnesses:

J. B. CROSBY,
F. GOULD.