

L. MICHAELS.

Locomotive Head-Lights.

No. 138,426.

Patented April 29, 1873.

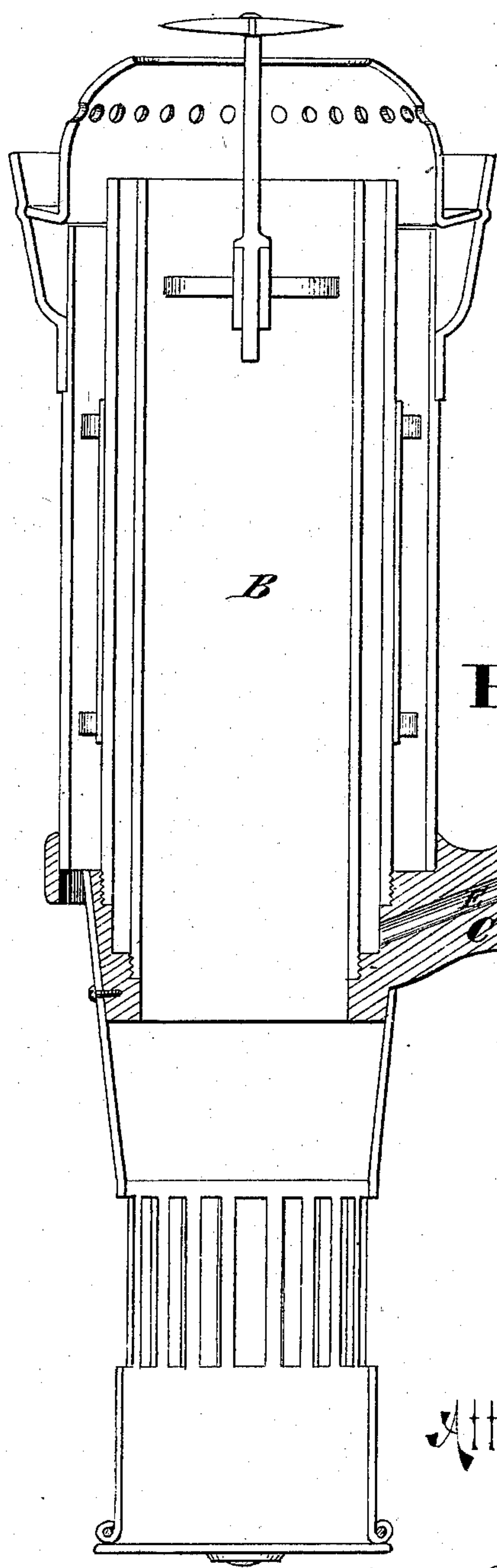


Fig. 1

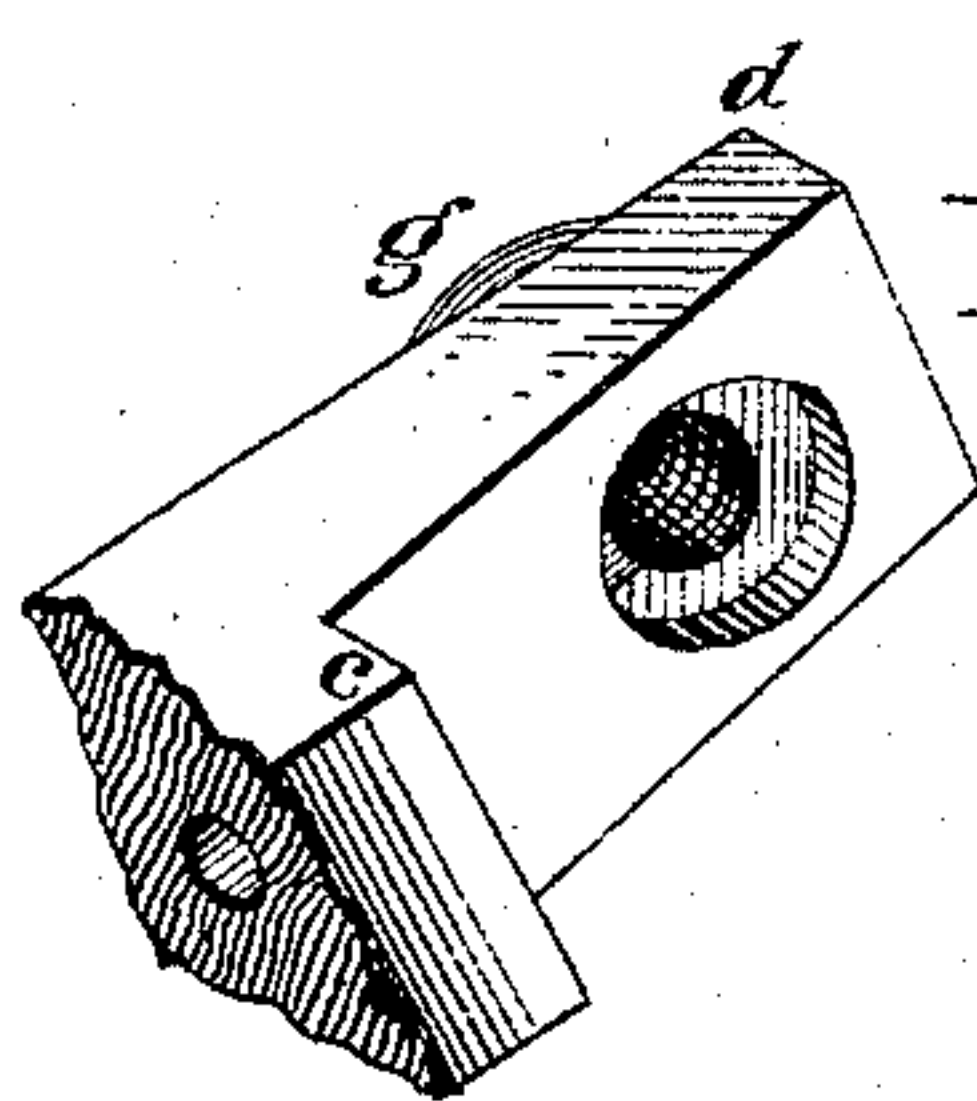


Fig. 2

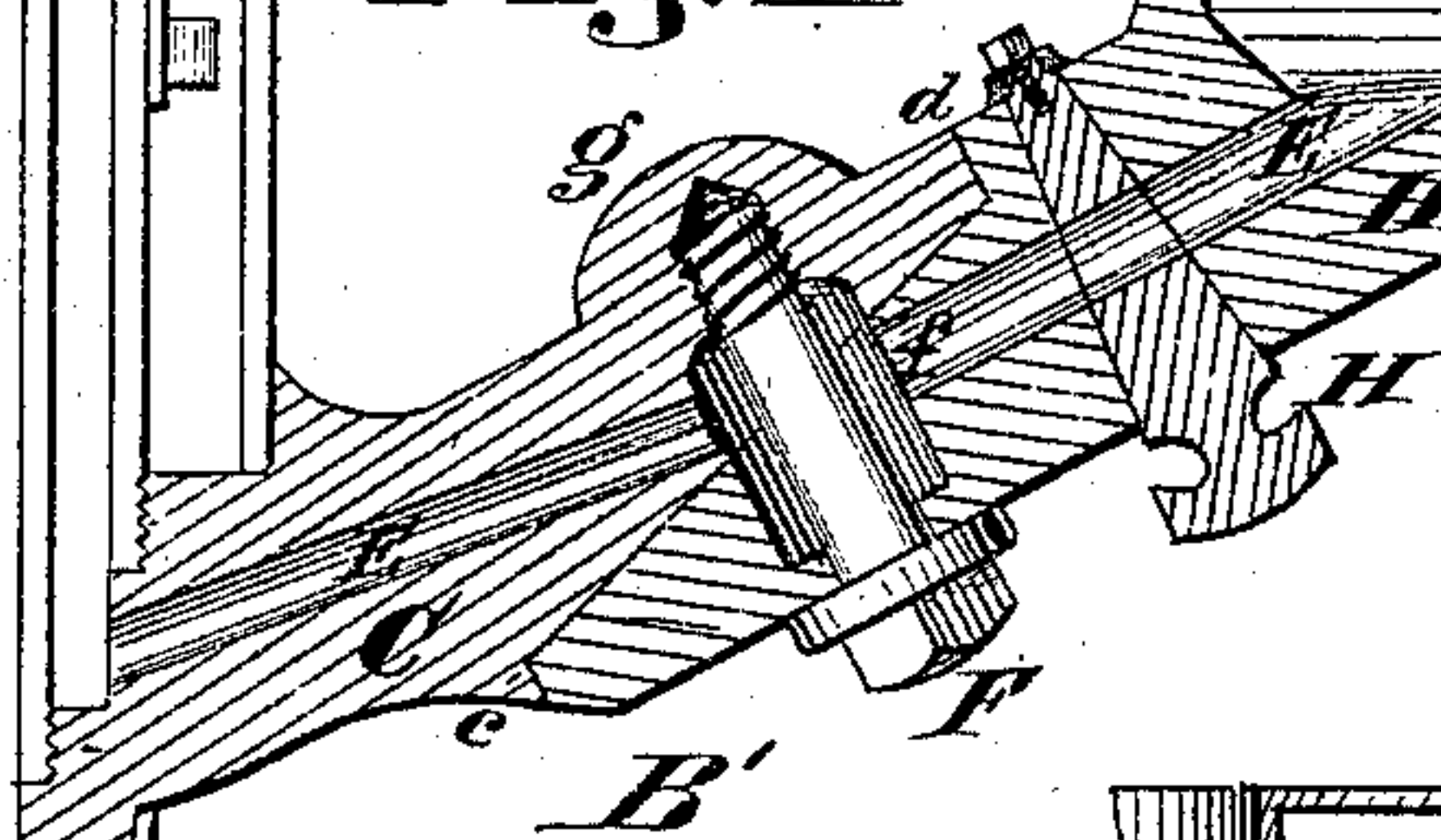
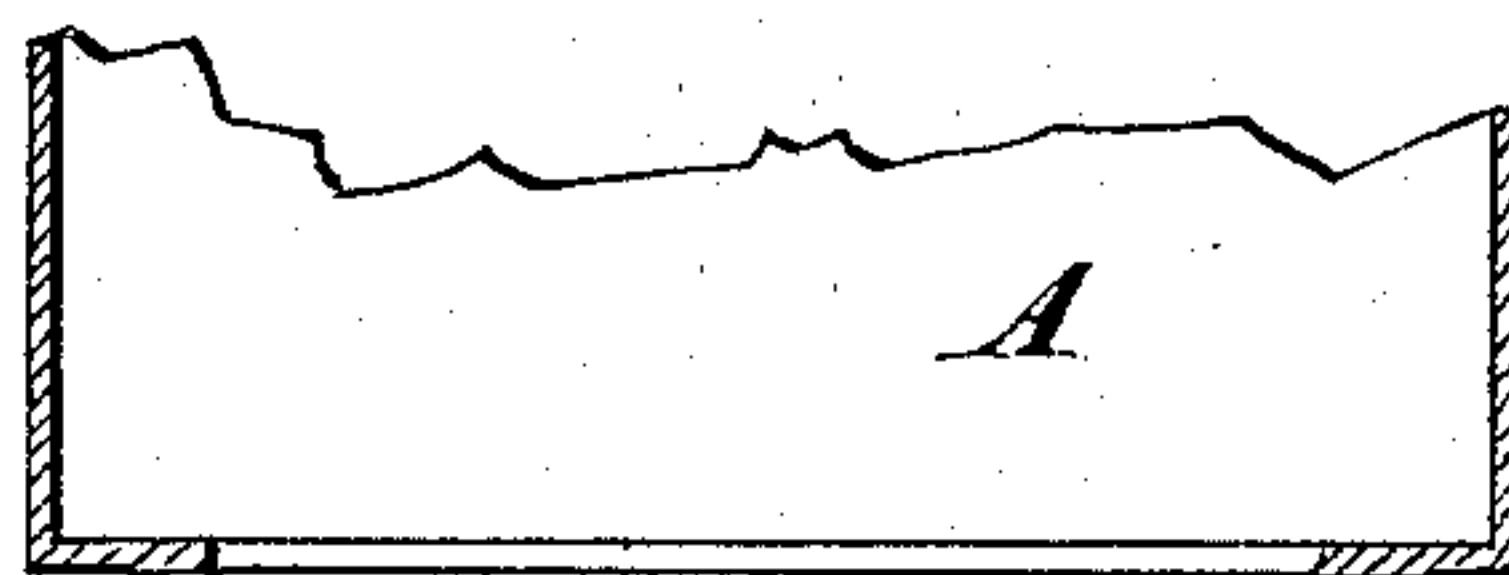
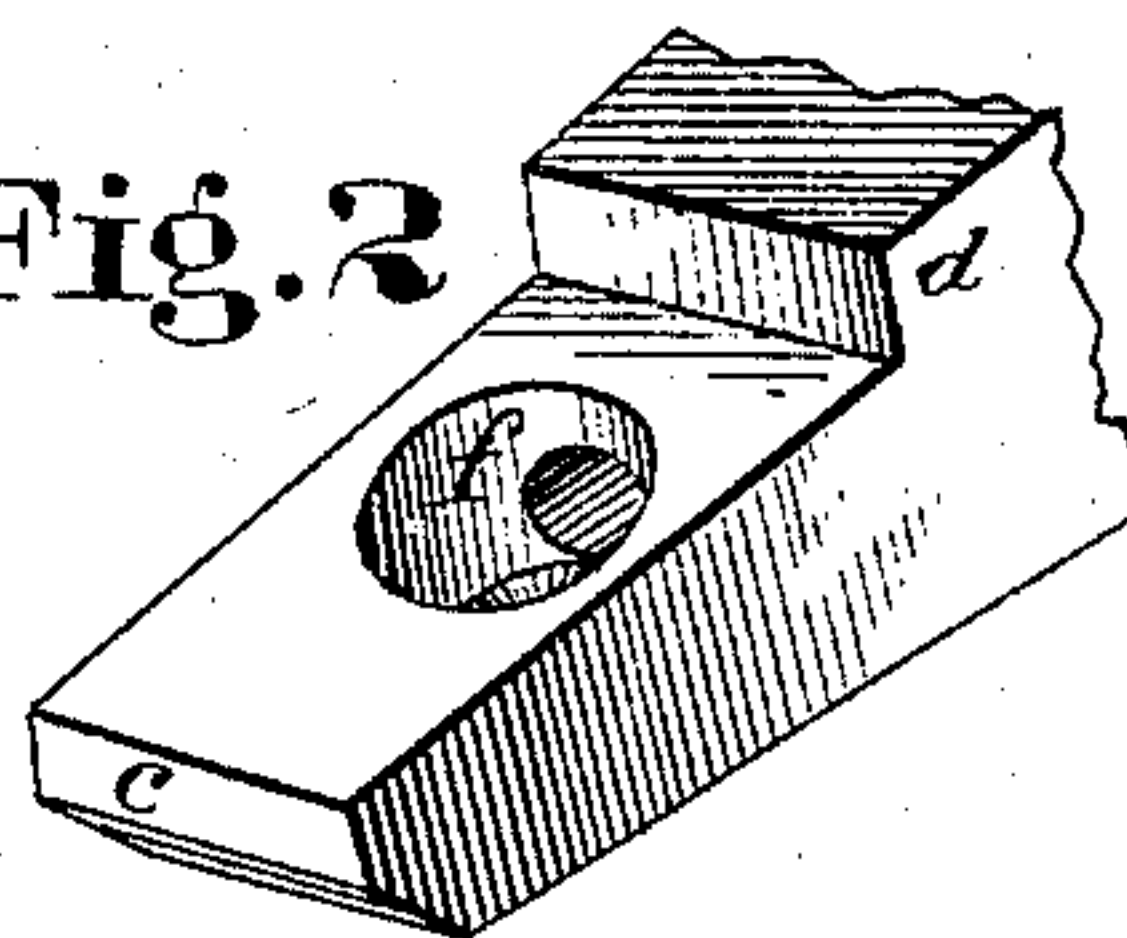
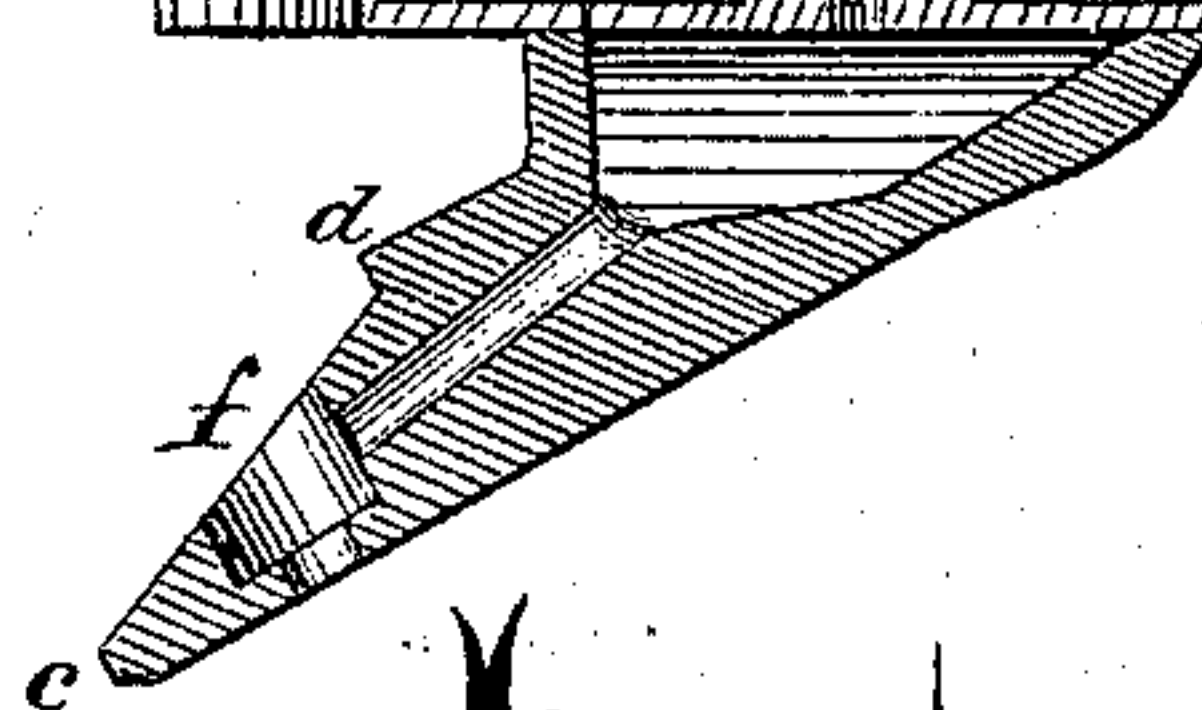
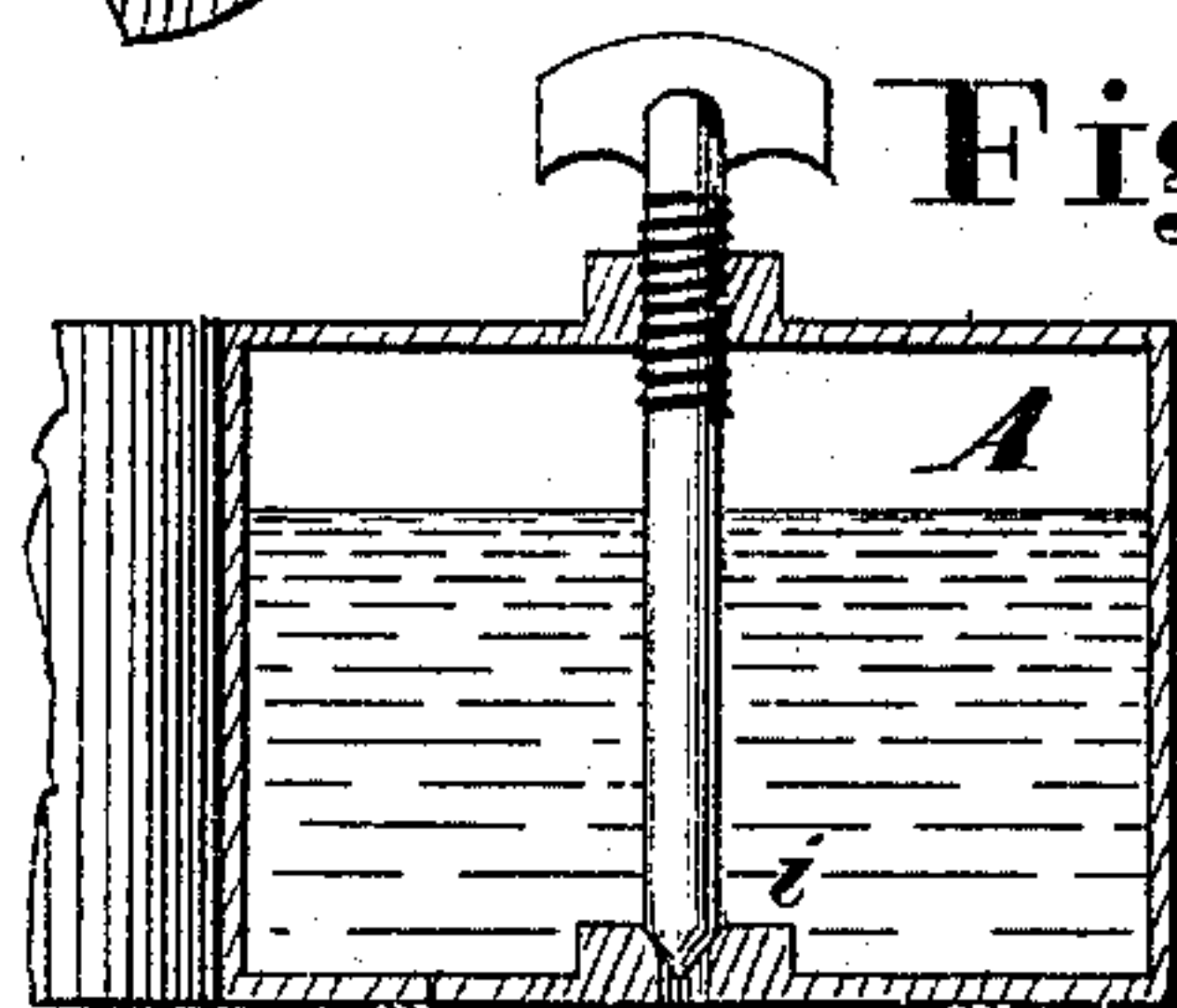


Fig. 3



Attest

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LEWIS MICHAELS, OF COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

IMPROVEMENT IN LOCOMOTIVE HEAD-LIGHTS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **138,426**, dated April 29, 1873; application filed March 7, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEWIS MICHAELS, of Covington, in the county of Kenton and State of Kentucky, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Head-Lights for Locomotive-Engines, of which the following is a specification:

Nature and Objects of Invention.

My invention relates to the form of head-light lamps, in which the burner is connected to the reservoir by a divisible neck, and consists of a peculiar device for connecting the two parts of the neck together, forming a joint at once simple and convenient of access.

Description of the Accompanying Drawing.

Figure 1 is a vertical section through a head-light constructed in accordance with my invention, showing the divisible neck with its joint and screw and the cock for regulating the supply of oil or fluid. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the adjacent parts of my divisible neck detached, showing details of the joint. Fig. 3 is a vertical section through the reservoir, showing a modified form of the stop-cock.

General Description.

A is a reservoir of illuminating fluid, connected with the burner B of a head-light lamp by the neck B'. This neck is formed in two parts, C D, fitted to each by a flat lap-joint on the line *c d*. It is perforated through its length by the tube E, and held together at the joint by a tap-screw, F, passing through the tube, which is enlarged at this point to form a chamber, *f*, passing around the screw. A boss, *g*, upon the upper side of the neck, affords

a sufficient bearing for the screw F, while it allows the metal of the neck to be made as light as is consistent with proper stiffness. The joint *c d* by its shape affords a broad surface for the introduction of a gasket to secure tightness, and the position of the screw F enables convenient access to its head for the purpose of disconnecting the burner from the reservoir for repairs or subsequent replacing of it. A stop-cock, H, through the neck and tube, enables the flow of fluid to the burner to be regulated or shut off at will. The stop-cock H illustrated in Fig. 3 has the form of a thumb-screw passing vertically through the reservoir A, in the top of which is a screw-threaded boss to receive it. The lower end of the screw is conical, and fits into a conical recess, *i*, at the aperture of the neck, forming a valve for the regulation or stoppage of the fluid.

Having first shut off the fluid in the reservoir by means of the cock H, the burner may be detached by removing the screw F, and taken out for repairs without disturbing other portions of the lamp.

Claim.

The combination of the reservoir A, burner B, and two-part neck C D, when the two parts of the neck are connected together by the flat lap-joint *c d* and screw F, arranged and operating substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony of which invention I hereunto set my hand.

LEWIS MICHAELS.

Witnesses:

FRANK MILLWARD,
J. L. WARTMANN.