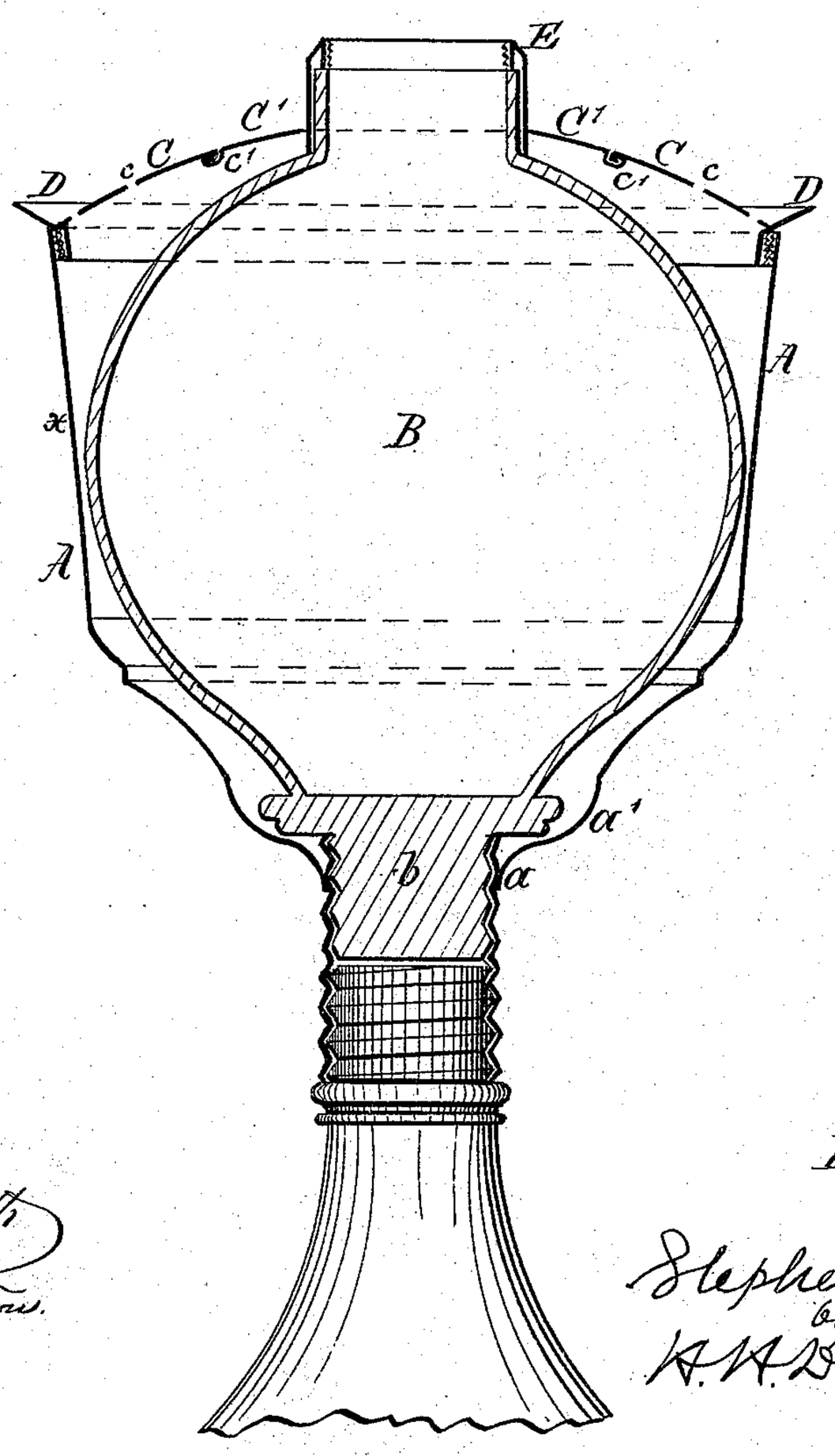
S. S. NEWTON.

LAMPS.

No. 176,983. Patented May 2, 1876.



Witnesses

Henry Orth

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Inventor

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atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STEPHEN S. NEWTON, OF BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN LAMPS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **176,983**, dated May 2, 1876; application filed April 3, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, STEPHEN S. NEWTON, of Binghamton, in the county of Broome and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamps; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

It is well known that coal-oil or other lamps are apt to overflow or drip, the oil thus liberated running down the outside of the body of the lamp, thus soiling its supporting-standard, and sometimes extending to the table upon which the lamp stands, thus becoming a source of great annoyance.

The object of this invention is to construct a lamp in such manner as to avoid the objectionable results growing out of this overflow or drip more effectually than has hitherto been done, and to accomplish another desirable effect, which will be hereinafter fully explained.

In the drawing, which is a vertical section of a lamp embodying my invention, A is an outer globular shell or casing, made, by preference, in a form somewhat resembling an urn, or of other ornamental design, and adapted to receive the body or oil-receptacle B, which supports the burner. The shell A has a socket, *a*, in which a hub, boss, or similar projection, *b*, of the body B, is secured by means of cement or otherwise.

When desired, the shell A may have a cup-like recess, *a'*, formed around the socket *a*. This recess, and more or less of the annular space between the body and the shell, may be filled with some porous material adapted to absorb oil. C is a flat plate or disk, screwed, soldered, cemented, or otherwise secured to the upper part of the shell, and provided with a number of perforations, *c*. D is an upwardly-projecting flange around the upper portion of the shell. This flange may be formed upon the plate C, or it may be formed of the edge of the shell by setting the plate C down a short distance below the edge of the shell, as convenience or economy of manufacture may indicate.

In practice I prefer to screw plate C to the shell, in order that it (the plate) may be readily detached from the shell, to permit the removal of the body B; or the shell may be divided horizontally at or near a point indicated by *x*, in which case the outline of the shell may conform more closely to that of the lamp when it is thought best to make the latter more nearly spherical than the one shown in the drawing, although, in practice, I prefer substantially the construction of parts represented.

The neck of the lamp projects upwardly through the plate C, and has a collar, E, attached to it, the burner being screwed into this collar; or a non-conducting ring or collar may be interposed between the burner and the collar E. C' is a non-conducting collar arranged upon the collar E of the body, and between said collar or the neck of the body B and the plate C. Collar C' may be made with a flange, *c'*, of greater diameter than the central opening through the plate, and thus held in place by the other parts; or it may be screwed into the plate or upon the collar E. As the air below plate C will become sometimes a little heated from collar E, and consequently rarefied at this point, it will rise, and colder air will pass in through the openings near the outer edge of the plate, thus keeping up a circulation of air within the shell, and preventing undue heating of the parts.

Any oil which escapes from the body of the lamp will, under ordinary circumstances, pass through the plate C into the shell A, instead of flowing down upon the outside of the standard, as it does in lamps which have no inclosing shell or casing.

What I claim is—

1. In a lamp, the combination, with the body or oil-receptacle, of an inclosing case or shell, having a perforated removable top or plate, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with the body B, of the shell A, the plate C, and the flange D, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, in a lamp, of a body or oil-receptacle, a shell which surrounds the body, and a non-conducting ring or collar arranged between the neck of the lamp and the top or upper plate of the shell, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

STEPHEN S. NEWTON.

Witnesses:

JEROME DE WITT,

AMOS B. KENT.