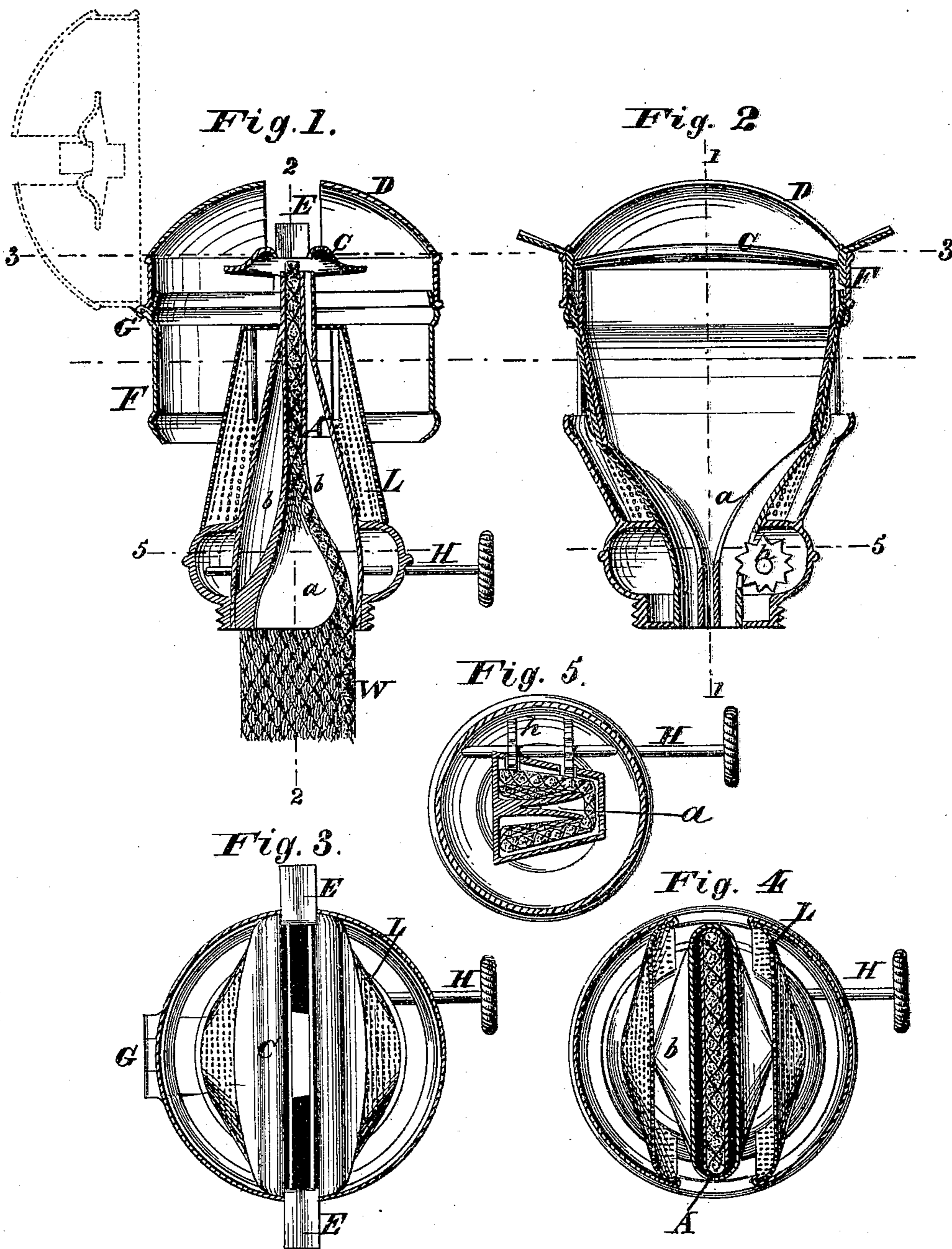


M. McNAMEE.
LAMPS.

No. 179,589.

Patented July 4, 1876.



WITNESSES

Chas. J. Gooch
A. H. Galt

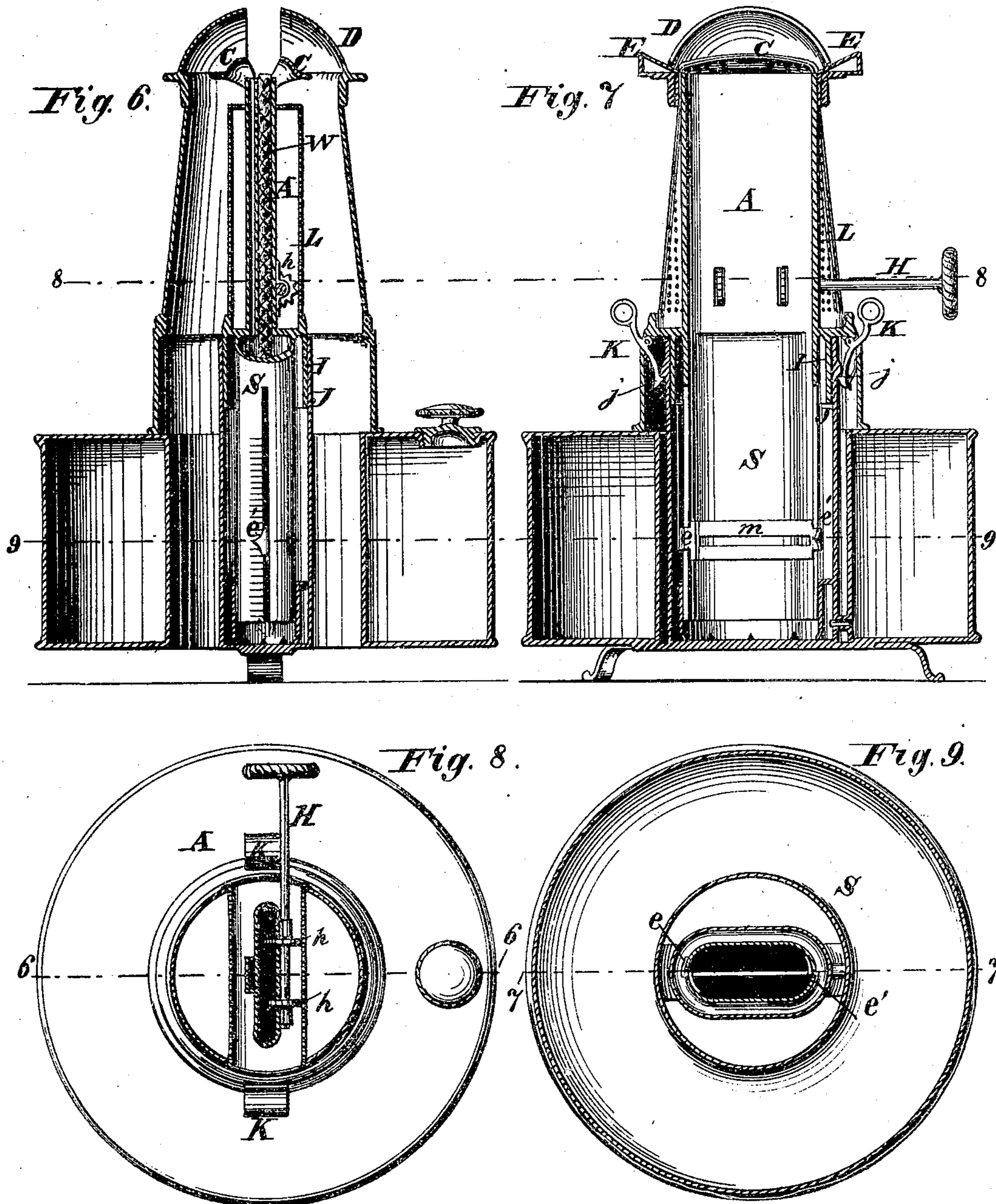
INVENTOR

Michael McNamee
By Knight Bros Attorneys

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MICHAEL McNAMEE, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF HIS RIGHT TO GEORGE T. ROSENSTEEL, SR., OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN LAMPS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 179,589, dated July 4, 1876; application filed; June 3, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MICHAEL McNAMEE, of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamps, of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates, primarily, to improvements in the burners of no-chimney lamps for burning coal-oil; and it consists, first, in an improvement in the construction of the neck of the burner, and in the mode of connecting it with the reservoir, to adapt the lamp to receive wicks of large capacity. The invention further consists in an improved device for regulating the height of the lowest portion of the wick, so that the lamp may be extinguished at a given hour by the level of the oil falling below the wick.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a vertical section of the lamp on the line 1 1, Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a vertical section on the line 2 2, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a plan or top view. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section on the line 3 3, Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 5 is a horizontal section on the line 5 5, Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 6 is a vertical section on the line 6, Fig. 8, showing the burner applied to a reservoir. Fig. 7 is a vertical section on the line 7, Fig. 9. Fig. 8 is a horizontal section on the line 8, Figs. 6 and 7. Fig. 9 is a horizontal section on the line 9, Figs. 6 and 7.

The lamp-burner is constructed with a wick-tube, A, formed, as represented, with guides *a*, which constitute a throat having the convoluted section shown in Fig. 5, so as to fold a flat wick upon itself, permitting it to be passed through a neck of moderate capacity, and to be spread into a straight wick of greater breadth at top, where the flame is formed. *b* is the customary duct for conveying directly to the flame any gases generated within the oil-reservoir. C is a deflecting-shield, causing a strong lateral current of air to the flame to support combustion, and preventing any injurious effect from a downward or horizontal draft. D is the deflecting-cam, which surmounts the deflector. E E are longitudinal deflectors in line with the flame, extending out on either side thereof, so as to cause the flame to spread freely on each side in its own plane,

and preventing flaring by drafts of air. The parts C D E are connected together and hinged to the shell F of the burner at G, so as to be turned up and back at will, as illustrated in dotted lines in Fig. 1, to afford access to the wick for trimming the same. H is the customary elevating-shaft, with ratchet-wheels *h*. The neck I of the burner is preferably made in elliptical form, and is fitted to slide within a socket, J, prepared for it in the lamp, and is held in place by spring-catches K, attached to the burner, and engaging with suitable notches or projections *j* on the socket J. L represents a perforated metallic shield arranged on either side of the wick-tube A, and connected at top with the said wick-tube, so as to allow a free current of air to pass around the wick-tube to keep it cool, but preventing any sudden or violent access of said air to the flame. By this means I have completely obviated a leading difficulty and disadvantage experienced in no-chimney lamps, by effectually preventing the injurious conduction of heat from the flame to the reservoir. The wick W is attached to the wick-holder S, fitted to slide within the wick-tube, and secured thereto by lips *c'* working in slots *m* in the wick-tube A, the lips *c* (one or more of them) being formed into indexes, as illustrated in Figs. 6 and 7, to show by a scale, *m'*, on the exterior of the wick-tube the vertical adjustment of the wick-holder S. This vertical adjustment is for regulating with accuracy the height of the lowest portion of the wick, which may be the extremity of the wick or not, as preferred. The wick may be passed through the wick-holder and folded into the upper portion of the wick-receptacle. Its lower end may be attached directly to the wick-holder, and any surplus removed at top by regulating the height of the holder, as required.

The lamp may be set for burning any desired number of hours, and will be automatically extinguished on the expiration of the time for which it is set by the oil in the reservoir falling below the level of the wick.

This device will be seen to constitute an improvement on a device for a similar purpose described in Letters Patent No. 153,493, granted the 28th day of July, 1874, to John

D. Murphy and myself for an improvement in street-lamps.

By the present improvements I dispense with the necessity of notching the wick holder or tube, and provide an external index, employed in connection with a scale, which is read with great facility, and enables the accurate adjustment of the wick without difficulty. This device is of especial value in connection with street-lamps.

Having thus described my invention, the following is what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

1. The convoluted conducting-throat *a*, for folding the wick in small compass in passing

through the neck and expanding it to its full breadth at the flame.

2. The combination of the reservoir-socket *J*, elliptical neck *L*, and spring-catches for connecting and disconnecting the lamp-burner and reservoir, as required.

3. The sliding wick-holder *L*, index-point, slots *m*, and scale *m'*, for regulating the automatic extinguishment of the lamp, as explained.

M. McNAMEE.

Witnesses:

UPTON SCOTT,
N. ROBINSON.