

S. DODSWORTH.
KEROSENE-LAMP.

No. 187,828.

Patented Feb. 27, 1877.

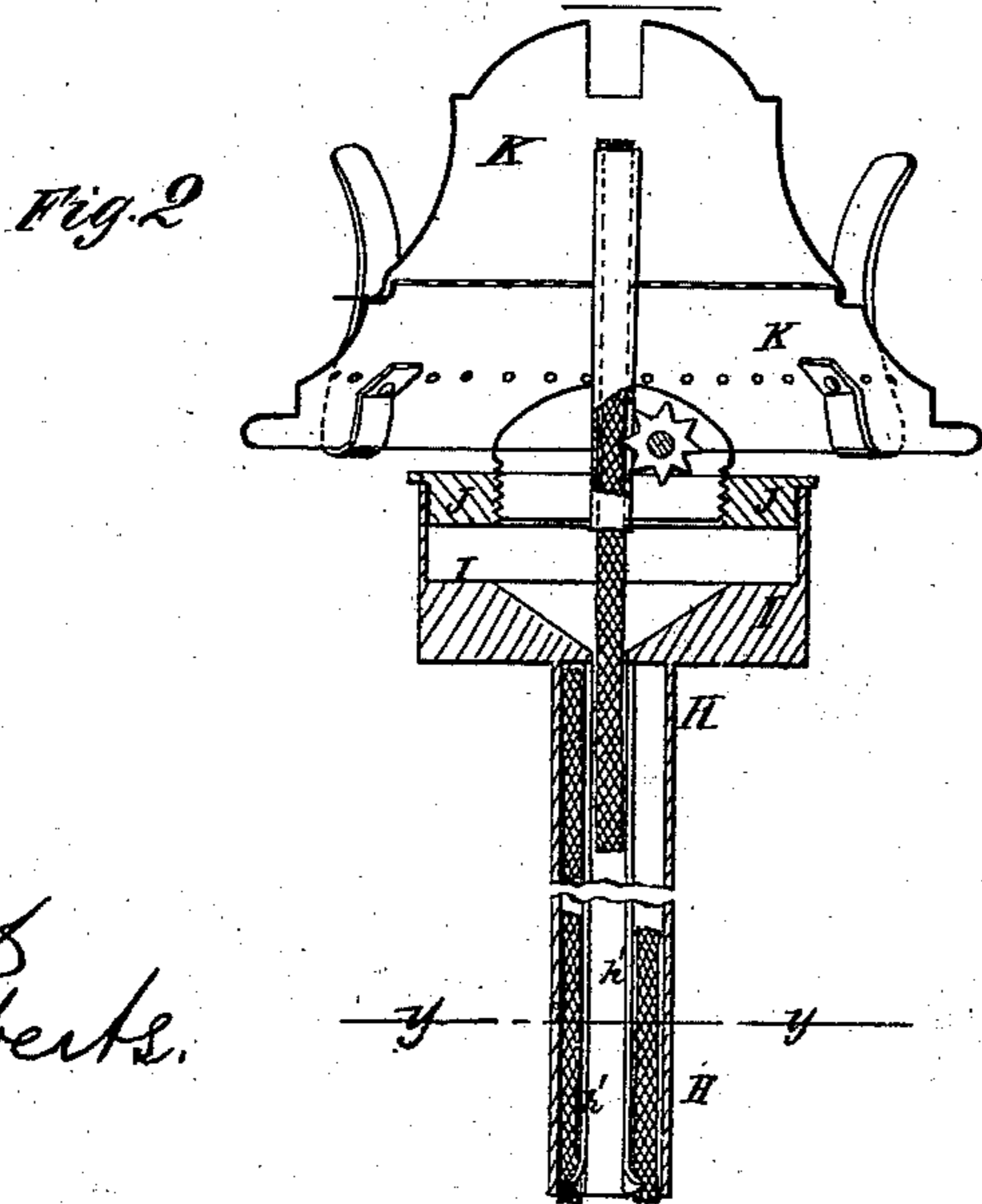
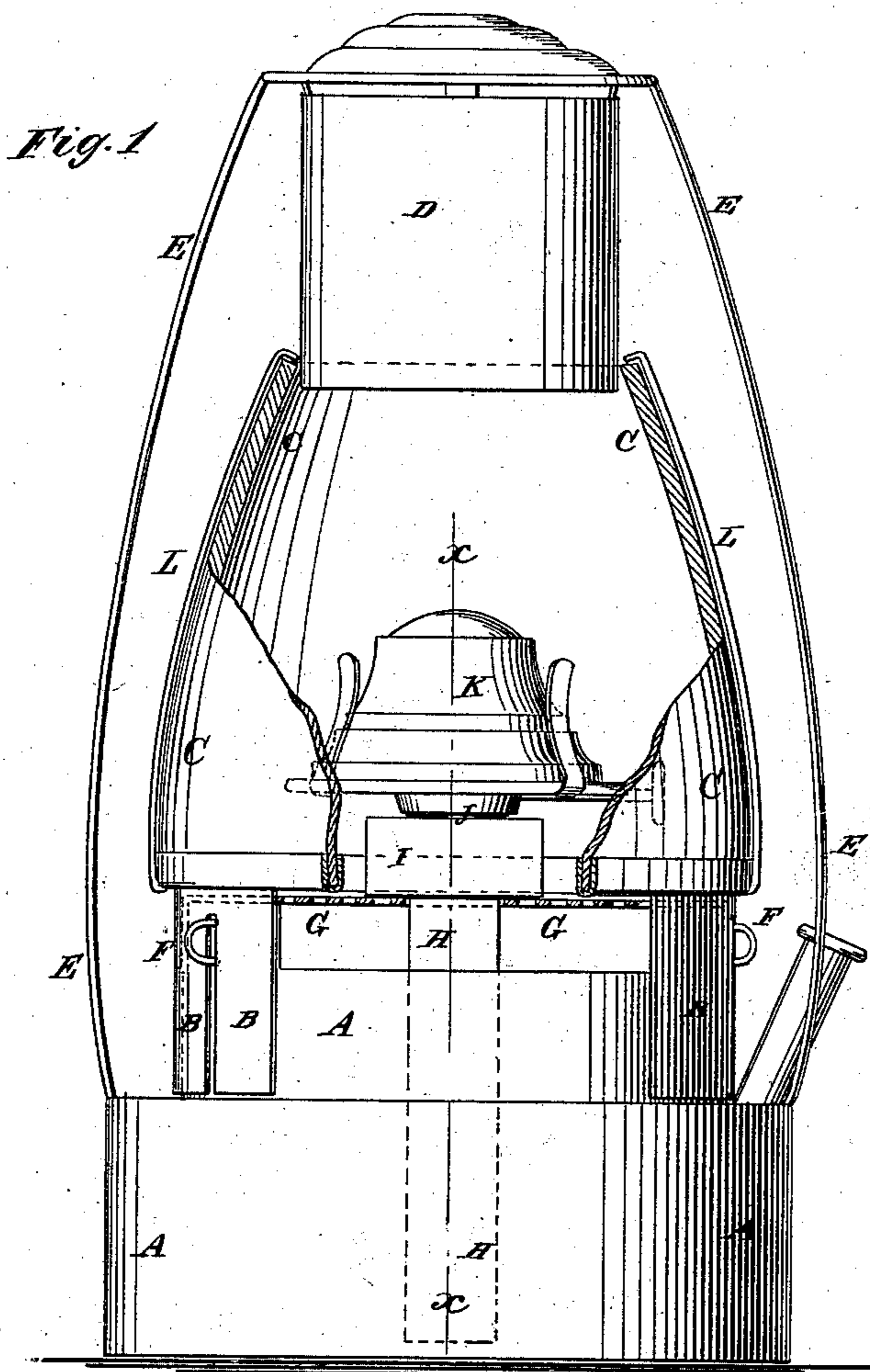
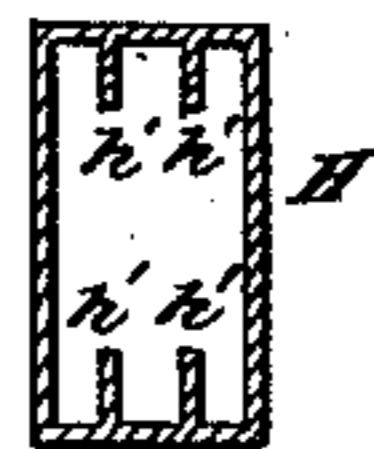


Fig. 3



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

SAMUEL DODSWORTH, OF LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

IMPROVEMENT IN KEROSENE-LAMPS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 187,828, dated February 27, 1877; application filed January 19, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL DODSWORTH, of Leavenworth city, in the county of Leavenworth and State of Kansas, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Kerosene Street-Lamp, of which the following is a specification:

Figure 1 is a side view of my improved street-lamp, partly in section to show the construction. Fig. 2 is a detail vertical section of the burner and wick-tube, taken through the line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail cross-section of the wick-tube, taken through the line *y y*, Fig. 2.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The object of this invention is to furnish an improved street-lamp for burning kerosene, which shall be simple in construction, conveniently manipulated, and reliable in use.

The invention consists in the combination of the oil-reservoir, made with a shoulder around its upper part, the plate, the globe, the top, the rods, the perforated plate, the burner, and the wick-tube, box, and cap with each other; and in the wick-tube of a kerosene-lamp, made with flanges upon the inner surface of its edges, to adapt it to receive a permanent wick or wicks, and the burning-wick, as hereinafter fully described.

A is the oil-reservoir of the lamp, which is designed to be attached to a post. The reservoir A is made with a shoulder around its upper part, upon which rests the lower edge of a plate, B, to the upper edge of which is attached, or upon it is formed, the seat for the globe C. The plate B is cut away upon one side to admit air to support combustion; or the said plate may be perforated to admit air. The upper end of the globe C fits around the top or cap D of the lamp, so that the globe C and plate B may be raised to give access to the burner.

The top D is supported by rods E, the upper ends of which are attached to the upper part of the said top D, and their lower ends are attached to the oil-reservoir A. The globe C is held down to its seat by the rods L, the lower ends of which are attached to the globe-seat, and their upper ends are bent inward to overlap the upper edge of the said globe C, as shown in Fig. 1.

The plate B is slotted vertically to receive lugs F, attached to the upper part of the res-

ervoir A, to keep the plate B and globe C in place, while allowing them to be raised when required.

When the plate B and globe C are raised they may be held up by being turned a little, so that the lower edge of the plate B may rest upon the lugs F.

To the top of the plate B is attached a perforated plate, G, to check the air while allowing it to pass up freely to the burner. The plate G has a hole formed through its center to receive the wick-tube H, which passes down through it and into the oil-reservoir A. To the upper end of the wick-tube H is attached a box, I, which is provided with a top or cap, J, in the center of which is formed a screw-hole, to adapt it to serve as a collar, into which the burner K is screwed.

The burner K may be constructed in the usual way. The wick passes down through the wick-tube of the burner, and through the wick-tube H.

The wick-tube H may be an ordinary tube; but I prefer to make it with two flanges, *h'*, upon the inner surface of its edges, as shown in Fig. 3.

Between the flanges *h'* and the sides of the tube H are inserted permanent wicks, and in the middle part of the tube H, between the flanges *h'*, is inserted the wick to be burned, and which passes up through the wick-tube of the burner K.

By this construction the permanent wicks will keep the burning-wick supplied with oil, even when it becomes very short.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The combination of the oil-reservoir A, made with a shoulder around its upper part, the plate B, the globe C, the top D, the rods E L, the perforated plate G, the burner K, and the wick-tube, box, and cap H I J, with each other, substantially as herein shown and described.

2. The wick-tube H of a kerosene-lamp, made with flanges *h'* upon the inner surface of its edges, to adapt it to receive a permanent wick or wicks and the burning-wick, substantially as herein shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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