

S. S. NEWTON.

LAMP.

No. 189,131.

Patented April 3, 1877.

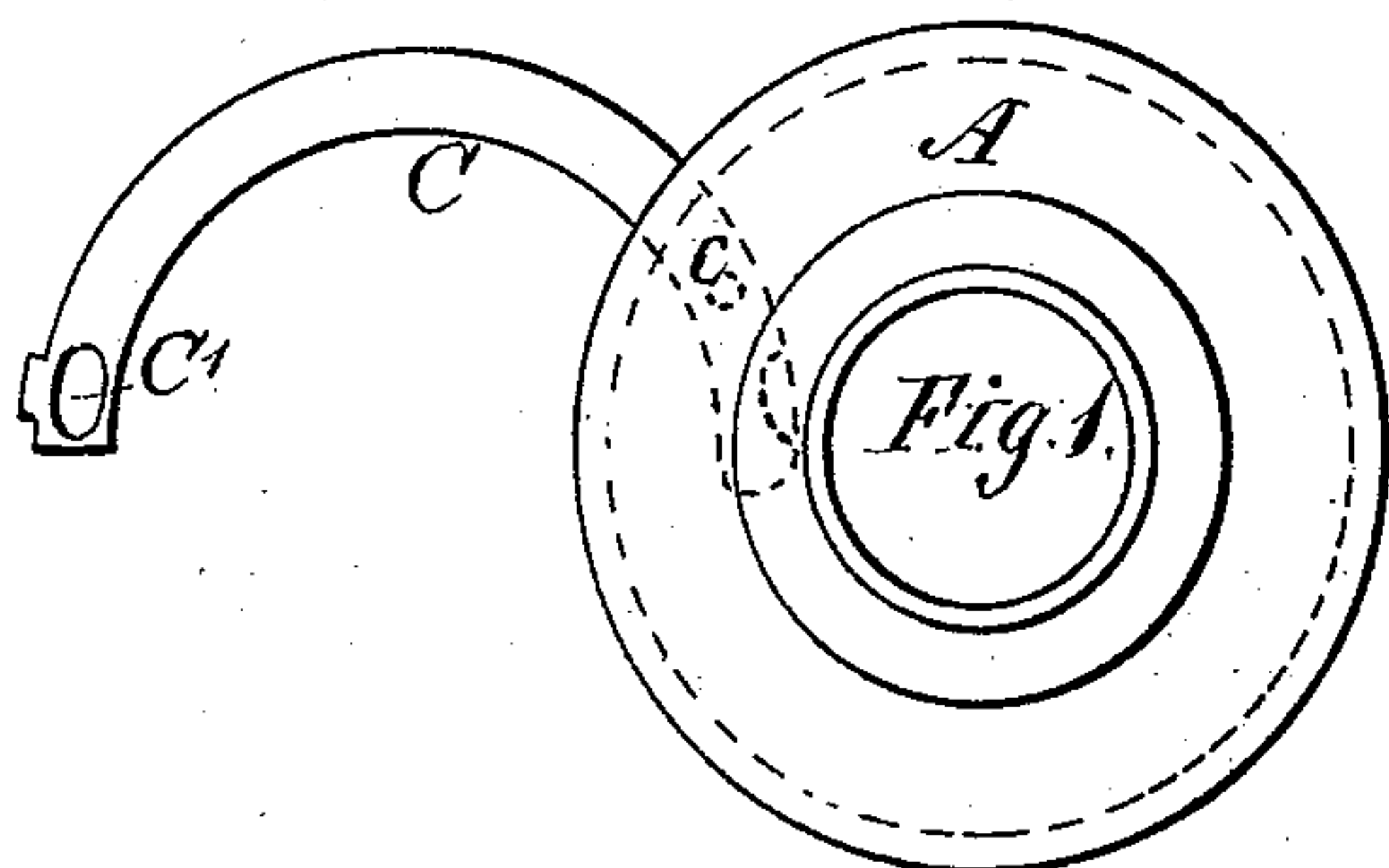


Fig. 2.

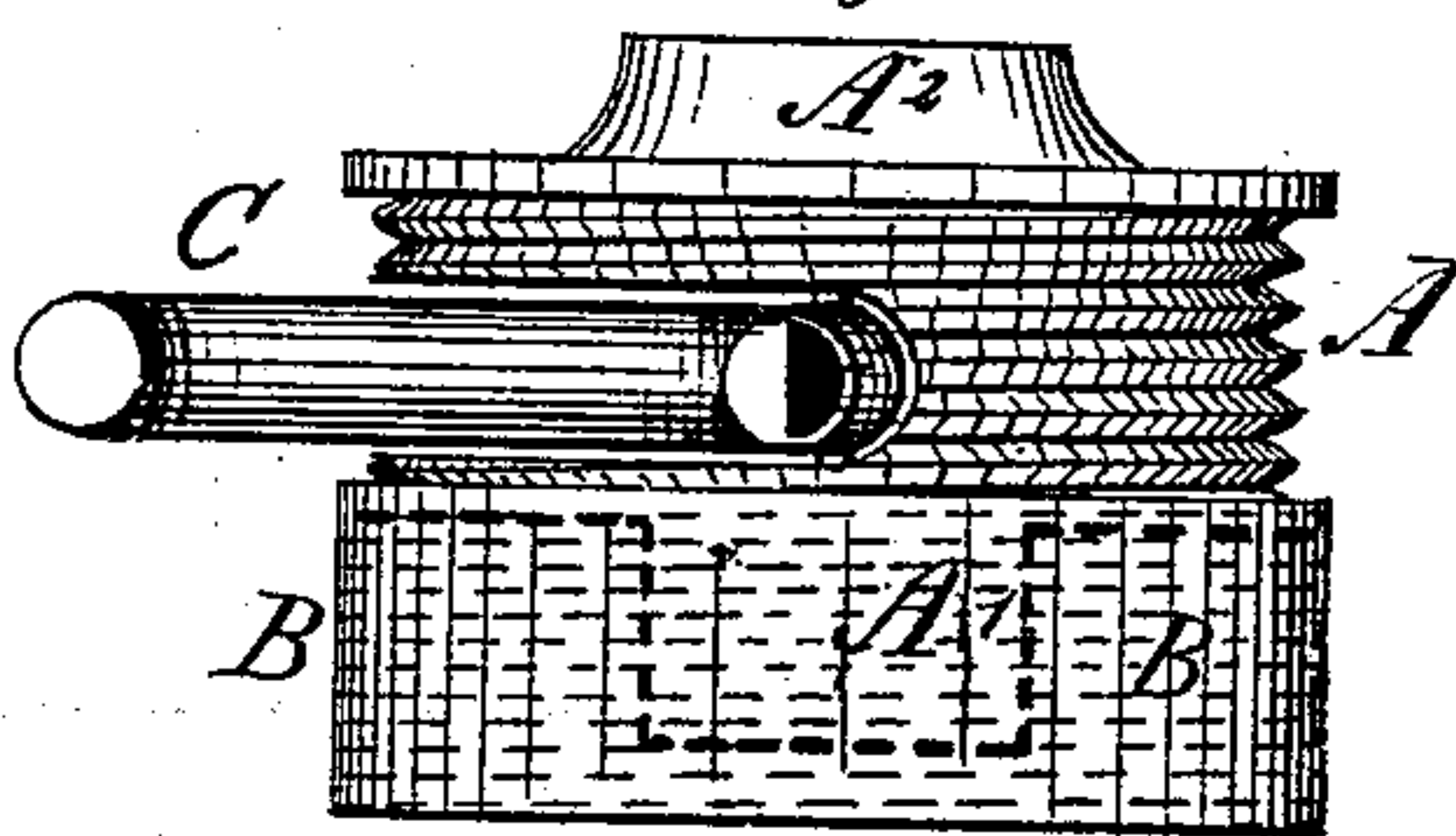
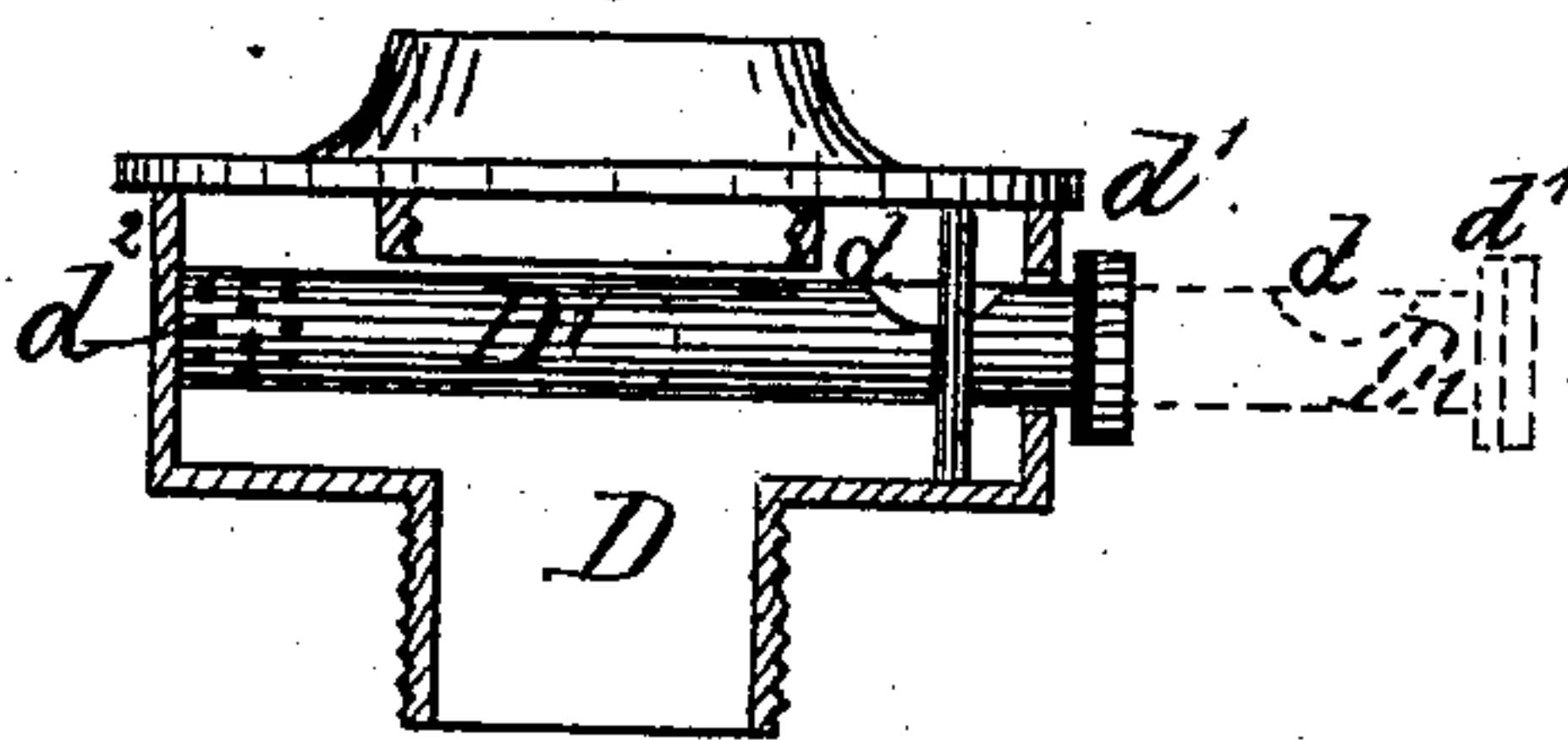


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STEPHEN S. NEWTON, OF BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN LAMPS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 139,131, dated April 3, 1877; application filed January 26, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

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

Figure 1 is a plan view, showing one form of my invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 3 represents a modification.

My invention relates to a novel construction of a lamp and filling-tube, in such manner that said tube may be entirely or nearly concealed within the collar of the lamp, except when the lamp is being filled.

In Figs. 1 and 2, A^1 is a circular chamber, provided at the lower part with a shank or neck, A^1 , having an external screw-thread adapted to engage with the thread in the ordinary permanent collar of a lamp, as shown in dotted lines, Fig. 2. A^2 is a similar neck at the upper side of the chamber A , having an internal screw-thread adapted to receive and support the burner. B (see Fig. 2) is a ring having an internal screw-thread, which engages with an external thread upon chamber A . C is a circular filling-tube, pivoted at c in the chamber A , and vibrating through a throat in the side of the chamber. C' is a port in the upper side of the outer end of tube C , the inner end of the tube being open, as indicated in Fig. 2.

When the parts are in the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the lamp can be readily filled through port C' , after which the filling-tube can be swung within chamber A and the throat closed by screwing ring B upward, as will be fully understood without further explanation.

In Fig. 3, D is a chamber, similar in its

general construction to chamber A , except that instead of a long throat it has simply a round opening, in which a filling-tube, D' , slides freely. Tube D' has a filling-port, d , in its upper side, through which the oil is to be poured after the tube has been drawn out, as indicated by the dotted lines. When preferred, a packing may be used at the point where the tube D' passes into the chamber D , as shown at d^1 .

When desired, a wire-gauze guard may be attached to the inner end of either of these tubes; or the inner end may be perforated with small holes, as shown at d^2 , Fig. 3, which will allow the oil to flow through freely, but will effectually prevent fire being communicated through the tube to the inside of the lamp.

Under some circumstances I may make the filling-tube C square in cross-section, and also to correspond to the circle of the chamber A , and then pivot it in such relation to the chamber that it (the tube) may be made to close the throat or slot in the chamber, when the external ring B may be dispensed with, and, when preferred, the tube may be kept closed within the throat by means of a spring.

What I claim is—

1. In a lamp, a filling-tube vibrating horizontally through an opening in the side of the burner, substantially as set forth.

2. In a lamp, an opening in the side of the burner, a filling-tube vibrating in said opening, and a plate, ring, or cap to cover said opening, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 13th day of November, 1876.

STEPHEN S. NEWTON.

Witnesses:

JEROME DEWITT,

GEO. L. CARRINGTON.