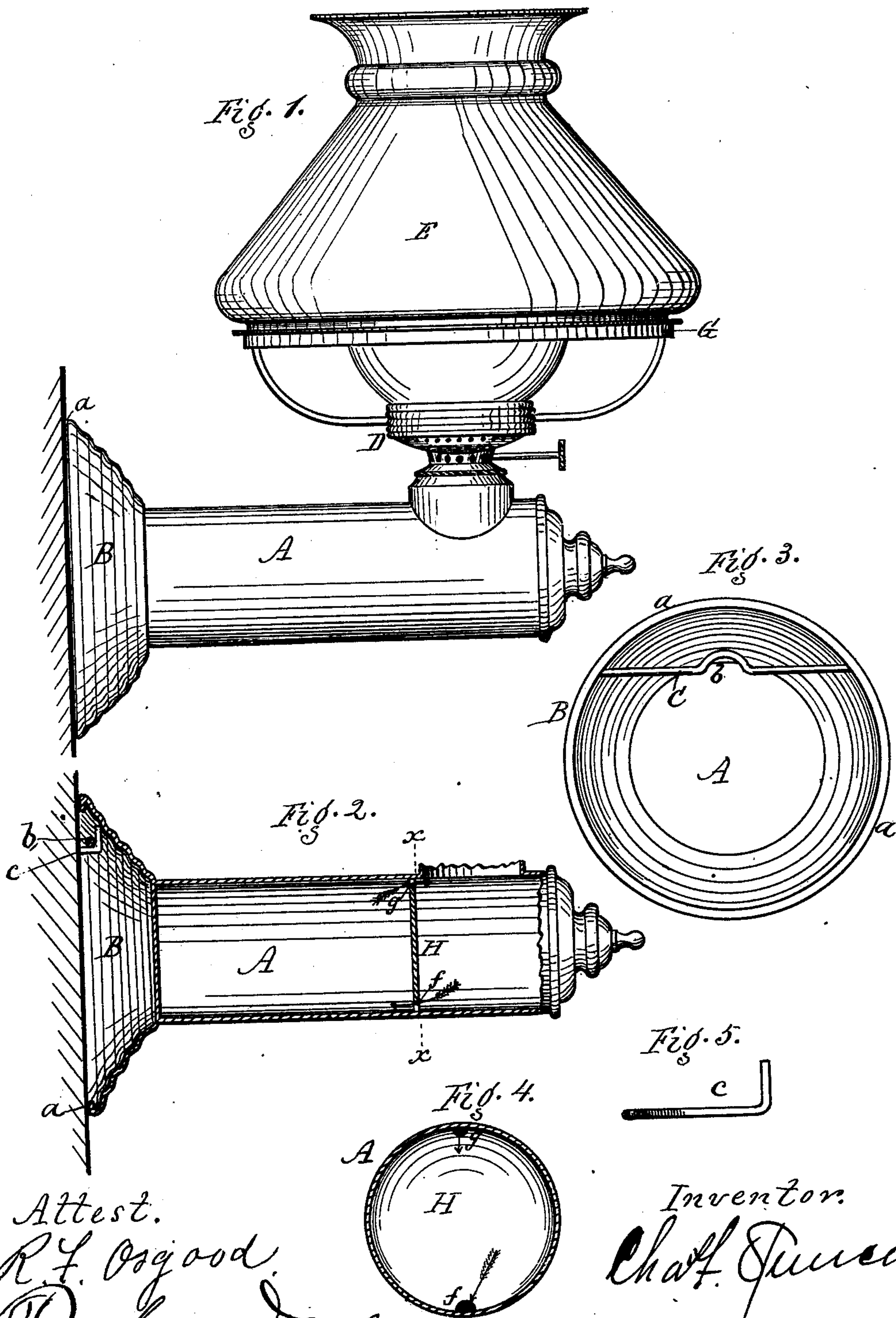


C. F. SPENCER.
Lamp.

No. 213,951.

Patented April 1, 1879.



Attest.
R. F. Osgood.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES F. SPENCER, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO HARRY C. JONES AND EDWARD J. SUGRU, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN LAMPS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **213,951**, dated April 1, 1879; application filed February 4, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES F. SPENCER, of the city of Rochester, county of Monroe, and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Lamps; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved lamp attached to a wall. Fig. 2 is a similar view in section. Fig. 3 is a rear-end view of the lamp, showing the fastening for attaching to the wall. Fig. 4 is a cross-section in line *x x*, showing more particularly the diaphragm in the lamp. Fig. 5 is a view of the hook which attaches to the wall to hold the lamp.

My invention relates to bracket or wall lamps; and consists in a straight cylindrical lamp-body having a burner-tube projecting radially upward near one end, and at the other end a concave base, within and above the center of which and of the lamp-body is a catch adapted to engage with a hook upon a wall. The burner-tube projecting upward would, of course, render the cylindrical body liable to tilt to one side were it not that the supporting-catch is above the center of gravity; but by arranging the parts relatively as described I am enabled to use a straight cylinder uninterrupted by projections other than its burner-tube. The catch and the wall-hook with which it engages will be concealed by the concave base when the lamp is secured to a wall.

My invention further consists in providing a cylindrical lamp-body adapted for use in a horizontal position with a transverse partition or diaphragm separating the portion of the body to which the burner is attached from the main portion, said partition or diaphragm having an aperture at its lower edge for the passage of oil, and another at its upper edge for the escape of air when the lamp is being filled through the burner nozzle or opening.

A represents the lamp-body, which consists of a cylinder, say six inches, more or less, in length and two inches in diameter. At one end is a base-flange, B, of any ornamental form, and of a size to sustain and steady the lamp when it is attached to the wall. This

flange is conveniently made of the circular form shown, and spun or struck up so as to form a hollow back, and having the outer edge turned over to form a right-angled flange, *a*, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. Across the hollow back is placed a bearing, C, consisting of a rod or wire having a bend in the center to form a catch, *b*. This, in connection with a right-angled screw-hook, *c*, forms the fastening for securing the lamp to a wall or other support. The hook is simply screwed into the wall, as shown in Fig. 2, and the loop or catch *b* is then caught over it and pressed down, which bears the base-flange B hard up against the support and firmly secures it in place. In such case the lamp is prevented from turning over, and the fastening device is entirely hidden from sight. The lamp can be attached and removed with the greatest ease.

This lamp not only presents a fine appearance as a bracket-lamp, but it is exceedingly cheap in manufacture, consisting simply of a closed cylinder and a base-flange attached at one end. The body is made from a piece of tubing having its ends closed, and the base-flange is spun up and attached by soldering. Nickel-plating covers all the seams. The lamp forms one stiff fixture, and is of such form that the ordinary shade may be used over it, as shown, and the projection from the wall is also such that the lamp may be readily filled without removing it from place.

By attaching the hooks *c c* at various places around a room, the lamp may be changed from place to place, as desired. The stiff form of the lamp presents many advantages over those lamps having loops by which they are simply hung upon a nail or hook, and it also presents great advantages over ordinary bracket-lamps having stiff iron holders to receive the lamp-body. The ordinary burner D, shade E, and shade-holder G are employed, the burner being located toward the outer end of the cylinder to give the desired space.

H is a diaphragm or partition across the inside of the cylinder, which divides the chamber in two compartments. It is located forward as near the opening for the burner as possible. In this diaphragm are made two openings, *f* and *g*, respectively at the bottom

and top. When the cylinder is filled with oil through the burner-opening, the oil passes from the outer into the inner chamber through the bottom hole, *f*, and at the same time the air in the inner chamber escapes into the outer through the upper holes, *g*. The diaphragm is employed to hold the main body of the oil away from the vicinity of the burner.

Diaphragms or partitions have before been used in a somewhat similar manner, but in lamps having a separate filling-nozzle from the burner. The distinguishing feature in this part of my invention is the two holes *f g* at the bottom and top, by which means the lamp may be filled from the burner-opening without trouble from the interior air.

If desired, the lamp-body may be square, polygonal, or of other form than cylindrical, as above described.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. The straight cylindrical lamp-body A, having the upward-projecting burner-tube and the concave base B, within which and above the centers of both base and body is a catch, *b*, adapted to engage with a wall-hook and to be concealed by the base, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a lamp which is filled from the burner-opening, the diaphragm or partition H, extending across the oil-chamber, and provided with the two openings *f g* at bottom and top, as shown and described, and for the purpose specified.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHAS. F. SPENCER.

Witnesses:

R. F. OSGOOD,
WM. J. MCPHERSON.