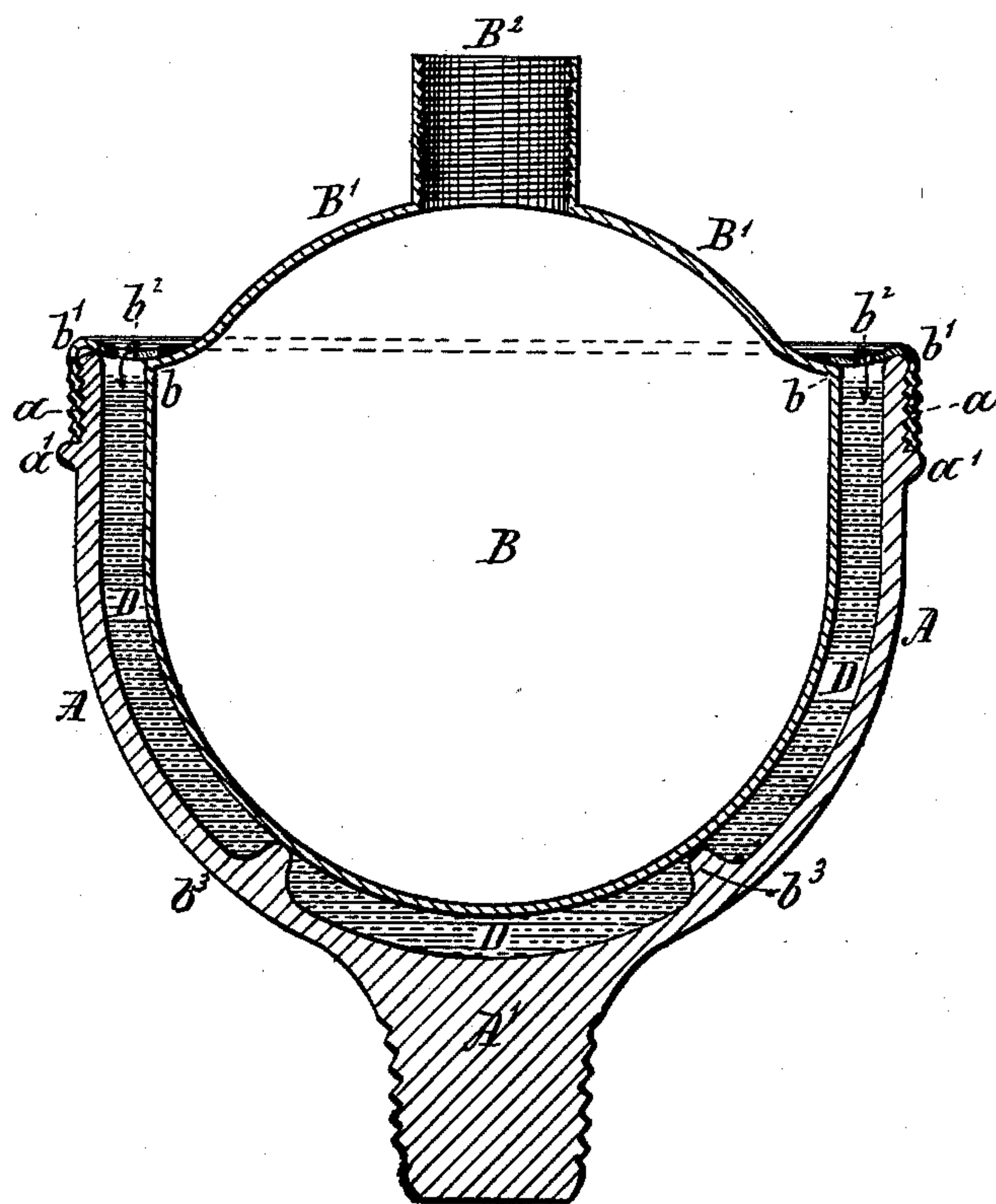


S. S. NEWTON.  
Lamp.

No. 223,376.

Patented Jan. 6, 1880.



Witnesses.  
*Henry Orth*  
H. H. Bliss

Inventor  
*Stephen S. Newton*  
per *W. H. Doubleday*  
atty.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STEPHEN S. NEWTON, OF BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK.

## LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 223,376, dated January 6, 1880.

Application filed February 11, 1878.

*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 of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to that class of lamps which have an inclosing shell or casing, serving as a drip to collect oil, which would, were it not for such shell, run down the outside of the lamp and soil whatever it stands upon.

The object of my invention is to cheapen their construction, to render them more safe from explosion, and to make them more ornamental.

The drawing is a vertical section of a lamp embodying my invention.

A represents the outer portion or inclosing-shell, provided, preferably, with a standard, A', connecting it with a suitable base, (not shown;) but, when desired, the lower part of the body A may be expanded into a suitable shape to rest upon a table or other support.

a is a screw-thread, formed upon the outer upper part of the shell A during the operation of blowing the same.

a' is a rib, also formed upon the part A just below the screw-thread a.

B B' is the inner portion, or reservoir or fount, the outline of its lower part corresponding substantially to that of the inside of the shell, but of less diameter.

I usually make the fount so much smaller than the shell A as to leave an annular space of, say, one-quarter of an inch between them, which space I pack with finely-shredded asbestos or some other non-conducting absorbent, D.

As the wall A is continuous, the annular chamber between the shell and the fount will be perfectly oil-tight, so that under no ordinary circumstances can the drip-oil escape to the outside of the lamp or standard. Removing the inner fount will permit the removal of

the absorbing material and the cleansing of the shell.

By preference the fount is made of metal, in two pieces, B B', each struck or stamped from a single piece, and soldered together at b.

The part B' is provided with a neck or burner-socket, B<sup>2</sup>, and has a flange, b', screw-threaded internally to engage with the screw-thread a of the shell A, the width of this flange being such that its lower edge shall rest upon the rib a' when the parts are in proper position, and thus present a finished appearance at this point.

b<sup>2</sup> b<sup>2</sup> are openings in flange b', through which oil passes into the annular space below.

Although I prefer to make the fount of metal, and to form the flange b' in one piece with the part B' of said fount, yet it is apparent that it (the fount) may be made of glass, in which case I would make the flange b' of metal, when, by screwing it upon the thread a, the fount may be firmly held in place. In using this latter construction I would prefer to support the fount upon the shell A by means of lugs or other equivalent devices, in order to insure a tight and permanent fit at the junction of the flange b' with the part represented by B', these lugs holding the upper face of the part B' in close contact with the under side of the flange b'.

The use of the lugs facilitates the introduction of the packing material, because they insure the formation of an annular space of substantially uniform width between the fount and the shell, and also serve to keep the upper edge of the fount in the proper plane relative to the plane of the upper edge of the shell during the operation of putting in the packing, and when the fount B B' is made of metal, the lower part, B, may be made of cheaper material than the part B' and flange b'; or these latter parts B' b' may be plated, and thus rendered ornamental.

By reason of the shell being made in one piece and of such size at its upper end that the fount can be inserted therein, the annular space between them can be readily filled with the packing material, which can be pressed into the required density, after which the flange can be screwed into place.

What I claim is—



1. In a lamp, an inclosing-shell provided at its upper edge with a screw-thread, in combination with a fount arranged within said shell, and a screw-threaded ring separate and apart  
5 from the fount, which secures said fount within the shell, substantially as set forth.

2. In a lamp, the combination of the inclosing-shell A, fount B B', provided with lugs  $b^3$ , flange  $b'$ , and a packing of absorbent material  
10 interposed between the fount and the inclosing-shell, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination of the shell A, provided with the rib  $a'$ , the fount B, and the screw-threaded flange  $b'$ , arranged with its lower

edge abutting against the rib  $a'$ , substantially 15 as set forth.

4. The combination of the shell A, lugs  $b^3$ , fount B, and a flange engaging with the upper edge of the shell to receive the fount in position, substantially as set forth. 20

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,  
G. B. NEWTON.