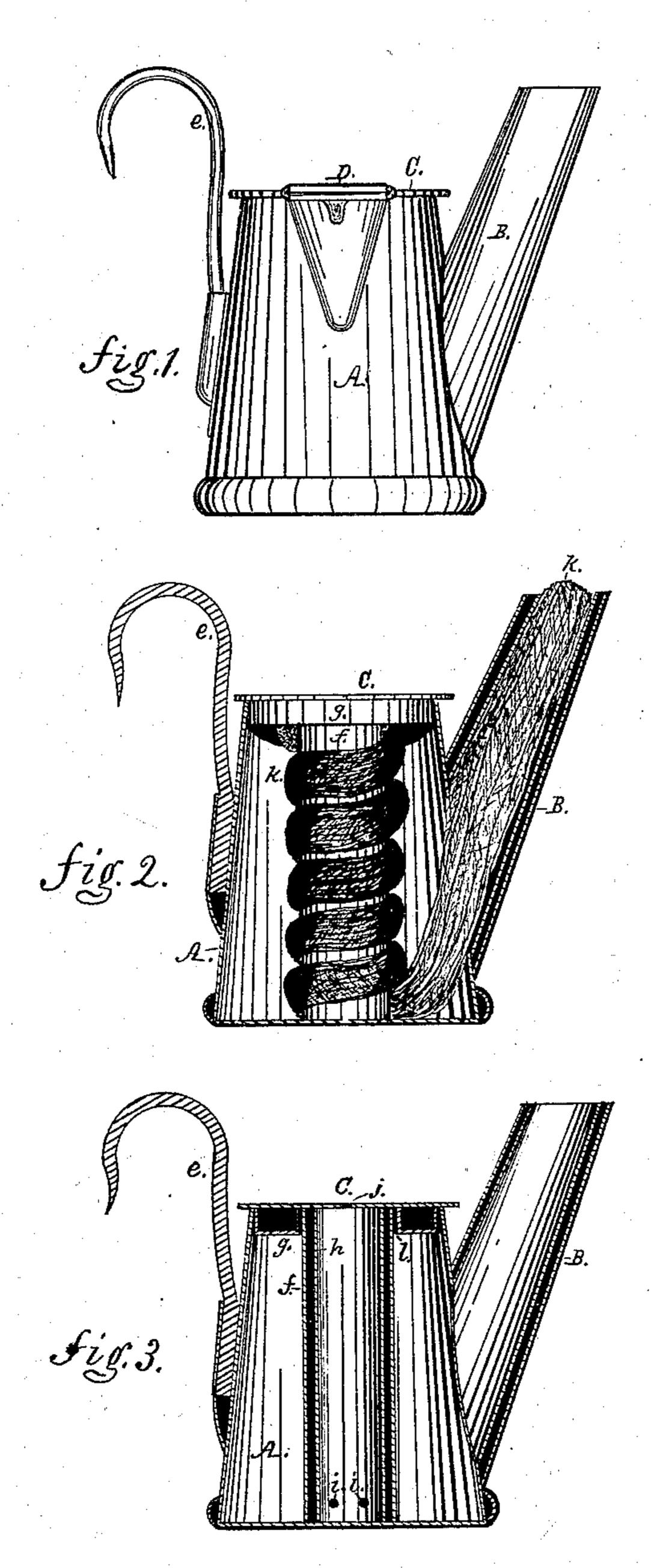
(No Model.)

J. A. ANTON. Miner's Lamp.

No. 229,351.

Patented June 29, 1880.



WITNESSES: D. C. Allen Goldston John A. Anton

By J. Johnston

his ATTORNEY

United States Patent Office.

JOHN A. ANTON, OF MONONGAHELA, PENNSYLVANIA.

MINER'S LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 229,351, dated June 29, 1880.

Application filed April 23, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, John A. Anton, of Monongahela city, in the county of Washington, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Miners' Lamps; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

My invention relates to an improvement in miners' lamps; and it consists in a novel construction, combination, and arrangement of parts, all as will be hereinafter fully described, and specifically pointed out in the claim.

To enable others skilled in the art with which my invention is most nearly connected to make and use it, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

In the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved lamp for miners. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same, representing the wick wound around the wick-spool and passing up through the wick-tube. Fig. 3 is a vertical section of the lamp and its several parts.

In miners' lamps the body A is usually made small and coniform, and the wick, when placed in the lamp with oil, is liable to become twist30 ed, knotted, or tangled, thereby closing up the lower end of the wick-tube B and making the picking of the wick difficult, and also causing it to be drawn down in the wick-tube. This tendency of the wick in the body of the lamp to become twisted, knotted, and tangled is due to the jarring and swinging of the lamp, caused by the motion and movement of the miner in the operation of mining.

To obviate the twisting, knotting, and tang-40 ling of the wick in the body of the lamp and supply air to the oil are the object of my improvement.

In the accompanying drawings, A represents the body of the lamp, and B its wick-tube, both of which are of the ordinary construction and made of the usual material. To the bottom of the body A of the lamp is attached a tube, h, the upper end of which is open, and near the lower end are two or more

perforations, i i. Over this tube h is placed 50 another tube, f, which is detachable and removable.

The lid C of the body A is hinged at D, and is provided with a hollow annular air-space formed by flanges g, which enters the space 55 between the upper ends of the tubes fh and the body of the lamp. The lid C, at j, is provided with an opening for the purpose of admitting air into the tube h.

The tube f performs the function of a spool 60 for the lamp-wick k, and the tube h serves the purpose of an axis for the tube or spool f. The lamp-wick is wound on the tube or spool f, with one end of the wick drawn up through the wick-tube B, as shown in Fig. 2, with the 65 tube or spool f placed on the axis h. The body A of the lamp is then filled with oil and the lid C closed, and the lamp is then ready for use.

The advantage of my improvement in min-70 ers' lamps consists in preventing the lamp-wick from becoming twisted, knotted, or tangled, also in causing it to yield easily in picking of the wick when it becomes charred and necesessary to be drawn up in the tube B by the 75 picking process for increasing the flame and light of the lamp.

Another and very important advantage consists in the method and means for admitting air to the oil in the lamp—viz., by the open-80 ing j in the lid C, combined with the tube or axis h. The air acting on the oil in said axis or tube causes the oil to follow the wick in the usual manner.

By this arrangement an abundance of air is 85 supplied to the oil in the lamp without liability of leakage of the oil.

Having thus described my improvement, what I claim as of my invention is—

In a miners' lamp, the combination of the 90 tube or axis h, the tube or spool f, the body A, and the lid C, constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as herein described, and for the purpose set forth.

JOHN A. ANTON.

Witnesses:

JOHN HOLLAND, C. E. HALEY.