

(No Model.)

C. STOCKMANN.  
Fountain Lamp.

No. 237,627.

Patented Feb. 8, 1881.

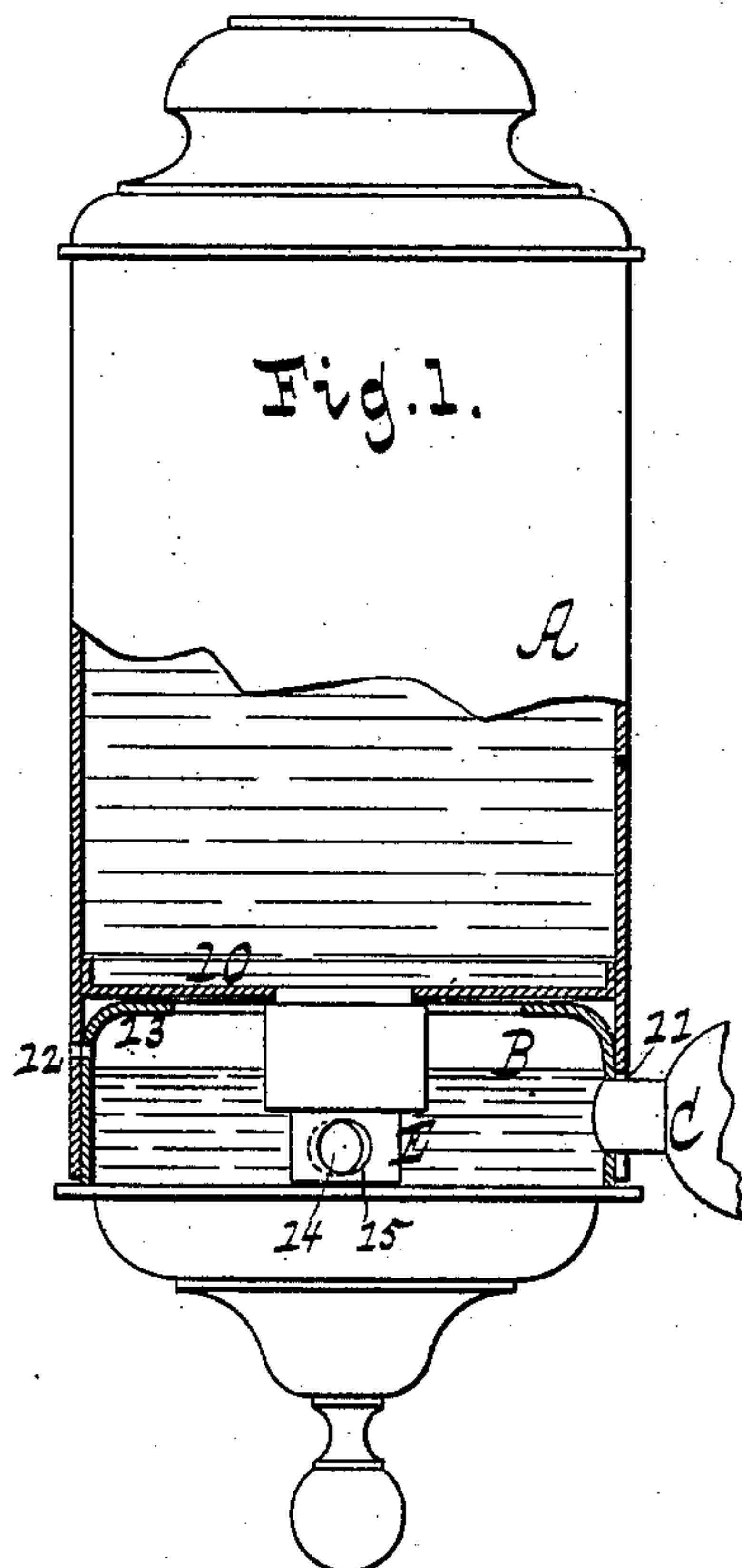


Fig. 2.

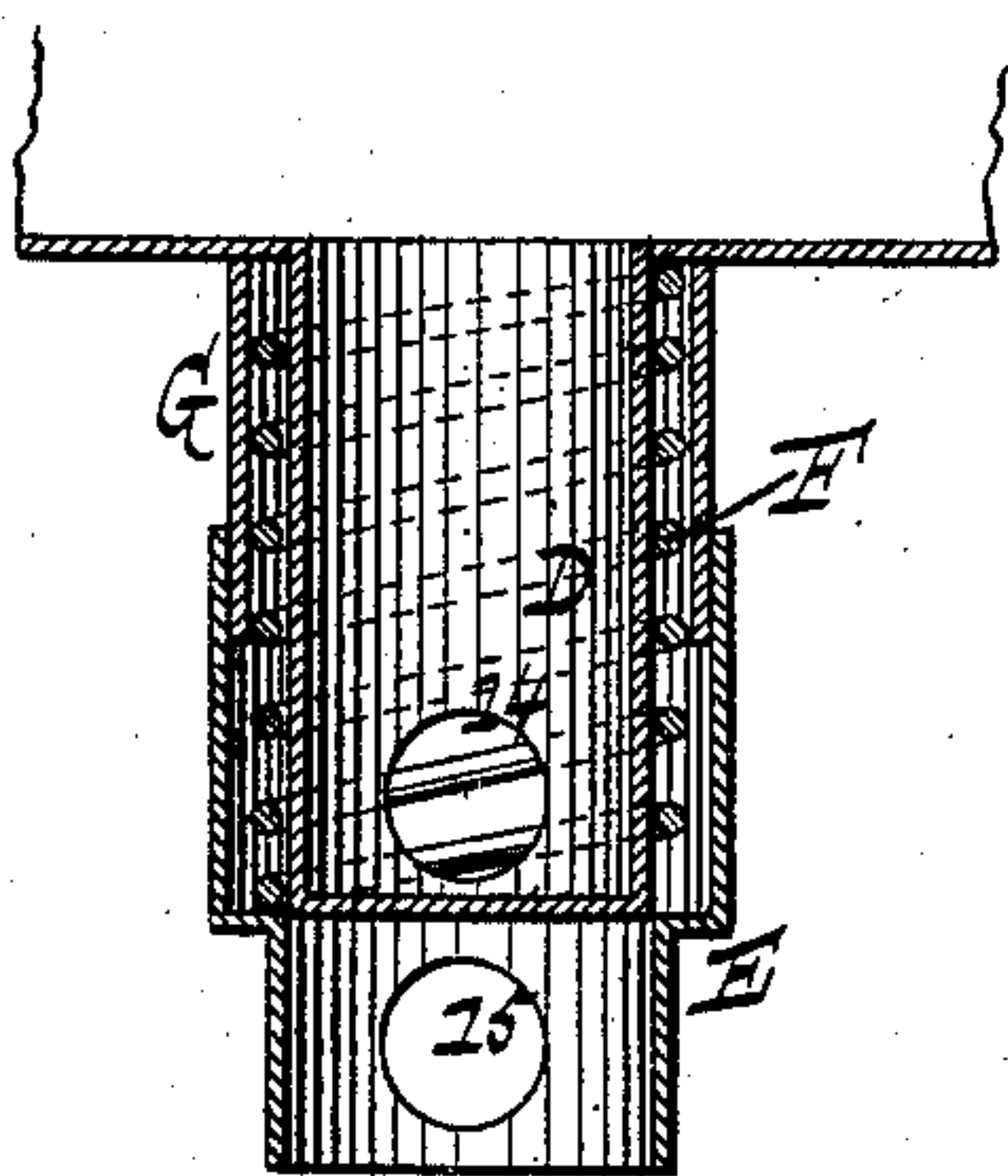
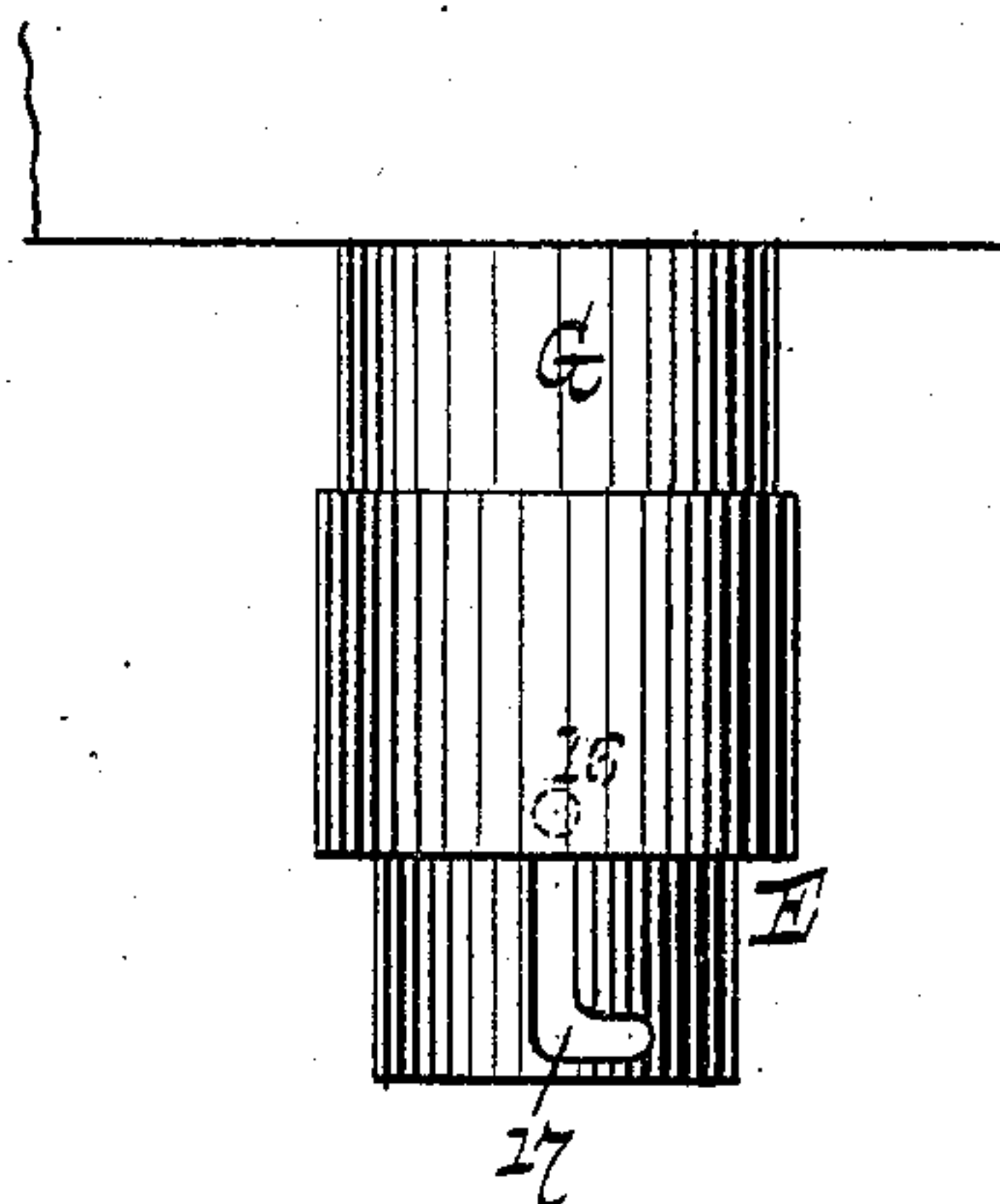


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

Chas. Wahlers.

William Miller

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Christopher Stockmann

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Attys.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHRISTOPHER STOCKMANN, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

## FOUNTAIN-LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 237,627, dated February 8, 1881.

Application filed December 9, 1880. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHRISTOPHER STOCKMANN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Fountain-Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

This invention consists in a certain novel construction and arrangement of the fount and receiver of a fountain-lamp; also, in a valve of certain novel construction combined with the fount, as hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

This invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which Figure 1 represents a side view, partly sectional. Fig. 2 shows the valve, &c., in longitudinal section and on a larger scale than in the previous figure. Fig. 3 is a side view thereof.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

The letter A designates the fount, and B the receiver, the latter having connected thereto a burner feed-tube, C, in the usual manner. The fount A is provided with a bottom, 10, arranged within at a distance from its lower edge, in order to form a projecting annular flange, which fits over the receiver, as clearly shown in Fig. 1, so that the oil is permitted to flow from the fount into the receiver as it is consumed by the burner in the usual manner, while the height of the receiver need be only such as to allow the oil therein to remain level with that in the burner.

In order to retain the fount in proper position on the oil-receiver B and prevent its rotation thereon, a notch, 11, is formed in the lower edge of the fount to receive the feed-tube C. Air is admitted to the receiver through a hole or holes, 12.

On the upper edge of the receiver B, I form an inwardly-projecting flange, 13, for the purpose of preventing an overflow of oil therefrom in case the lamp is tilted or shaken.

The fount A is constructed on its bottom with a tube, D, (see Fig. 2,) which projects outwardly therefrom and has a lateral discharge-orifice, 14. On this tube is fitted a tubular slide-valve, E, which has a lateral orifice, 15, adapted to register with the discharge-orifice of the tube, and which is subjected to the action of a spring, F, having a tendency

to bring its orifice away from the discharge-orifice 14 of the tube, this spring being coiled on the tube, and a suitable stop being used to determine the outer position of the valve. The orifices 14 15 are so arranged relatively to the receiver B that when the fount A is placed thereon the valve E comes in contact with the bottom of the receiver, and is slid back or upward against the action of the spring F a suitable distance to cause said orifices to register with each other, or nearly so, as shown in Fig. 1, whereby a flow of oil is established from the fount to the receiver. When the fount A is removed from the receiver the valve E is at once forced outward by the action of the spring F, as shown in Fig. 2, and the flow of oil is cut off.

When it is desired to fill the fount A the valve E is forced back against its spring by hand and the oil is poured in through the orifices 14 15, and for the purpose of retaining the valve in this position I make use of a bayonet-joint composed of a pin, 16, on the side of the tube and slot 17 in the valve. Any other suitable device, however—as, for example, a spring-catch—may be substituted for this bayonet-joint.

In order to conceal that portion of the spring F above the valve E, I inclose the same by a sleeve, G, at that point.

It is obvious that the valve E and its concomitants can be applied to the fount of an ordinary fountain-lamp, and when it is applied thereto the tension of the spring F may be so adjusted that the fount shall be lifted thereby when it becomes empty, to denote that fact.

It should be remarked that the tube D and valve E can be transposed—that is to say, the tube can be left detached and the spring arranged to act thereon, while the part forming the valve is fixed.

Heretofore a fountain-lamp has been constructed of a bottom oil-receiver and an upper fount having at its lower edge a projecting flange resting over the receiver, and such, broadly, I do not claim; but

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with the oil-receiver B, having a laterally-projecting feed-tube, C, for



connecting with a burner, of the fount A, having a bottom, 10, arranged within it at a distance from its end, to form a projecting annular flange, which embraces the receiver, 5 said projecting flange being provided with a vertical notch, 11, for fitting over the feed-tube and preventing the rotation of the fount, all as herein shown and described.

2. In combination with the receiver of a 10 fountain-lamp, a fount constructed on its bottom with an outwardly-projecting tube having a lateral discharge-orifice, and with a tubular slide-valve having a lateral orifice adapted to register with the discharge-orifice of the 15 tube, and a spring acting on the valve with a tendency to close the same, the whole adapted for use substantially as described.

3. In combination with the receiver of a fountain-lamp, its fount, the tube D, the tubular slide-valve E, and the valve-spring F, of a 20 device, substantially as described, for retaining the valve in an open position when the fount is removed from the receiver, for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my 25 hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHRISTOPHER STOCKMANN.

Witnesses:

W. HAUFF,

CHAS. WAHLERS.