(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

G. C. DESPRIN.

LAMP FOR SEWING MACHINES.

No. 248,148. Patented Oct. 11, 1881.

Fig. 1

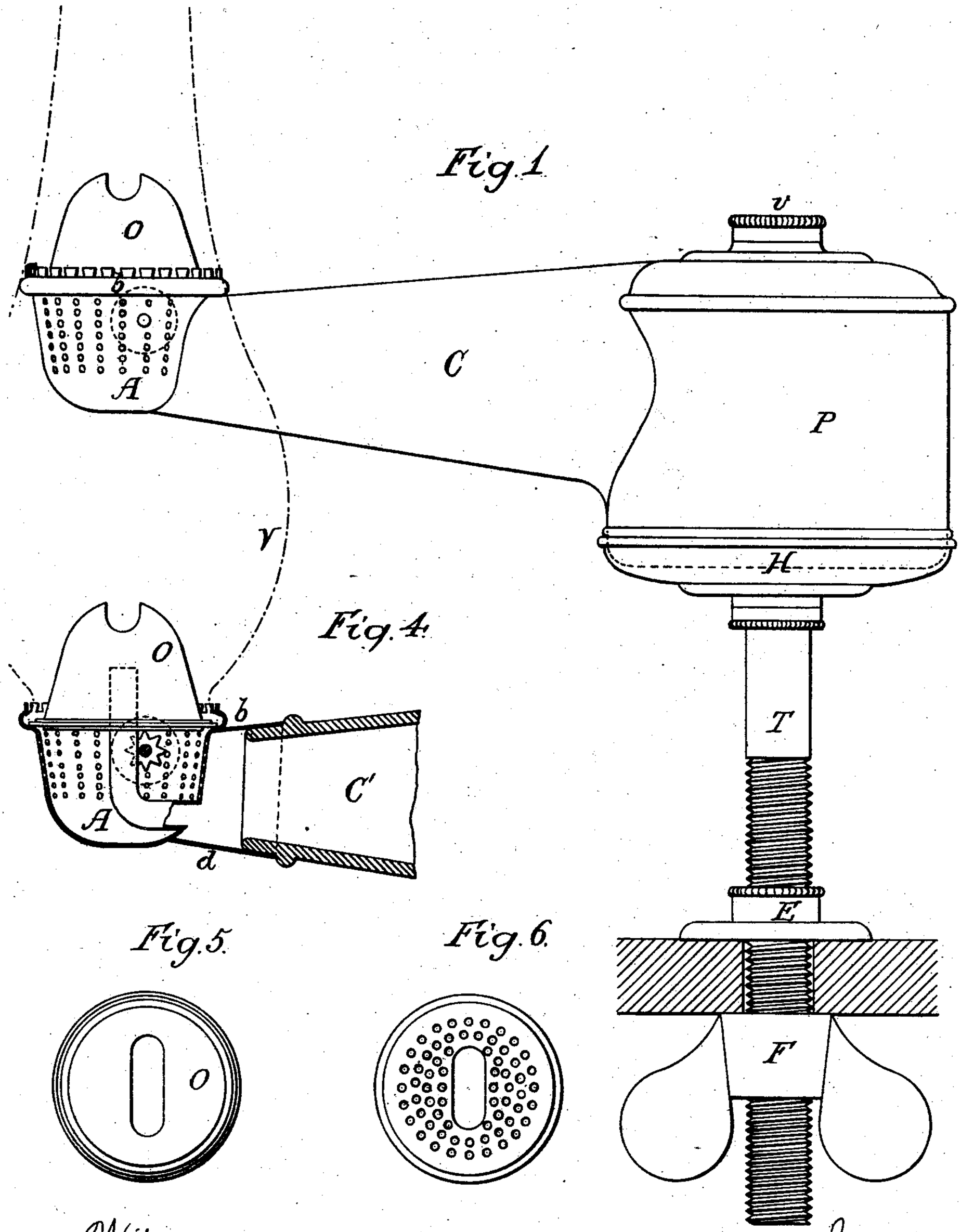


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

Witnesses
H. L. Fulenwider
Harry Smith

Inventor
Guillaume Cheri Desprin
by his Attorneys
Howson & Sons

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

G. C. DESPRIN.

LAMP FOR SEWING MACHINES.

No. 248,148. Patented Oct. 11, 1881.

Fig. 2.

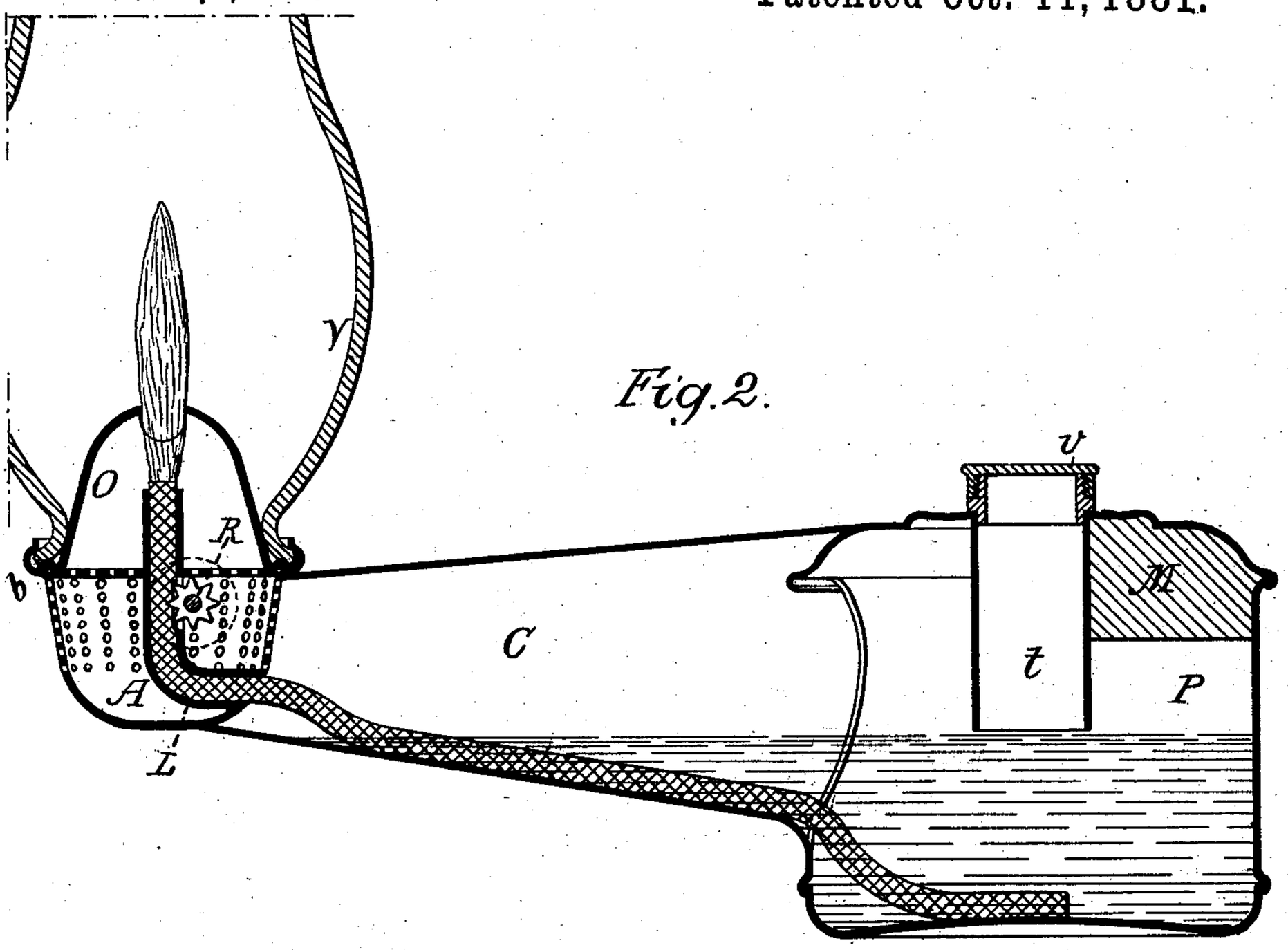
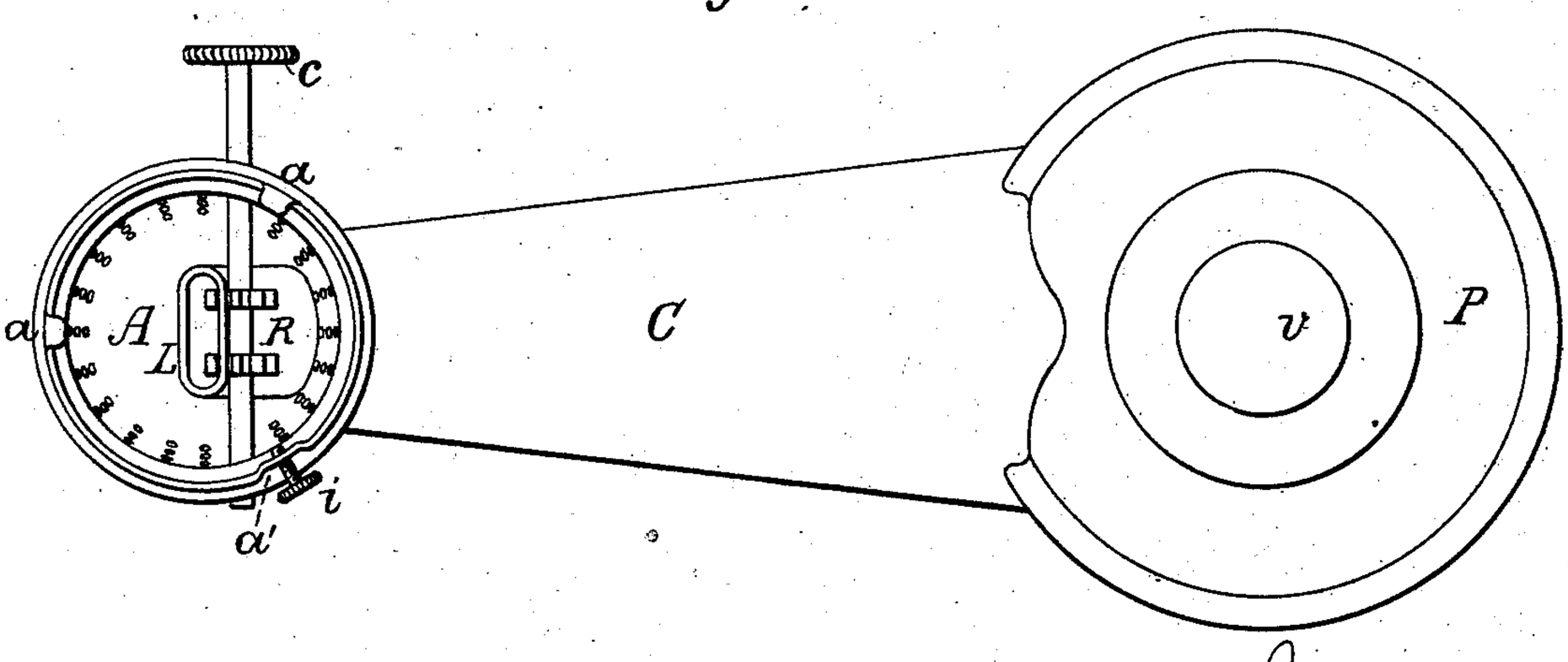


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

H. L. Fulenwider

Harry Smith

Inventor

Guillaume Cheri Desprin

by his Attorneys

Howson & Sons.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHÉRI GUILLAUME DESPRIN, OF PUJOLS-DE-LIBOURNE, FRANCE.

LAMP FOR SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 248,148, dated October 11, 1881.

Application filed August 4, 1881. (No model.) Patented in France February 11, 1881.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHÉRI GUILLAUME DESPRIN, a citizen of the Republic of France, and a resident of Pujols-de-Libourne, (Gironde,) France, have invented certain Improvements in Lamps, (for which I have obtained French Letters Patent, February 11, 1881.) of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to certain improvements in the construction of lamps which are more especially adapted for use on sewing and other like machines, to throw an unobstructed light on the work.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of my improved lamp and its support. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the lamp and part of its chimney; Fig. 3, a plan view, with the chimney, cone, and diaphragm removed; Fig. 4, a view of a modification, partly in section; Figs. 5 and 6, detached views of the cone and diaphragm respectively.

The body of the lamp proper consists of a reservoir, P, preferably of sheet metal, for containing the fluid to be burned, and provided with a central tube, *t*, pendent from the top of the cover, and serving for the introduction of the liquid, and at the same time indicating the proper level for the latter. The top of this tube is closed by a screw-cap, *v*.

In one side of the reservoir P, which in this case is shown as being round, is an opening, over which is secured the horizontal tube C, carrying at its outer end the perforated cup A. This tube C is preferably in the form of a truncated cone, or has its lower side sloping upward, so that the normal level of the liquid will not be above the outer end of the tube, where the cup A is attached to it, that portion of the reservoir P containing the oil being below the level of the cup A. The upper edge of this cup is provided with a flanged rim for the reception of the glass chimney V, as indicated in Figs. 2 and 4, the chimney being retained in place by means of the fingers *a a* and screw *i*, passing through the inset *a'* in the ring, as shown in Fig. 3.

To the side of the cup A, and opening into the tube C, is soldered the bent lower end of the wick-tube L, which is provided with the usual wick-raising wheel, R, operated by the button *c*, Fig. 3.

The cup A is surmounted by the usual slotted cone, O, and perforated diaphragm. (Illustrated separately in Figs. 5 and 6.)

The glass chimney I prefer to make of the shape shown in Figs. 2 and 4—that is, with an outwardly-projecting lower part to fit on the flanged rim, a contracted portion above this to bear against the cone, whence it flares outwardly into the form of a globe, and then more gradually contracts toward the top. This form of chimney has the effect of keeping the flame low.

The support H, Fig. 1, consists of a plate dished to receive and hold the reservoir, to which it corresponds in shape. This support is mounted on the top of a vertical spindle, T, whose lower end is screwed and adapted to be passed through an opening in the table of the machine, and secured in place at any desired height by the nut E and thumb-nut F.

To balance the lamp on its support and prevent it from accidentally tilting when the supply of oil becomes low, I apply to the back part of the reservoir, underneath the cover, a weight, M, which forms a sufficient counter-balance to prevent the upsetting of the lamp on its support.

In Fig. 4 I have illustrated a modification in which the reservoir and tube C are made of glass or earthenware, the metallic cup A being fitted to the tube or arm in the manner shown.

The support for the lamp is fixed to the table in any convenient position which will admit of the burner of the lamp being brought near the middle of the horizontal part of the machine, so that the light may directly illuminate the work actually being done.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination of the oil-reservoir P, having a tube, *t*, with the conical tube C, opening into the reservoir, and carrying at its smaller end, above the lower end of the tube *t*, the perforated cup A, provided with a burner, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the oil-reservoir and tube with the cup A, having a wick-tube, L, bent at its lower end toward said tube and reservoir, as and for the purpose specified.

3. The combination of a lamp-support, H, with a lamp consisting of a reservoir provided with a weight, M, tube C, burner, and chimney, all substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHÉRI GUILLAUME DESPRIN.

Witnesses:

COSME BORROS,

JOSEPH DELAGE,

U. S. Consulate General.