

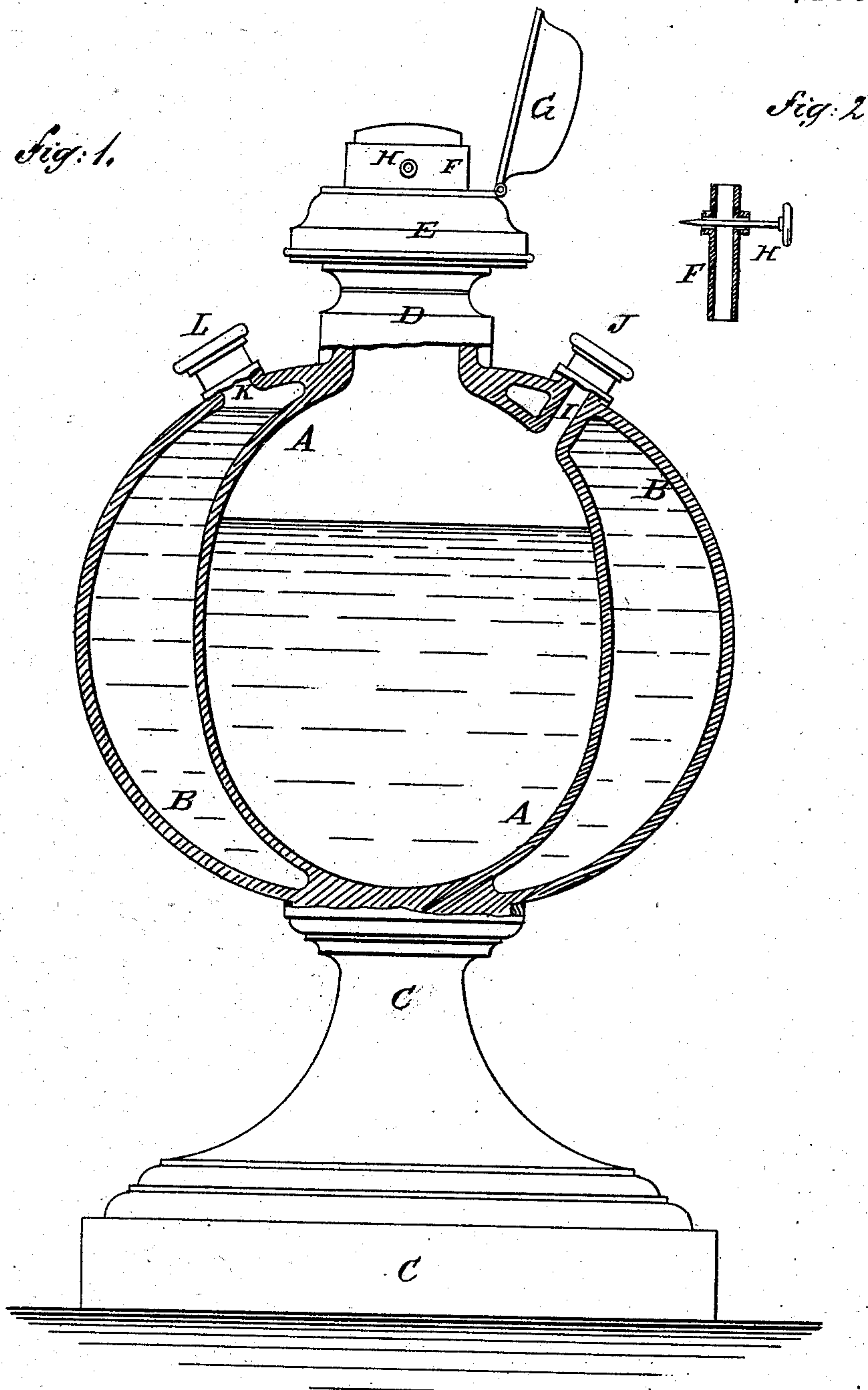
(No Model.)

C. G. TINGRY & G. A. SIFFAIT.

SAFETY LAMP.

No. 255,052.

Patented Mar. 14, 1882.



WITNESSES:

Chas. Nix
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INVENTOR:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CÉLESTIN G. TINGRY AND GEORGE A. SIFFAIT, OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

SAFETY-LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 255,052, dated March 14, 1882.

Application filed December 1, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CÉLESTIN G. TINGRY and GEORGE A. SIFFAIT, of Portland, in the county of Multnomah and State of Oregon, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Safety-Lamps, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both the figures.

Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of our improvement. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation of the wick-tube.

The object of this invention is to promote security against fire from the explosion of kerosene-lamps.

A represents the oil-chamber of the lamp, which is surrounded by a chamber, B, to receive a chemical compound of such a nature as to form a fire-extinguishing vapor or gas when exposed to the air.

The shells of the two chambers A B may be connected at their bottoms, as shown in Fig. 1; or the said bottoms may be distinct, the inner chamber being suspended within the outer chamber. The bottom of the chamber B is formed upon or is securely connected with the pedestal C. The neck of the lamp is provided with a collar, D, into which is screwed a burner, E, in the ordinary manner.

In the upper part of the wick-tube F, and within the interior of the cone G, is formed a hole to receive a pin or screw, H, which also passes through the wick, and is designed to

prevent the burning wick from being thrown out in case of explosion.

I is an aperture or feed-tube leading in through the upper part of the chamber B, and opening into the upper part of the oil-chamber A for convenience in supplying the lamp with oil. The outer end of the feed-tube I is closed by a screw-cap, J.

If desired, the feed-tube I can be omitted and the lamp supplied with oil through its neck by unscrewing the burner E.

In the upper part of the lamp is formed an aperture or feed-tube, K, which opens into the outer chamber, B, for convenience in pouring in the extinguishing compound. The feed-tube K is closed by a screw-cap, L.

We are aware that it is not broadly new to form around the upper portion of the oil-reservoir of a lamp a carbonic acid gas chamber, so as to smother the flame if the lamp should be dropped; but our invention has reference only to the particular construction. Hence

What we claim as new is—

A glass lamp formed with the inner and outer shells, A B, connected with each other at the top and with the pedestal at the bottom, but diverging from these points toward the middle, thereby surrounding the upper and lower parts of the sides of the oil-reservoir with the gas-chamber, as shown and described.

CÉLESTIN GUSTAVE TINGRY.

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Witnesses:

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