(No Model.)

L. G. MASSOW.

GLASS LAMP.

No. 262,806. Patented Aug. 15, 1882.

Fig. 1.

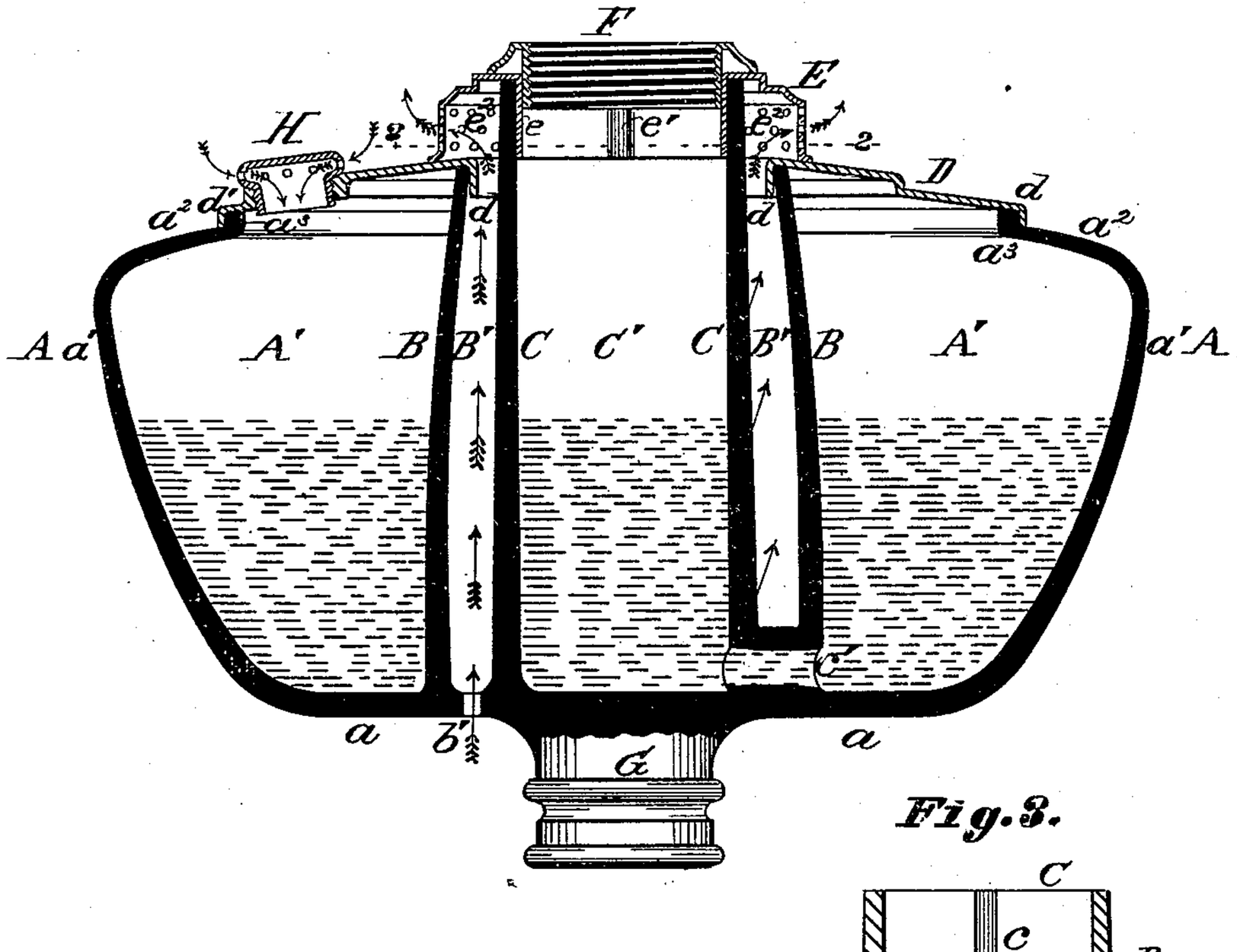


Fig. 2.

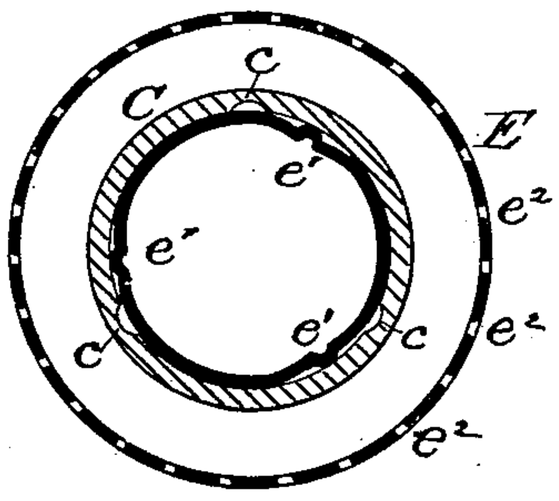
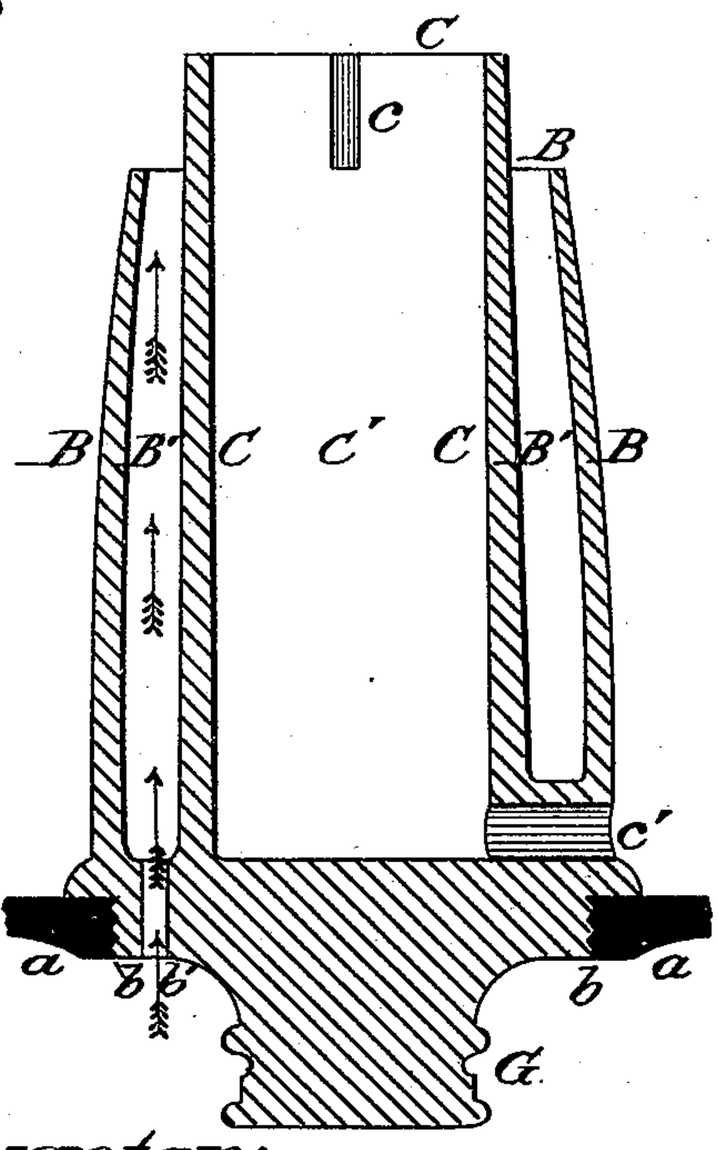


Fig. 3.



Attest.
William S. Sayers.
[illegible]

Inventor:
Louis G. Massow
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Attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS G. MASSOW, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

GLASS LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 262,806, dated August 15, 1882.

Application filed May 10, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS G. MASSOW, of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Glass Lamps, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification.

My improvement consists in a lamp-reservoir constructed with a metal top having an annular downturned flange and marginal downturned flange, a burner-neck having a flange provided with air-holes, and a lamp-body having central and intermediate annular partitions, as hereinafter set forth.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an axial section of the lamp. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section at 2 2, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail axial section, showing a modification in the manner of construction, the glass part being cast in two separate pieces.

A is the outer part of the lamp, consisting of bottom *a*, wall *a'*, and an inturned flange, a^2, turned up at the edge in an annular rib, a^3, for the engagement of the downturned edge of the metal top.

B and C are annular partitions or walls concentric with the outer wall, *a'*. The partitions B and C are cast in one piece, and may be cast in one piece with the outer part, A, as shown in Fig. 1. In Fig. 3 the part B C is shown cast in a separate piece from the outer part, A, the parts being cast with matching screw-threads, as shown at *b*, so that they can be fastened together by this means, the joint being made tight by any suitable cement. The partition B extends upward to the metal top D, which has an annular downturned flange, *d*, engaging over the top of the partition B. The metal top has a marginal downturned flange, *d'*, engaging over the rib a^3. These joints are made tight with any suitable cement. The partition C ascends to a greater height than the partition B and fits within the burner-neck E, to which it is secured by ribs *e'* and grooves *c*, the former being made upon the outer side of the neck-flange *e*, and the latter being cast in the inner side of the partition C. In attaching the parts together the ribs are inserted in the grooves, and then by a twist of the neck the ribs are forced out of the grooves and bear firmly against the parts of the partition between the grooves.

The part F is screw-threaded upon the inside to receive the burner, as usual. It is shown made in a separate piece from the neck E and attached thereto. The outer edge of the neck rests upon the top D, to which it is soldered. G is the short stem by which the lamp is attached to the stand. The stem G is not an essential feature of my invention, which is as well fitted for a wall or chandelier lamp as for one attached to a stem.

It will be seen that the lamp has an outer chamber, A', an intermediate chamber, B', and a central chamber, C'. The outer annular chamber, A', contains the main quantity of oil. The oil is supplied to this chamber through a hole closed by a screw-cap, H, having perforations to allow the entrance of air to take the place of the oil burned. The chamber A' has no communication with the chamber B', but communicates with the central chamber, C', through a channel or duct, *c'*, extending from the lower part of chamber A' to the lower part of chamber C'. The chamber C' contains the lower part of the wick and a small quantity of oil, whose surface is on a level with that of the oil in chamber A'. The chamber B' is in communication with the outer air at both bottom and top, and as the air becomes heated therein it ascends and escapes from the top. The air enters the annular chamber B' through holes *b'* in the bottom plate of the lamp, and the air escapes from the chamber B' through holes e^2, made in the side of the neck. The holes *b'* are one or more in number. It will be seen that the annular air-current passing up through the chamber B' will prevent the conduction of heat from the burner to the oil in the outer chamber, A', obviating all danger of explosion from this cause.

I reserve the right to claim the reservoir *per se* and the process of manufacturing the same in subsequent applications.

I claim as my invention—

The combination of metal top D, having annular downturned flange *d* and marginal downturned flange *d'*, burner-neck E, having neck-flange *e*, and provided with air-holes e^2, and lamp-body A B C, the cap adapted to fit the top of the body, as set forth.

LOUIS G. MASSOW.

Witnesses:

SAML. KNIGHT,

GEO. H. KNIGHT.