

(No Model.)

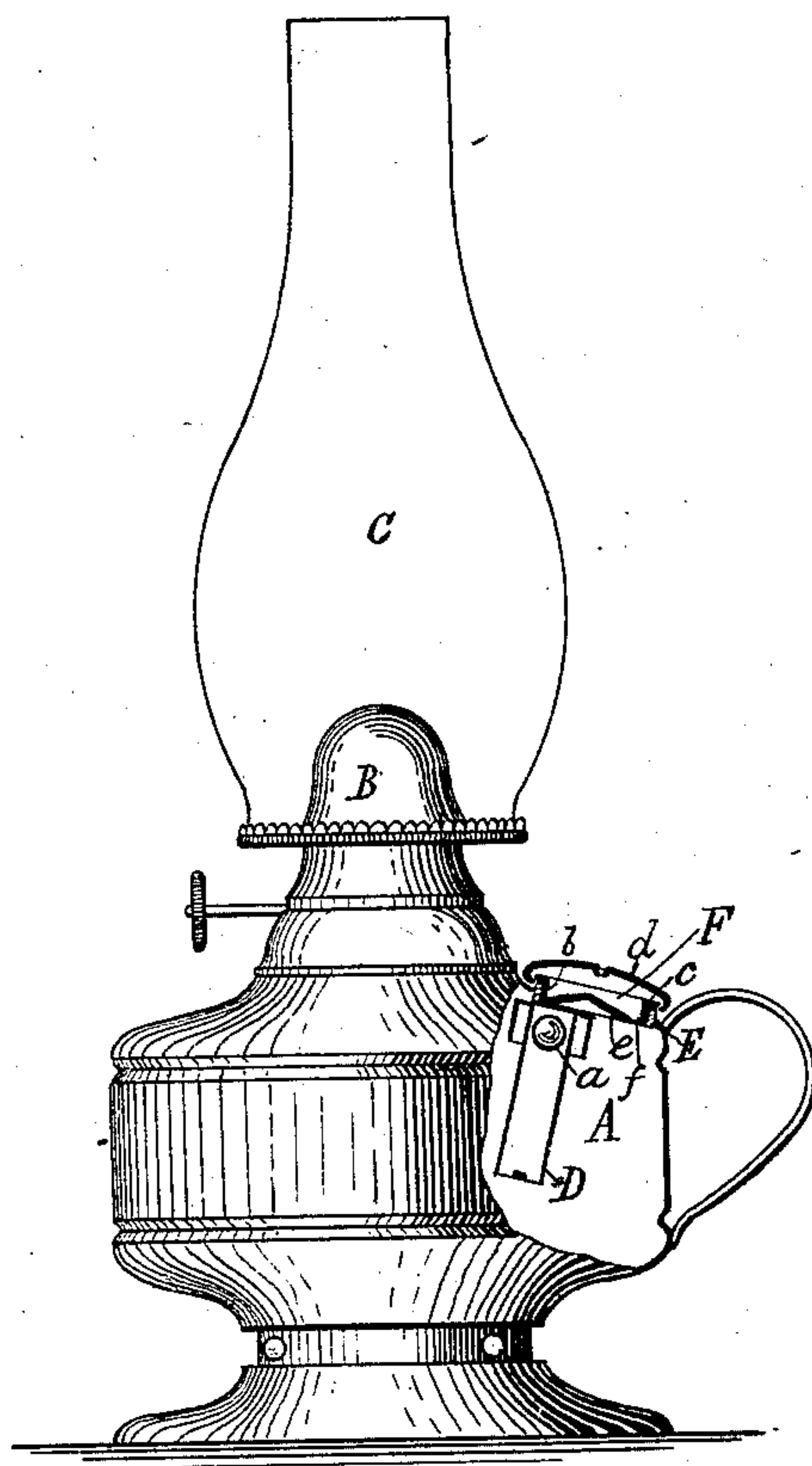
F. W. MERRYMAN.

LAMP.

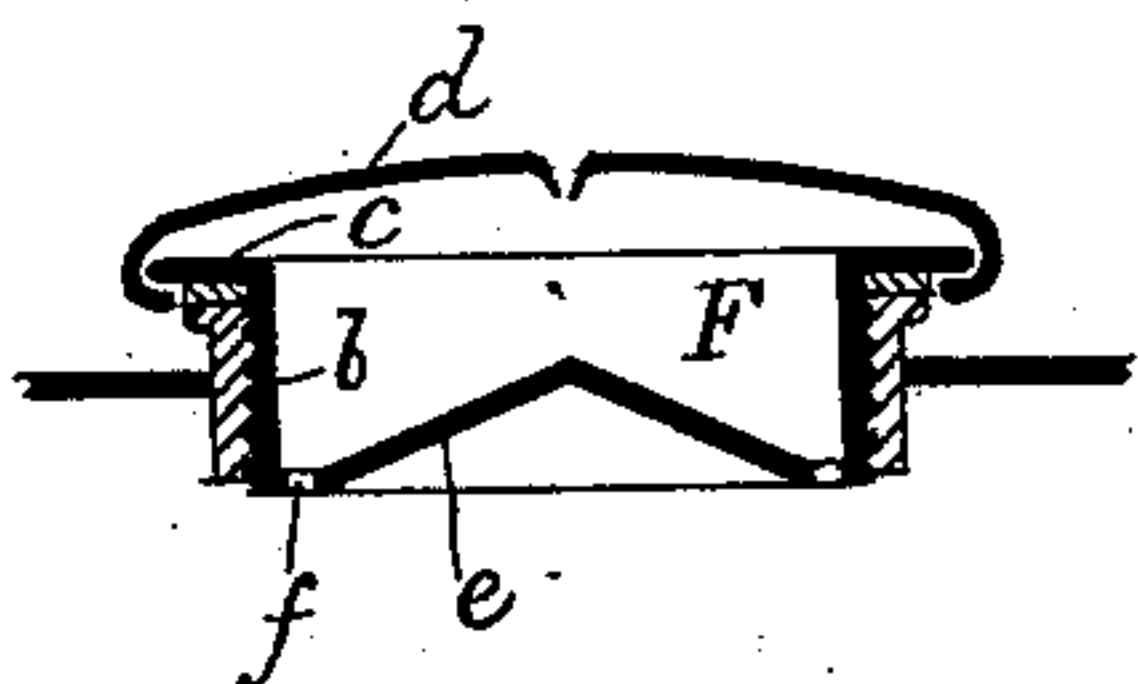
No. 273,577.

Patented Mar. 6, 1883.

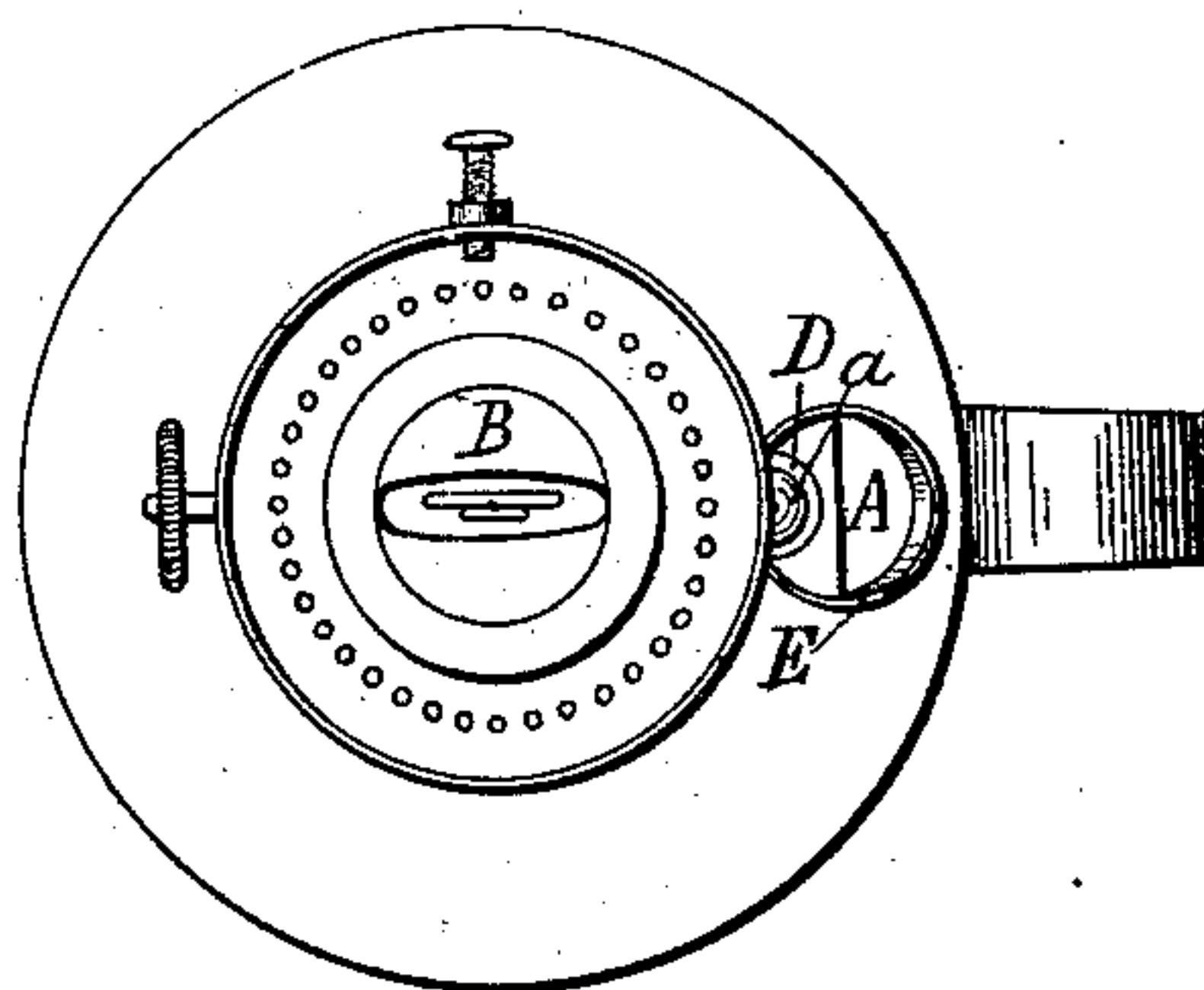
— FIG I —



— FIG III —



— FIG II —



— WITNESSES —

Danl. Fisher
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— INVENTOR —

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att'y

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANKLIN W. MERRYMAN, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 273,577, dated March 6, 1883.

Application filed December 22, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern :

Be it known that I, FRANKLIN W. MERRYMAN, of the city of Baltimore, and State of Maryland, have made certain Improvements in Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain improvements in the construction of the lamp, as will hereinafter fully appear.

In the description of the said invention which follows reference is made to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof, and in which—

Figure I is a partly sectional view of a hand-lamp embodying my improvements. Fig. II is a plan of the same. Fig. III is an enlarged sectional view of the improved vented cap for the filling-nozzle, together with the said nozzle and a portion of the reservoir-wall.

Similar letters of reference indicate similar parts in all the views.

A is the reservoir, B the burner, and C the chimney, of the lamp. D is a tube, open at its ends, and secured within the reservoir so as to expose only a portion of its transverse area through the filling-nozzle E. By this means the lower edge of the filling-nozzle constitutes a stop to prevent the float (indicated by *a*) from projecting above the upper part of the reservoir or the outer edge of the said filling-nozzle, and the employment of other stops is therefore unnecessary. The construction of the lamp is thus simplified and cheapened. This arrangement of the filling-nozzle and float-tube also admits of oil being poured into the lamp through the filling-nozzle without its falling on the float. The float therefore rests constantly on the surface of the oil, and is not de-

pressed below its proper level by the weight of the column of oil poured from the filling-can. In other words, a similar effect is produced in my lamp with a filling-nozzle and float-tube as in a lamp provided with an independent filling-nozzle, a float-tube with stops to prevent the removal of the float, and a cap.

F is a vented cap for the filling-nozzle E, and it consists of a threaded cylinder of sheet metal, *b*, adapted to be screwed into the nozzle E, an upper flange, *c*, a centrally-perforated covering-plate, *d*, and a concavo-convex or hollow conical lower plate, *e*, with peripheral vent-apertures *f*. It will be understood that any oil forced through the apertures *f* in carelessly handling the lamp strikes against an imperforate portion of the covering-plate *d* and is thrown down, and, falling upon the convex or conical surface of the plate *e*, is returned through the said apertures to the reservoir.

I propose to make the float of a spherical piece of cork; but it may be constructed of any suitable material and of any shape.

I claim as my invention—

In combination with the oil-reservoir A, having the filling-nozzle E, the tube D, and float *a*, the said tube being secured below the said filling-nozzle, with a portion only of its area exposed through the nozzle, whereby the edge of the said nozzle answers the purpose of a stop for the said float, substantially as specified.

FRANKLIN W. MERRYMAN.

Witnesses:

JOHN WILLIAMS,
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