

(No Model.)

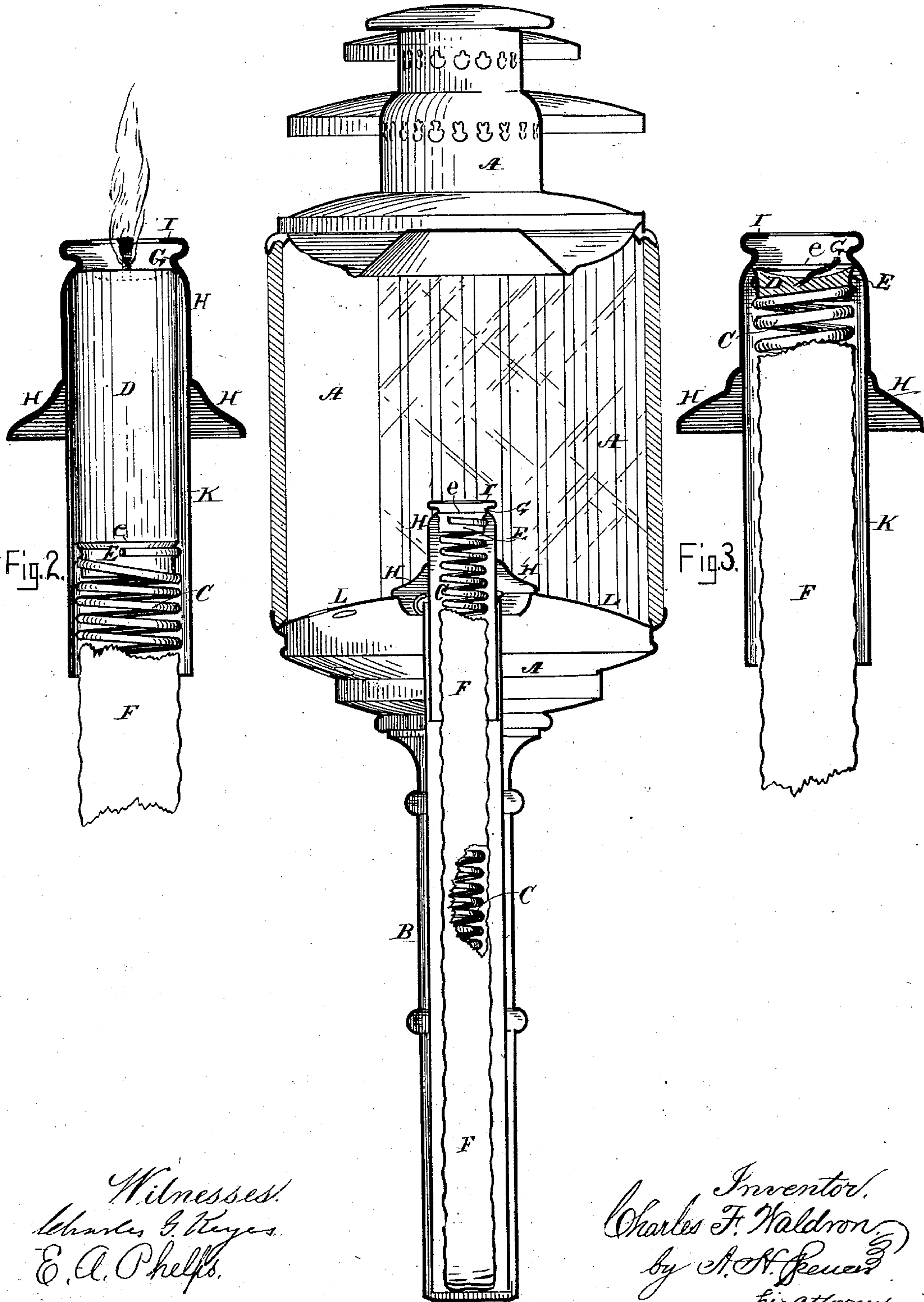
C. F. WALDRON.

CARRIAGE LAMP.

No. 280,101.

Patented June 26, 1883.

Fig.1.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES F. WALDRON, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

CARRIAGE-LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 280,101, dated June 26, 1883.

Application filed February 5, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES F. WALDRON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Carriage-Lamps; and I do hereby declare that the same are fully described in the following specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

10 This invention relates to that class of vehicle-lighting apparatus in which a candle is pressed upwardly as it burns by a spring beneath it, so as to keep the flame at one uniform point.

15 The especial object of my improvements is to prevent the slopping-of the melted wax or tallow in the top of the candle when the vehicle is suddenly started or stopped. To this end I form an inward-turned barrier at the extreme top of the cap which surrounds the candle, such barrier being a portion of the cap extending from all sides toward the flame to inclose and partially cover the melted wax. I also support the bottom of the candle on the
25 flaring rim of a cup secured within the top coil of the spring, leaving the cup itself vacant until the candle is consumed to the last quarter inch or so, when the wax softens, drops into the cup, into which it is forced by
30 the upward pressure of the spring and the resistance of an inward bead in the tubular cap. This action brings the flaring margin of the cup into contact with the inward bead and prevents any drip or slop.

35 Candlesticks have heretofore been made with a terminal cap flaring outwardly above the top of the candle, and also having double walls at that point, with an annular recess between them, to receive, from beneath, the vertical
40 sides of a cup which the base of the candle has occupied. Such prior devices do not separately or together embody the peculiar features of my invention as recited in the appended claims, since they do not effectually
45 prevent spilling the melted wax.

The drawings show, in Figure 1, a view of a carriage-lamp provided with my improvements. Figs. 2 and 3 are enlarged detail views, showing, respectively, the positions of
50 the parts while the candle is burning and after it is consumed.

The lamp A has a stem, B, which receives a spiral spring, C, serving to press upwardly a candle, D, which rests upon the flaring upper edges, *e*, of a cup, E, seated within and
55 secured to the topmost coil of said spring. A canvas bag or other muffler, F, is employed to prevent the spring from rattling in the stem B. The upper end of the candle bears against the inward bead, G, formed near the
60 top of the cap H, as shown in Fig. 2, the pressure of the spring keeping the candle top at that height as it burns. The natural concavity formed in the top of the candle by the heat contains a portion of melted wax, and
65 this is kept from being spilled in sudden stops or startings of the vehicle by means of the inward-turned barrier I, formed integral with the cap at its extreme upper end. The cap is spun up from a flat disk of sheet metal in a
70 manner well known, and when its center has been cut out to form the flame-opening the horizontal barrier I is the only portion of such disk which has not been reshaped in the formation of the cap. Below the bead G the cap is
75 cylindrical for some distance, and then flares outwardly in a graceful curve to meet the reflecting-surface L of the bottom of the lamp-chamber, in which it is seated. A tube, K, soldered within the cap, is secured to the stem
80 B by a bayonet-joint or equivalent connection.

The cup E supports the candle, while burning, by its edges *e*, Fig. 2. At the moment when it is consumed and the flame expires, the upward pressure of the spring and the bevel
85 of the inward bead, G, combine to press the softened remnant into the cup, bringing the edges *e* into close contact with the bead G, as in Fig. 3, so that the wax cannot be spilled down into the stem B or along the spring C. 90

I claim as my invention—

1. In a lamp adapted to consume a spring-pressed candle, the cap H, having a broad flaring base integral with a cylindrical portion formed with an inward bead, G, to hold the
95 candle down, and with an enlargement above this bead terminating in an inward-turned barrier, I, said enlargement and barrier forming a receptacle preventing the melted wax from slopping over, substantially as set forth. 100

2. In a lamp having stem B and spring C, the cup E, seated within the upper coil of said

spring and formed with flaring edges *e*, upon which the candle rests, in combination with the cap *H*, having at its apex the inward-turned barrier *I*, and below it the inward
5 bead, *G*, which resists upward movement of the candle, except as it burns, and forms, with the edges *e* of the cap, a tight joint when the candle is consumed, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I hereto affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES F. WALDRON.

Witnesses:

A. H. SPENCER,
E. A. PHELPS.