

(No Model.)

J. H. FORBES.

LAMP.

No. 362,828.

Patented May 10, 1887.

Fig. 1.

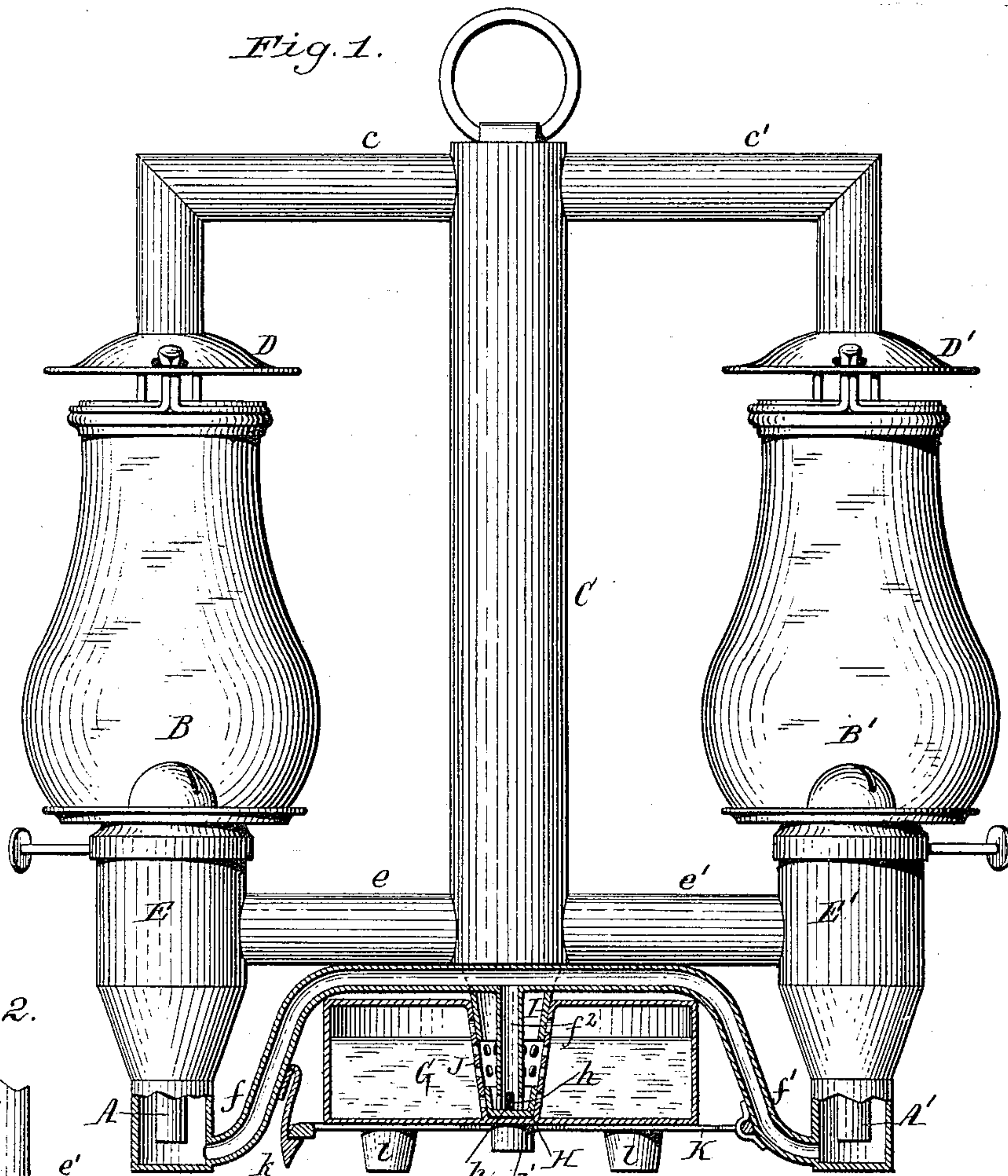


Fig. 2.

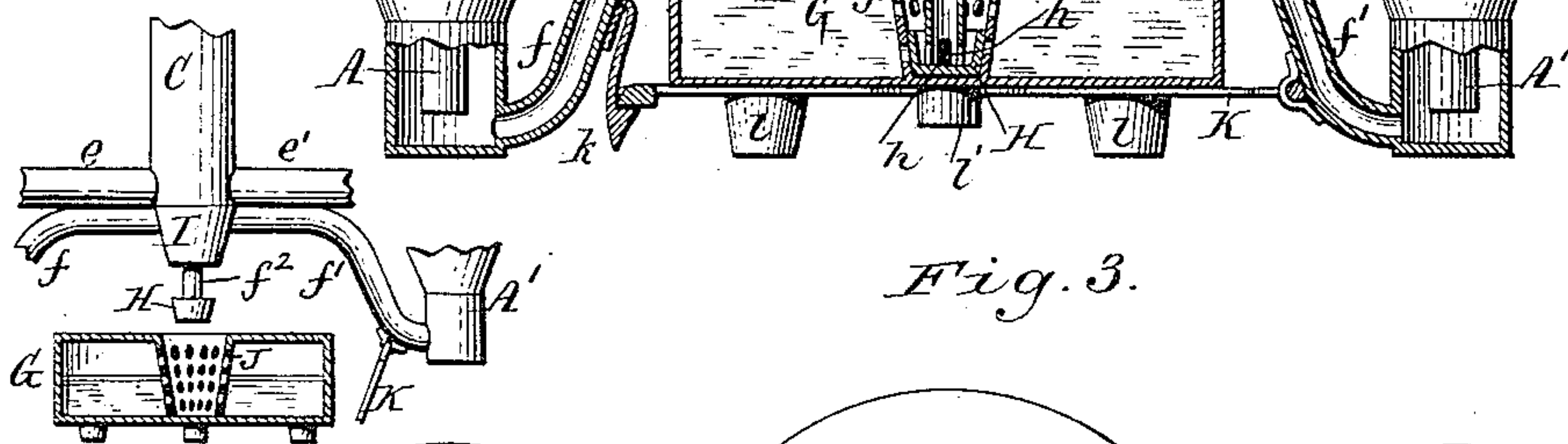
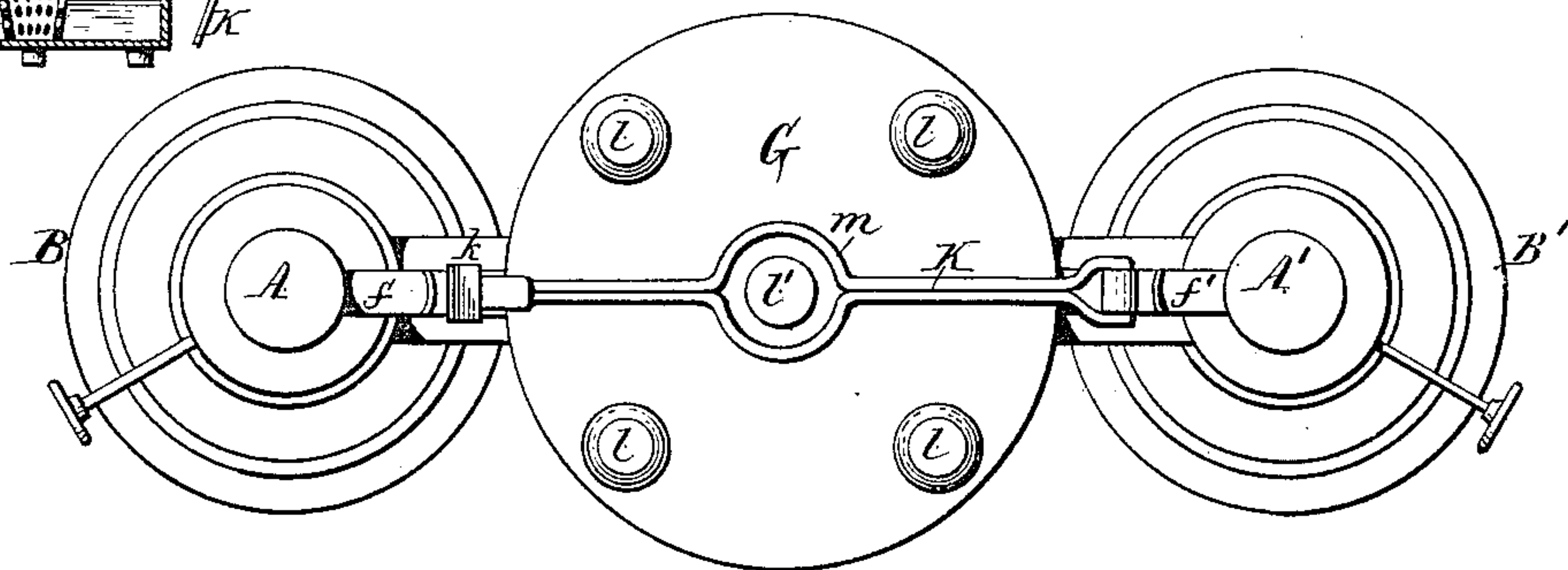


Fig. 3.



Theodore L. Popp
Geo. Buchheit Jr. Witnesses.

J. H. Forbes Inventor.
By Wilhelm Rimmer Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES H. FORBES, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
THE STEAM GAUGE AND LANTERN COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 362,828, dated May 10, 1887.

Application filed July 7, 1886. Serial No. 207,292. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES H. FORBES, of the city of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented new and
5 useful Improvements in Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in the oil-conduits of bracket and suspended lamps—such, for instance, as are used for light-
10 ing the interior of railway and other cars.

The object of my invention is to render the oil-pot easily removable, so that the same can be detached and filled without disturbing the rest of the lamp structure.

15 My invention consists to that end of the improvements which will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of a lamp provided with
20 my improvements. Fig. 2 is a fragmentary sectional elevation of the oil-pot detached from the lamp, on a reduced scale. Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view of the lamp.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts
25 in the several figures.

A A' represent the wick-chambers of a duplex tubular lamp; B B', the globes; C, the central air-tube, provided at its upper end with branches *c c'*, which terminate in bells D D'
30 over the globes, and at its lower end with branches *e e'*, which connect with the air-chambers E E', surrounding the wick-chambers. All of these parts are old and well known and may be of any ordinary or suitable construction,
35 and the air-supply tubes may be replaced by any other suitable air-supply passages.

f f' represent bent oil-pipes, which communicate at their outer lower ends with the wick-chambers A A', and which are bent upwardly
40 from the wick-chambers and extend with their horizontal portions across the top of the oil-pot G.

f² is a descending pipe connected centrally with the upper horizontal portions of the tubes
45 *f f'* and depending into the oil-pot G. The pipe *f²* is provided near its lower end with inlet-openings *h*, and below its lower end with a cup, H, which is secured to and around the pipe *f²*, and which rises above the inlet-open-
50 ings *h*, so as to prevent the oil from escaping

therefrom when the oil-pot is removed. The upper horizontal portions of the oil-pipes *f f'* are rigidly secured to the lamp structure and are provided with a tapering collar, I, which surrounds the upper portion of the depending
55 pipe *f²*.

The oil-pot G is provided in its top with a central opening, in which is secured a downwardly-tapering sleeve, J, whose upper portion fits tightly against the collar I, as represented
60 in Fig. 1, thereby preventing the oil from being thrown out of the top opening of the oil-pot by jarring the lamp. The sleeve J is perforated, as shown, to enable the oil to pass from the sleeve into the oil-pot, and vice versa. The
65 oil-pot is secured in place by a hinged bar or bridge-tree, K, which is hinged to one of the pipes *f f'*, and secured at its opposite end by a spring-catch, *k*, attached to the other pipe. The bar K extends across the bottom of the
70 oil-pot and holds the latter securely against the collar I. The bottom of the oil-pot may be provided with feet *l* and a central stud, *l'*, which latter is surrounded by a circular loop, *m*, formed on the bar K. Any other suitable fast-
75 ening device may be substituted for the bar K and catch *k*.

Upon releasing the catch *k* the oil-reservoir can be removed from the lamp for filling, cleaning, &c. The oil which is contained in the
80 pipes *f f' f²* is retained in the same by means of the cup H, which, being filled with oil, seals or traps the lower end of the pipe *f²* and prevents the oil from escaping from the depending tube *f²*. The pipes *f f' f²* operate as si-
85 phons in conducting the oil from the oil-pot to the wick-chambers.

It is obvious that only one of the pipes *f f'* is employed when a lamp with a single burner is provided with my improvement.
90

The oil-supply pipes *f f' f²* are filled the first time through the burner-tubes upon removing the burners, which latter are removably attached by slip-joints or screw-joints in the ordinary manner. After the oil-supply pipes
95 have been once filled with oil they will remain filled by drawing oil from the oil-pot.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a lamp, the combination, with a wick-chamber, of a detachable oil-pot and an oil- 100

supply pipe having its depending inlet end arranged in the oil-pot, and provided with a trap, whereby the oil is retained in the supply-pipe when the oil-pot is removed, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with the wick-chamber A, of an oil-supply pipe, f , provided with a depending portion, f^2 , a cup, H, secured to the lower end of the depending portion f^2 , and a removable oil-pot, G, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, with the wick-chamber A, of an oil-pipe, f , provided with a depending portion, f^2 , having at its lower end a cup, H, a tapering collar, I, secured to the supply-

pipe, and an oil-pot, G, provided with a tapering sleeve, J, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination, with the wick-chambers A A', of oil-supply pipes $f f'$, provided with a central depending portion, f^2 , having at its lower end a cup, H, a removable oil-pot, G, a hinged fastening-bar, K, and a spring-catch, k , substantially as set forth.

Witness my hand this 2d day of July, 1886.

JAMES H. FORBES.

Witnesses:

P. L. SARMON,
GEO. A. ALLEN.