(No Model.)

C. M. CASS.

LAMP.

No. 500,470. Patented June 27, 1893.

Fig. 2

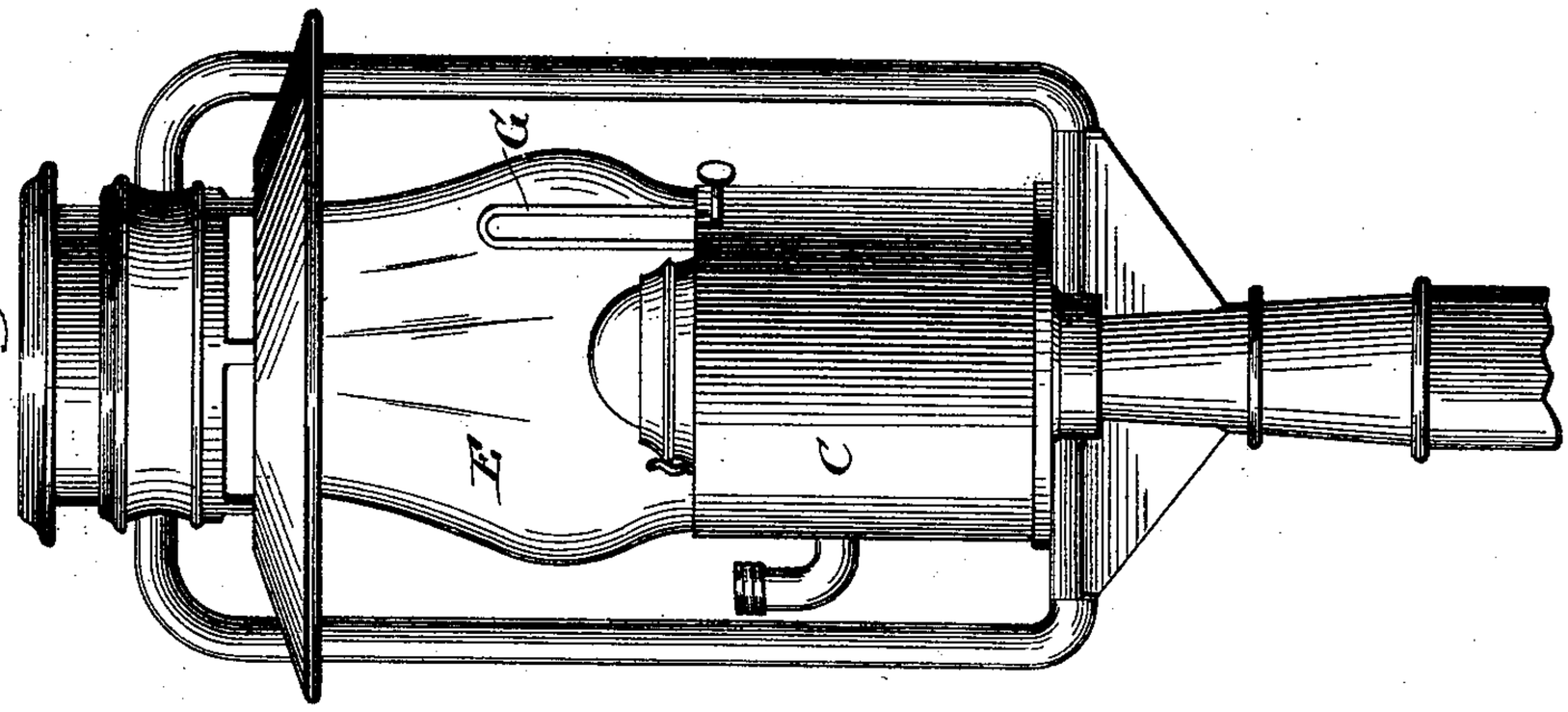


Fig. 3

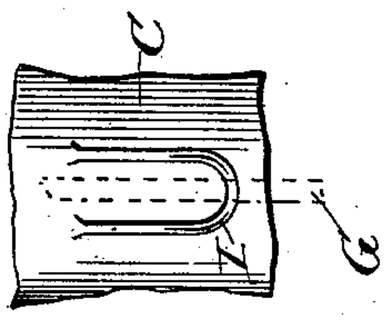
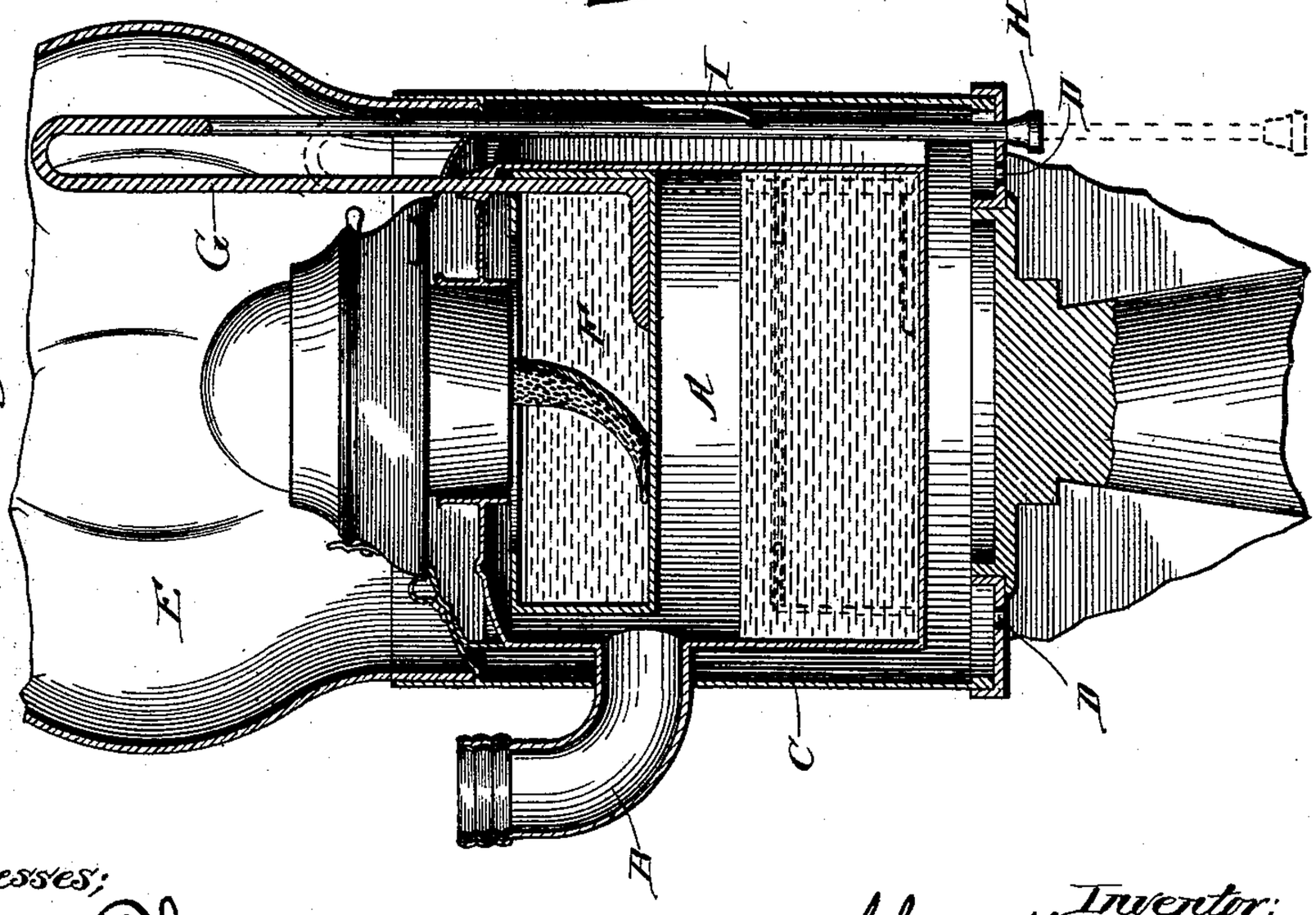


Fig. 1



Witnesses;
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHRISTOPHER M. CASS, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 500,470, dated June 27, 1893.

Application filed March 18, 1892. Serial No. 425,384. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHRISTOPHER M. CASS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamps, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to lamps having a movable auxiliary reservoir inside of the main reservoir, the purpose of such a reservoir being to supply to the lamp such a portion of oil as will suffice for a limited period, the lamp being self extinguished when the supply of oil in the auxiliary reservoir is exhausted. Such lamps are chiefly used in street lighting, the main reservoir being large enough to hold a supply for a week's consumption and the auxiliary reservoir holding enough to last a single night.

My device is shown as applied to such a lamp and is an improvement upon the devices illustrated in the patent granted to me April 2, 1878, and numbered 201,867. Its main purpose is to permit the manipulation of the auxiliary reservoir from the outside of the lamp without disturbing any of the parts.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a vertical section of a portion of the lamp including the reservoir, and a part of the globe. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the lamp complete. Fig. 3 is a detail view of the supporting spring.

A is the main reservoir which is supplied through the spout B. It is surrounded by a jacket C which incloses an air space between it and the main reservoir, said air space completely surrounding the main reservoir. At the bottom of the jacket C are apertures D for the admission of air. The globe E fits within the upper end of the jacket.

F is the auxiliary reservoir which is supported by the rod G rising vertically from one side thereof into the globe to a distance equal to or slightly exceeding the depth of the main reservoir A and then reverted or bent back so that its outer portion extends downward in the air space between the main reservoir A and the jacket C, through the bottom of the latter. At its end is a finger-piece H by which it may be moved. A U-shaped spring I is attached, either as shown, to the jacket C, or to the reservoir A and the rod G is notched to receive the end of said spring. The reservoir F is thus retained in its raised position.

While I have described the rod G as being made as to both its inner and outer parts in a single piece bent at the top, it is of course to be understood that it is immaterial whether it is formed in a single piece or of several pieces, it being practically the same in operation, so long as its shape and relative location and arrangement with the other parts are preserved.

I claim—

In a lamp, the combination of a main reservoir, a jacket surrounding said reservoir, a space being left between them, an auxiliary reservoir within the main reservoir, a supporting rod attached to the auxiliary reservoir and extending upwardly through the main reservoir into the lamp globe and reverted so as to pass between the main reservoir and the jacket and project below the lamp casing, and a spring fixed to a stationary part of the lamp to engage said rod, substantially as described.

CHRISTOPHER M. CASS.

Witnesses:
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