(No Model.)

A. GOLDSMITH.

LAMP FILLING DEVICE.

No. 502,622. Patented Aug. 1, 1893.

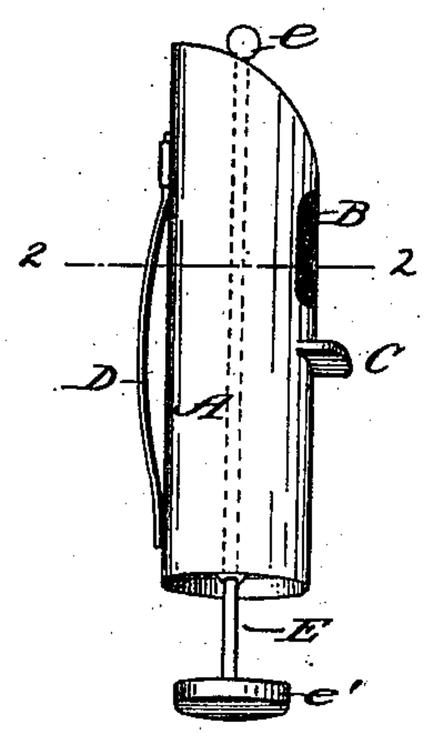

Fig. 1.

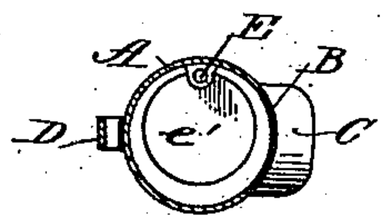

Fig. 2.

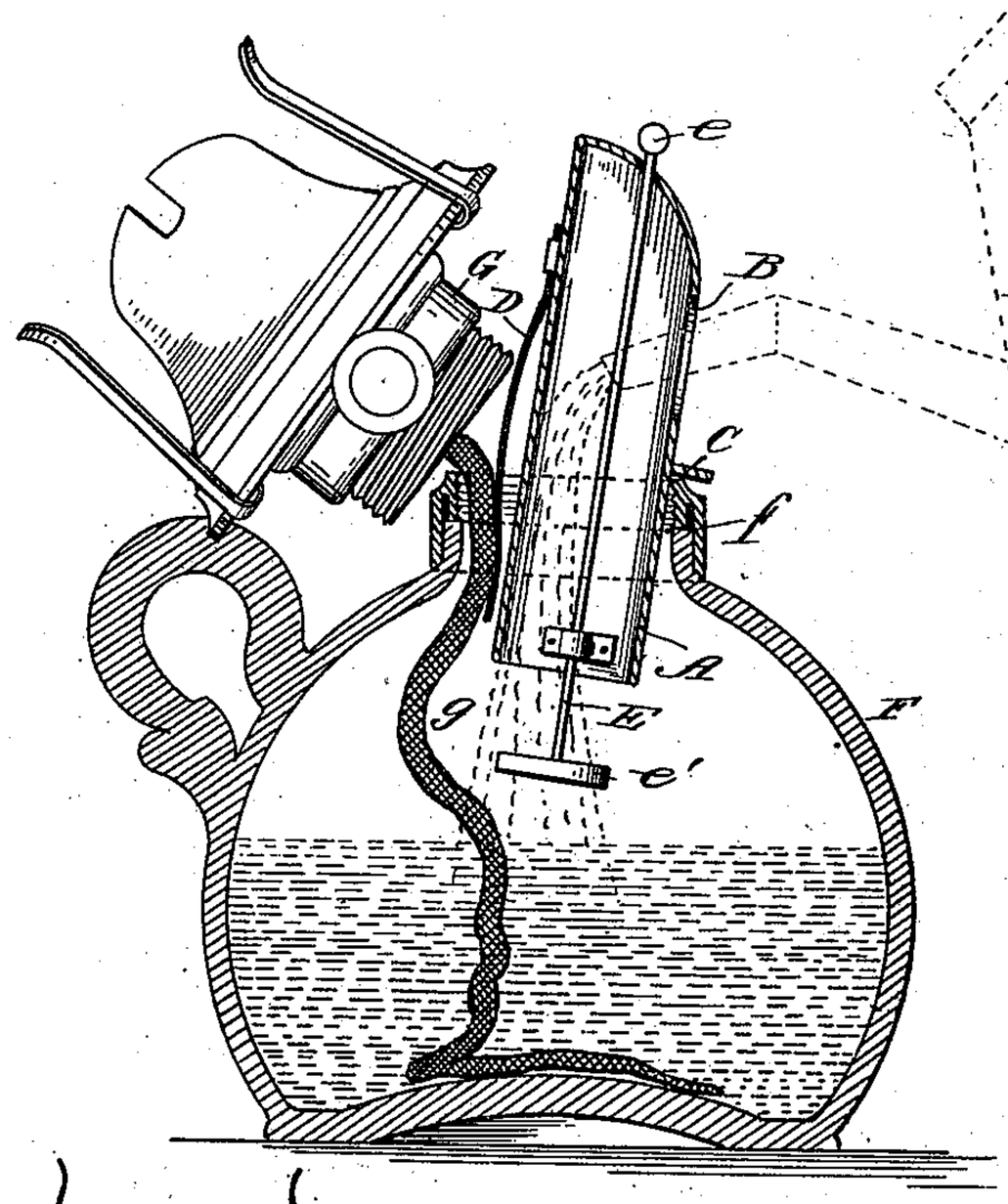

Fig. 3.

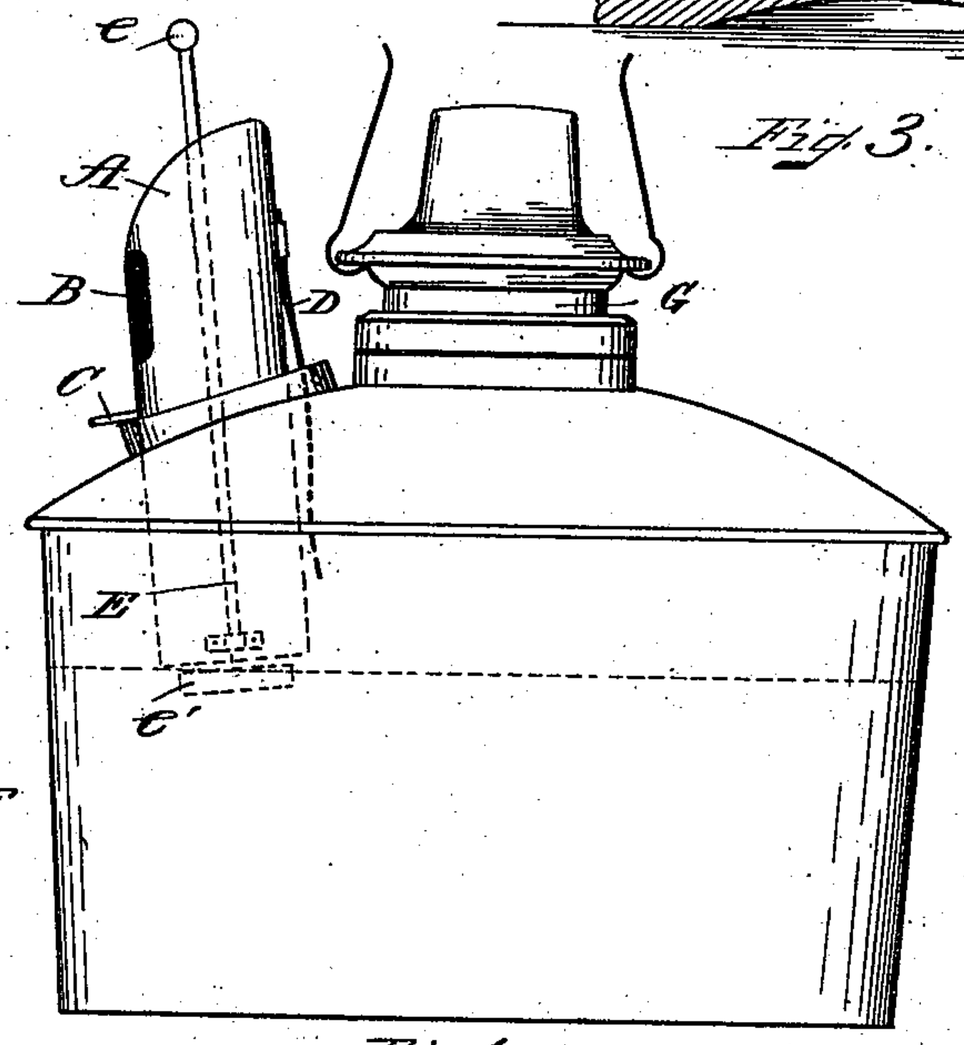

Fig. 4.

Witnesses!
Wm. W. Lamms.
Aurin F. Hill.

Inventor.
Albert Goldsmith.
by Albert Andrews
his atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT GOLDSMITH, OF SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS.

LAMP-FILLING DEVICE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 502,622, dated August 1, 1893.

Application filed March 31, 1893. Serial No. 468,494. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT GOLDSMITH, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Salem, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Lamp-Filling Devices, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in lamp filling devices, and it is carried out as follows, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of the invention. Fig. 2 represents a cross section on the line 2—2 shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 represents a longitudinal section of the device shown as applied to a lamp while in the act of being filled; and Fig. 4 represents a side elevation of the invention shown as applied to a lamp bowl having a side filling orifice.

Similar letters refer to similar parts wherever they occur on the different parts of the drawings.

The device consists of a tube A, of suitable length, open at its lower end and preferably closed at the top, and provided with a filling orifice B at its side as shown. Below the orifice B is a ledge or stop projection C for the purpose of preventing the tube A from being inserted too far within the lamp opening, as will hereinafter be more fully described. To one side of the said tube A is attached preferably at or near its upper end a yielding spring D, the object of which is to cause the tube A to be held properly in position within the lamp opening which is apt to vary in size, and consequently one and the same filler tube may be used for lamps in which the size of the lamp opening may vary.

The inner side of the filling tube A is provided with a bearing for supporting a longitudinally movable rod E which projects through the upper end of the tube, and is provided with a knob or projection *e*. The lower end of the rod is provided with a float *e'* of any desired construction which is adapted to be raised by the fluid in the lamp bowl when it reaches a certain level. By arranging the float rod in a bearing on the inner side of the filling tube, the rod is placed at one side of and away from the filling orifice B, as in Fig. 2, to leave the interior of the tube practically unobstructed, so that the rod will not interfere with the proper insertion of an oil can nozzle laterally through the filling orifice in the tube, in which respect my improved construction is advantageous.

In Fig. 3, F represents a lamp bowl having the opening *f* to which the burner G is attached, and *g* represents the wick as usual.

In using the device for filling the lamp I unscrew the burner G from its socket, and move it to one side as shown in Fig. 3 or if it is a hinged burner, I swing it to one side, after which I insert the tube A in the lamp opening *f*, as shown in Fig. 3, and lower it therein until the ledge or stop projection C comes against the edge of the lamp opening. In such position the spring D will cause the tube A to be held properly in position within the lamp opening, and the wick will be moved to one side so as not to obstruct the filling of the lamp. The nozzle of the oil can H is then inserted through the filling orifice B, and the oil poured downward through the tube A into the lamp bowl. When the lamp bowl is nearly filled the float *e'* will rise, causing the spindle E and its knob or projection *e* to move with this, thus indicating to the operator that the lamp is filled. This is particularly advantageous for lamps having metal or other non-transparent bowls, although it is of great utility on glass bowl lamps as well.

The device is equally well adapted for lamp bowls of the kind shown in Fig. 4, in which a filling opening is arranged at one side of the burner, in which case, the tube A is inserted through said filling opening whenever it is desired to fill the lamp.

The device is very simple, and cleanly; it is adapted for use on lamps of any construction, and is a very handy arrangement for filling lamps without danger of overflowing, and without the need of removing the wick or wicks from the bowl.

What I wish to secure by Letters Patent and claim is—

A lamp-filling device, consisting of a filling tube A, provided with a lateral filling orifice

B at a point below its upper end, a laterally extending supporting projection C at a point below the filling orifice and a bearing on the inner side, a longitudinally movable float-carrying rod E supported by the bearing at one side of the lateral filling opening to avoid obstructing the insertion of an oil can nozzle into the latter, and a leaf spring D mounted on the exterior of the filling tube to enter an opening in a lamp fount or bowl and cooperating with the laterally extending projection to support the filling tube therein, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, on this 27th day of March, A. D. 1893.

ALBERT GOLDSMITH.

Witnesses:
ALBAN ANDRÉN,
JOHN H. CASEY.