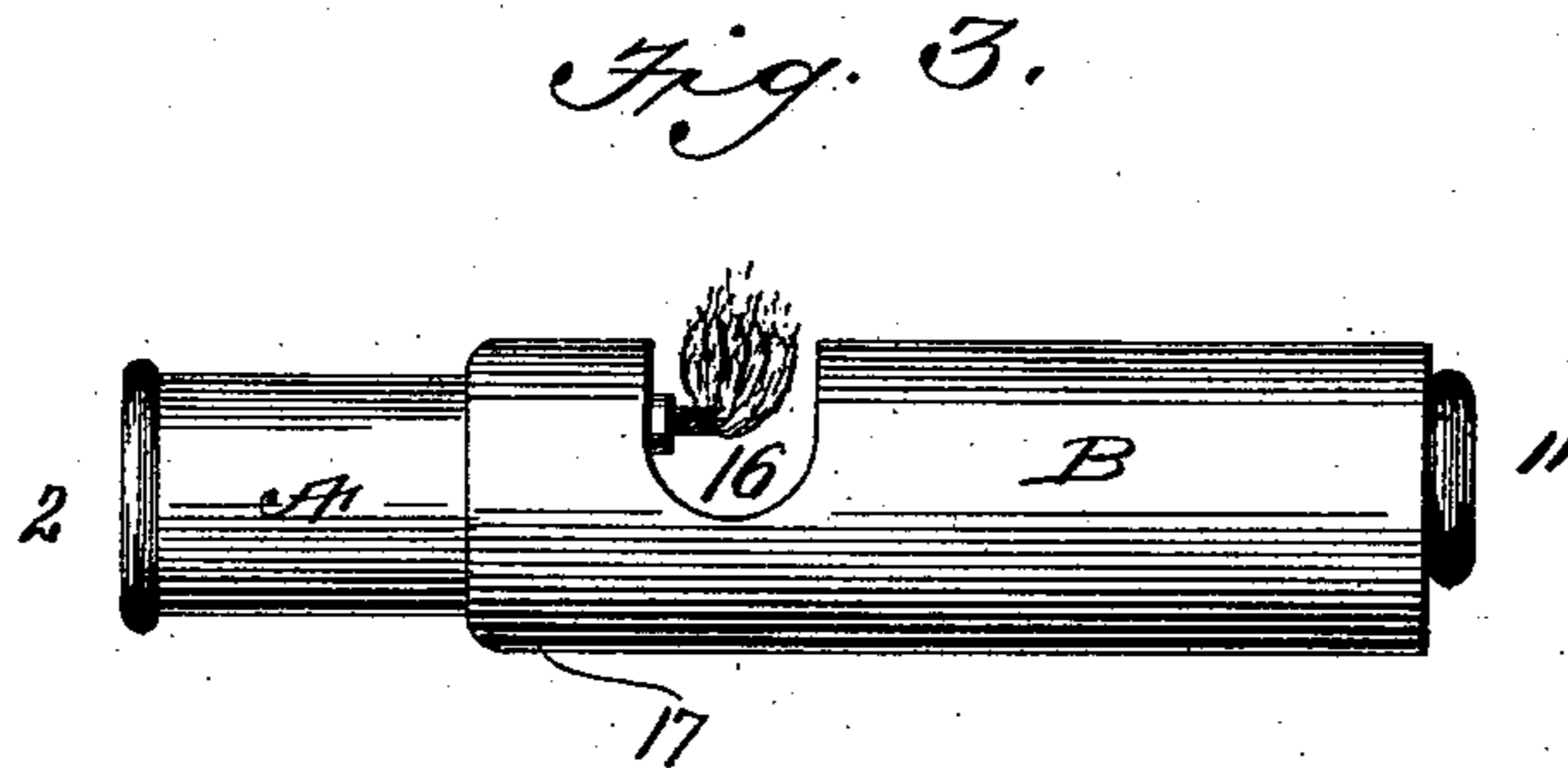
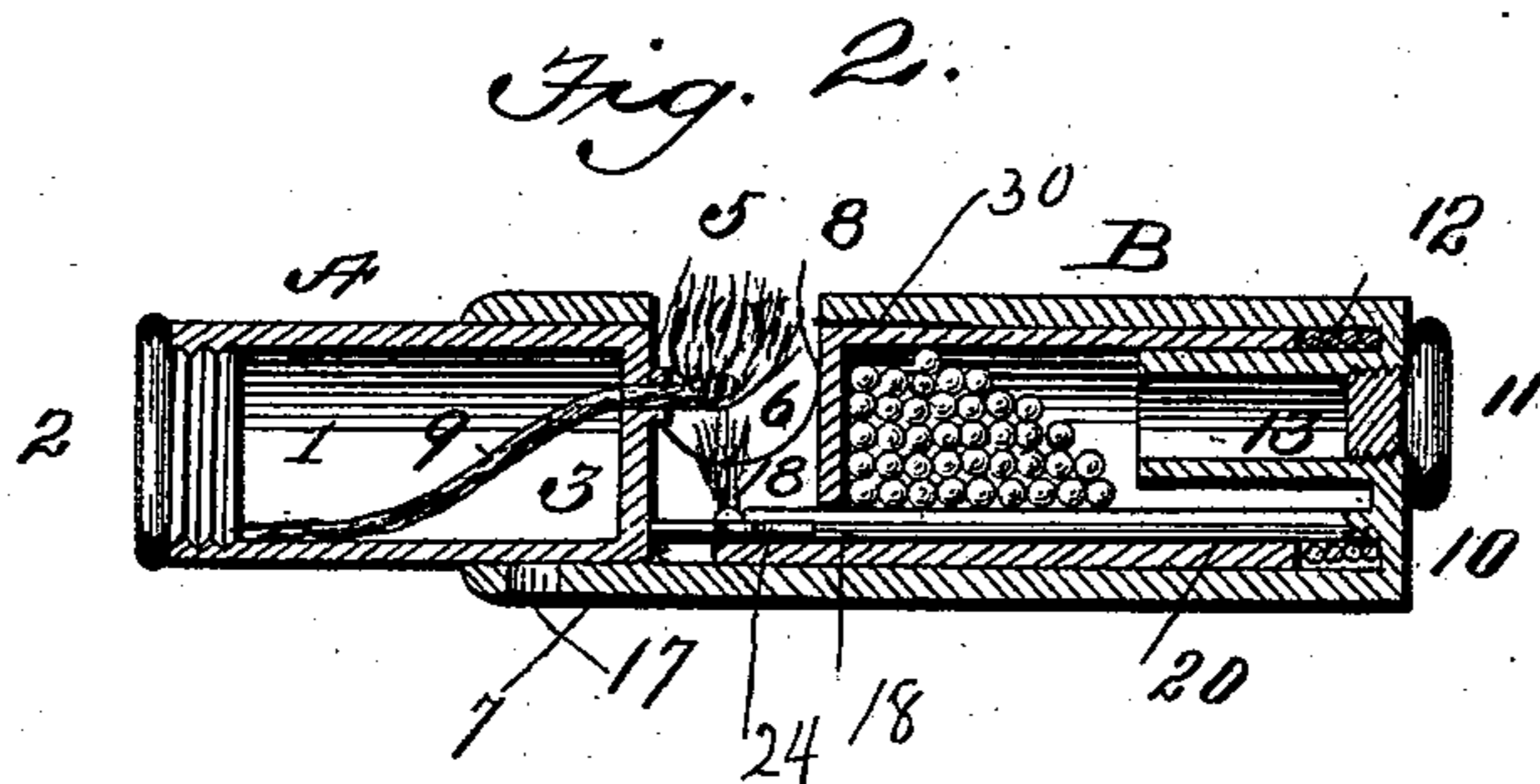
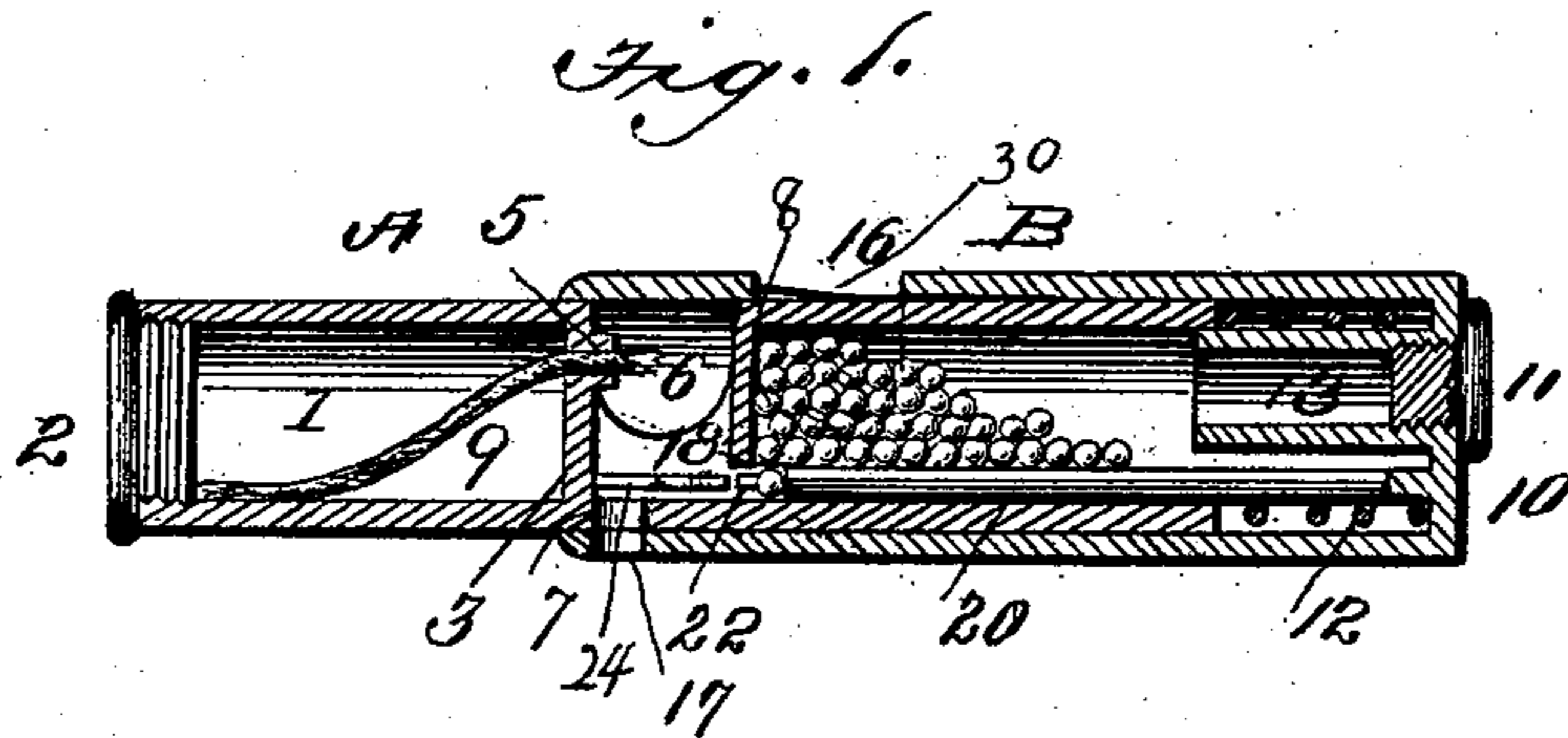


(No Model.)

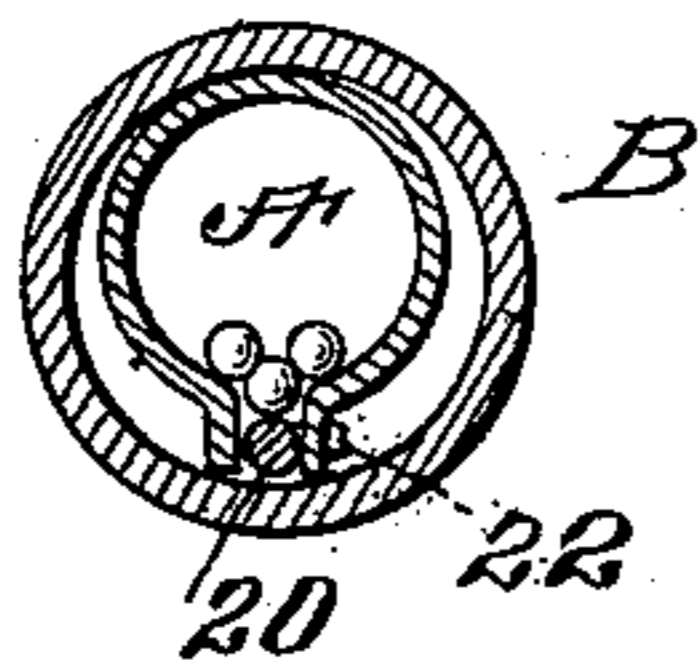
W. TRABUE.  
POCKET LAMP.

No. 541,512.

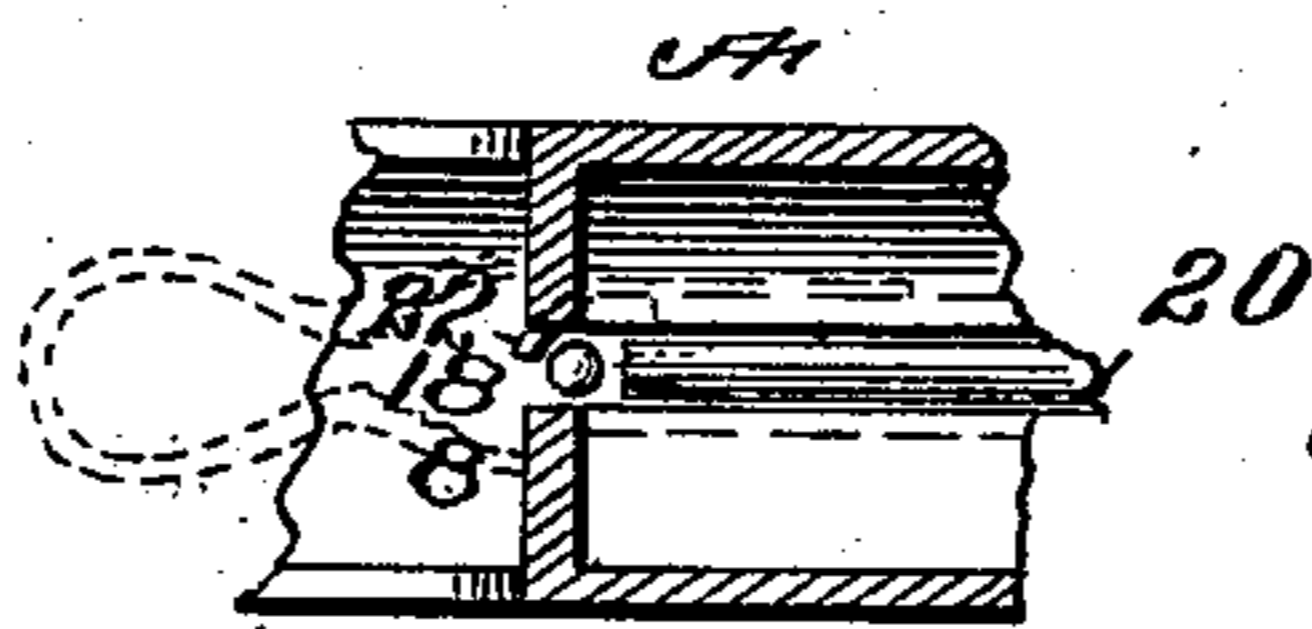
Patented June 25, 1895.



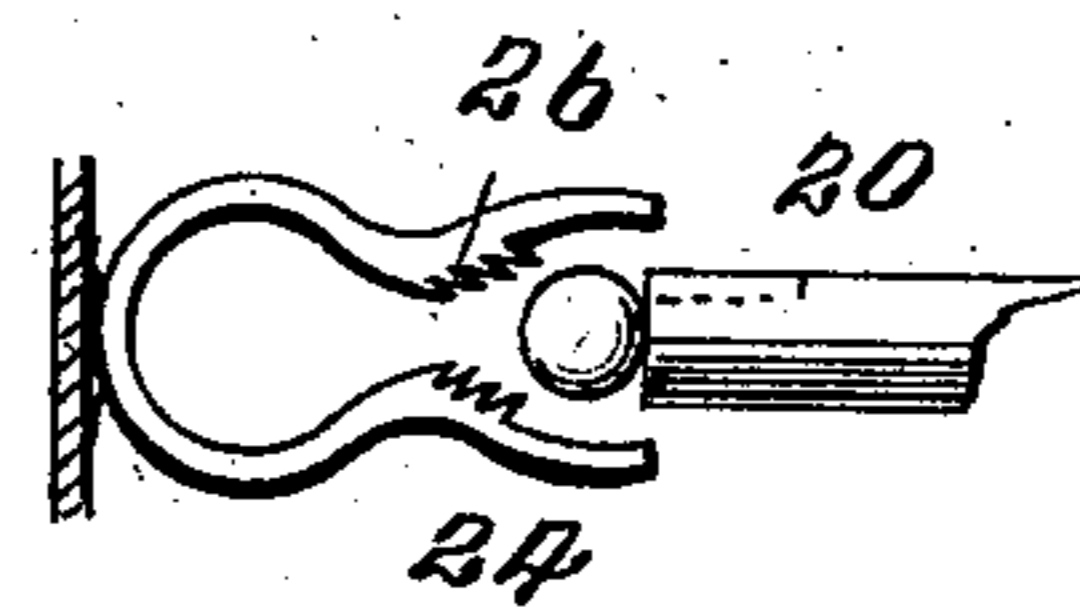
*Fig. 4.*



*Fig. 5.*



*Fig. 6.*



Witnesses

*C. K. Davies.*

Inventor

*Wm Trabue*  
By *W A Bartlett*

Attorney

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM TRABUE, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, ASSIGNOR TO CURRAN POPE,  
OF SAME PLACE.

## POCKET-LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 541,512, dated June 25, 1895.

Application filed December 29, 1894. Serial No. 533,335. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM TRABUE, residing at Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pocket-Lamps, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to pocket lamps.

The object of the invention is to produce a pocket lamp of small and simple construction which in normal position will have the wick covered, but which by a change of position will uncover the wick and ignite the lamp by the ignition of one of a stored magazine of pellets; and also to have the lamp constructed to automatically extinguish itself; also to improve the construction of such lamps or lighters.

Figure 1 is a central longitudinal section of my device complete, with wick covered or extinguished. Fig. 2 is a similar section with wick uncovered, showing lamp lighted. Fig. 3 is an elevation of the lamp in the position of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a cross-section slightly modified. Fig. 5 is a partial horizontal section showing magazine-well and plunger. Fig. 6 is a detail plan of the igniting device and a pellet therein.

The lamp body consists of a short section, 1, of a tube, A, which tube may be of metal, hard rubber, or other suitable material. One end of the section has a cover, 2, which preferably screws on the tube. The other end of the section is formed by a partition, 3, which has a small orifice, opening, or burner, 5, and a portion of the tube is notched or cut away, as at 6, in line with said burner, in the part which becomes the top of the lamp when ignited, while a hole, 7, in the tube permits the escape of the residuum or ash of the primers. A second partition, 8, in the tube A cuts off the flame chamber from the magazine.

The lamp body 1, has a suitable wick, 9, and may be supplied with oil or other combustible fluid or substance, by removing the cover 2. The proper position for the lamp when ignited is shown in the drawings.

The casing or cover, B, is a tube of larger diameter than the tube A, and inclosing a large part of tube A. The casing B has one end

closed, by the end 10, which has an opening provided with a movable cover 11, which may screw into place. At the end of the tube A, a coiled spring 12 lies inside the tube B, and tends to extend the tubes into position shown in Fig. 1. By forcing the tube A farther into tube B, as in Figs. 2 and 3, this spring 12 is compressed, and the notch 6 in tube A is made to register with notch 16 in the tube B, and the hole 7 is brought opposite a hole or notch in tube B. When pressure is relieved the spring 12 extends the tubes, and closes the side openings 6, 16, by the telescopic action of the tubes.

The end 10 of tube B has an inwardly projecting shield or tubesection 13, which serves as a cover to spring 12.

A plunger 20 extends from the end 10 of tube B into the end of tube A, and opposite the end of this plunger there is an opening 18 in partition 8 just large enough for the plunger to pass through and of a size to contain a single pellet and no more. The length of the plunger is such that when the tube A is forced out by the spring, there will be room for a small ignition pellet at the end of the plunger and in front of the hole 18, but not for two such pellets. A light spring stop 22 serves to prevent the passage of pellets through hole 18 except when forced by the plunger.

The tube A may be slotted at one side, and the walls turned out near the slot, as indicated in the section, Fig. 4.

The section of the tube A forms the inclosing walls of the magazine, which magazine is charged with ignition pellets by the removal of plug 11. When the magazine is charged with pellets, and the lamp is held in the position of Fig. 1, there will be a tendency of the pellets to roll in front of the plunger; or a slight shake will cause a pellet to take such a position. Then if the tubes be closed one within the other the pellet will be forced by the plunger past spring 22, and toward the end 3 of the lamp proper.

An ignition anvil 24 is attached to the end 3 of the lamp. This anvil is a curved metal bar having a narrow throat through which the pellet is driven in front of the plunger, and the sides of said throat are roughened,

as indicated at 26. The thrusting of a properly prepared pellet through this passage or against the anvil will ignite the pellet, and as the anvil is directly under the wick, such a pellet properly fired will light the wick. The ash or residuum of the pellet will fall into opening 7, and finally drop through hole or notch 17.

A light spring 30, attached to the upper part of tube A, expands into the notch 6 when the tube is in extended position, and prevents the parts from separating. By slightly depressing this spring the tubes may be taken apart.

The operation of the device will be readily understood. The lamp will be carried habitually in the position of Fig. 1. By pressing on both ends the tubes will telescope, thus bringing the notches and vents in register, and at the same time forcing the pellet against the anvil and igniting it and the wick. By removing the pressure the tubes are extended, the openings covered, and the lamp extinguished for lack of air.

What I claim is—

1. In a pocket lamp, the tubular section A carrying the burner and having a notch at its side over the wick chamber, the tubular section B partly inclosing section A, and having a side notch which is closed by the wall of tube A save when tube A is forced into tube B to bring the notches in register, and an interposed spring acting to extend the tubes and so close the notches, all combined substantially as described.

2. In a pocket lamp, the inner tube having a section partitioned as a lamp, a section partitioned as a magazine, and a flame chamber between the two, and the outer tube surrounding the greater portion of said inner tube, and having a notch in one side which may move toward or away from the flame chamber of the inner tube, and means for igniting the wick, actuated by telescopic movement of the tubes, all combined substantially as described.

3. In a pocket lamp, the combination of the tube A having one section partitioned off to form a lamp and another to form a magazine and having a notch opposite the lamp burner, the tube B telescoping with the tube A and having a notch which can be brought into register with the notch in tube A, and having a plunger entering the magazine of tube A, and a spring between the tubes acting to force the notches of the tubes out of register, all substantially as described.

4. In a pocket lamp, the combination of the inner tube containing a lamp and magazine, the outer tube having a cover to the magazine and a tubular shield projecting inward, and the coiled spring surrounding said shield and lying between the end of one tube and the cover of the other, all substantially as described.

5. In a pocket lamp, the combination of the tubular sections, one of said sections having a partition with a perforation therein of a size to inclose a single pellet, a spring arranged in front of said opening to prevent the escape of pellets therefrom unless forced, the other tubular section having a plunger in line with said opening, and of a length to prevent the entrance of more than one pellet to said opening when the tubes are extended, all combined substantially as described.

6. In a pocket lamp, the tubular sections forming the casing, one section A carrying the lamp proper and the anvil, and the partition in front of the anvil with an opening in said partition of a size to receive a single pellet, the other tubular section B having a plunger extending within the tube A and in line with the opening in the partition thereof, leaving room for a single pellet between, substantially as described.

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

WILLIAM TRABUE.

Witnesses:

W. A. BARTLETT,  
CHAS. L. DU BOIS.