

(No Model.)

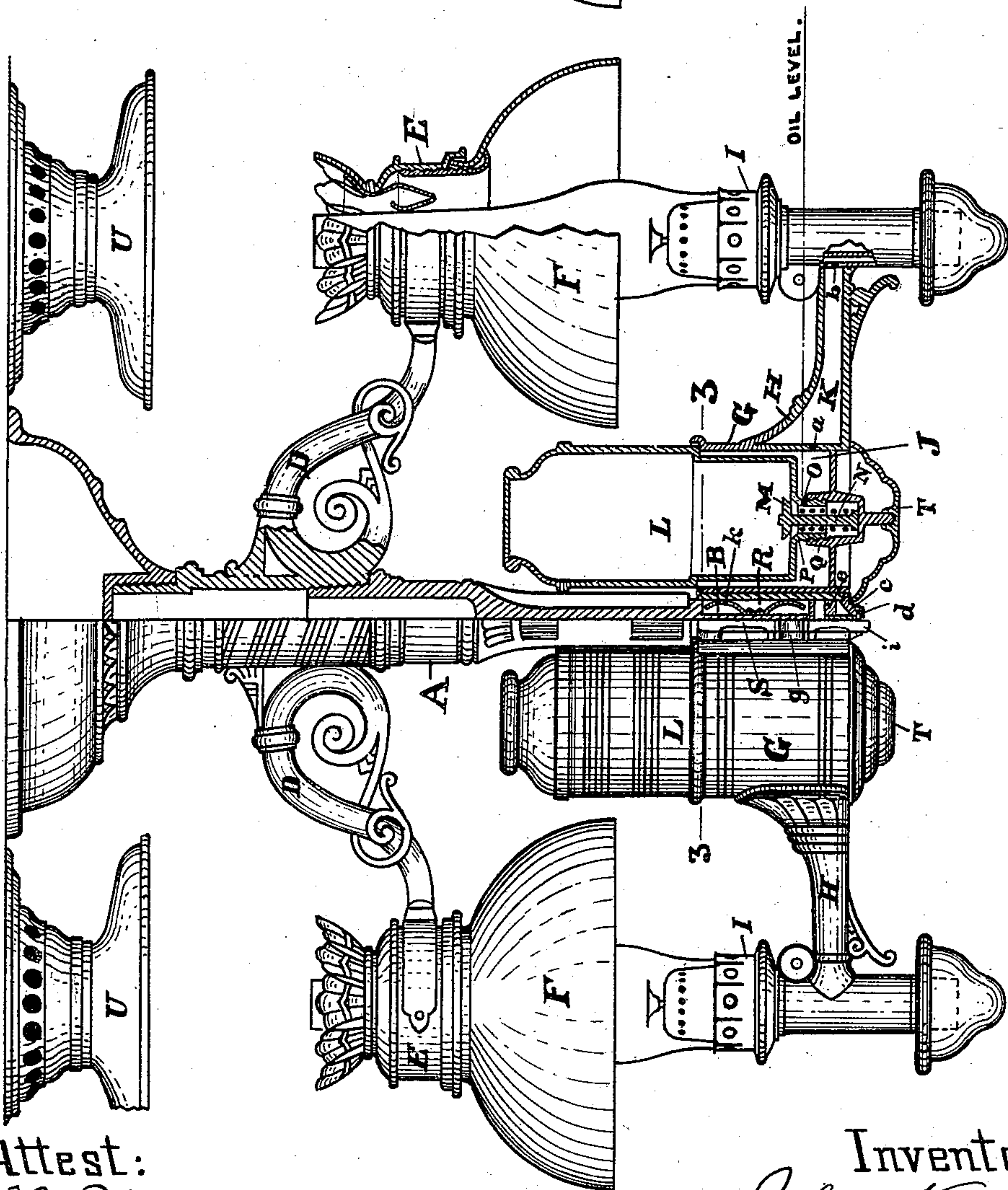
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. KIRBY, Jr.  
LAMP.

No. 557,397.

Patented Mar. 31, 1896.

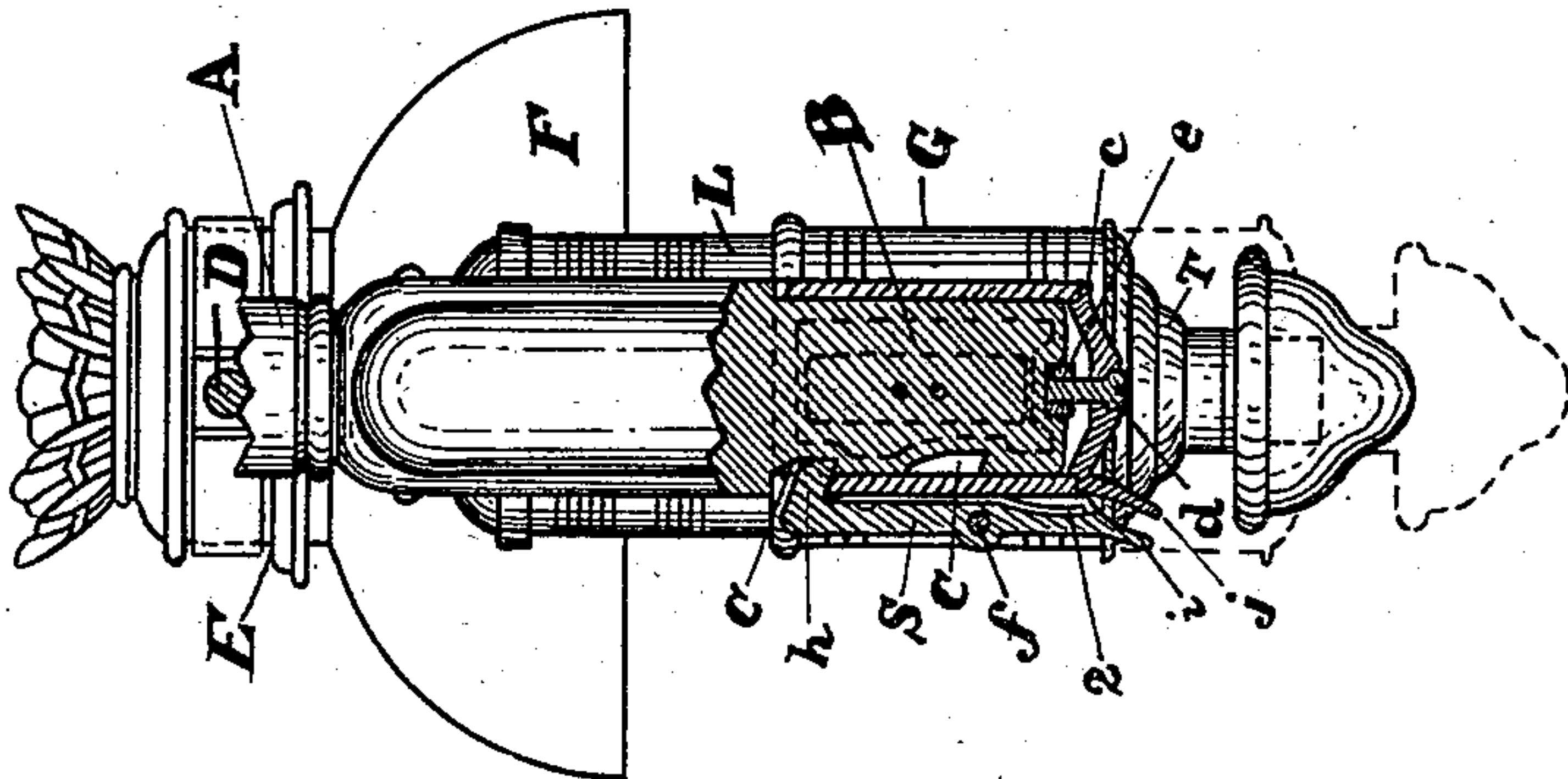
Fig 1.



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Fig 2.



(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig 3.

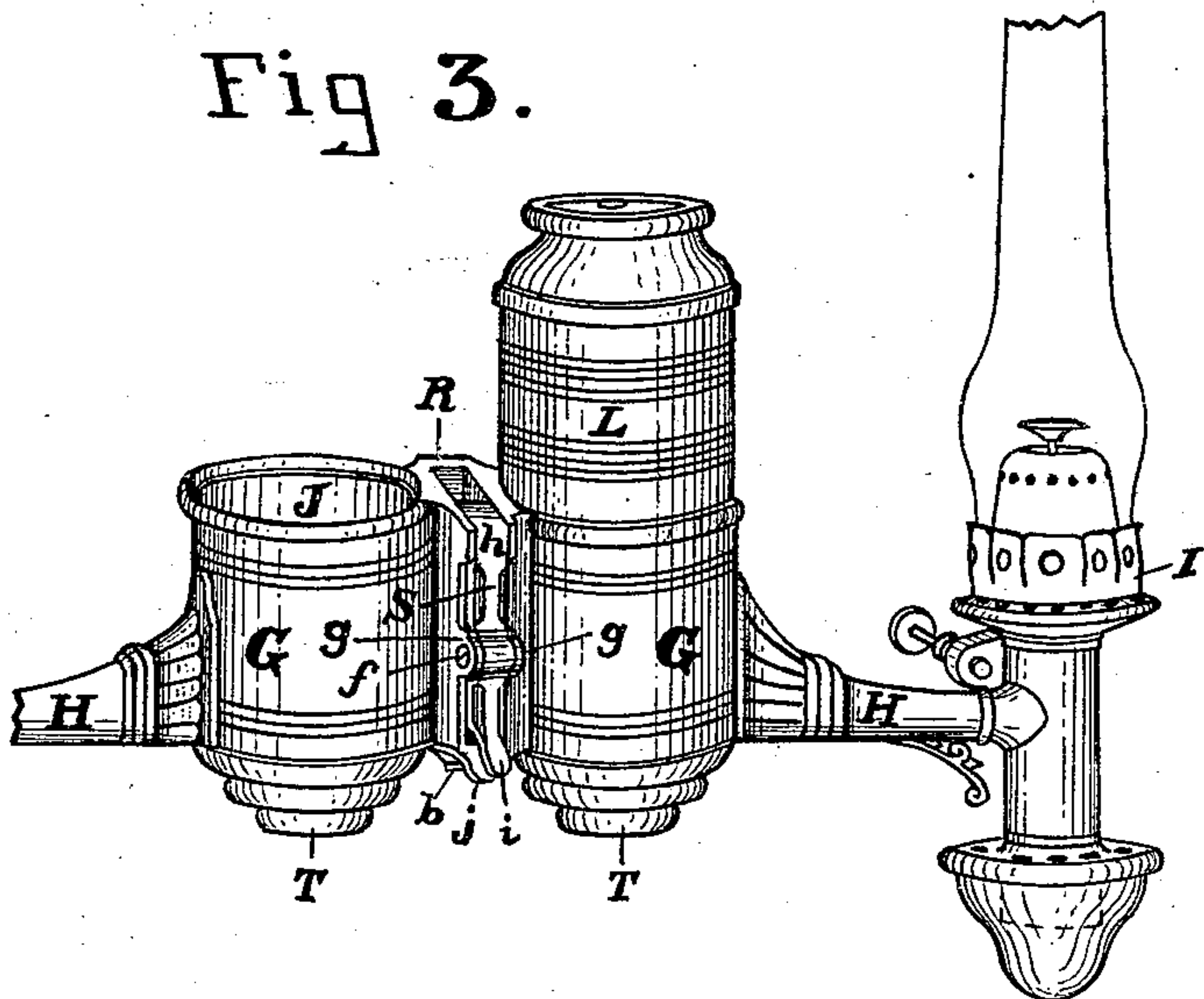


Fig 4.

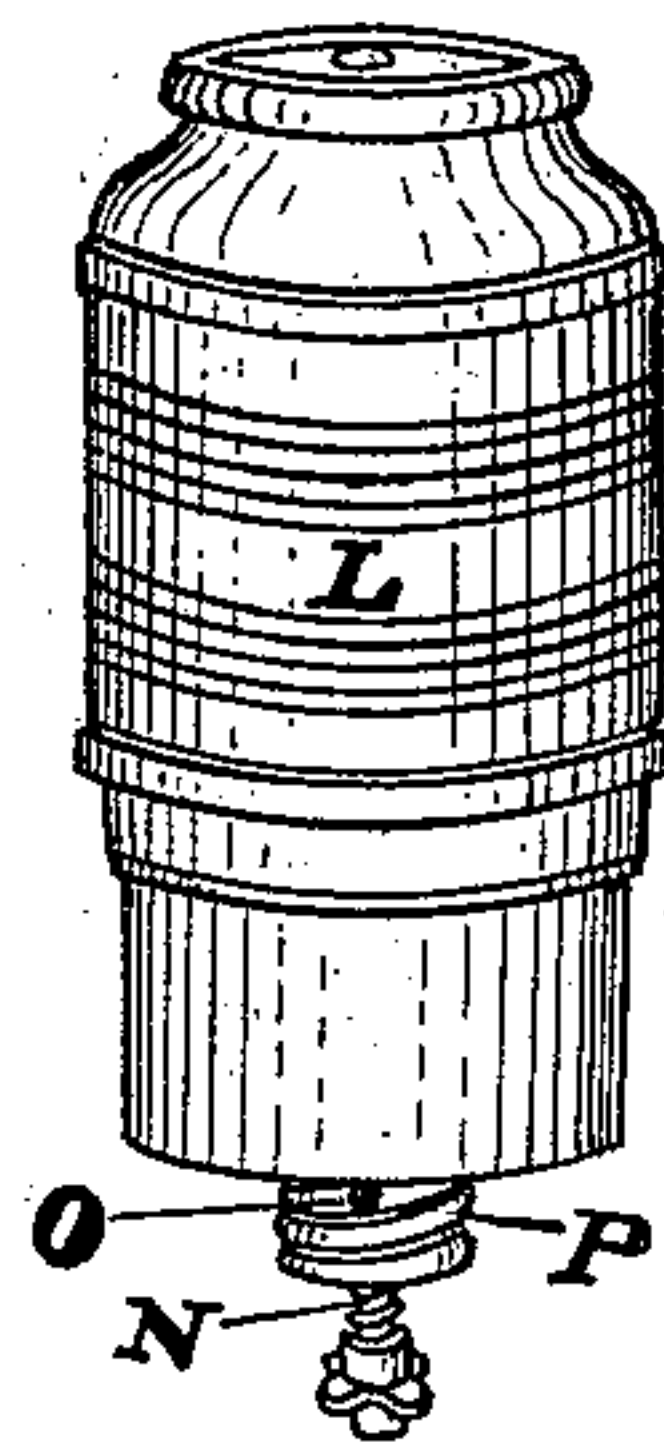


Fig 5.

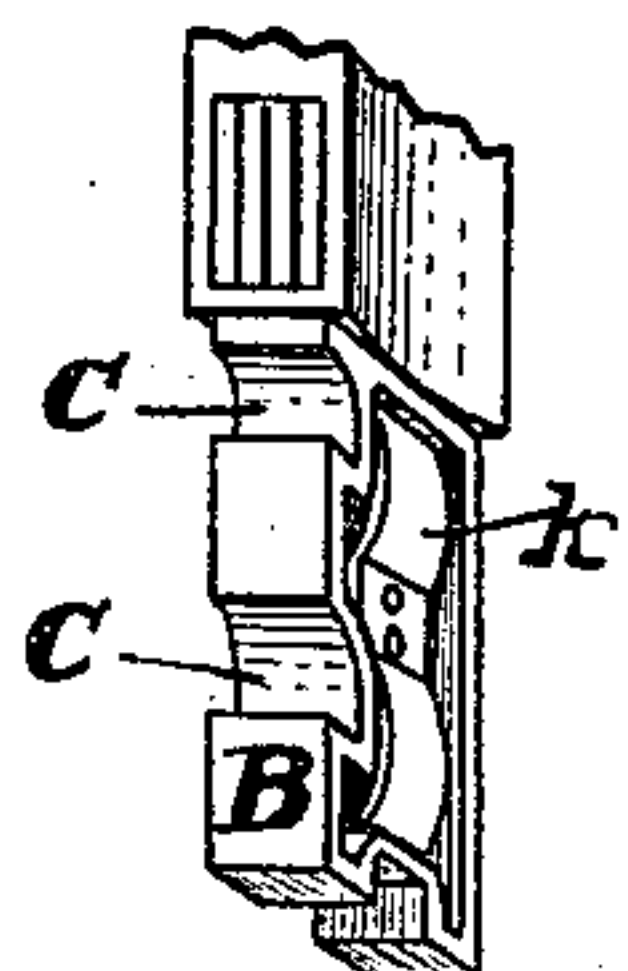


Fig 7.

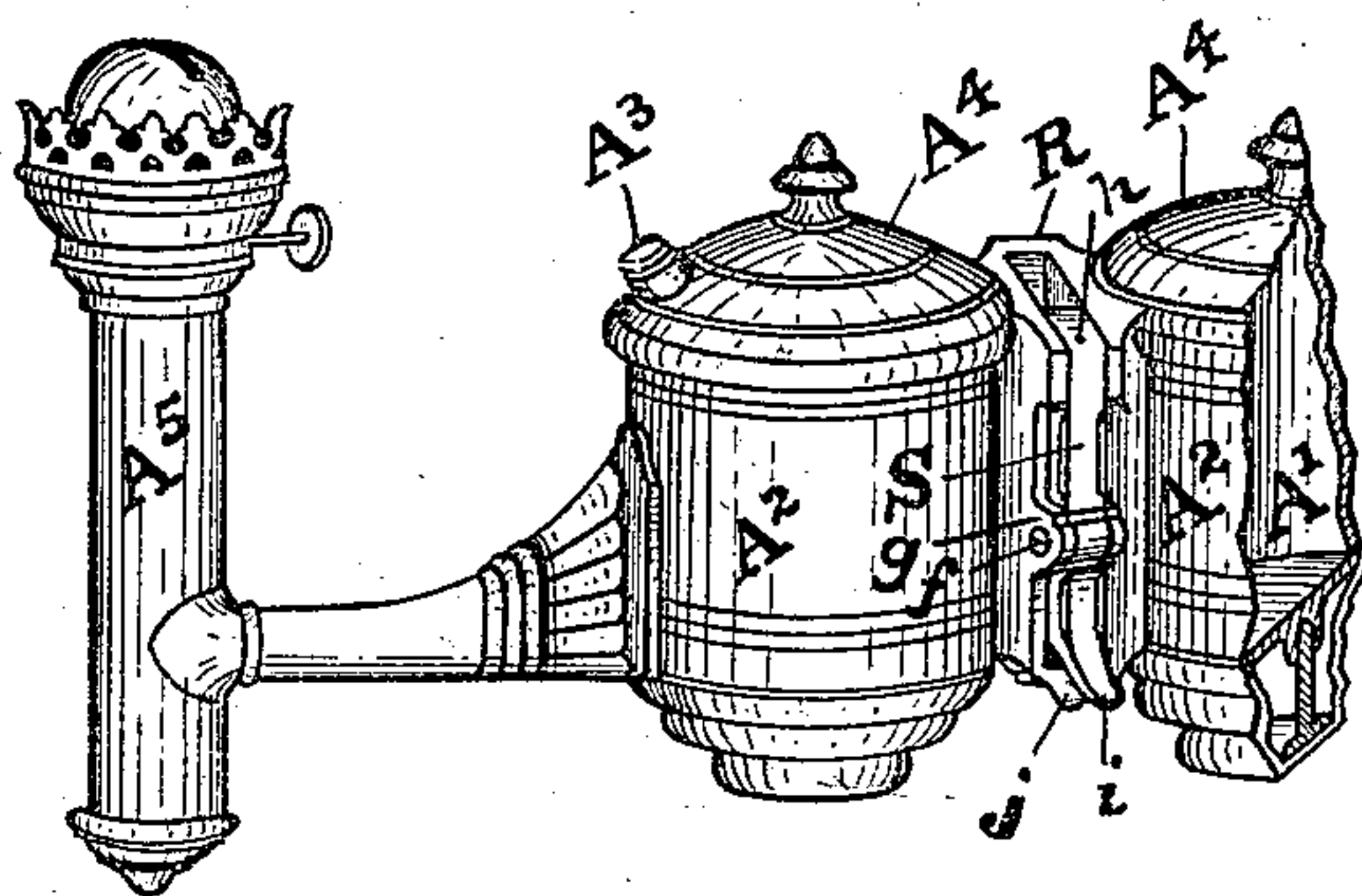
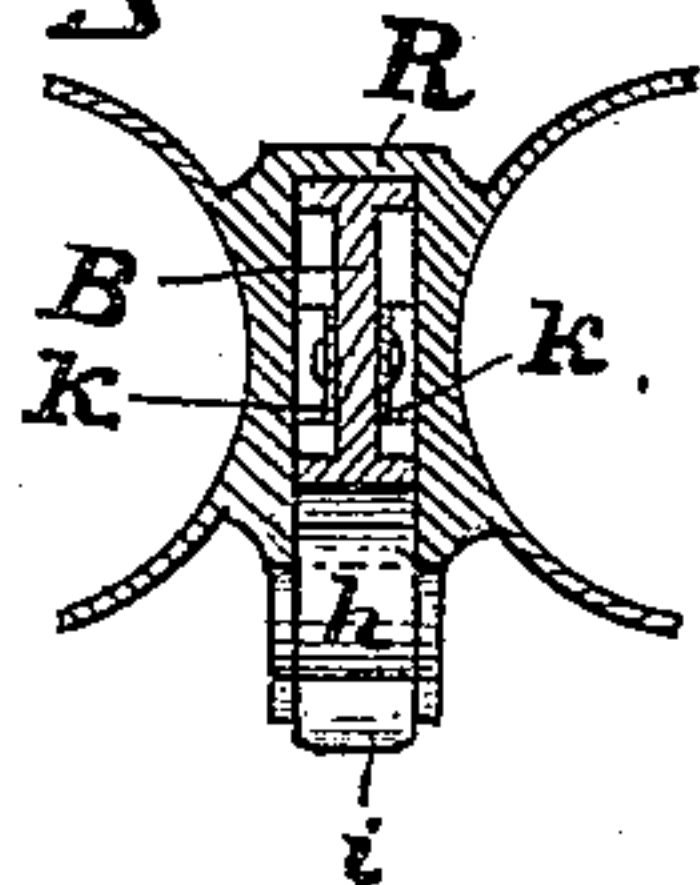


Fig 6.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN KIRBY, JR., OF DAYTON, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE DAYTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

## LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 557,397, dated March 31, 1896.

Application filed June 10, 1895. Serial No. 552,368. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN KIRBY, Jr., a citizen of the United States, residing at Dayton, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamps; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention.

My invention relates to lamps such as are suspended from the ceilings of railroad-cars and other similar places, which lamps are composed in part of a supporting frame or hanger carrying shade-holders, which support shades above the burners, and reservoirs for supplying oil to the burners.

The present invention is designed as an improvement upon the lamp patented to me September 27, 1892, No. 483,155, and it is contradistinguished therefrom in that a plurality of burners are connected with a single receiver adapted to be directly connected with a supporting-hanger. In the lamp of the said patent the reservoirs are referred to as being "of the common student-lamp type," and are not shown nor described in detail, as the particular construction thereof does not enter into the invention. It will be observed, however, that in the lamp shown in the accompanying drawings and about to be described the lower sections of the reservoirs of the lamp shown in said patent, and to which the burners are connected by "arms" or "branches," are united and form a single receiver with separate receptacles, from which the upper sections forming the main reservoirs are removable separately, thus dispensing with the "reservoir-holder" U of said patent and greatly improving the utility and appearance of the lamp. Therefore the present invention consists in a single receiver attached to a supporting frame or hanger and having a plurality of receptacles or oil-holders formed in the receiver, a burner for each receptacle, arms or branches connecting the burners with the receiver, and oil-passages leading from the receptacles to the burners, together with certain other features, as will be hereinafter fully described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of a lamp embodying my improvements, one half of which is

shown in full and the other partly in section, and in which view the several parts are shown in their normal positions. Fig. 2 is an end view of the lamp with the upper portion of the frame removed, the dependent support and receiver broken away, showing the same in section at center and the receiver represented by dotted lines in a lowered position on its support. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the receiver, showing one of the reservoirs in position therein and one removed, one of the burners being shown in full and the other broken away. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of the reservoirs removed from the receiver. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the dependent receiver-support separated from the main frame. Fig. 6 is a cross-section of the dependent support, taken on the line 3 3 in Fig. 1; and Fig. 7 is a broken perspective view of a modified form of receiver in which the separate reservoirs are dispensed with.

Similar letters and numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

A represents the lamp hanger or frame (hereinafter designated as "frame,") provided with an enlarged base for rigid attachment to a car-ceiling or other support, and having a rigid bar-like receiver-support B, provided with notches C and shade-holding arms D, the latter having shade-holders E attached to their outer ends, to which shades F may be secured by any of the well-known means.

G represents a receiver having branches H carrying burners I, which may be of any desired type. The receiver is provided with receptacles J, from which oil-passages K lead to the burners, small apertures *a b* being formed in the sides of the receiver and burner-tubes to check the splashing of oil when the car is in motion. The receptacles are adapted to receive separate reservoirs L, each of which carry a supply of oil for one of the burners, the oil being supplied from the reservoirs to the receptacles through a spring-actuated valve M located in the bottom of each reservoir and having a stem N, which latter, when its reservoir is in place, rests on the bottom of the receptacle, as shown in Fig. 1, thus raising the valve and allowing oil to flow into the receptacle and to the burner until it



reaches aperture O in the side of tube P depending from the bottom of each reservoir, which stops the admission of air thereto and cuts off the flow of oil, which will then flow into the receptacle only as it is consumed by the burner, with which it is connected by one of the oil-passages K, and more air is thus admitted in the same manner as in the well-known student-lamp. The tube P is provided with a coarse thread, which registers with corresponding screw-threaded collar Q in the bottom of each receptacle and serves to retain the reservoir securely in place.

At the center of the receiver and separating the receptacles there is formed a hollow sleeve R, adapted to slide on and couple with the dependent receiver-support B, and having a removable bottom c, held in place by means of a screw d, which engages a cross-bar e secured within the sleeve, as more clearly shown in Fig. 2. A catch S, actuated by a spring 2, is pivoted at f to ears g projecting from the sleeve of the receiver, and is provided with a projecting hook h and thumb-piece i. The hook h, engaging the upper of the two notches C, locks the receiver normally to its support, the lower of the two notches being provided for the purpose of allowing the receiver to be lowered and retained a sufficient distance on its support to permit of more convenience in removing the reservoirs and chimneys. The lower side of hook h is inclined downwardly, and the notches C, being correspondingly inclined, the hook is prevented from accidental disengagement. Therefore in coupling the receiver to its support it is necessary to raise it sufficiently to allow the lowest point of the hook to clear the highest point of the notch, and when released it will fall back to the position shown in Fig. 1; and in uncoupling the receiver it must first be likewise raised, when pressure exerted on the thumb-piece will release the hook, and the receiver may then be withdrawn from its support. For convenience in operating catch S a finger-piece j is rigidly secured to the bottom of the hollow sleeve, as more clearly shown in Fig. 2. Drip-cups T are screwed or otherwise secured to the receiver below the receptacles to collect any oil that may accumulate on the outside of the receiver. Springs k attached to the receiver-support serves to compensate for any looseness there may be in fitting the receiver to its support.

The advantage in the above-described lamp is that the reservoirs may be removed for filling and replaced after filling without taking down the receiver and burners, or the receiver and burners may be removed and replaced as a whole either with or without the reservoirs by one operation, thus affording convenience and saving of time in handling.

A canopy or smoke-bell U is attached to the ceiling over each burner and serves to carry off the products of combustion in the usual manner.

The foregoing is a description of the pre-

ferred construction of the lamp, although it may be modified in various ways without departing from the spirit of the invention. For instance, in Fig. 7 I have shown one form of modification in which the separate reservoirs L are omitted and the receptacles A' of the receiver A<sup>2</sup> are designed to hold the supply of oil, the receptacles being connected with their respective burners by oil-passages (not shown) in the same manner as hereinbefore described, and the receptacles being filled through filler-openings A<sup>3</sup> in top covers A<sup>4</sup>, the tops of the burner-tubes A<sup>5</sup> being located above the highest oil-level in the receptacles to prevent overflowing.

Having thus described the construction and operation of my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a lamp, the combination, with a frame adapted to be suspended from a ceiling or other like base and a rigid bar-like receiver-support carried centrally by said frame, of a receiver comprising a plurality of integral oil-receptacles provided with oil-conveying pipes, the latter carrying burners at their outer ends, and a centrally-located coupling device formed integral with the receiver and adapted to couple the receiver to the receiver-support.

2. In a lamp, the combination, with a frame adapted to be suspended from a ceiling or other like base and a rigid bar-like receiver-support carried centrally by the frame and having a series of notches at its lower end, of a receiver comprising a plurality of integral oil-receptacles provided with oil-conveying pipes, the latter carrying burners at their outer ends, oil-reservoirs carried by the receiver, and a centrally-located coupling-sleeve formed integral with the receiver and shaped to slide over the receiver-support, said sleeve being provided with a spring-actuated catch adapted to engage either of the notches in the receiver-support, substantially as described.

3. In a lamp, the combination, with a frame adapted to be suspended from a ceiling or other base and a rigid bar-like receiver-support carried centrally by the frame and having a series of notches at its lower end, of a receiver comprising a plurality of integral oil-receptacles provided with oil-conveying pipes, the latter carrying burners at their outer ends, oil-reservoirs carried by the receiver, a centrally-located coupling-sleeve formed integral with the receiver and shaped to slide over the receiver-support, said sleeve being provided with a spring-actuated catch adapted to engage either of the notches in the receiver-support, and springs attached to the receiver-support near its lower end, all as and for the purposes stated.

JOHN KIRBY, JR.

Witnesses:

EMMA L. LELAND,  
H. S. MILLER.