

No. 685,297.

Patented Oct. 29, 1901.

W. N. ROSE.

LAMP.

(Application filed Feb. 16, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

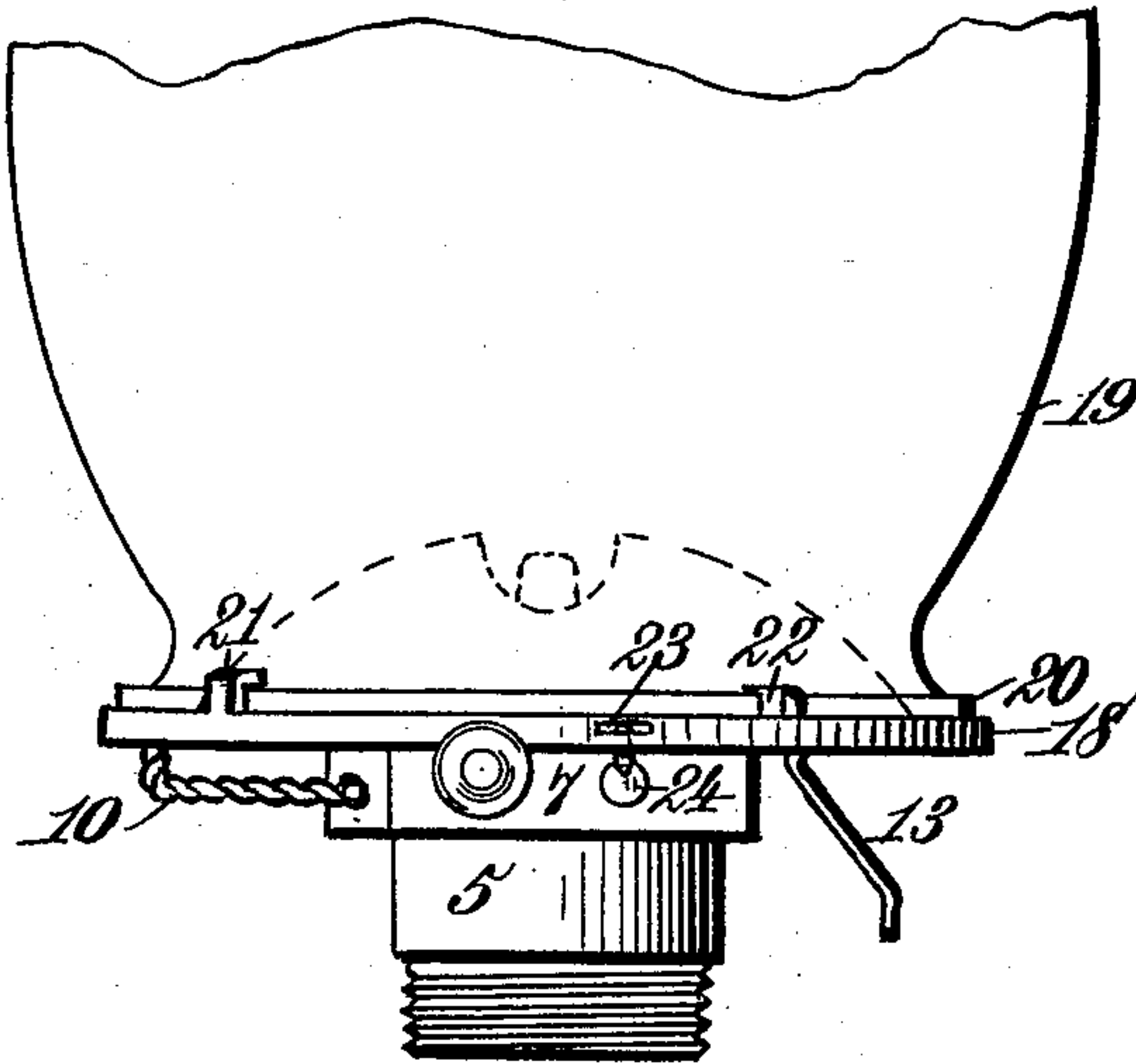


Fig. 2.

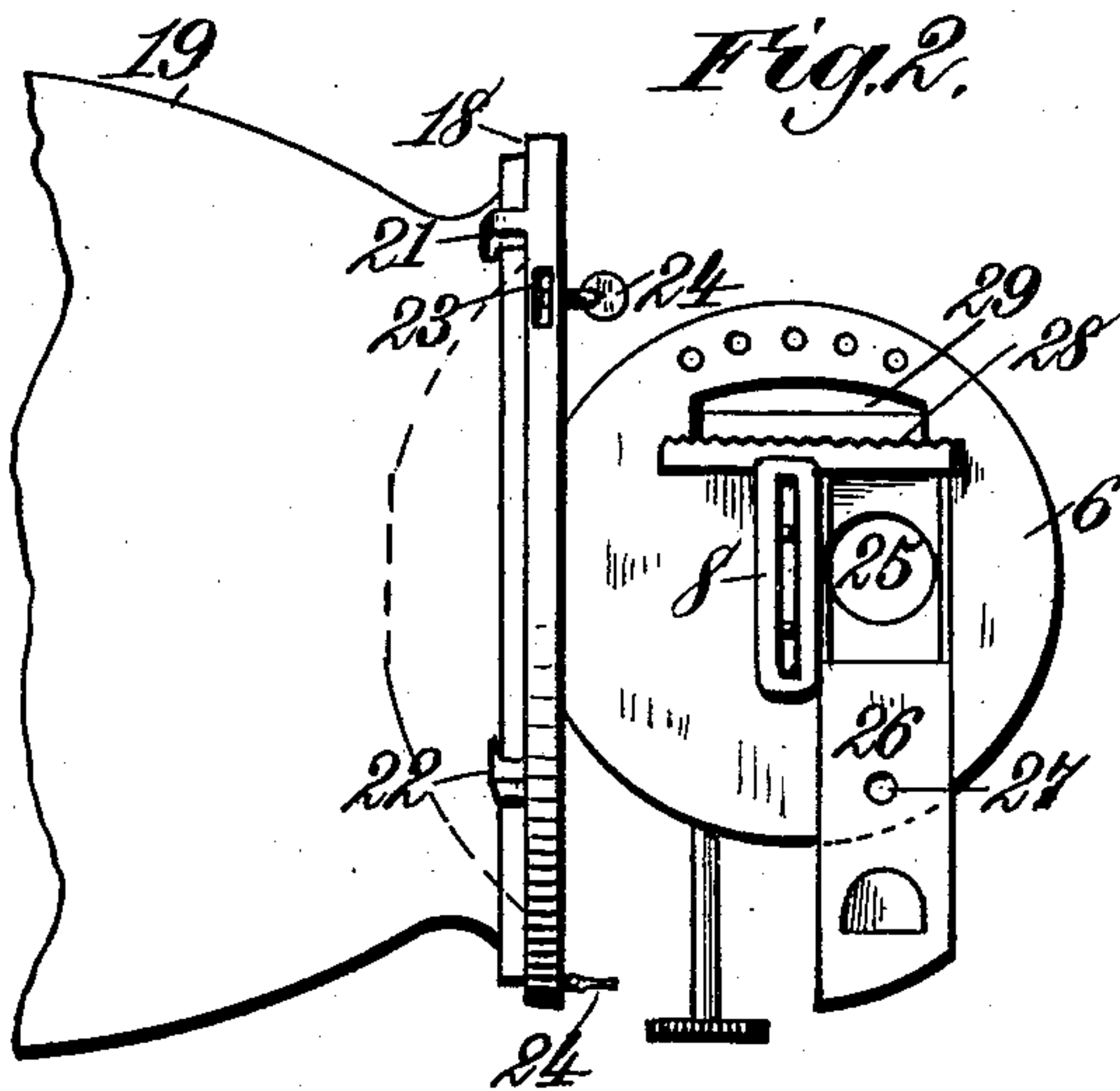


Fig. 3.

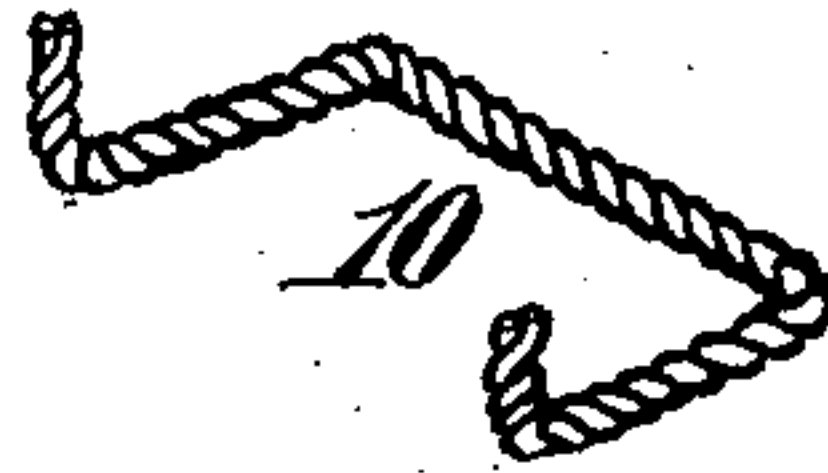
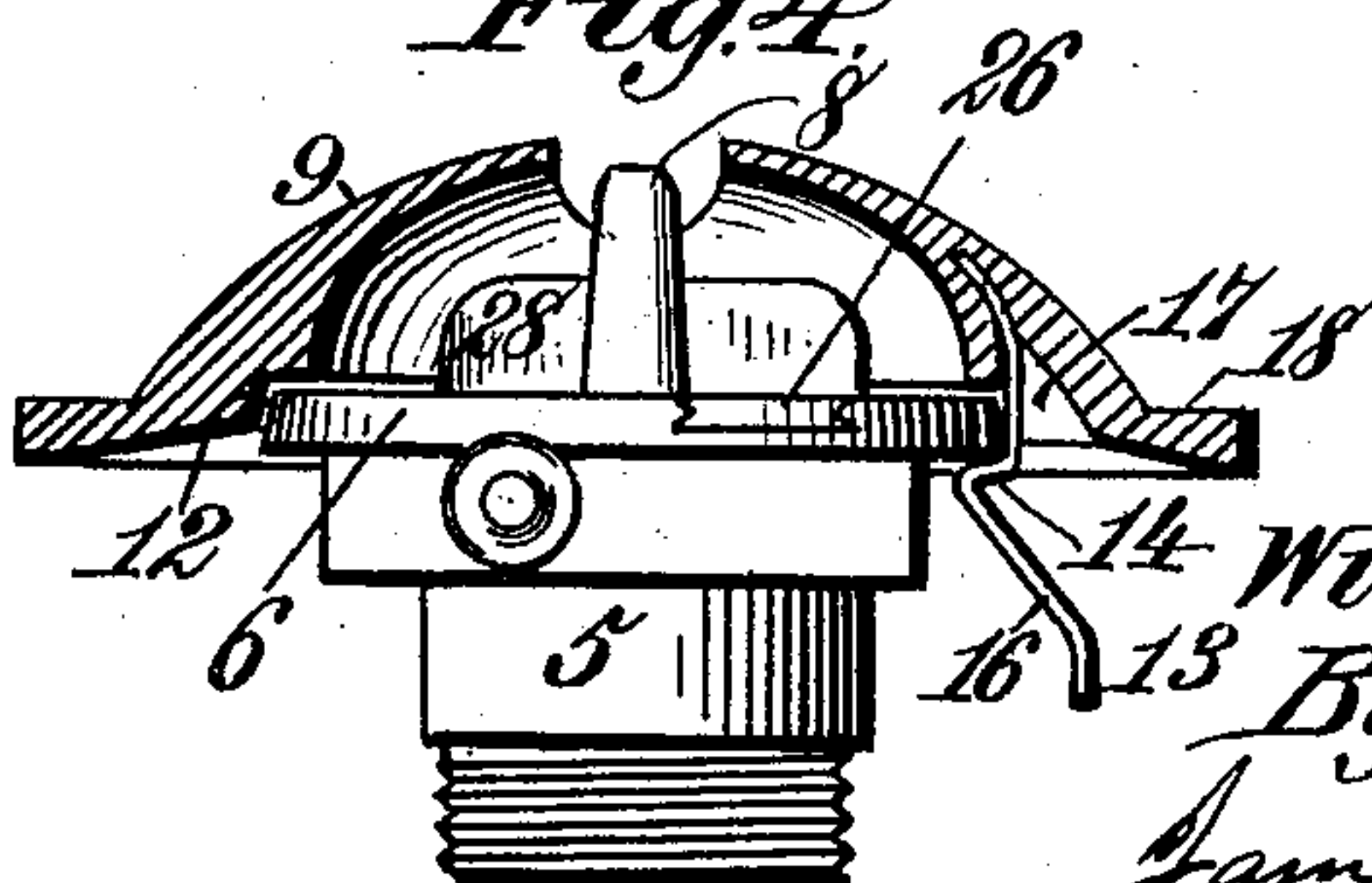


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.
Robert Grant.
F. B. Steele.

Inventor.
William N. Rose.
By *James L. Norris*
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM N. ROSE, OF TEMPERANCE HALL, TENNESSEE.

LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 685,297, dated October 29, 1901.

Application filed February 16, 1901. Serial No. 47,658. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM N. ROSE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Temperance Hall, in the county of Dekalb and State of Tennessee, have invented new and useful Improvements in Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to lamps; and the object of the invention is to provide a simple and convenient device of this character having means which permit the filling of the lamp without the removal of the burner or without taking off the chimney and wherein the wick may be lighted without the necessity of taking off the chimney, as is ordinarily the case, and the chimney is so mounted that it cannot be dislodged or shaken off during handling, but may be very readily taken off when desired, for example, to clean the same, and the burner-cap is so connected with the burner that when turned back for the purpose of filling the lamp-reservoir or lighting the wick from a flame it is self-supporting and there is no danger of the chimney striking objects, and thereby breaking, as is frequently the case with existing types of lamps.

The improved lamp involves other advantageous features, which, with the foregoing, will be set forth at length hereinafter, and the novel points of the invention will be covered in the accompanying claims.

The invention of course is not limited to the precise construction shown and described, for changes may be adopted within the scope of such claims.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a portion of a lamp including my improvements. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same, showing the burner-cap and the chimney connected thereto as swung down to permit the filling of the lamp. Fig. 3 is a detail view of a hinge member for connecting the burner-cap with the body thereof. Fig. 4 is a detail sectional view of the spring-catch.

Like characters refer to like parts in all the figures of the drawings.

The burner includes in its construction a stem, as 5, which may be externally threaded to detachably fit into a lamp, said stem hav-

ing an annular head or top, as 6, and also having a square shoulder, as 7, located immediately below the head or top.

The head or top has on its upper face a wick-tube, as 8, designed to receive some suitable kind of a wick, which passes through a properly-shaped hole in the stem and is immersed in the illuminating fluid in the lamp-reservoir. The wick is adapted to be raised or lowered by the usual feed-roller.

The burner-cap is denoted by 9, and it is shown as being somewhat conical, it having at its apex an elongated slot through which the wick passes. Said burner-cap is adapted to detachably receive the chimney, as will hereinafter appear, and it is connected in a peculiar manner to the relatively-fixed portion of the burner.

A hinge is shown at 10, it being of substantially U shape, and the transverse or pivot portion thereof passes freely through and hence turns in a hole formed in the rear portion of the square shoulder 7. The end branches or arms of this hinge have lateral projections or bends adapted to be driven into the under face of the cap 9 or otherwise rigidly secured thereto. This hinge may be made of wire doubled on itself throughout its entire length, thereby securing strength. By connecting the cap to the body of the burner in the manner just set forth the chimney cannot possibly come in contact with objects and be thereby broken.

The cap 9 has on its inner face a circular groove or channel, as 12, adapted to receive the top of the burner-body when the parts are in their normal positions, and the cap is held down by a spring-latch, as 13. This latch is shown as being formed of flat metal bent to proper shape, its upper end being firmly secured in a recess in the under side of the cap 9, it having a shoulder, as 14, to engage under the annular head or top 6 of the burner, and as also having an outwardly-disposed finger-piece 16, by which it may be readily manipulated. The burner-cap adjacent the upper end of the spring-latch has an aperture, as 17, and when the spring-latch is moved outwardly to free the cap the upper end of the latch may enter this aperture, so as not to interfere with the proper motion of said latch.

The cap 9 has along its lower edge a circumferential rim or flange, as 18, the upper face of which is horizontal and is adapted to receive the lamp-chimney 19. Said chimney 5 has on its lower end a flange or ledge, as 20, over which the inwardly-projecting portions of substantially inverted-L-shaped clips, as 21, are adapted to engage to thereby hold the chimney in place. These clips are secured at 10 proper points conveniently placed diametrically opposite to the flange 18. The chimney-flange 20 has at substantially diametrically opposite points notches, as 22. When the chimney 19 is to be applied to the lamp, the 15 notches 22 will be brought into vertical line with the respective clips, so that the chimney may be placed on its supporting-flange 18. When this is done, the chimney will be turned so as to bring the turned-in portions of said 20 clips over the flange 20, so as to securely maintain the lamp in position.

The flange 18 has holes or slots, as 23, to receive projections on a suitable shade-support, (not shown,) the latter being held in place by 25 set-screws, as 24, adapted to engage such projections. I prefer to support the shade on its bracket in a manner similar to that of the chimney.

The body of the burner has the vertical 30 bore or opening 25, through which oil can be supplied to the reservoir of the lamp, said opening being closed by a slide 26, having at one end a depression to receive a finger or thumb by which it may be readily moved 35 back and forth. This slide has a gas-escape opening 27.

The top 6 of the burner-body supports the vertical wall 28, extending crosswise of the burner, it having on its inner face an opening to receive one end of the wick-tube. The 40 outer face of this wall is roughened, and this may be accomplished in any desired manner, and the heads of matches are intended to be rubbed along this roughened surface, so as 45 to ignite the same for the purpose of lighting the adjacent wick. The top 6 has a longitudinal slot through which a match can be passed to bring its head against the roughened outer face of the wall 28, and the side 50 of the shoulder 7 next the slot 29 is beveled off, so as to present a guide-face for the body of the match to hold the match at the proper angle.

The lamp hereinbefore described is simple, 55 efficient, and inexpensive to make. It pos-

sesses several advantages over the ordinary kinds of lamps. It can be filled without taking off the burner, it can be lighted without removing the chimney, there is no danger of the chimney falling off when the cap is swung 60 down to fill the lamp, and the liability of breaking the chimney is much reduced.

The lamp is not explosive on account of the gas-escape being placed in a position so as not to become filled up from the burnings from 65 the wick, as is usually the custom of gas-escape placed by the side of the wick-tube, and I also avoid the dripping of the wick when the reservoir is being filled.

Having described the invention, I claim— 70

1. In a lamp a burner having a cap and a hinge having a transverse portion straight its entire length and freely rotative in a single hole in the burner-body and having arms extending outward from the burner-body provided at their ends with offsets fastened rigidly to the under side of the cap. 75

2. In a lamp a burner having a cap and a hinge having a transverse portion straight its entire length and freely rotative in a single 80 hole in the burner-body and having arms extending outward from the burner-body provided at their ends with offsets fastened rigidly to the under side of the cap, said hinge consisting of two strands of twisted wire. 85

3. In a lamp, a burner having a chimney-supporting cap and a spring-latch fastened at its upper end inside said cap, the latter having an interior notch located below the point at which the latch is fastened, to receive 90 the free portion of said latch when the same is retracted, the latch being provided with a shoulder and a finger-piece, and the burner-body having a catch to be engaged by said shoulder. 95

4. In a lamp, a burner-body having a slotted top provided on its upper face with a wick-tube, the slot being adapted to receive a match and a longitudinal rigid wall transverse to the wick-tube the outer side of the 100 wall being roughened and the inner side having a vertical recess intermediate its ends to receive one end of the wick-tube.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses. 105

WILLIAM N. ROSE.

Witnesses:

FORREST KELLY,
DASS. STARNES.