

No. 691,886.

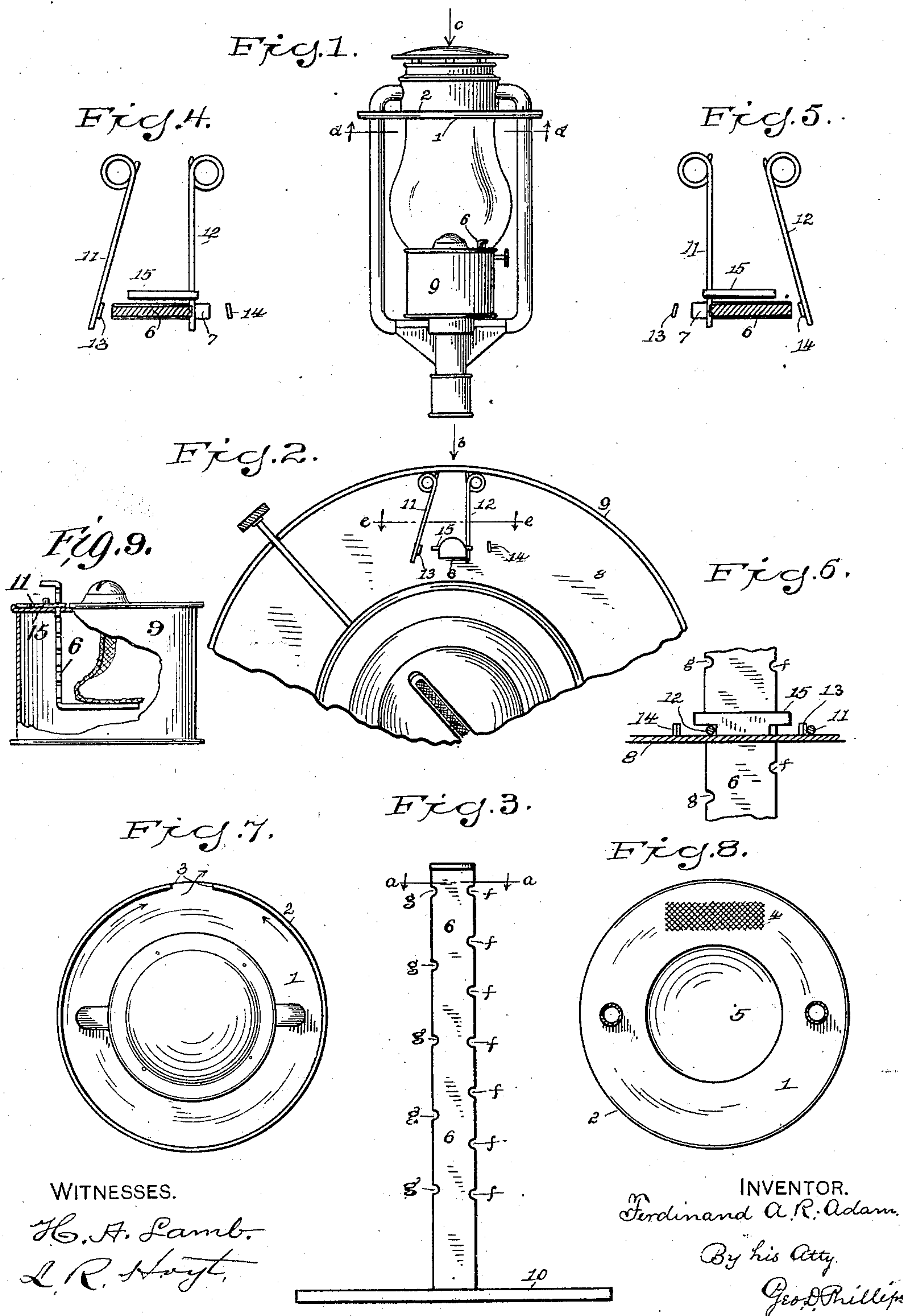
Patented Jan. 28, 1902.

F. A. R. ADAM.

STREET LAMP.

(Application filed Mar. 8, 1901.)

(No Model.)



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FERDINAND A. R. ADAM, OF SOUTHPORT, CONNECTICUT.

STREET-LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 691,886, dated January 28, 1902.

Application filed March 8, 1901. Serial No. 50,336. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FERDINAND A. R. ADAM, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Southport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Street-Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in street-lamps using wicks; and the object of the present invention is to improve the general construction of lamps of the character stated, embodying therein simple and efficient means for regulating the wick of the lamp, so that the wick can be conveniently and accurately set for the different periods of time for which the lamp is desired to burn.

To enable others to understand my invention, reference is had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a front elevation of the lamp. Fig. 2 is a broken detail upper plan view of the lamp body or reservoir. Fig. 3 is a detail elevation of the wick-regulator provided with notches or gages on both edges adapted to be alternately engaged by spring-fingers. Fig. 4 is a detail upper plan view of the spring-fingers, a sectional view of the regulator on line *a a* of Fig. 3 showing one of the spring-fingers engaged with the regulator while the other spring-finger is forcibly held out of engagement, also a view of the T-shaped guard to prevent the engaging spring-fingers being lifted when the regulator is raised. Fig. 5 is a view similar to the one shown at Fig. 4, except that the position of the spring-fingers are reversed. Fig. 6 is a broken sectional view of the upper surface of the reservoir, a sectional view of the spring-fingers on line *e e* of Fig. 2, a broken view of the regulator, and a front elevation of the T-shaped guard looking in the direction of arrow *b*, Fig. 2. Fig. 7 is an upper plan view of the hood and awning of the lamp looking in the direction of arrow *c* of Fig. 1. Fig. 8 is a plan view of the under side of the awning and a sectional view of the side draft-tubes on the line *d d* of Fig. 1. Fig. 9 is a front elevation of the font with parts broken away to illustrate the relation of the wick-regulator thereto.

Its construction and operation are as follows:

1 represents the awning of the lamp, which heretofore has usually consisted of a round flat disk slightly convex, so as to freely shed water; but the water so shed runs off at the edges, to the annoyance of the lamplighter. To obviate this difficulty, I have provided the vertically-extending flange 2, (see also Fig. 7,) extending entirely around the outer edge of the awning, with the exception of the opening 3 at the rear. This arrangement will collect the water falling on the awning and cause it to be discharged at the rear and away from the lamplighter. This flange may either be a separate piece attached to the edge of the awning, or a beading may be formed on the outer edge by simply turning up such edge.

During a driving rain-storm it is difficult to find a dry place on which to ignite a match. For this purpose I have located the scratcher 4 on the under surface of the awning 1, for the reasons, first, that this place is always free from moisture; second, it being situated close to the chimney-opening 5 the match can as soon as ignited be carried into said opening, and thus be protected from the wind until it burns freely enough to prevent its being blown out when brought down for the purpose of lighting the lamp.

The wick-regulator consists of the vertical flat metal rod 6, operating through the elongated slot 7, extending through the upper surface 8 of the reservoir 9.

10 is a pan or plate attached to the lower end of the regulator and on which plate the wick (not shown) is adapted to rest. As this plate and its relation to the wick are well known, no further description is necessary, except it might be stated that when the reservoir is filled with oil the burning-time of the lamp is regulated by the depth of this plate in the oil.

The present lamps in use have a gage composed of a series of notches *f* on one edge of the regulator to be engaged by a spring-finger. These notches are situated a distance apart to represent four hours' burning, two representing eight hours. Setting the gage at every other notch represents eight hours, which is the length of time usually required

for winter nights, and when set at every notch it will represent about the length of time required on moonlight nights. Now six hours' burning is about the average length of time required in summer; but owing to the fact that it would be impracticable on account of the limited space to add any more notches on this edge and the still further difficulty of finding the right notch on a dark night the eight-hour gage is used in summer as well as in winter. This results in a useless waste of oil. My improvement consists in forming the notches *g* on the opposite edge, which represent six hours' burning for summer. These can be subdivided once, so that it will be as easy to locate any particular notch on this edge as on the other, which, as before mentioned, has just enough to be readily found, but cannot accommodate any more.

11 and 12 are spring-fingers whose free ends are adapted to alternately engage the notches in the regulator and hold the same suspended.

13 and 14 are stops projecting from the upper surface of the reservoir to be used for holding the spring-fingers out of engagement with the regulator. For instance, when the notches are used on one edge of the regulator and the spring-finger 12, Figs. 2, 4, and 6, is engaged therewith the other spring-finger 11 is thrown around the stop 13 and out of engagement with said regulator. In using the opposite edge of said regulator the spring-finger 12 is thrown around the stop 14 and the spring-finger 11 is brought into engagement with the notches in the regulator, as shown at Fig. 5. The T-shaped guard 15 prevents whichever of the two spring-fingers that is engaged with the regulator being lifted and broken when the same is drawn out, while the upper surface 8 of the reservoir will of course prevent them being forced down when the regulator is pushed in. It will be observed in Figs. 4 and 5 that whichever spring-finger is engaged with the regulator it forces it hard against the opposite end of the opening 7, and thus holds said regulator firm and rigid, so that no jar or vibration will displace it. For this purpose (see also Fig. 6) the vertical wall of the guard 15 is cut back far enough to be cleared by the spring-finger. It will therefore readily be seen that the above-described improvements are of great advantage in lamps of this character, particularly the improvement relating to the advantage derived from being able to set the regulator for any desired number of hours, and thus effect a great saving in consequence both as to time and oil.

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

1. In a lamp, the combination with the font thereof, of a regulator for the wick extending through the top of the font and provided with a pan upon which the wick is adapted to rest, said regulator being also provided with a series of notches, a resilient arm arranged

in proximity to the regulator and adapted to engage said notches for holding the regulator at predetermined heights within the font, and means for holding said arm out of engagement with said notches.

2. In a lamp, the combination with the font thereof, of a regulator for the wick extending through the top of the font and provided with a pan upon which the wick is adapted to rest, said regulator being also provided with a series of notches, a resilient arm arranged in proximity to the regulator and adapted to engage said notches for holding the regulator at predetermined heights within the font, and means for preventing vertical movement of said resilient arm when the latter is engaged with the regulator.

3. In a lamp, the combination with the font thereof, of a regulator for the wick extending through the top of the font and provided with a pan upon which the wick is adapted to rest, said regulator being also provided with a series of notches, a resilient arm arranged in proximity to the regulator and adapted to engage said notches for holding the regulator at predetermined heights within the font, means for holding said arm out of engagement with said notches, and means for preventing vertical movement of said resilient arm when the latter is engaged with the regulator.

4. In a lamp, the combination with the font thereof, of a regulator for the wick extending through the top of the font and provided with a pan upon which the wick is adapted to rest, said regulator being also provided with a series of notches, a resilient arm arranged in proximity to the regulator and adapted to engage said notches for holding the regulator at predetermined heights within the font, and a T-shaped guard for preventing vertical movement of said resilient arm when the latter is engaged with the regulator.

5. In a lamp, the combination with the font thereof, of a regulator for the wick extending through the top of the font and provided with a pan upon which the wick is adapted to rest, said regulator being also provided at opposite sides with spaced notches, the notches at one side being spaced at greater intervals than the notches at the other side, resilient arms arranged in proximity to the regulator and adapted to engage the notches of the regulator for holding the latter at predetermined heights within the font, and means for holding said arms out of engagement with said notches.

6. In a lamp, the combination with the font thereof, of a regulator for the wick extending through the top of the font and provided with a pan upon which the wick is adapted to rest, said regulator being also provided at opposite sides with spaced notches, the notches at one side being spaced at greater intervals than the notches at the other side, resilient arms arranged in proximity to the regulator and adapted to engage the notches of the regula-

tor for holding the latter at predetermined heights within the font, and stops extending upwardly from the font for holding said arms out of engagement with said notches.

5 7. In a lamp, the combination with the font thereof, of a regulator for the wick extending through the top of the font and provided with a pan upon which the wick is adapted to rest, said regulator being also provided at opposite
10 sides with spaced notches, the notches at one side being spaced at greater intervals than the notches at the other side, resilient arms arranged in proximity to the regulator and adapted to engage the notches of the regula-
15 tor for holding the latter at predetermined heights within the font, means for holding said arms out of engagement with said notches, and means for preventing vertical movement of said resilient arms when the latter are en-
20 gaged with the regulator.

8. In a lamp, the combination with the font thereof, of a regulator for the wick extending

through the top of the font and provided with a pan upon which the wick is adapted to rest, said regulator being also provided at opposite 25 sides with spaced notches, the notches at one side being spaced at greater intervals than the notches at the other side, resilient arms arranged in proximity to the regulator and adapted to engage the notches of the regula- 30 tor for holding the latter at predetermined heights within the font, means for holding said arms out of engagement with said notches, and a T-shaped guard for preventing vertical movement of said resilient arms when the 35 latter are engaged with the regulator.

Signed at Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, this 7th day of March, A. D. 1901.

FERDINAND A. R. ADAM.

Witnesses:

JOHN B. CLAPP,
RUSSELL GLENN.