

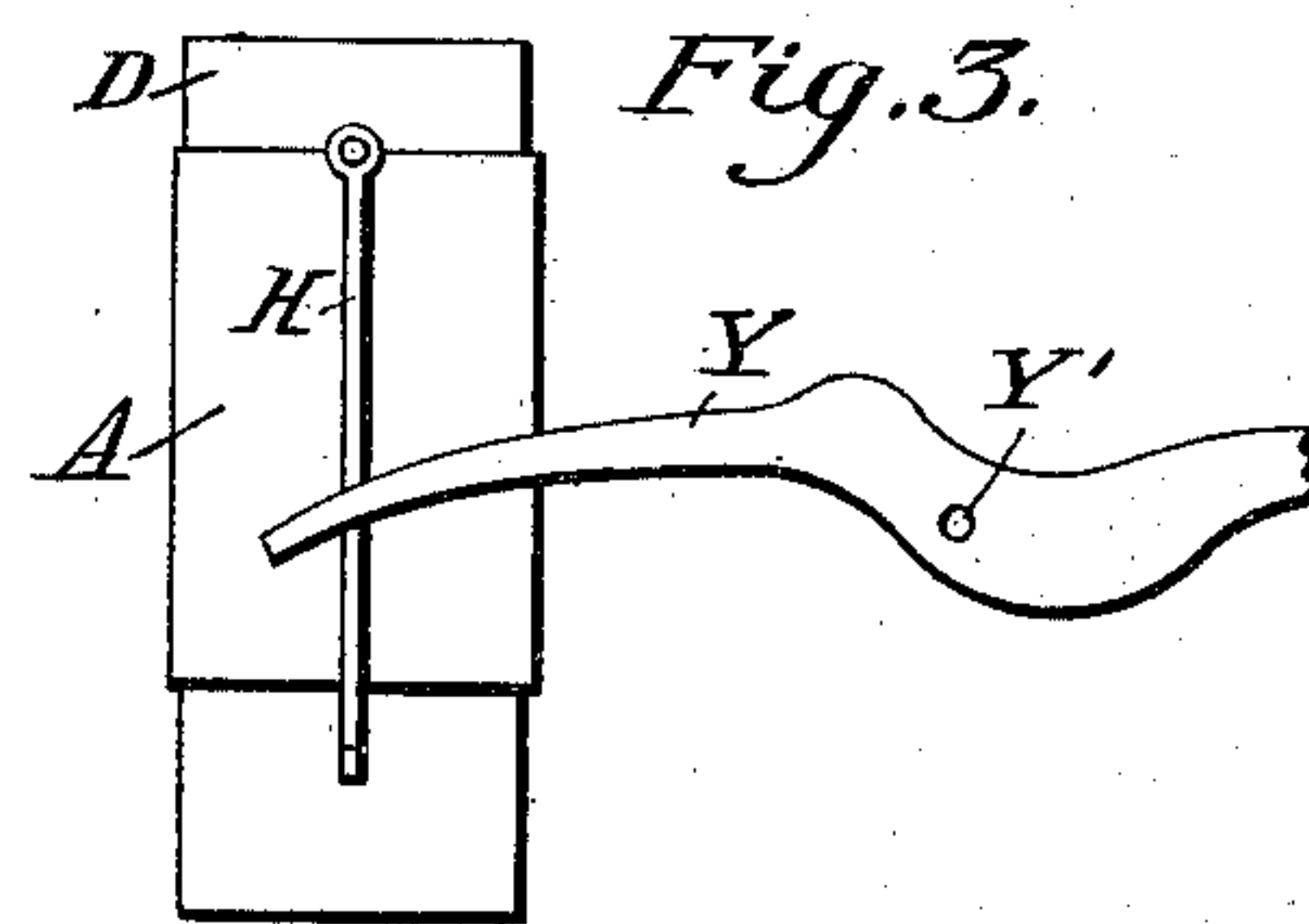
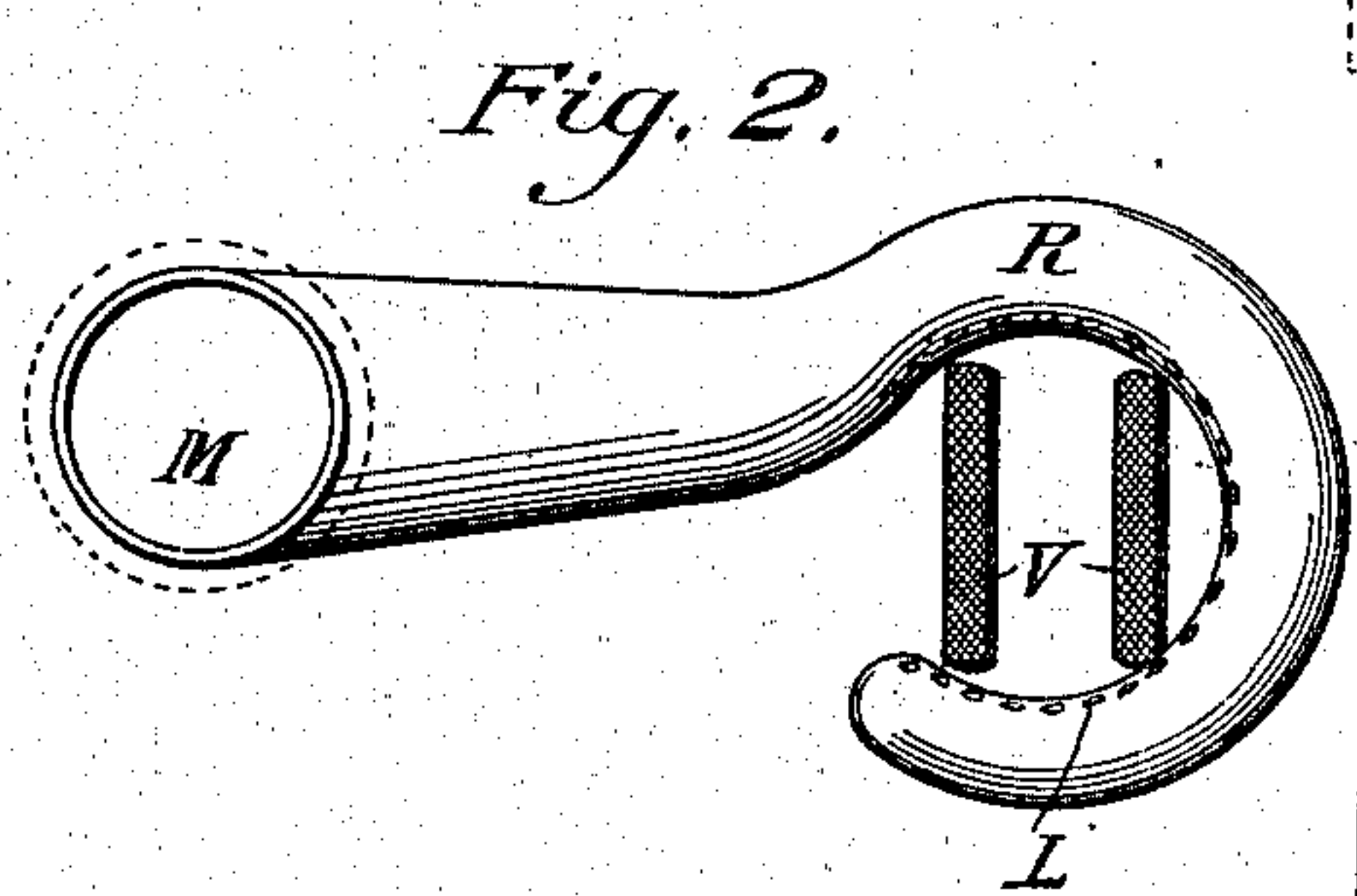
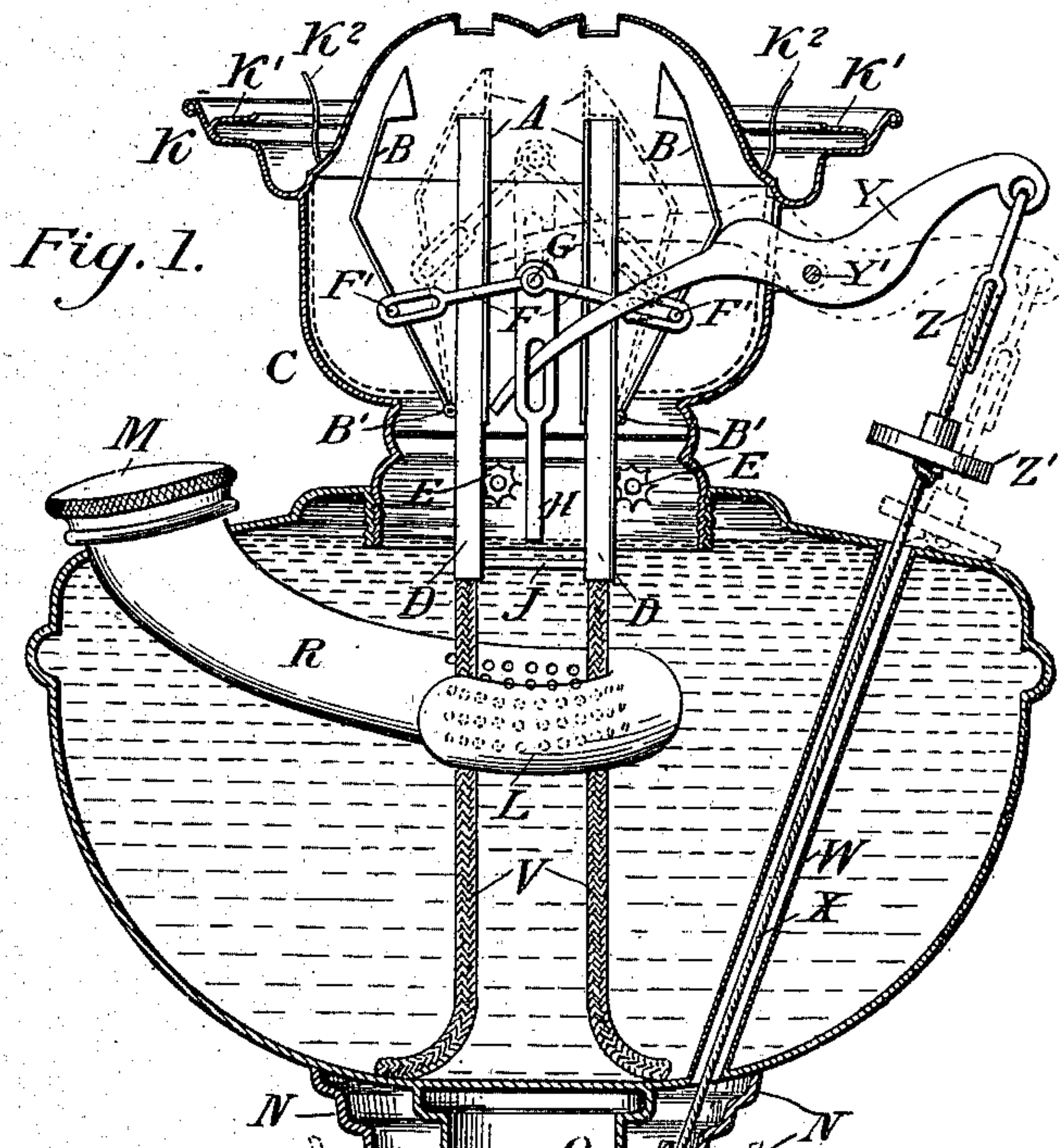
No. 783,004.

PATENTED JULY 7, 1903.

A. V. CAMPBELL.
OIL LAMP.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 13, 1900. RENEWED MAY 22, 1903.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses:
J. Chebet.
A. Witt.

Inventor:
Alva V. Campbell.
By *H. A. de Vos.*
Attorney—

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALVA VINCENT CAMPBELL, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

OIL-LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 733,004, dated July 7, 1903.

Application filed December 13, 1900. Renewed May 22, 1903. Serial No. 158,377. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALVA VINCENT CAMPBELL, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at 59 Hampden road, Hornsey, London, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is applicable to all kinds of table and floor lamps having flat wicks, but it is specially designed for those known as "duplex lamps."

The object of the invention is to provide a reliable automatic means of extinguishing the light if the lamp is upset and a simple arrangement for putting out the light when the lamp is not required.

The invention consists of providing a simple form of covers for the top of the wick-tubes which are controlled by their own weight with or without the use of a spring, the action of which covers is overcome by a strong spring when the lamp is upset or is raised from the table for the purpose of extinguishing the light, this strong spring being placed in or near the base of the lamp.

An external collar or sleeve is attached to part of the mechanism of my invention and is so arranged that if the said collar or sleeve is grasped in the hand to lift the lamp the light is not extinguished, but if the lamp is lifted in another way the light is at once put out. A button, thumb-piece, or the like is provided for working the extinguisher when it is desired to put out the light without moving the lamp. My arrangement for putting oil into the font of the lamp is also an improvement on existing methods, and it consists in carrying from the usual cap or filling-inlet a tube, the inner end of which is perforated, of any convenient size or shape, but preferably curved in the part which is perforated, so as to almost encircle the wick or wicks. Thus when the lamp is being filled the wick is saturated with oil delivered as spray higher up than is the case if the oil is poured into the font in the usual manner. This arrangement obviates the inconvenience arising from a dry wick, which is sometimes the cause of much delay in the lamp burning properly, and insures a thorough saturation of the wick whether the font is filled or not, the capillary action of the oil having reached

the point of light by the time the font is in this way filled.

I will now describe the invention with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows a sectional elevation of a lamp fitted with my improved extinguishing appliance, the dotted lines showing the appliance in the position of having put out the light, which occurs when the lamp is upset, improperly lifted, or purposely put out by hand. The improved means for filling is shown in the same drawing and is partly in section and partly in perspective. Fig. 2 shows a top sectional view of my improved means for filling the font of the lamp and which consists of a tube extending from the usual filling cap or inlet to close to the wicks, also shown in section, and almost encircling the said wicks, the portion of the filling-tube nearest the wicks being perforated. Fig. 3 shows a complete view of one of the wick-tubes and part of the extinguishing appliance as seen from between the wick-tubes.

A A are two pieces of sheet metal which fit close to the wick-tubes D D and slide up and down the same.

B B are metal wing-pieces pivoted at B' to the lower part of the burner.

H is a central blade or shaft carrying at its upper end the arms F F, which are pivoted thereto at G, and at their other ends they are pivoted or hinged at F' F' to the wing-pieces B B.

Y is a lever pivoted at Y' to the burner of the lamp and connected by the cord X, which passes through the tube W in the font of the lamp to the combination cup and collar or sleeve N P, to which it is fastened by the knot O. The collar or sleeve is brazed, riveted, or otherwise securely fastened to a rod Q, which extends either inside or outside the stem S, but preferably outside, and sliding in a corrugation in the stem to the bottom of the lamp and rests upon the same surface as the lamp.

A spring T, which may be of metal or a rubber loop-spring, is placed near or in the base of the lamp and acts upon the rod Q so as to thrust it out from the base of the lamp when it is upset or lifted by any other means than by the collar or sleeve.

E E are the wick-winders.

K is a support for the globe of the lamp, having several raised portions K', (two being shown in the drawings,) upon which the globe rests, the object of these raised portions being to prevent the heat thrown off from the flames into the globe from passing too freely to the burner.

K² is the usual support or clip for holding the chimney of the lamp and is made rigid with the dome of the burner, which is removable. The lower portion of the burner-frame is fitted with an air-distributor or perforated burner-gallery c. This may be of any desired shape and is removable, being secured to the oil-font in any desired manner, usually by a screw-thread joint, as shown.

The action of the extinguishing appliance is as follows: When the lamp is improperly raised or is upset, the spring T thrusts down the rod Q, which draws the cord X and with it the outer end of the lever Y. This lever at its inner end, which passes through the shaft H, raises this shaft, and this action, as clearly shown in dotted lines, raises the sliding pieces A A and simultaneously draws the wing-pieces B B into such a position that the top of the latter meet the top of the sliding pieces over the wick-tubes D D and effectually extinguish the light.

When the light is extinguished by hand, it may be done either by lifting the lamp by any part other than the collar or sleeve or by simply pulling the cord by the button Z. The lamp may be safely lifted by grasping the collar or sleeve without extinguishing the light.

J shows a cross-bar between the lower ends of the wick-tubes to which an additional "feed-wick" can be attached.

R shows my improved filling-tube extending from the usual cap or filling-inlet M to the wicks V V, which it almost encircles, the side of the filling-tube R being perforated nearest to the wicks, as shown at L.

The base of the lamp is preferably weighted, as shown at U.

The cord connecting the lever Y to the collar or sleeve N P may be substituted by a light chain, rod, wire, or the like, and any simple means for adjusting the length of the same may be adopted.

The shape and positions of any of the parts named may be altered from that or those shown in the drawings, provided the principle of my invention is not departed from.

I claim—

In a lamp, the combination with two wick-tubes of a sliding plate A for each of such wick-tubes, a plate B for each of such wick-tubes pivoted to the wick-tubes on the side opposite to that on which the sliding plates are located, bent at the top so as to extend over the wick-tubes and meet the end of the sliding plate when such sliding plate is forced beyond the end of the wick-tube and the pivoted plate toward the same, a link F for each of the wick-tubes pivotally connected with its pivoted plate B by means of a pin F', a sliding slotted rod H pivotally secured to the unslotted end of the links F, a lever Y pivotally supported upon a pivot Y', one end of which passes through the slot of the rod H, an oil-font, a hollow standard S supporting the oil-font, a sliding sleeve P surrounding the standard S, a rod Q located within the standard S connected with the sleeve P by a suitable pin or pins passing through a longitudinal slot in the standard S, a spring T for normally forcing the rod Q out of the base of the lamp, and means for actuating the lever Y connecting the same with the sleeve S, substantially as shown and described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two witnesses.

ALVA VINCENT CAMPBELL.

Witnesses:

GEO. J. B. FRANKLIN,
G. F. WARREN.