No. 768,747. PATENTED AUG. 30, 1904.

C. H. HATTAN.

OIL LAMP.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 23, 1904.

NO MODEL.

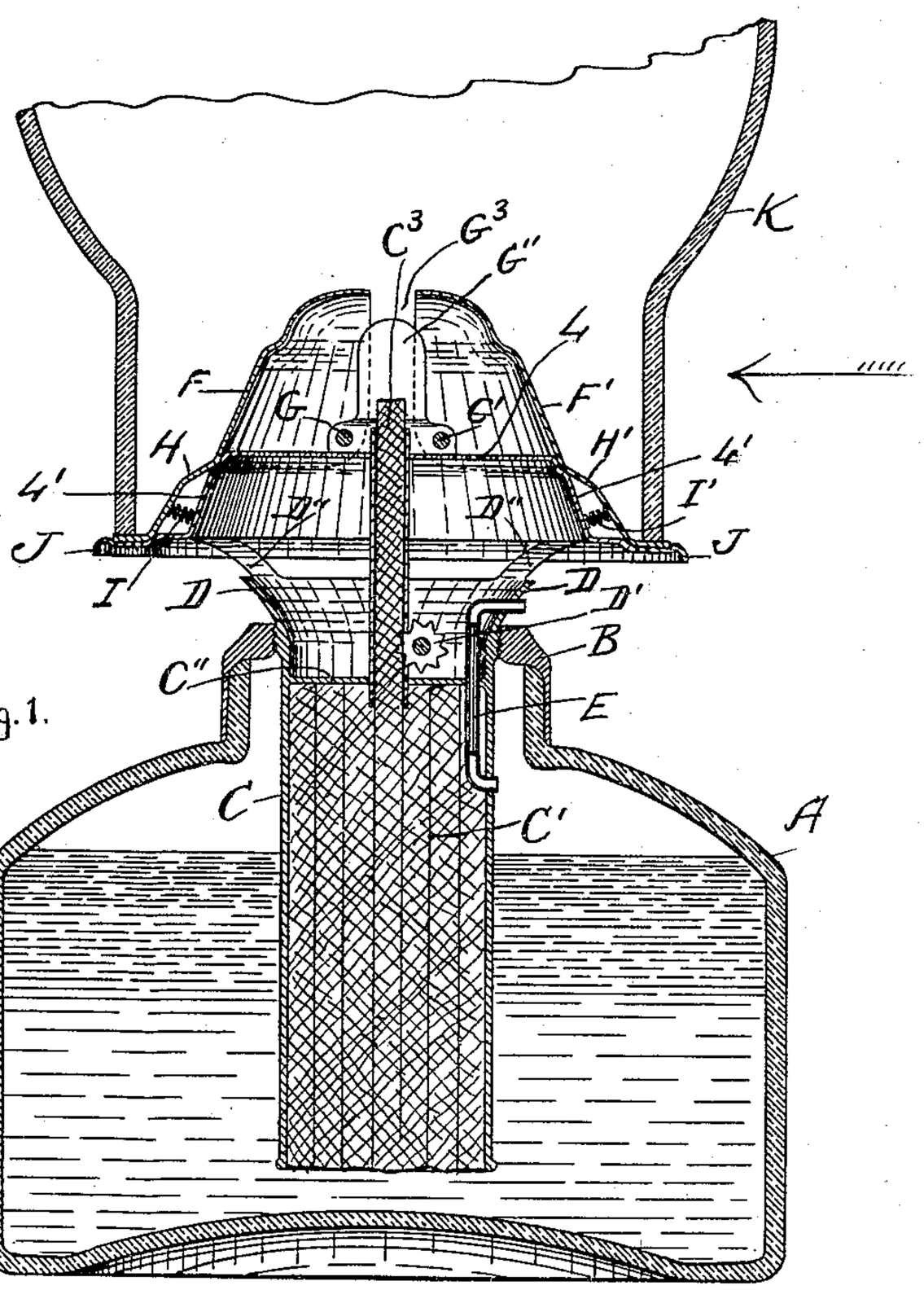

Fig. 1.

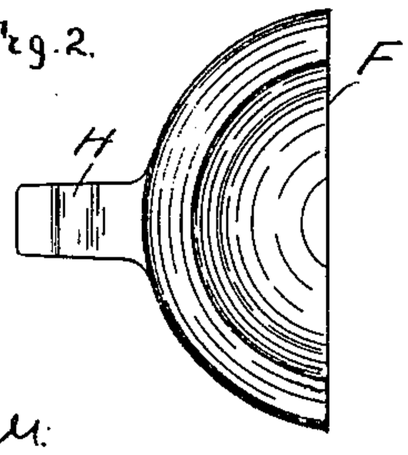

Fig. 2.

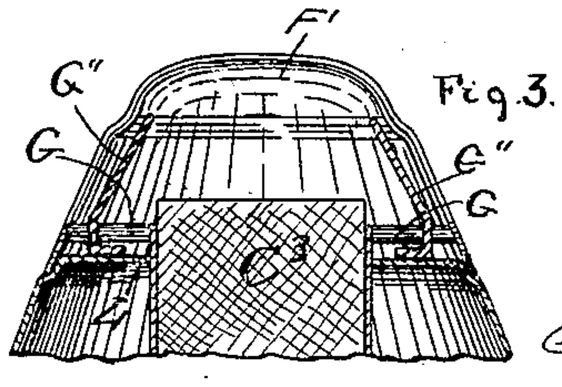

Fig. 3.

Witnesses:
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his Attorney

No. 768,747. Patented August 30, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES H. HATTAN, OF EMLENTON, PENNSYLVANIA.

OIL-LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 768,747, dated August 30, 1904.

Application filed May 23, 1904. Serial No. 209,235. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. HATTAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Emlenton, in the county of Venango and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Lamps; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in kerosene-lamps.

The main object of the invention is to provide means whereby the use of such lamps is rendered safer and the liability of explosions is greatly curtailed.

To the foregoing end the invention relates, first, to means for preventing the oil from rising through the top of the burner at such times when the oil contained in the lamp becomes subject to excessive heat; secondly, to means for snuffing the wick in the event that the lamp-chimney should become accidentally displaced or broken, and, thirdly, to means for compelling the oil consumed to be drawn from a point near the bottom of the lamp, so that the quality of the oil consumed is maintained uniformly. In other words, the oil is not taken from the top of the volume, as is usually the case. The invention further comprises means for increasing the capillary attraction.

Preceding a detail description of the invention reference is made to the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of a lamp having my improvements applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of one section of the burner-cap. Fig. 3 is an elevation of one section of the burner-cap looking on the interior thereof in the direction of the arrow of Fig. 1.

In a detail description of the invention similar reference characters indicate corresponding parts.

The body A of the lamp is of the usual construction and has its mouth provided with the usual metallic neck B, in which the burner is screwed. The burner-tube C projects down into the body of the lamp to a point adjacent to the bottom thereof, so that the oil is taken from such point instead of from the upper surface. The tube C is filled with packing C′ to increase the capillary attraction, and the upper portion of said tube is provided with an apertured wall C″, the aperture being in the center of said wall for one end of the packing or wick C^3 to pass through. The wick or packing C^3 is engaged by the usual star-wheel D′, by which it is fed to the burner in the usual manner. The upper end of the tube C flares outwardly, as at D, and extends in arms D″, which support the ring J, upon which the lamp-chimney K is supported.

E designates a tube lying on the inner side of the tube C and passing through an opening in the wall C″. The lower end of this tube E projects through the side of the tube C and the upper end projects out through the flaring side D. In the event of any undue expansion of the oil in the lamp this tube E permits a discharge of said oil from the lamp at a point below the burner, so that the danger of explosion is obviated.

The burner-cap is constructed of two sections F and F′, each of which is independently hinged on rods G and G′. The said rods G and G′ are mounted in the base of walls G″, of which there is one at each side of the burner, on the interior thereof, to break the current of air entering through the spaces G^3 on each side of the burner. The walls G″ are supported on the perforated disk L, which disk is a portion of the annular rim L′, which extends down and rests upon the burner-ring J. From each section F and F′ of the burner-cap there is a projection H and H′, which rests upon the flange or ring L′ L′ and supports the lower end of the lamp-chimney.

I and I′ are two coil-springs inclosed between the parts H and H′ and L′. These springs exert outward pressure upon the burner-cap F and F′; but the said pressure is counteracted by the weight of the lamp-chimney. In the event, however, that the lamp-chimney should become broken the expanding effect of these springs I and I′ will throw

the sections F and F′ of the burner-cap inwardly, and thus cause a snuffing of the wick and consequent putting out of the flame.

Having described my invention, I claim—

1. In a lamp, a burner-cap constructed of two hinged sections, extensions from said hinged sections lying in positions to support the lamp-chimney, and springs exerting pressure against said extensions to throw the sections of the burner-cap inwardly upon their hinges when the extensions are relieved of the weight of the lamp-chimney, substantially as set forth.

2. In a lamp, a burner-tube C having upward-flaring extensions D′, rim J supported upon said extensions, walls L′ extending from said rim J, perforated disk L supported on said wall L′, sections F and F′ of the burner-cap having downwardly-projected arms H and H′ which rest upon the ring J and support the chimney, rods G and G′ forming hinges for the sections F and F′, air baffle-plates G″ on opposite sides of the interior of the burner-cap, and springs I and I′ included between the walls L′ and the arms H and H′, all arranged substantially as set forth.

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

CHARLES H. HATTAN.

Witnesses:
R. J. McCarty,
John W. McKeown.