No. 814,183. PATENTED MAR. 6, 1906.

J. C. & J. W. ASCHENBACH.

LAMP.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 13, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

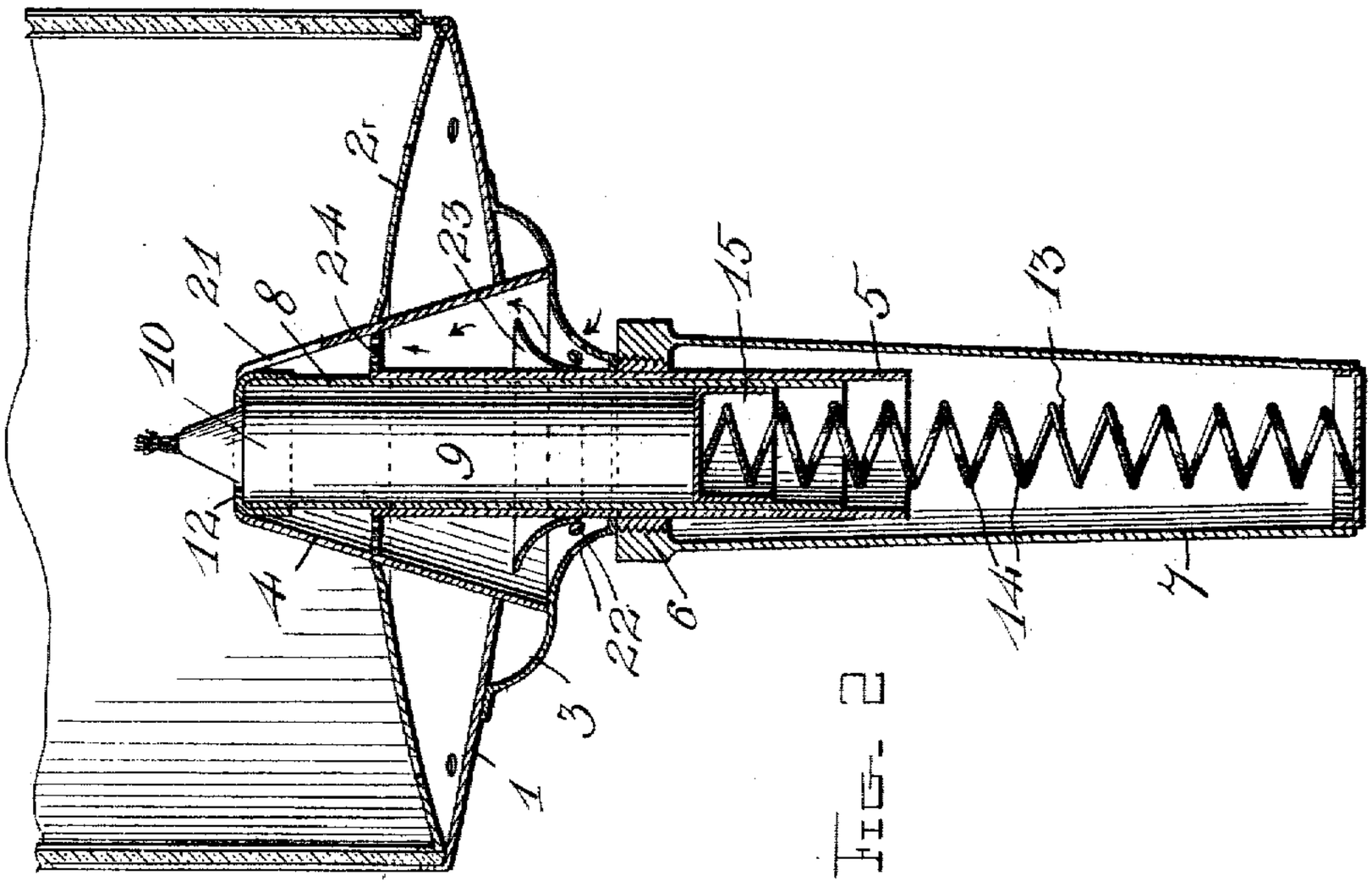

FIG. 2

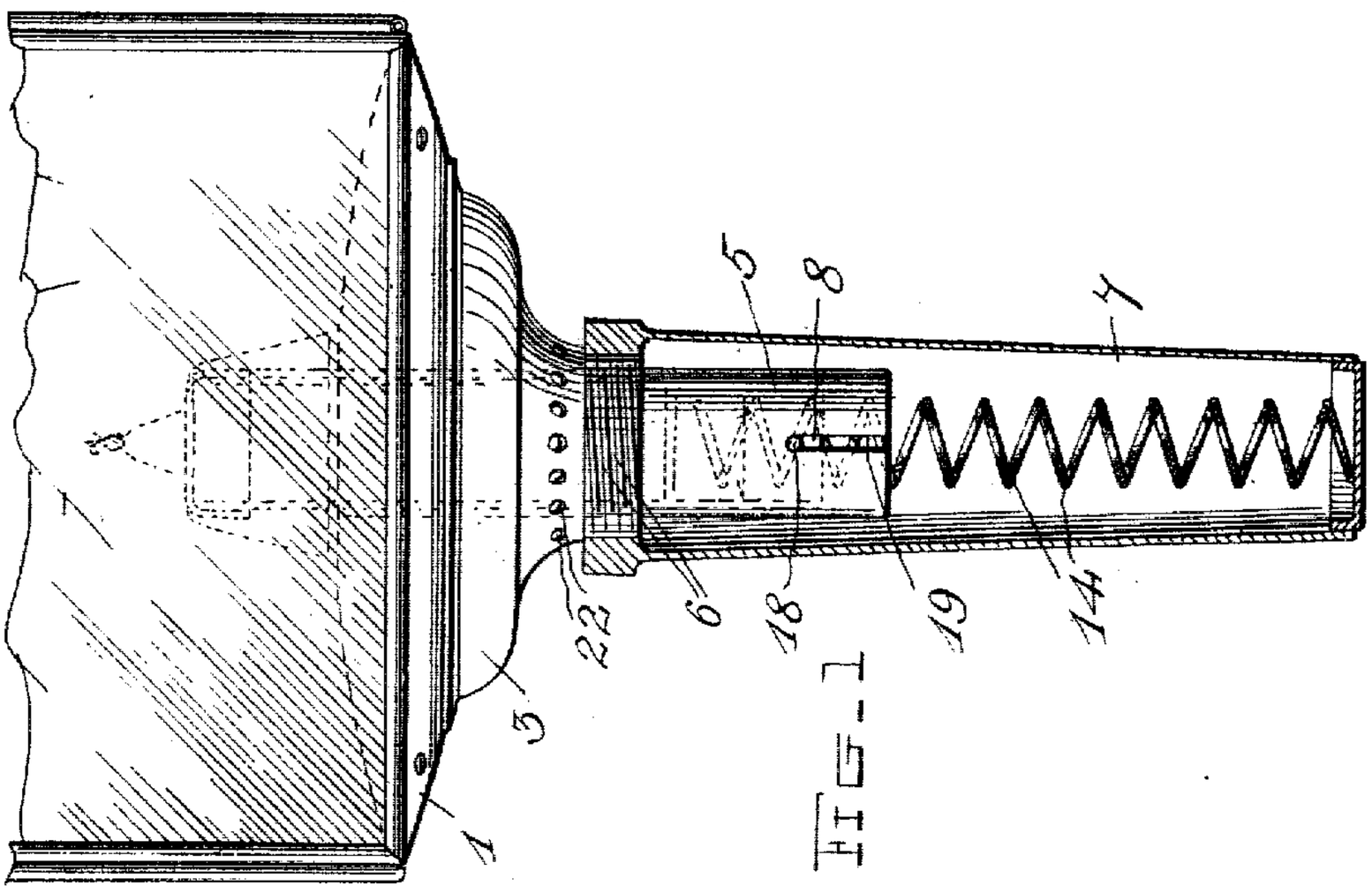

FIG. 1

Witnesses
C. Clemmer
C. W. Gruebauer.

Inventor
John C. Aschenbach
& Joseph W. Aschenbach
by A. Wilson
Attorney

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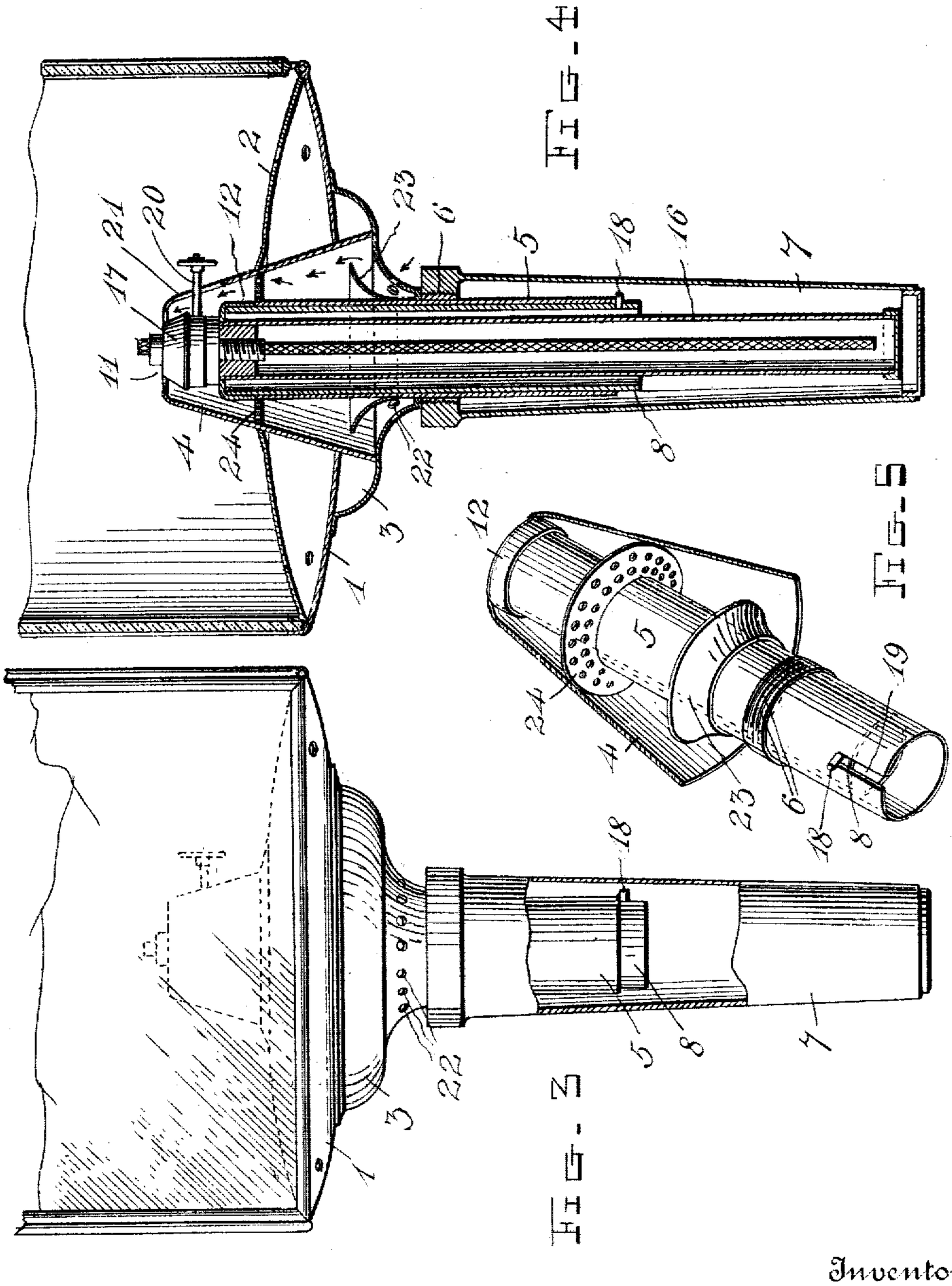

Witnesses
C. [illegible]
C. H. Grieshaber.

Inventor
John C. Aschenbach
& Joseph W. Aschenbach
by A. B. Wilson
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN C. ASCHENBACH AND JOSEPH W. ASCHENBACH, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

LAMP.

No. 814,183. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented March 6, 1906.

Application filed July 13, 1905. Serial No. 269,536.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it know that we, JOHN C. ASCHENBACH and JOSEPH W. ASCHENBACH, citizens of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamps; and we 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.

Our invention relates to improvements in lamps, and more particularly to lamps for carriages and other vehicles.

One object of the invention is to provide means whereby carriage-lamps of the ordinary construction now on the market may be readily adapted for burning either oil or candles, as desired.

Another object of the invention is to so construct the lamp that a steady and uniform flow of air will be supplied to the flame, so that the lamp will burn with the greatest brilliancy and without danger of being casually blown out.

Another object of the invention is to improve and simplify the construction of lamps of this character, and thereby render the same more durable and efficient in use and less expensive to manufacture.

With the above and other objects in view the invention consists of certain novel features of construction, combination, and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation with parts in section of the lower portion of a carriage-lamp with our improvements applied thereto, the parts of the lamp being adjusted for burning a candle. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view through the same. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 1, showing the parts adjusted for burning oil in the lamp. Fig. 4 is a vertical sectional view through the parts shown in Fig. 3; and Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the telescoping tubes, showing the manner in which the inner one is adjusted.

Referring to the drawings by numeral, 1 denotes the base or bottom of a carriage-lamp of the ordinary or any preferred form of construction. As shown, said bottom is slightly dished and has upon its upper side the usual lining 2 and upon its under side a collar-ball 3, which may be secured by solder, screws, or in any other suitable manner.

Projecting through openings in the lining 2 and the bottom or base 1 is a cone-hood 4, which has its large open bottom bearing upon the inner side of the collar 3 and its open upper end disposed concentric with a guide-tube 5. The latter projects through the collar 3 and has upon its outer side screw-threads 6 to receive the usual detachable base-tube 7, which serves as a closure for the lower end of the guide-tube.

Mounted to telescope within the guide-tube 5 is an inner tube 8, within which may be supported an illuminating element 9, which may be either in the form of a candle 10, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 ot the drawings, or in the form ot an oil-lamp 11, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. This sliding inner tube 8 has upon its upper end an inwardly-projecting annular shoulder 12, which is formed, preferably, by an apertured cap, which is secured as shown.

When it is desired to burn a candle in the lamp, the inner tube 8 is adjusted vertically in the tube 5, so that the cap 12 closes the opening in the top of the cone-hood 4. Said tube 8 is retained in this position by means of a coil-spring 13, which feeds the candle upwardly against the shoulder or cap 12. This spring 13, as shown, is covered by a fabric covering 14 and is disposed within the tubes 8 5 7, as shown, one of its ends bearing against the bottom of the tube 7 and its opposite end being secured to a follower 15, which is adapted to engage the bottom of the candle 10 and slide in the tube 8. When it is desired to burn oil in the lamp, the candle 10 and spring 13 are removed and replaced by the oil font or reservoir 16 and its attached burner 17, and the inner tube 8 is moved downwardly into the guide-tube 5, so that necessary draft of air may pass between the cone-hood 4 and said tubes, as indicated by the arrows in Fig. 4 of the drawings. The adjustment of the inner tube 8 in the guide-tube 5 may be effected in any desired manner; but we preferably provide upon the tube 8 a projection or stud 18, which slides in a slot 19, formed in the lower end of the tube 5. When the tube 8 is in its elevated position, (shown in Fig. 2,) said projection 18 is seated in the upper end of the slot 19, and when in its lower position (shown in Fig. 4) said projection is engaged

with the bottom of the tube 5, so that said tube and the attached lamp will be firmly connected to the tube 5. It will be understood that the tube 8 when it is lowered is turned slightly to cause the projection 18 to engage the bottom of the tube 5, which latter may be slightly inclined, as shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings, so that the parts will be held firmly together to prevent rattling. The oil-lamp, which may be substituted for the candle, may be of any desired form and construction and may be secured in the tube 8 in any suitable manner. As shown in Figs. 3 and 4 of the drawings, the oil font or reservoir 16 is in the form of a tube or cylinder, which is adapted to be inserted through the open lower end of the tube 8 and which is retained therein by screwing the burner 17 down into the screw-threaded opening in the top of the reservoir 16, so that the two parts will be clamped upon the shoulder or cap 12, as clearly shown in Fig. 4. The burner 17 is of such size that sufficient space is left between its top and the opening in the top of the cone-hood 4 when the tube 8 is in its lowered position to permit a draft of air to pass upwardly to the flame. The stem 20 of the ratchet-wheel, which raises and lowers the wick of the burner 17, is adapted to project through a slot 21, formed in the rear side of the cone-hood 4 adjacent to its upper end, so that said burner may be readily inserted in the cone-hood through the opening in its top. In order to provide a steady and uniform draft of air for the lamp, the collar 3 is formed adjacent to its lower end with an annular series of apertures or perforations 22, and within the space between the tube 5 and cone-hood 4 are provided an air-spreader 23 and a partition-plate 24, of foraminous or reticulate material. This partition, as shown, is in the form of a perforated or apertured ring secured to the upper end of the tube 5 and to the interior of the cone-hood 4 by solder or in any other suitable manner. The air-spreader 23 is in the form of an inverted cone, which is slightly dished and is secured upon the tube 5, so that it causes the air entering through the openings 22 to take a circuitous course through the device, as indicated by the arrows in Fig. 4 of the drawings. This spreader, together with the perforated ring or partition 24, breaks up sudden puffs of wind and causes a steady uniform draft of air to be supplied to the lamp-burner.

The construction, use, and advantages of the invention will be readily understood from the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings. It will be seen that the lamp may be quickly and easily adapted for burning either candles or oil and that in either case a simple, durable, and efficient construction is provided.

It will be understood that these improvements may be applied to lamps of any kind, and they may be readily applied to any of the well-known forms of oil or candle carriage-lamps now on the market. When applied to either old or new lamps, it will be seen that a very efficient interchangeable oil or candle lamp is provided.

While we have shown and described the preferred embodiment of our invention, it will be understood that we do not wish to be limited to the precise construction herein set forth, since various changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

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

1. In an interchangeable oil or candle lamp, the combination of telescoping tubes, an air-passage around the same, means for supporting an illuminating element upon one of said tubes, and means whereby one of said tubes may be adjusted upon the other to open or close said air-passage.

2. In an interchangeable oil or candle lamp, the combination of two telescopic tubes, air-passages for feeding air around said tubes, and means whereby said tubes may be relatively adjusted and held to close said air-passages.

3. In an interchangeable oil or candle lamp, the combination of a base, a guide-tube therein, a hood in said base and spaced from said tube to provide an air-passage, a second tube telescopically mounted within said guide-tube, means for supporting an illuminating element in said second tube, and means whereby said second tube may be adjusted and held within said guide-tube to open or close the air-passage through said hood.

4. In an interchangeable oil or candle lamp, the combination of a base, a guide-tube therein, a hood in said base and spaced from said tube to provide an air-passage, an inner tube telescopically mounted in said guide-tube and adapted to receive either a candle or an oil lamp, and a projection upon said inner tube adapted to coact with the bottom of said guide-tube and with a slot formed in the latter, substantially as described.

5. In an interchangeable oil or candle lamp, the combination of a base, a guide-tube therein and formed with a slot, a cone-hood surrounding the upper portion of said tube and formed with openings at its top and bottom, and a slot in its side, a perforated collar closing the lower end of said hood, an apertured partition between said tube and said hood, a spreader within said hood, an inner tube slidably mounted within said guide-tube, means for mounting an illuminating element in said inner tube, a projection upon said inner tube to coact with the slot in said

outer tube, and a closure for the lower end of said guide-tube.

6. In an interchangeable oil or candle lamp, the combination of a base, a guide-tube therein and formed with a slot, a cone-hood surrounding the upper portion of said tube and formed with openings at its top and bottom, and a slot in its side, a perforated collar closing the lower end of said hood, an apertured partition between said tube and said hood, a spreader within said hood, an inner tube slidably mounted within said guide-tube, an apertured cap upon the upper end of said inner tube, an oil-reservoir disposed within said inner tube, a burner for said reservoir, means for connecting said burner and reservoir to clamp the same upon said apertured cap, and a projection upon said inner tube adapted to slide in the slot in said guide-tube and to engage the bottom of the latter, substantially as described.

7. In a lamp, the combination of a base, a guide-tube therein, a hood in said base around said tube and having openings at its top and bottom, a partition of foraminous material between said tube and hood adjacent to their upper end, a spreader between said tube and hood beneath said partition, an inner tube slidably mounted in said guide-tube and adapted to be adjusted to open and close the opening in the top of said hood, and an illuminating element mounted in said inner tube.

8. In a lamp, the combination of a base, an apertured collar thereon, a guide-tube projecting through said collar, a hood spaced from the upper portion of said tube, a foraminous partition between said tube and hood, an air-spreader beneath said partition, an inner tube slidable in said guide-tube, an annular shoulder around the upper end of said inner tube, an oil-reservoir disposed in said inner tube, and an oil-burner projecting through the upper end of said inner tube and screwed into said reservoir to clamp the same upon said annular shoulder, substantially as described.

9. The combination with a lamp-base, of the cone-hood 4 having an opening in its top and the slot 21 in its side, the apertured collar 3 closing the lower end of said cone-hood, the guide-tube 5 disposed within said cone-hood and collar, the apertured partition 24 connecting said tube and cone-hood, the spreader 23, and the sliding inner tube 8, substantially as described.

10. The combination with a lamp-base, of the cone-hood 4 having an opening in its top and the slot 21 in its side, the apertured collar 3 closing the lower end of said cone-hood, the guide-tube 5 disposed within said cone-hood and collar, the apertured partition 24 connecting said tube and cone-hood, the spreader 23, the sliding inner tube 8 within said guide-tube, and means whereby said inner tube may be adjustably held within said guide-tube to open and close the top of said cone-hood, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN C. ASCHENBACH.
JOSEPH W. ASCHENBACH.

Witnesses:
FRANCIS J. HOGUET,
JOSEPH E. HAADY.