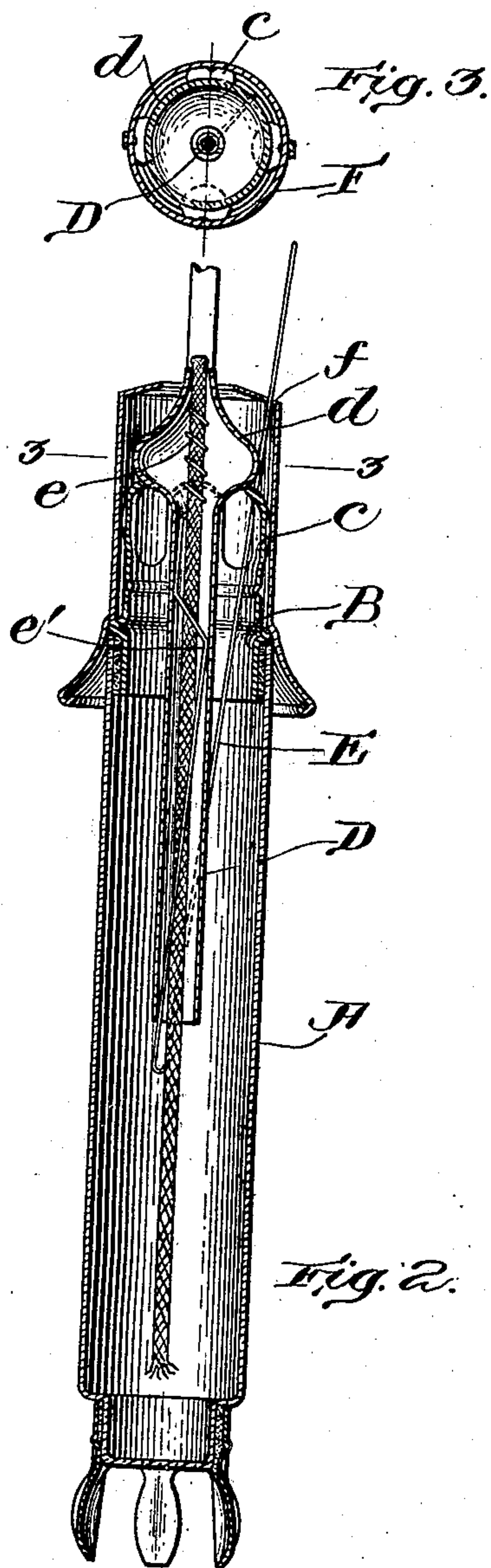
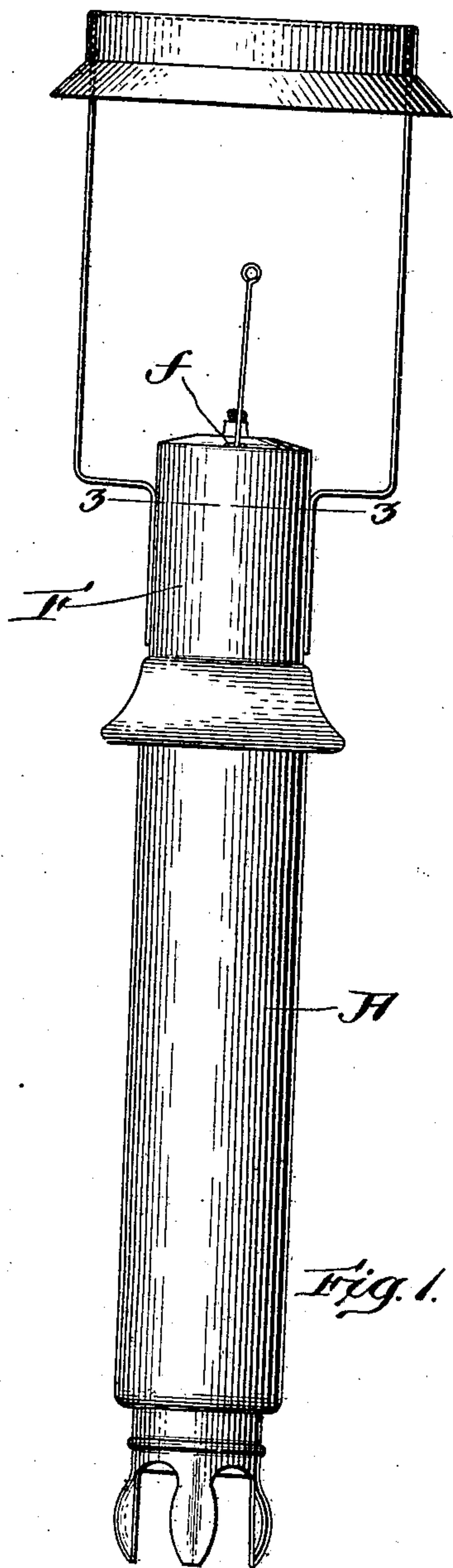


No. 886,749.

PATENTED
E. P. WHITE & C. L. STOVER.
LAMP.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 25, 1906.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD PAYSON WHITE, OF ARLINGTON, AND CHARLES LIVINGSTON STOVER, OF LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNORS TO THE GLOW LIGHT COMPANY, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, A CORPORATION OF CONNECTICUT.

LAMP.

No. 886,749.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 5, 1908.

Application filed September 25, 1906. Serial No. 336,092.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EDWARD PAYSON WHITE and CHARLES LIVINGSTON STOVER, citizens of the United States, and residents, respectively, of Arlington and Lowell, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention has for its object to produce a lamp of novel construction in its details and organization which may be easily and quickly taken apart when desired for purposes of filling or cleaning and easily and quickly assembled again for use and in which all the separate parts coöperate with the other parts so that the results attained are produced with the fewest number of parts and the greatest simplicity and cheapness of manufacture.

In the drawings hereto annexed, Figure 1 is an elevation of our improved lamp; Fig. 2 is a vertical section of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a cross section on line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

In the drawings A is the font or oil reservoir, which is shown as formed in the general shape of a candle. The upper end of this font is open and carries a ring B carrying upwardly projecting prongs C of resilient material preferably spring metal, the ring B and the prongs C being preferably integral with one another, the function of the prongs being to frictionally engage and hold and support the shade supporting member and the burner tube. The burner tube D carries at its upper end a vaporizing bulb *d* which is an enlarged portion of the burner D and within the burner tube and passing through the bulb is the wick, supported by a controlling device E. This wick controlling device is a feature of our invention and consists in two parallel rods connected at the lower end, one rod passing up through the bottom of the burner tube, the other passing up on the outside of the burner tube and through the cap carrying the shade so that the longitudinal position of the wick in the lamp may be adjusted and fixed from the outside. The wick is frictionally retained and held by the rod within the tube preferably by passing it through a spiral twist *e* in the upper end of the rod. Beneath this wick holding portion

of the rod a bend *é* is formed in the rod (see Fig. 2), so that the bend engages the side of the burner tube frictionally, to sustain the weight of the wick and the controller member. The end of the burner tube, in order that this wick controlling device may have a reasonable range of adjustment, does not reach to the bottom of the font, so that the controller device may move upward or downward from its normal adjustment to raise or lower the wick to the proper point after the lamp is assembled.

In assembling the lamp the ring B with its prongs C is secured to the upper open end of the font in any suitable manner. The wick is attached to the wick controlling member E and is passed upward through the burner tube, which is then placed in position in the font, the outer end of the wick controlling member projecting upward between the burner supporting prongs C. The cap F, with its slot *f*, is then pressed down over the prongs C, which frictionally engage and retain it, the free end of the wick controlling member E projecting through the slot *f* in the cap. The lamp being lighted, the position of the wick can be suitably varied by pulling up or pressing down the free end of the wick controlling device which projects through the slot in the cap, the bend *e'*, which frictionally engages the inside of the burner tube, serving to sustain and retain the wick controlling device in any position to which it may be adjusted.

Before the cap F is placed in position over the prongs C, the prongs are somewhat spread and the bulb *b* of burner B rests upon them low but by the act of pressing the cap F to place the prongs C are forced in and the bulb *b* lifted to the position shown in Fig. 2, the spring of the prongs serving to frictionally engage the cap F and their organization and proportions serving to cause the prongs to form a seat for the bulb *b* of the burner B while the cap F prevents the burner from being drawn up when the wick controller is pulled upward to elevate the wick.

We claim:

In a lamp, the combination of a font; a burner support at the mouth of the font; a burner made up of a tube having a globular enlargement at its upper end and carried by

the burner support; a cap surrounding the burner support and extending over the globular enlargement of the burner and a wick controller made up of a bent wire, one member of which enters the lower end of the burner tube within the font and the other end of which passes through the mouth of the font, to form an operating member.

Signed by us at Boston, Massachusetts
this eighth day of September 1906.

EDWARD PAYSON WHITE.
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Witnesses:
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