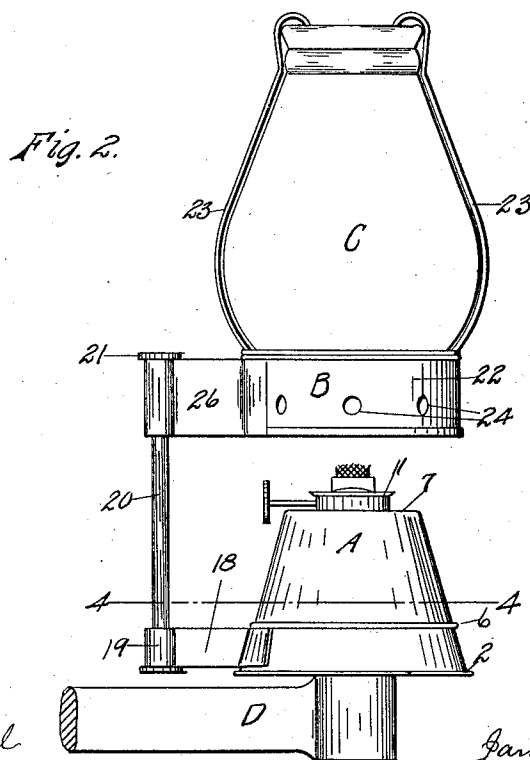
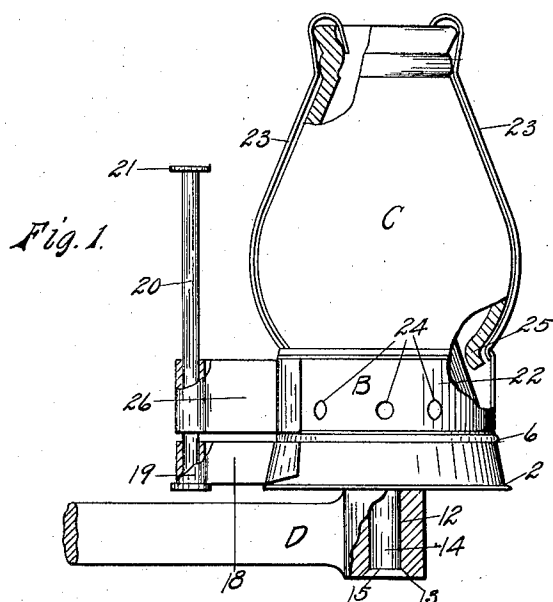


J. G. HUNNICUTT.  
LAMP.  
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 9, 1912.

1,057,153.

Patented Mar. 25, 1913.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES  
Etta Stallard

Richard Thompson

INVENTOR

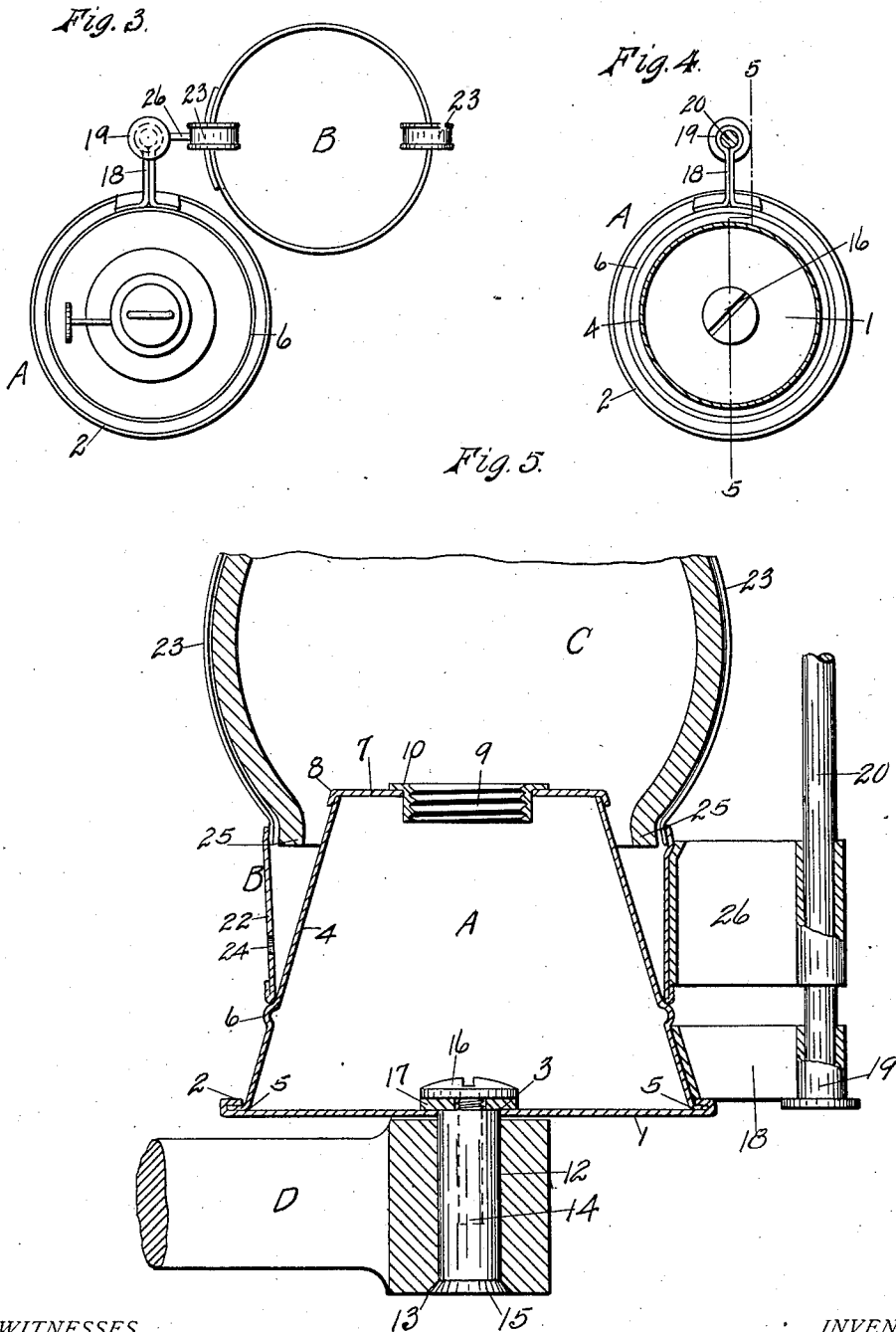
James G. Hunnicutt  
By Cyrus K. Orr  
Attorney

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WITNESSES

Etta Stallard

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James G. Hunnicutt

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES G. HUNNICUTT, OF KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE.

## LAMP.

1,057,153.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 25, 1913.

Application filed December 9, 1912. Serial No. 735,733.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES G. HUNNICUTT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Knoxville, in the county of Knox and State of Tennessee, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Lamps, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawing.

My invention relates particularly to lamps which are used in the cabs of railway locomotives; but the invention is applicable also to lamps to be used elsewhere.

This is the same invention as was made the subject matter of my application Ser. No. 470,339, filed January 2, 1909, and allowed August 2, 1909, and abandoned through non-payment of the final fee.

The objects of the invention are to provide a lamp which is of simple construction and easily repaired, to provide a lamp which can be filled, trimmed, lighted, and adjusted without removing the lamp from its seat and without detaching the chimney, in order that the mislaying of detached parts may be avoided, and to produce a lamp which can ordinarily not be removed from its support without doing violence to the lamp or said support, to the end that the lamp may not be removed and carried away by unauthorized persons. Lamps of the kind now in use in locomotive cabs are frequently thus carried away, either the entire lamp or only the chimney and chimney holder.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a lamp embodying my improvement, portions being broken away; Fig. 2 is a similar side elevation, the chimney holder and the chimney supported thereby being elevated above the oil tank and burner; Fig. 3 is a plan of the same lamp, the chimney being removed and the chimney holder being elevated and turned away from the tank; Fig. 4 is a horizontal section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2; Fig. 5 is an upright section on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4.

Referring to said drawings, A is the tank

of the lamp, B is the chimney holder, C is the chimney, and D is an arm or bracket forming a support for the lamp. In the form shown, the tank is made of sheet metal. Said tank has a bottom, 1, which is a flat disk having its rim turned upward and inward to form a flange, 2. At its center said bottom has an aperture 3. Upon said bottom rests a hollow sheet metal body, 4, which is in the form of a truncated cone and has at its base an outward-directed, horizontal flange, 5, extending beneath the flange 2, of the bottom, 1. The joint thus formed is made liquid tight by soldering. A little way above its base, said body has a horizontal, outward directed rib, 6, formed by bending the metal outward. Upon the upper end of said body rests a circular top, 7, having its edge turned downward to form a flange, 8, surrounding the upper edge of the body, 4. The joint thus formed is made liquid tight by soldering. Said top has a central aperture, 9, in which is secured a short interiorly screw-threaded tube, 10, which receives a burner, 11, of any well known or desired construction. A binding member consisting of a cylinder, 14, and a screw, 16, serves to secure said tank to said support or bracket, D. An upright aperture, 12, extends through the support, and the latter has a countersunk portion, 13, around the lower portion of said aperture. The cylinder, 14, rests within said aperture, 12, and has at its lower end a flat and smooth head, 15, which extends into the countersunk portion, 13, so as to be substantially flush with the lower face of the adjacent portion of the bracket, D. Thus said head can not be engaged by the hand nor by any ordinary tools. The upper portion of said cylinder, 14, is tubular and interiorly screw-threaded to receive the shaft of the screw, 16. Between the head of said screw and the bottom, 1, of the tank, the stem of said screw is surrounded by a packing washer, 17. By driving said screw downward, the bottom, 1, of the tank is firmly pressed against the support, D, and

the packing washer, 17, is made to form a seal against the passage of oil between the head of said screw and the bottom, 1, and through the aperture, 3. Other means may be used for preventing the passing of oil through the aperture, 3.

As will be understood from an inspection of the drawings, the screw, 16, is accessible for adjustment only through the throat (the tube, 10) of the tank after turning the chimney holder aside, removing the burner, and withdrawing the oil.

Between the rib, 6, and the bottom of the tank, a bracket, 18, extends laterally from the tank and is provided at its outer end with an upright tubular portion, 19, in which rests immovably and non-removably the lower end of a column, 20. At its upper end, said column has a head, 21.

The chimney holder, B, consists of an upright tubular section, 22, and two binding pieces, 23, rising from said tubular section. Said tubular section is of proper diameter to allow its base to rest upon the rib, 6, on the body, 4, of the tank. In said section are any desired number of air ports, 24, for the admission of air to the flame. The base flange, 25, of the chimney, c, extends into the upper portion of said tubular section. The binding pieces, 23, rise along the outer face of the chimney and have their upper ends bent inward and downward across the upper edge or rim of the chimney, whereby the chimney is clamped to the holder. In order that said binding pieces may be thus conformed to the chimney, they are made of soft metal, such as copper.

From the tubular section, 22, a bracket, 26, extends laterally and loosely surrounds the column, 20, so that said bracket may slide up and down and turn on said column; but the head, 21, on said column prevents the passing of said bracket higher than said head, whereby said bracket, and the chimney holder are made non-removable from the lamp. And when said holder and said bracket have been moved upward to their upper limit, so that the lower portion of the holder is higher than the burner, 11, said holder may be turned laterally, the bracket, 26, turning on said column. By such lifting and lateral turning of said holder, the burner is made accessible for trimming and lighting or for removal for pouring of oil into the tank; but neither the holder nor the body of the lamp can be detached without breaking them.

It will be observed that in the ordinary use of the lamp there is no occasion for the removal of either the holder or the tank. Hence the engineer or fireman or other user has no excuse for making such removal. Such repairs as may be needed from time to time can be made by some authorized and properly skilled person at the round-

house or other place where engines are overhauled and given their necessary supplies.

For facilitating repairs, there is advantage in setting the chimney holder upon the rib, 6. For then the lower portion of the tank is left exposed, leaving the seam formed by the flanges, 2 and 5, accessible for resoldering, in case of leakage, without the removal of the tank nor even the removal of the holder. Furthermore, the manufacture of this form of tank and holder is simpler and more economical than is the case with the cab lamps now in general use. For in such lamps the plate forming the bottom of the tank is extended beyond the base of the body far enough to receive air ports, and from the outer edge of said plate rises an upright wall of sufficient height to receive and engage the holder, the latter telescoping into said annular wall. In such construction, the joint between the bottom plate and the body is difficult to reach with a soldering iron.

I claim as my invention:

1. The combination of a tank having an opening through its bottom, a support for said tank and having an upright opening countersunk below and registering with said opening in the bottom of the tank, and a binding member extending through said openings and having at its lower portion an enlarged part resting in the countersunk portion of the opening in said support and having means within the tank for preventing downward movement of said binding member.

2. The combination of a tank having an opening through its bottom, a support for said tank, said support having an upright opening registering with said opening in the bottom of the tank, and a two-part binding member, one part thereof extending rotatably upward through the opening in said support and the other part engaging the first mentioned part from within the tank.

3. In a lamp, the combination of a tank having an opening through its bottom and a rotary binding member extending through said opening and comprising a tubular portion having a head and a non-tubular screw extending into said tubular portion and having a head.

4. In a lamp, the combination of a tank having an opening through its bottom and a rotary binding member extending through said opening and comprising a lower tubular portion having a head and a non-tubular screw extending into said tubular portion and having a head within the tank.

5. In a lamp, the combination of a support having an upright bearing adapted to receive an upright journal, a tank having an opening through its bottom, a packing ring located upon the bottom of said tank around said opening, and a journal-form binding

member having a head at its lower end and  
extending rotatably upward through said  
bearing and through said opening and hav-  
ing a detachable closed head within said  
5 tank bearing upon said packing ring.

In testimony whereof I have signed my  
name, in presence of two witnesses, this

23rd day of November, in the year one  
thousand nine hundred and twelve.

JAMES G. HUNNICUTT.

Witnesses:

CYRUS KEHR,  
W. T. BECK.

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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents,  
Washington, D. C."

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