

B. B. SCHNEIDER.

LAMP-COLLAR.

No. 176,073.

Patented April 11, 1876.

Fig. 1.

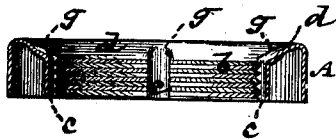
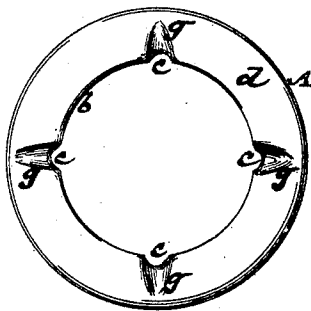


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

John Becker
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENNETT B. SCHNEIDER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN LAMP-COLLARS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **176,073**, dated April 11, 1876; application filed March 11, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENNETT B. SCHNEIDER, of the City, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Lamp-Collars; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, which forms part of this specification:

This invention consists in a novel construction of the lamp-collar to provide for the return or running back into the oil-receptacle of the lamp of oil escaping or overflowing from the burner, and to allow of the escape of gases from the oil receptacle or chamber of the lamp, whereby the greatest efficiency in these respects is obtained, together with cheapness of construction as regards the collar and freedom from clogging of the apertures in the collar, which provide for return of the overflow and escape of the gases.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 represents an axial section of a lamp-collar constructed in accordance with my invention, and Fig. 2 a top view or plan of the same.

A is the lamp-collar, which may be pressed or spun from sheet-metal and having the screw-thread *b*, into which the cap and attached burner are screwed, similarly formed, but whether thus made or otherwise forms no part of this invention. Said collar is made shelving downwardly and inwardly at its top, as usual in other lamp-collars.

To provide for the return of overflowing oil from the burner back into the oil-chamber of the lamp, and to provide vents for the escape of gases generated in said chamber, instead of perforating the collar in the usual manner, by small holes midway between the outer and

inner circumferential portions of the collar at its top, which holes involve expense to make, are liable to clog, and fail to return all the overflowing oil back to the oil-chamber, I provide any number of notches or grooves, *c*, down through the screw-thread *b*. These notches or grooves *c* might be formed by cutting into the metal of the screw-thread when the metal is of sufficient thickness for the purpose, but it is proposed to make them by simply indenting the metal of which the collar is made, and which will ordinarily be sufficiently thin to enable this to be done. Thus the notches or grooves *c* may not only be cheaply and easily made, but they will be much less liable to clog than regular fine perforations through the collar, and, by their position at the lowest point in the inwardly and downwardly shelving top portion *d* of the collar, all overflowing oil is returned to the oil-chamber of the lamp. To facilitate such return of the oil, it is furthermore proposed to form radial gutters *g*, by indentation or otherwise, in the top surface *d* of the collar, and arranged to lead the notches or grooves *c*.

When the burner-cap is screwed into the collar, the notches or grooves *c* form free vent-holes between said cap and the collar for gases collecting or generating in the oil-chamber of the lamp.

I claim—

The lamp-collar A provided with grooves passing through the screw-thread into which the cap carrying the burner is screwed, as and for the purpose described.

BENNETT B. SCHNEIDER.

Witnesses:

MICHAEL RYAN,
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