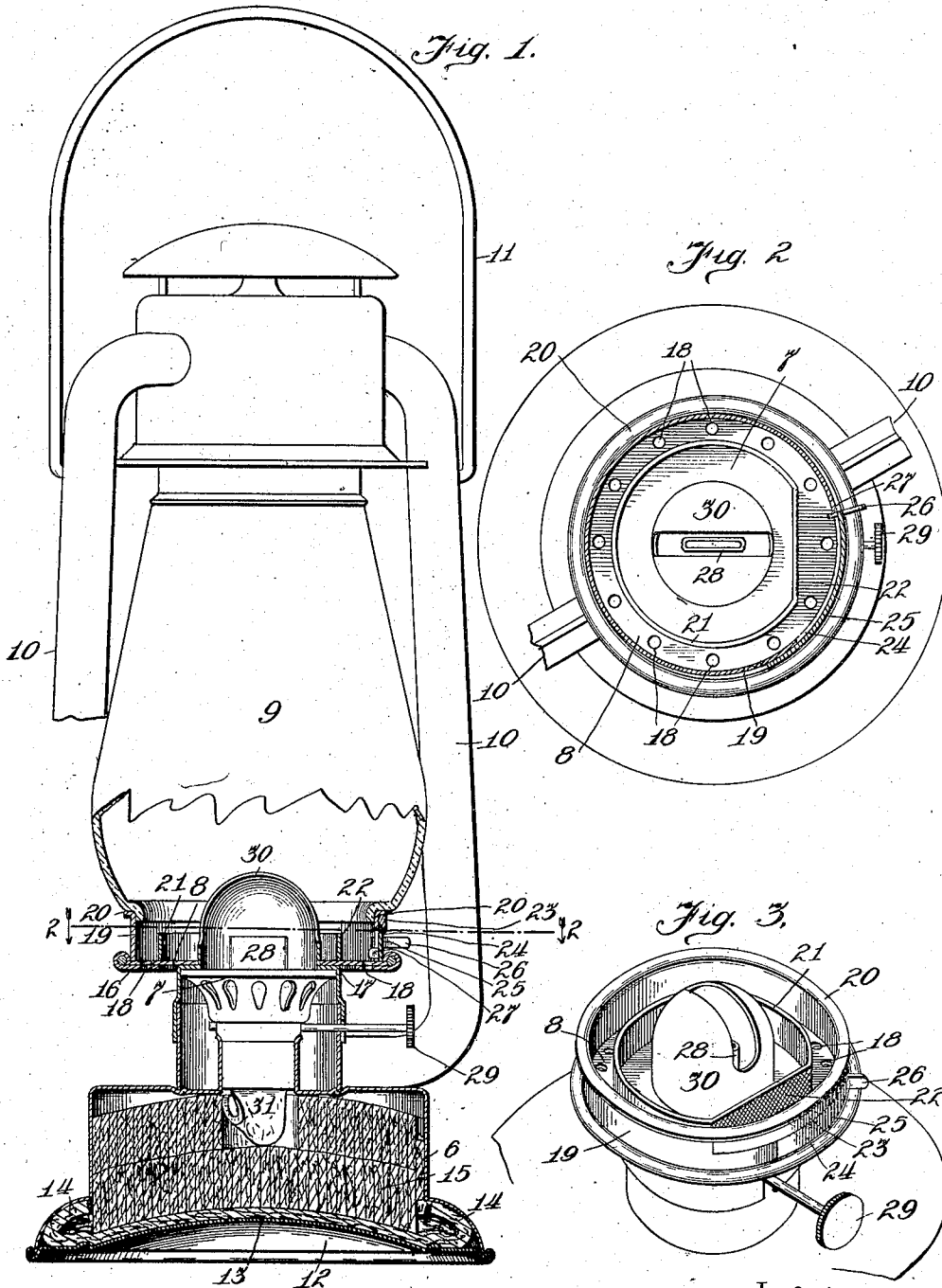


J. R. McKAY.
LAMP.

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933,385.

Patented Sept. 7, 1909.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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LAMP.

933,385.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN R. McKAY, citizen of the United States, residing at Joliet, in the county of Will and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a lamp in which a liquid hydrocarbon is used, particularly to a lamp of tubular construction; and the objects of my improvement are, first, to provide a lamp that may be supplied to the trade ready to light; second, to afford a lining of capillary material to absorb liquid fuel and cover the lower surface and at least part of the side wall of the fuel reservoir; third, the provision of means for inserting and lighting a match to light the lamp; and, fourth, to construct a globe-plate with air inlet openings disposed between concentric walls.

With the above and other objects in view, my invention consists in the novel features and in the novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter more specifically described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the claims hereunto appended.

In describing the invention in detail, reference is had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, wherein like numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views, and in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation partly in section. Fig. 2 is a cross section on line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of globe-plate.

Referring to the drawings by reference numerals, 6 denotes the fuel reservoir of the lamp, 7 the burner, 8 the globe-plate, 9 the glass chimney, 10 the air tubes, and 11 a bail.

For the purpose of affording an oiled lining or shield for the bottom 12 and part at least of the side wall of the fuel reservoir I provide an absorbent disk 13 with an annular turned up portion 14. The absorbent disk may be of any suitable or desired capillary material capable of taking up and holding an oily substance against one surface of the bottom of the bowl or reservoir of the lamp, for example a woven fabric of cotton. The lower surface of the disk may be treated with paraffin or other oleaginous substance.

One purpose of the disk and the paraffin is to prolong the period of usefulness of a tin bottom of a lamp reservoir. The oiled disk will prevent oxidation of the tin from any cause, and as a cover the disk will render impossible the accumulation of sediment upon the upper or inner surface of the reservoir.

With a view to providing sufficient capillary material to take up a considerable quantity of a liquid hydrocarbon, lamp wicking 15, is folded, (as shown in Fig. 1 in section), and closely packed to nearly or quite fill the reservoir and rest upon the disk 13. Preferably the wicking is in one continuous strip folded in a suitable manner to fill the reservoir, with one end 31, inserted in the wick-tube 28. This filter-like feed of oil gives improved results in operation.

The base flange 16, supports base plate 17, the apertures 18 in each register and admit atmospheric air between the collar 19, and the annular shield or collar 21. The flange portion 20 affords a seat for the globe 9.

To provide efficient construction for lighting in the case of a portable lamp or lantern, the collar 21 has a segmental match-scratching surface 22. The slide 25 in slide-way 24 is disposed between the plate 23 and the collar 19, and carries an outer finger piece 26 and a top 27 to limit the movement of the slide. The milled wheel 29 on the stem of the usual wick-raising wheel affords the common means of raising and lowering the wick. The crowning portion 30 of the burner performs the usual functions.

In operation when the lamp is sold with the absorbent disk and wicking fully saturated with the desired liquid hydrocarbon, the slide 25 is moved far enough to insert a match and scratch it on the surface 22, when the flame can be applied to the wick and a light produced whether the lamp is in a shielded place, or out in a storm and unprotected from blasts of wind. The function of the shield or collar 21 is to prevent the incoming air causing an unsteady flame. The outer flanged portion 20 of collar 19 permits the use of any globe without grinding, and therefore, at a lower relative cost.

By the use of an absorbent disk, as hereinbefore set forth, a cheaper grade of metal may be employed in the manufacture of bowl or fuel reservoir without oxidation of

the metal and the consequent appearance of pin holes, especially when a cheap grade of tin plate is used.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters-Patent, is,

1. In a lamp, in combination, a font, a lining of capillary material having one surface treated with paraffin, and a continuous strip of lamp wicking folded and closely packed to nearly fill the font, and a wick-tube, one end of the wicking being inserted in the wick-tube.

2. The combination, in a lamp, of a globe

plate comprising a base-flange, a base plate, an outer externally flanged collar and an inner collar carried by the base plate, the base-flange and the base plate having registering apertures between the collar and the shield to admit atmospheric air there-through.

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

JOHN R. McKAY.

Witnesses:

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