F. A. TABER.

LAMP.

No. 169,497. Patented Nov. 2, 1875.

Fig. 1.

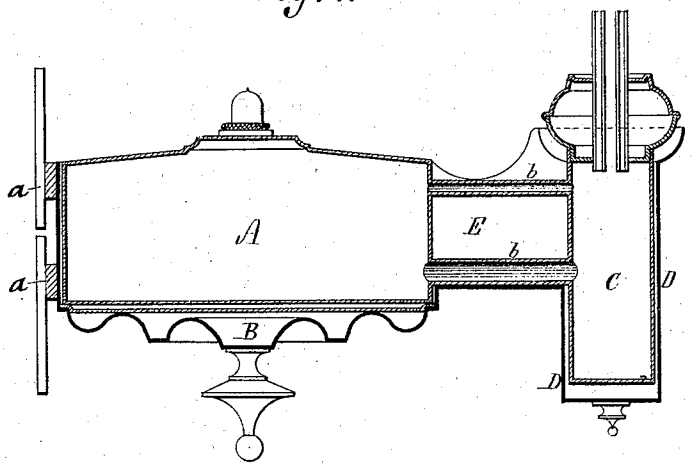
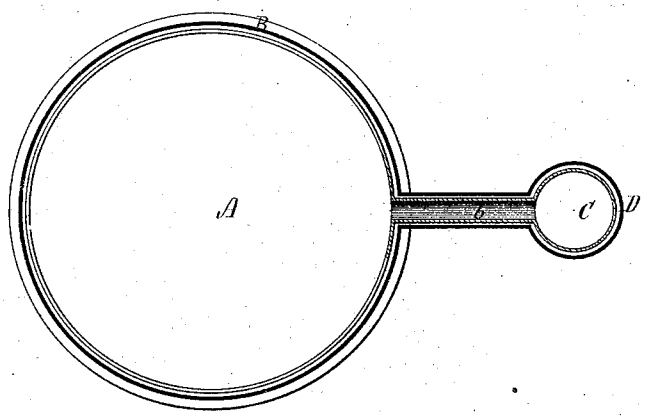


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.
Francis Curtis
H. E. Boardman

Freeman A. Taber.
F. Curtis. Atty.

N. PETERS, PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREEMAN A. TABER, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO PHILIP S. PAGE, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN LAMPS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **169,497**, dated November 2, 1875; application filed September 16, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREEMAN A. TABER, of Boston, Suffolk county, Massachusetts, have invented certain Improvements in Lamps, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates to improvements in a class of lamps shown and described in Letters Patent of the United States numbered 38,620, and issued on the 19th day of May, 1863, to F. S. Williams and P. S. Page, for improvement in lamps, (reissued July 9, 1867;) and the nature of my invention will be found to consist in the combination, with the movable fount or oil-reservoir and supporting-case or receiver of such patented lamp, of one or more auxiliary oil-reservoirs of small diameter, connected with the main fount by a pipe or pipes, which provide the lesser reservoirs with oil from such main fount, the said lesser reservoir being inclosed within a shell or case which is a continuation of the receiver which contains the main reservoir, and the whole being substantially as hereinafter explained.

The drawings accompanying this specification represent, in Figure 1, a vertical section, and in Fig. 2 a horizontal section, of a bracket-lamp embodying my improvements.

In these drawings, A represents the main reservoir or oil-fount, and B the case or cup which receives and supports such fount, as shown in the Letters Patent before alluded to, the said case B being provided with ears *a a*, by which it may be attached to the side of a railway-car, or the wall of an apartment, as I have, in the present instance, adopted a wall or bracket lamp in lieu of a center-lamp with which to illustrate my improvement.

In carrying out my improvement, I employ a cylindrical or tubular holder, C, of smallest practical diameter, which bears at its upper end the burner of the lamp, and contains the wick and wick tube or tubes, and serves to supply such wicks with oil, this tubular receiver being connected with the reservoir A by a connecting tube or tubes, *b b*, through which oil from such receiver shall flow to such receiver.

I prefer to place one of the supply-tubes *b* at the extreme lower part of the reservoir A, in order that if the supply of oil should run low it shall flow entirely from such reservoir into the receiver, and be entirely consumed in the latter, owing to its small diameter.

D in the drawings represents a shell or case surrounding the receiver C, and communicating with the receiver B by a throat or channel, E, which incloses the tubes *b b*, the two vessels B and D being thus in free communication with each other, and the latter serving to arrest any overflow or surplus oil from the burner.

It will be seen that the reservoir A and receiver C, with the lamp-burner, may be readily removed from the supporting-case B D when it becomes necessary to fill or trim the lamp.

The diameter of the case or shield D, like that of the wick-receiver C, may be made very small; and by this means I obtain an effect of very great importance, viz., I do not intercept the rays of light from the burner, and therefore cast no shadow below it.

For service in postal-cars, and many positions where a strong reflected light is requisite, this feature will be of great value. When a greater amount of light in a small space is required, several auxiliary receivers and burners may be employed in connection with one main oil-fount; for, although I have herein exhibited but one, I do not, in any sense, restrict myself to number in this respect.

Among the advantages attaching to my improvements are the following: First, as the oil can flow freely from the larger reservoir into a receiver of small diameter, whose interior is mainly occupied by the wicks, I am enabled, in the event of the supply of oil running low in the said reservoir, to consume such oil entirely, and thereby burn the lamp to the last moment; second, owing to the small diameter of the wick-receiver (which may be less than that of the flame of the burner) I avoid a shadow below the burner; third, as the wick-receiver is insulated to a great degree from the main oil fount or supply, the oil in the latter does not become heated by the flame of the burner, and for this reason I am enabled to burn, with perfect safety, low-test oils; fourth, the shell or case D serves to arrest any overflow of oil from the burner, which otherwise might drop from the receiver C with injurious consequences; fifth, I am enabled to instantly and readily remove the oil-fount A and receiver C, with the

lamp-burner, from the supporting-case B D, when it becomes requisite to fill, trim, or light the lamp.

I claim—

1. The improvement on the hereinbefore-specified patented improvement in lamps, consisting in the combination, with the oil-fount provided with a wick-receiver connected with the fount by supply-tubes, as described, of the receiving shell or case, provided with an extension which incloses the wick-receiver, and a connecting-throat, which incloses the supply-tubes, said fount and wick-receiver being removable bodily from the receiver shell or case, and the whole arranged substantially as shown and set forth.

2. The outer receiving shell or case of the lamp, as composed of the cup B and extension D, united by the throat E, substantially as and for purposes stated.

FREEMAN A. TABER.

Witnesses:

LATHAM H. CLARKE,

JOS. G. CLARKE.