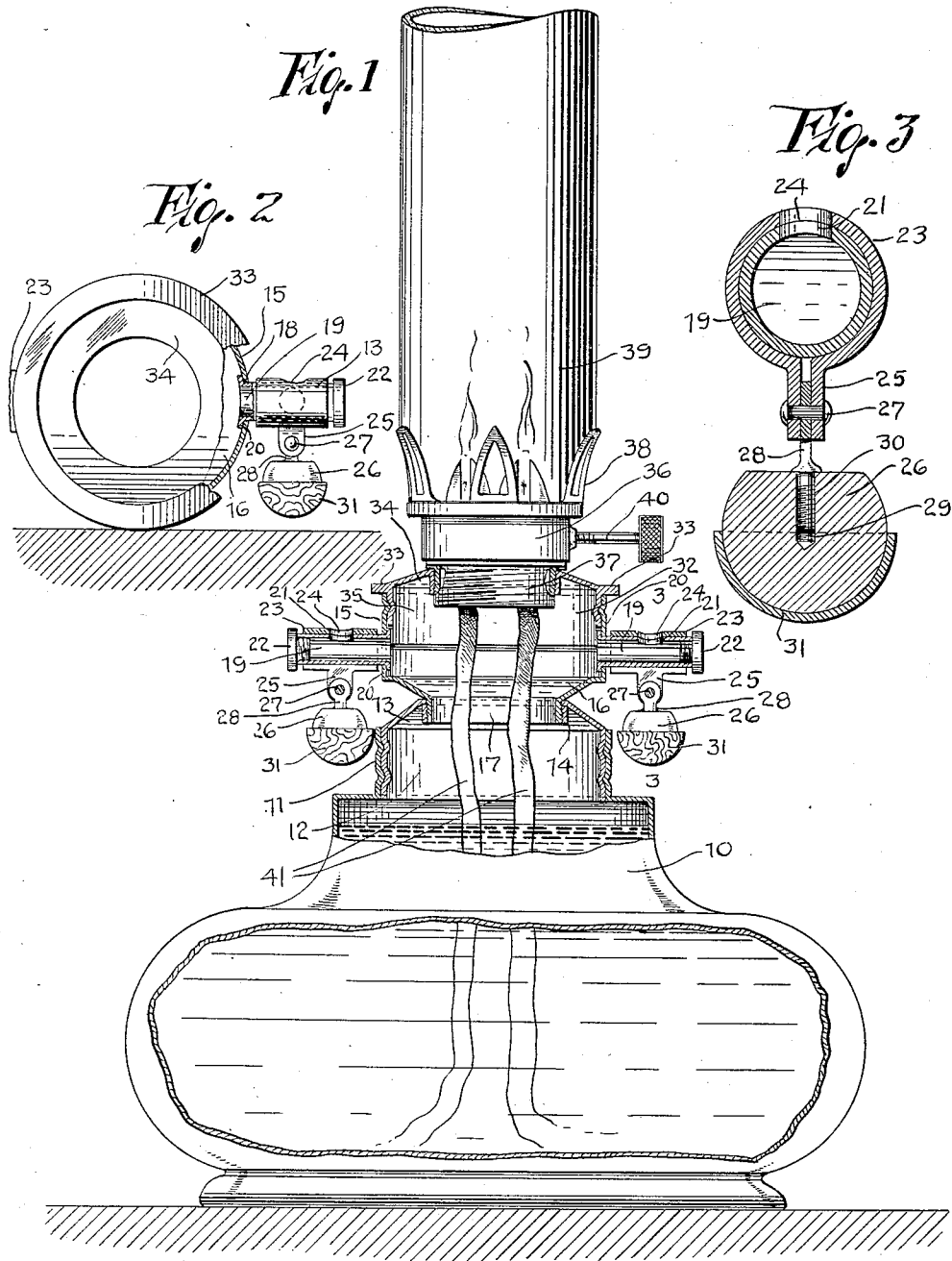


J. V. DOWN.
SAFETY CHAMBER FOR LAMPS.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 11, 1911.

1,042,656.

Patented Oct. 29, 1912.



WITNESSES

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JOHN V. DOWN, OF PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.

SAFETY-CHAMBER FOR LAMPS.

1,042,656.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 29, 1912.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN V. DOWN, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Petersburg, in the county of Dinwiddie and State of Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Safety-Chambers for Lamps, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

This invention relates to lamp attachments and the principal object of the same is to provide an attachment for lamps which is interposed between the oil receptacle and the wick and chimney holder. This attachment is provided with openings which permit air to enter the attachment so that the lamp will burn properly and permit any gas which accumulates between the oil and the top of the attachment to escape, so that there is no danger of explosion. This attachment is provided with sleeves which are pivotally mounted so that if a lamp is overturned, the sleeves will close the air inlet openings, thus preventing the escape of oil.

This invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a lamp having a portion shown in vertical section. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the tube as it would appear when the lamp is turned over. Fig. 3 is a fragmentary view along the line 3—3, Fig. 1.

Referring to the accompanying drawing by numerals, it will be seen that this attachment is used with an oil lamp in which there is provided an oil receptacle 10, having an outlet 11. The attachment comprises a sleeve 12 which is removably secured in the outlet 11 and has a tapered upper portion 13 terminating in an inwardly-extending flange 14, the flange being threaded. A cylindrical chamber 15 is provided with a tapering lower portion 16, terminating in a sleeve 17 which is threaded so that it may engage the threads of the flange 14. The chamber is provided with openings 18 in which tubes 19 are mounted, the tubes being secured in place by means of the flanges 20. Each tube is provided with an opening 21 and has its outer end closed by means of the plug 22 which is screwed into the outer end of the tube. A sleeve 23 is rotatably mounted upon the tube and is provided with an opening 24 which is adapted to normally register with the opening 21 so that air may pass through the openings 21 and 24 into the chamber 15,

Pivot ears 25 extend downwardly from the sleeve 23 and a weight 26 is pivotally mounted between the pivot ears 25 by means of the pin 27 which passes through the neck 28. The weight 26 is provided with a threaded socket 29 in which the threaded end 30 of the neck 28 fits. A cap 31 may be secured to the weight 26 for ornamental purposes, if desired. A cap 32 is removably secured within the chamber 15 and is provided with an overhanging flange 33 and with a tapering central portion 34 which terminates in an inwardly extending threaded flange 35. The wick and chimney holder 36 is provided with a threaded lower end 37 which engages the threaded flange 35 and is provided with the arms 38 for holding the chimney 39 in position. The wick-adjusting stem 40 is provided so that the wick may be raised and lowered.

When using this device, the receptacle 10 is filled with oil, either by removing the cap 32 or chamber 15 or by removing the entire attachment and the attachment is then reassembled, as shown in Fig. 1. When in this position, the wick 41 extends through the attachment into the oil and after being lighted, is adjusted to the proper height by means of a stem 40. The air feeds through the openings in the tubes 19 into the chamber 15 and up through the wick holder, so that the necessary draft is created to cause the wick to burn properly. It will also be noted that if any gas from the oil collects between the oil and the top of the attachment, it will escape through the openings 21 and 24. In case the lamp is overturned, the weights 26 will turn the sleeves 23 to the position shown in Fig. 2 so that the oil will be prevented from escaping through the openings 21.

It will thus be seen that if the lamp is overturned, oil will be prevented from wasting and the danger of setting fire to anything will be removed. Upon replacing the lamp to its normal position, the openings in the tube will be uncovered, thus permitting the draft to be reestablished so that the lamp will burn properly.

What I claim is:—

1. A receptacle, tubes leading from said receptacle and provided with openings, sleeves carried by said tubes and pivotally mounted means for rotating said sleeves to close said openings upon the overturning of said receptacle.

2. A receptacle, tubes leading from said

receptacle and provided with openings, sleeves carried by said tubes, and means carried by said sleeves for rotating the same to close said openings automatically upon the overturning of said receptacle.

3. A receptacle, tubes extending from said receptacle and provided with openings, sleeves carried by said tubes and provided with openings adapted to register with the openings in said tubes, and means carried by said sleeves for automatically rotating the said sleeves to bring said openings out of registry.

4. A receptacle, tubes leading from said receptacle and provided with air inlet openings, a plug mounted in the outer ends of each of said tubes, a sleeve carried by each of said tubes and provided with an opening adapted to register with the air opening in said tubes, and means carried by said sleeve and adapted to rotate said sleeves to bring said opening out of registry upon the overturning of said receptacle.

5. A receptacle, tubes leading from said receptacle and provided with air inlet openings, a sleeve rotatably mounted upon each of said tubes and provided with an opening adapted to register with the openings formed in said sleeve, pivot ears extending from said sleeve, and a weight pivotally mounted upon said pivot ears.

6. A lamp attachment, comprising a sleeve adapted to connect said attachment with a receptacle, a chamber carried by said sleeve, tubes extending from said chamber and provided with air inlets, means for automatically closing said inlets upon the overturn-

ing of said receptacle, and a cover for said chamber.

7. A lamp attachment, comprising a sleeve provided with a tapered upper portion terminating in an inwardly-extending sleeve, a chamber adjustably connected with said sleeve, tubes extending from said chamber and provided with air inlets, a sleeve carried by each of said tubes and provided with an opening adapted to register with the openings in said tube, means for automatically rotating said last-mentioned sleeves to bring said opening out of registry, and a cover for said chamber.

8. A lamp attachment, comprising a sleeve having its upper portion provided with an inwardly-extending flange, a chamber provided with a tapered lower portion provided with an extension adapted to be removably connected with said flange, tubes extending from said chamber and provided with air inlet openings, a sleeve rotatably mounted upon each of said tubes and provided with an opening adapted to register with said air inlet openings, a weight pivotally connected with each of said last-mentioned sleeves for rotating the same, a cover fitting into said chamber and provided with a flange resting upon the upper edge of said chamber and having its central portion terminating in an inwardly extending flange.

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

JOHN V. DOWN.

Witnesses:

W. E. BISHOP,

R. H. SEABURY.