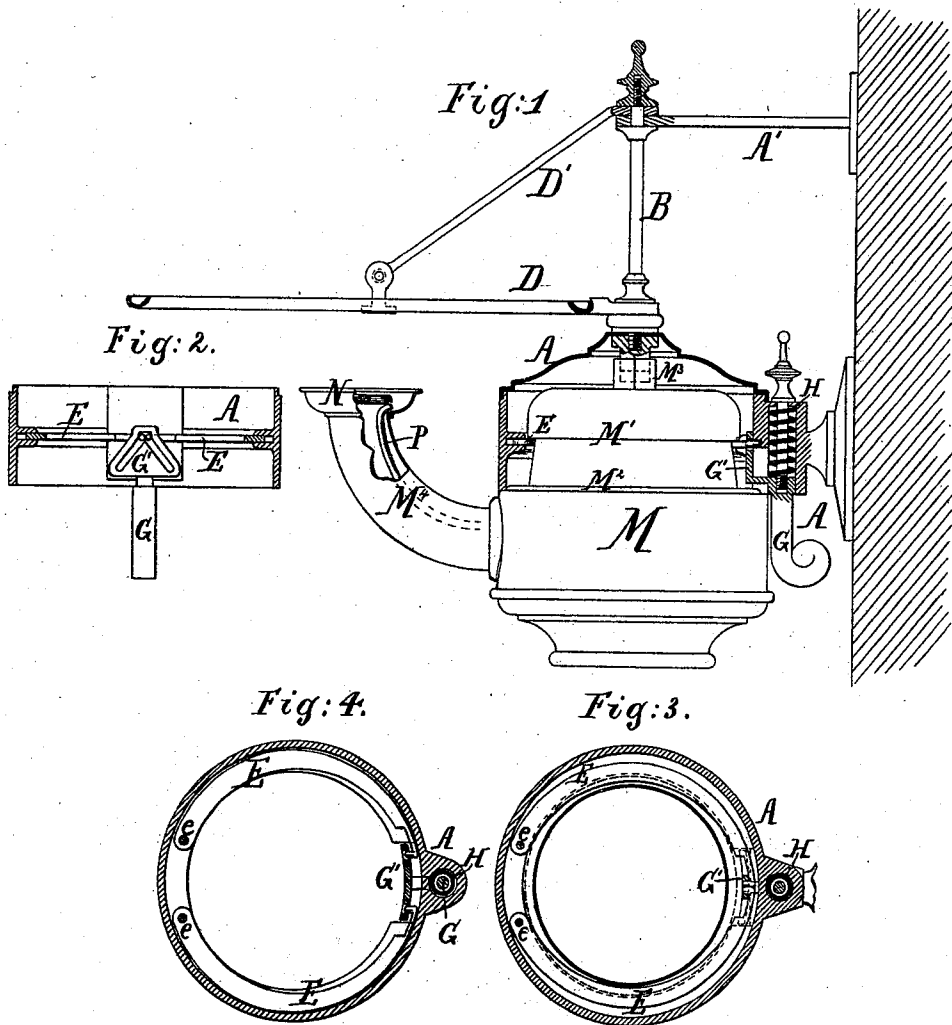


H. SEIDLER.

LAMP.

No. 173,187.

Patented Feb. 8, 1876.



Witnesses:

C. C. Stetson.
J. Mac Donald

Inventor:

Henry Seidler
by his attorney
J. D. Stetson.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY SEIDLER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN LAMPS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 173,187, dated February 8, 1876; application filed January 7, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY SEIDLER, of New York city, and State of New York, have invented certain Improvements relating to Lamps, of which the following is a specification:

The improved lamp is adapted for use on walls on various situations. It is especially adapted for advantageous use in railroad-cars. The improvements provide against holding it firmly against rattling, for conveniently attaching and detaching the lamp, for supporting a shade without casting any shadow downward, for allowing it to be changed or partially turned around in various directions, maintaining the concentric position of the shade, and for inserting a long wick to reach into the body of the lamp while the burner is on a neck at one side.

The following is what I consider the best means for carrying out the invention.

The accompanying drawing forms a part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a vertical section through the lamp and supporting-frame. Fig. 2 is a section at right angles thereto through the supporting-frame and the supporting-arms alone. The arms are shown in their farthest inward or closed position. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section in the plane of the supporting-arms; and Fig. 4 is a corresponding section, but showing the arms open, to allow the insertion or removal of the lamp.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts in all the figures.

A is the fixed framing bolted upon the wall, and A' is a bracket fixed at a higher level. B is an upright shaft, having a square lower end extending down within the part A, and extending upward and finding a bearing in the bracket A'. D is a shade-support, held between collars near the base of the shaft B, and D'D' are braces reaching obliquely upward from the side of the shade-support, and embracing the shaft B above the bracket A. I will designate the lamp, when necessary, by the single letter M, using the marks M¹ M², &c., to designate particular parts thereof. M² is an abrupt contraction or shoulder, matching against the under side of A. A little higher is an abrupt enlargement of the lamp,

but to a less extent, marked M¹. In the top of the body M is a rectangular socket, M³, which receives a corresponding rectangular tenon on the lower end of the shaft B, compelling these parts B and M to turn together when either is turned. In the interior of the casing or framing A are two curved levers or clamps, E E, pivoted at the points e, and capable of being moved outward or inward a little within a deep groove, which supports them, as shown. The end of each lever E is engaged, as shown, within a V-shaped slot in a broadly-extended face-piece, G', (see Fig. 2,) fixed on and forming a part of a vertically-sliding pin, G, which latter traverses in a vertical hole, and is pressed downward by a spiral spring, H. (See Fig. 1.) When the pin G and its attached part G' are forced upward by the thumb and fingers, or otherwise, the V-shaped slot in the part G' compels the arms E to open and liberate the lamp. When the part G G' is released it is forced down by the spring H, and the arms E are forcibly drawn inward and engage under the shoulder M¹ of the lamp, and hold it firmly. It is important to the highest efficiency of the shoulder that it be square—that is to say, that the under surface which rests on the supporting-arms be plane, or very nearly so. Such form avoids all tendency to spreading open the arms and releasing the lamp, either by the gravity of the lamp, or by joltings or concussions. M⁴ is an inclined nose or side neck extending upward and outward laterally from the main body M in a graceful curve, as shown. The lamp-burner (not shown) is threaded into the upper end of this neck. N is a cup, adapted to catch any oil which may flow down from the burner outside. P is a small tube leading down from the cup N, and terminating below the ordinary level of the oil in the lamp. It conveys down the oil which gathers in the cup undisturbed by the upward current in the wick, and without material disturbance from any agitation of the structure, as by the motion of a car on which it is carried.

I claim as my invention—

1. The arms E, V-grooved piece G G', and spring H, in combination with the lamp-body M, having a supporting-shoulder, M¹, as herein specified.

2. The lamp-body M, having an inclined side neck, M⁴, in combination with the supporting-framing A and provisions, M¹ E, for supporting and allowing it to turn, as specified.

3. The shade-support D D' and spindle B, in combination with the lamp M, having a socket, M³, engaging and turning therewith, and with the supports A A', as herein specified.

4. The supports A A', shaft B, shade-support D D', arms C, locking-piece G G', and spring H, combined as shown, and adapted to serve relatively to a lamp, M, having should-

ders M¹ M², socket M³, and neck M⁴, as and for the purposes herein specified.

5. In combination with the lamp-body M and suitable means for holding and releasing the same, as specified, the cup N and drain-tube P, carried on the side neck M⁴, as and for the purposes specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 3d day of January, 1876, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HENRY SEIDLER.

Witnesses:

JOSEPH BELLESHEIM,
HENRY H. DAVIS.