C. P. ESTES.

LOCOMOTIVE CAB LAMP.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 17, 1911.

1,007,652.

Patented Oct. 31, 1911.

Fig. 1.

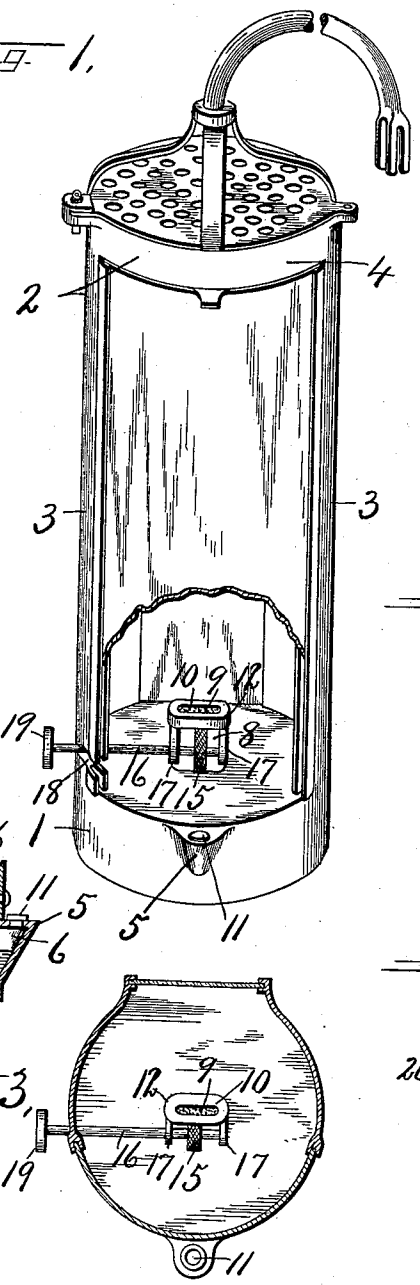


Fig. 2.

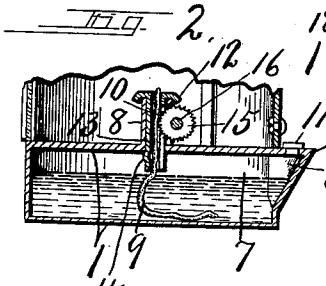


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

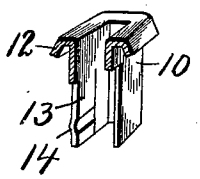
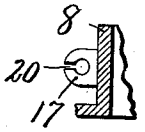


Fig. 5.



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LOCOMOTIVE-CAB LAMP.

1,007,652. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 31, 1911.

Original application filed September 28, 1910, Serial No. 584,287. Divided and this application filed June 17, 1911. Serial No. 633,678.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CYRUS P. ESTES, of Oswego, in the county of Oswego, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Locomotive-Cab Lamps, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to certain improvements in locomotive cab lamps of the class set forth in my pending application #584,287 filed September 28, 1910, of which the present application is a division.

The primary object of my present invention is to provide the burner with a separate wick guide capable of being removed for permitting the wick to be more quickly and easily inserted therethrough and then replaced in the lamp with greater facility than has heretofore been practiced.

Another object in the removability of the wick guide is to permit it to be more easily cleansed when necessary and also to permit the wick to be moved back and forth therethrough with greater freedom or without liability of the strands of the wick becoming caught in the guide.

Other objects and uses relating to the specific construction of the guide and its support will be brought out in the following description:

In the drawings—Figure 1 is a perspective view of a locomotive cab lamp embodying the various features of my invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical sectional view through the base of the lamp showing the wick guide and wick operating means in section. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view through the same lamp. Fig. 4 is an enlarged transverse view, partly in section of the detached wick guide. Fig. 5 is an enlarged detail sectional view of a portion of the tubular boss showing particularly the split bearing for the wick operating spindle.

The lamp shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3 comprises an oil receptacle or cup —1—, and an open upright frame —2— rising therefrom and comprising opposite side bars —3— united at their upper ends by an annulus or ring —4—, all of such parts being made in one piece, preferably of cast metal so as to prevent any possibility of separation of the essential parts of the lamp.

The oil cup —1— which constitutes the base of the lamp is preferably cylindrical in top plan and hollow and is provided at one side with a laterally projecting integral boss —5— having an inlet —6— opening from the top and through which oil may be introduced into the chamber —7—. The top and bottom of the oil cup are substantially flat, the top being provided with a central tubular boss —8— rising a suitable distance therefrom and having a lengthwise opening therethrough also communicating with the oil chamber —7— for the retention of wick —9— and wick retaining tube —10—. The inlet —6— is preferably located at the back of the oil cup —1— where it is always available for refilling without removing the lamp from its fastening and is normally closed by a removable cap —11—. The tubular wick guide —10— is preferably made of brass or other smooth material and is closely fitted within the cast metal tubular boss —8— for the purpose of affording a freer passage for the wick therethrough than would be possible if brought in direct contact with the more or less roughened inner surface of the tubular guide —8—. This wick guide —10— is preferably removable with the wick therein to permit the wick to be more readily inserted therethrough and for this purpose is provided at its upper end with overturned flanges —12— fitting around and upon the end of the tubular projection —8— while the lower end extends through and some distance beyond the under side of the top of the oil cup —7— and is provided with a spring tongue —13— having a laterally projecting shoulder —14— for engagement with the under side of the adjacent portion of the top for frictionally retaining the tube in its adjusted position against accidental upward displacement. The overturned flanges —12— serve as a convenient hand-piece whereby the operator may readily remove said tube when desired to remove the old wick and replace it with a new one.

The wick may be raised and lowered by means of a knurled wheel —15— projecting through suitable slots in one side of the tubular wick guides —8— and —10— and secured to a suitable spindle —16— which is journaled at its inner end in bearings —17— on the corresponding side of the tubular guide —8—, said spindle extending outwardly through an open side slot —18—

in one of the upright sides —2— just above the oil cup where it is provided with a handpiece —19— for rotating a spindle and its wick operating wheel —15—. The bearing —17— nearest the handle is preferably split through one side at —20— to permit the insertion of the spindle with the wheel thereon after which the opposite portions of the bearing are pinched together to retain the spindle therein.

The slot in the tubular wick guide —10— into which the wick operating wheel —15— projects, preferably extends to the bottom thereof to allow said tube to be removed and reinserted when necessary without disturbing the position of said wheel.

It will be seen from the foregoing description that the wick guide may be made of sheet metal such as brass or similar material which when pressed to the desired form has a smooth interior guide surface for the wick, thereby affording a free passage for said wick therethrough when placing such wick in operative position or adjusting it by means of the knurled wheel —15—.

Another important advantage is that the guide may be readily withdrawn from its operative position by hand and thoroughly cleansed when necessary after which it may be easily reinserted and is automatically held in its operative position by the spring catch —13—.

What I claim is:

In a locomotive cab lamp, an oil cup having a boss rising from the top thereof, said boss having an opening therethrough communicating with the interior of said cup and also provided with a slot in one side, a wick guide movably inserted in the opening in the boss and provided with a slot registering with that in said boss, movable means for retaining the wick guide in the boss, a wick in the guide, a wick feeding wheel projecting through the slots in the boss and guide, and means for operating the feeding wheel.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand on this 2nd day of March, 1911.

CYRUS P. ESTES.

Witnesses:
E. F. SPEARING,
H. E. CHASE.