

B. B. SCHNEIDER.
Lamp.

No. 167,792.

Patented Sept. 14, 1875.

Fig. 1.

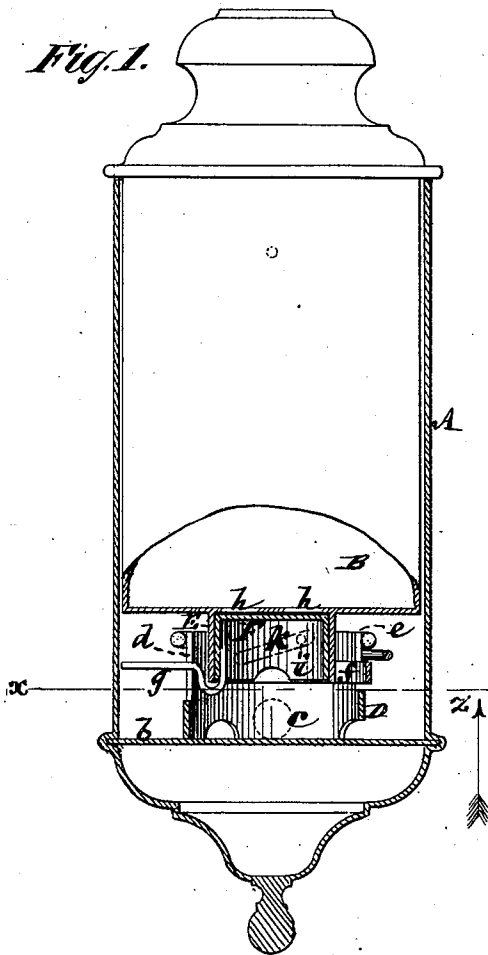


Fig. 2.

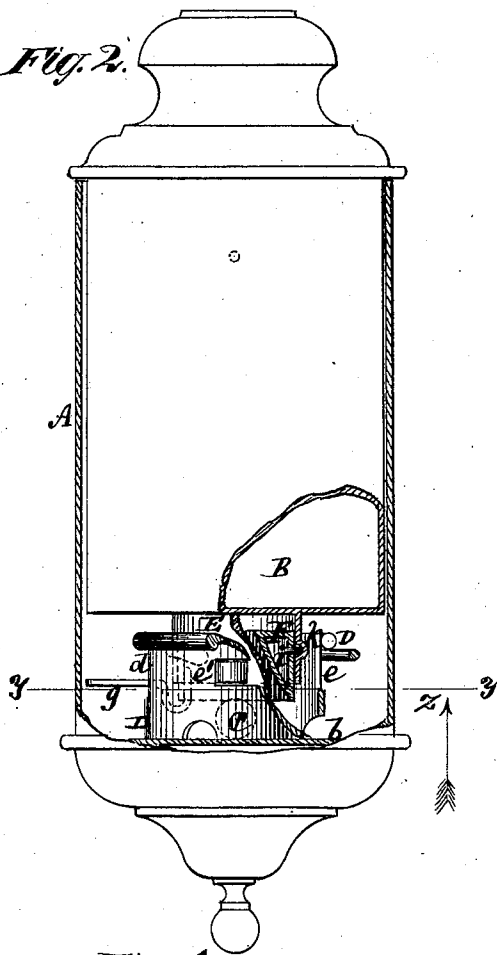


Fig. 3.

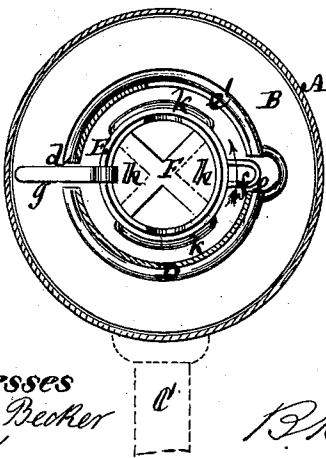
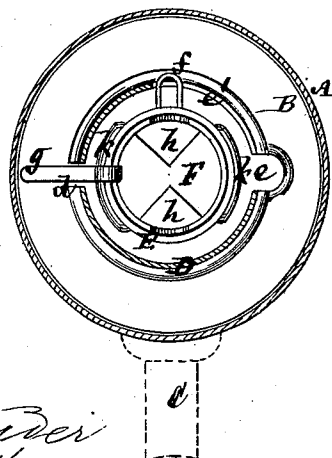


Fig. 4.



Witnesses
John Becker
J. Haynes

B. B. Schneider
Cybus Attorney
Barnett Allen

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENNETT B. SCHNEIDER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN LAMPS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **167,792**, dated September 14, 1875; application filed August 12, 1875.

CASE A.

To all whom it may concern :

Be it known that I, BENNETT B. SCHNEIDER, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamps; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, which forms part of this specification.

This invention more particularly relates to that kind of lamp which has an oil-reservoir, with a valve in the bottom, and is placed in a case or receiver, in which it is supported at a level higher than the burner. Said reservoir is usually made removable, and so that when taken out of its case or receiver and inverted it may be filled with oil through its valve.

The invention also consists in a positive and independent locking-projection attached to the reservoir, and locking-slot or opening connected with the receiver, within which said projection fits to hold the reservoir down to its place in the receiver, in combination with an independent stop-motion for the valve, whereby the closing of the valve is insured before the reservoir is free to be withdrawn from the receiver, thus preventing the flooding of the receiver and emptying of the reservoir when drawing it out of the receiver. The invention likewise consists in a novel construction of the valve in the bottom of the reservoir, whereby simplicity is combined with efficiency, both as regards the valve's tightness when closed and freedom of discharge when open.

Figure 1 represents a partly-broken sectional elevation of a lamp-reservoir and its receiver, with attached devices, showing the valve in the bottom of the reservoir as closed. Fig. 2 is a further partly-broken sectional elevation of the same, showing the valve in the reservoir as open. Figs. 3 and 4 are transverse sections on the lines *xx* and *yy*, looking in direction of the arrows *zz*.

A is the receiver of the oil-reservoir B. This receiver, which is cylindrical, has connected with it at or near its bottom *b*, as at *c*, the pipe C, which supplies oil from the receiver to the wick-tube or pipe which contains the

wick-tube. Mounted on the bottom *b* is a cylindrical projection or hollow neck, D, the one side of which has a vertical slot, *d*, and its opposite side also a downward opening, *e*, which terminates in a circumferential opening or locking-slot, *e'*. The lower end of the reservoir, or a cup, E, thereon, has a lateral independent locking-projection, *f*, which, when the reservoir is entered down within the receiver, passes into the opening *e*, and, on suitably turning the reservoir B, passes into and along the locking-slot *e'*, which holds the reservoir down to its place in the receiver. Furthermore, on the entry of the projection *f* into the opening *e*, as the reservoir B is deposited within the receiver A, an arm, *g*, of a disk or fan-like valve, F, at the bottom of the reservoir, passes down within the slot or opening *d*, so that on turning the reservoir, which has been entered with its valve F closed, to cause the locking-projection *f* to pass along the slot *e'*, the valve will be opened to admit oil to the receiver A through one or more apertures, *h*, in the bottom of the reservoir, and from thence, by the supply-pipe C, to the wick-tube. In this way the valve is operated positively by a stop connected with the receiver, which is wholly independent of the stop, by which the reservoir is locked to its place within the receiver, so that, however gradually the reservoir B may be turned to unlock with the receiver, by means of the projection *f*, slot *e'*, and opening *e*, the valve F, by reason of its arm *g* being held in the opening *d*, must be closed by the time the projection *f* reaches the opening *e*. This insures the closing of the valve ports or openings *h* before the reservoir is free to be withdrawn from the receiver, thereby preventing the flooding of the receiver or emptying of the reservoir of any remaining contents when drawing it out of the receiver, and which effect is by no means certain when the valve-arm also constitutes the locking attachment of the reservoir.

The valve F is represented as made without any fixed center or pivot, but with a tubular rim, which freely fits and turns within the cup E, and is connected or locked with the latter by one or more teats, *i*, which enter

within a corresponding number of spiral grooves, *k*, in the sides of the cup, so that the turning of the valve, or rather of the reservoir about the valve, causes the latter also to travel in direction of the length of its axis, thereby giving a screw or close fit of the valve to its seat when closed, and a free opening of the same when the reservoir is turned to discharge.

The cup E is an overflow-cup, which is arranged outside of the valve, and which, when the reservoir B is withdrawn and inverted for filling, catches any surplus oil that may overflow the valve, and allows of the same being emptied into the receiver without waste.

When referring to the opening and closing of the valve the latter, according to the construction here shown, has no turning motion; but the reservoir is turned instead. The signification, however, is the same.

I claim—

1. The oil-reservoir provided with an independent locking-stop for operation in connection with a locking-slot or opening in the receiver, in combination with a separate stop-motion for the valve in the bottom of the reservoir, whereby the closing of the valve is insured when unlocking the reservoir to remove the latter, essentially as described.

2. The combination, with the valve F, constructed to turn and at the same time move axially, of one or more spiral grooves, *k*, and teats or projections *i*, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

BENNETT B. SCHNEIDER.

Witnesses:

BENJAMIN W. HOFFMAN,
FRED. HAYNES.