

EDWARD L. LAMBIE.

Lamp.

No. 125,058.

Patented March 26, 1872.

fig. 1.

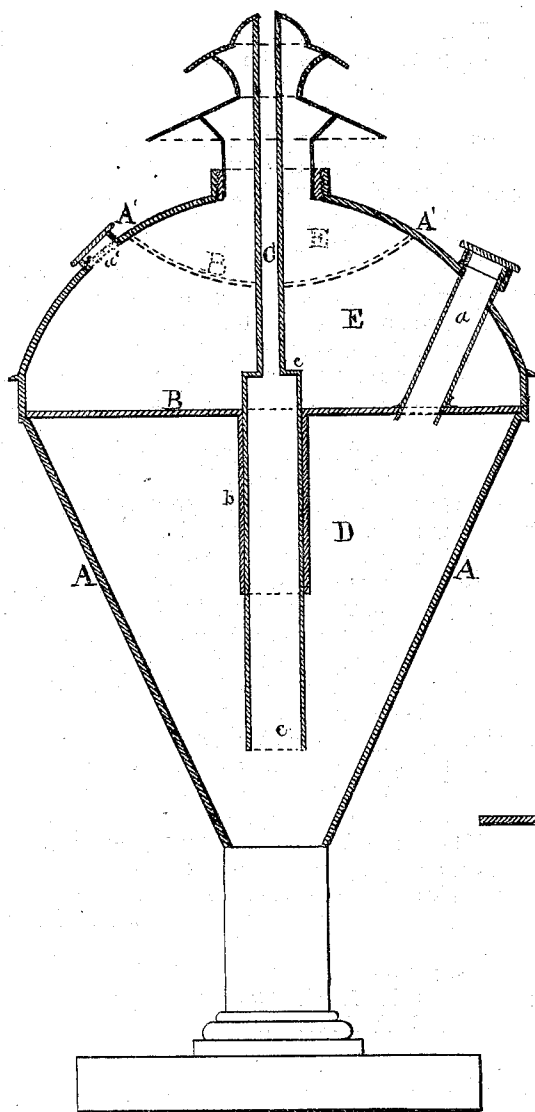


fig. 2.

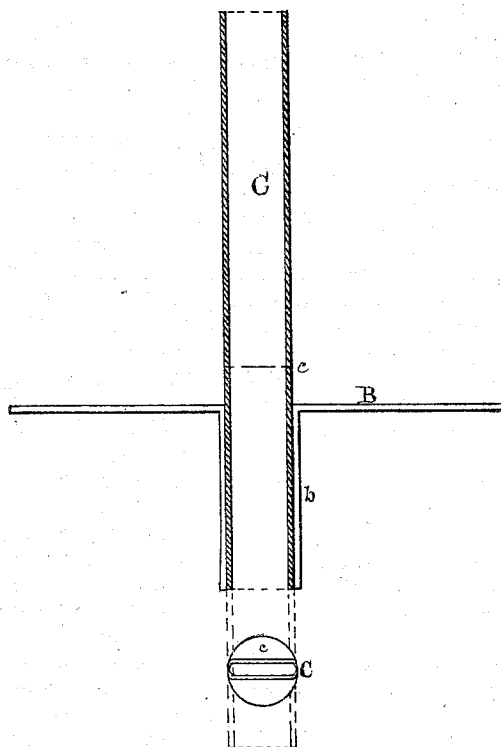
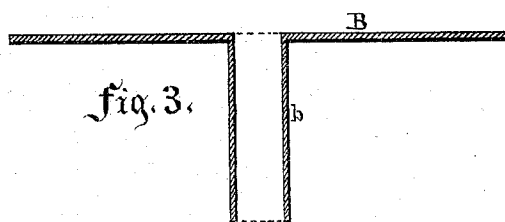


fig. 3.



Attest
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD L. LAMBIE, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ASSIGNOR
OF ONE-HALF HIS RIGHT TO O. T. THOMPSON, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN LAMPS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 125,058, dated March 26, 1872.

Specification describing a new and Improved Lamp, invented by EDWARD L. LAMBIE, of the city of Washington and District of Columbia.

This invention consists in placing a diaphragm in the body of the lamp, made air-tight, to prevent any communication between the oil-chamber and the lighted end of the wick, as will be hereinafter more fully explained.

Figure 1 is a vertical section of the lamp. Fig. 2 is a detached view of the wick-tube, showing the section of it at C c. Fig 3 is a view of the diaphragm and its dependent tube.

Similar letters in all the figures denote the same parts.

In the drawing, A represents the body of the lamp, which may be of any suitable material, having in one of its sides a tube, *a*, extending through the diaphragm B into the oil-chamber D, which tube is connected with the diaphragm in any manner, so that the joint will be air-tight; it may be made independent of either the shell or the diaphragm, and set into them by screw-threads; or if the diaphragm should be confined to a small space in the interior, as shown at A' A' in dotted lines, then a simple opening, as at *a'*, will be all that will be required. The diaphragm B has a tube, *b*, dependent from the lower side, extending down a short distance. The diaphragm will be made air-tight around its circumference. This, in metal lamps, may be by soldering, or in any convenient manner. C is a wick-tube, made flat in this case from the end outside to a short distance above the diaphragm, where it is made

round, to fit neatly into the tube of the diaphragm, to prevent any oil or fluid from passing through between them. The wick-tube may be made flat all the way down, in which event the diaphragm tube must be made to correspond with it. I do not confine myself to a particular shape. D is the oil-chamber. E, the air-space, above the diaphragm, at whatever point the same may be located. *a a'*, the tube, to admit oil or any other fluid. *b* is the diaphragm-tube. *c*, the extension of the wick-tube.

The explanation of the operation of this lamp is very easily understood. The wick being placed in the tube, the latter can be shoved down into the diaphragm-tube, and the burner, which may be of any form or character, will be screwed down; the fluid will be introduced through the tube *a* or *a'*, as the case may be; the lamp is then ready for use. Should the lamp be overturned the fluid will not communicate with the upper chamber, except in a slight degree through the wick, and not in sufficient quantity to endanger an explosion.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

The lamp A, having its chamber divided by a diaphragm, combined with the double tube, substantially as and for the purpose described.

E. L. LAMBIE.

Witnesses:

J. M. MCGREW,
O. T. THOMPSON.