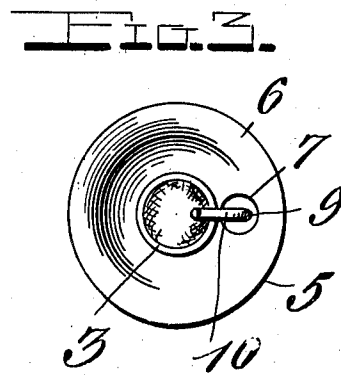
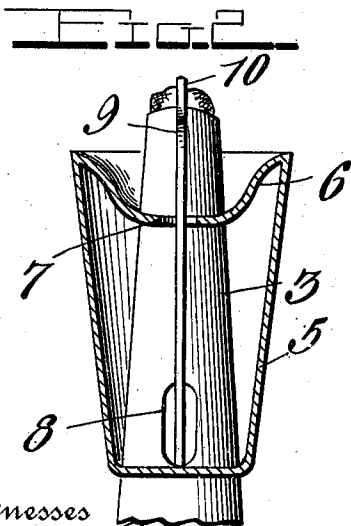
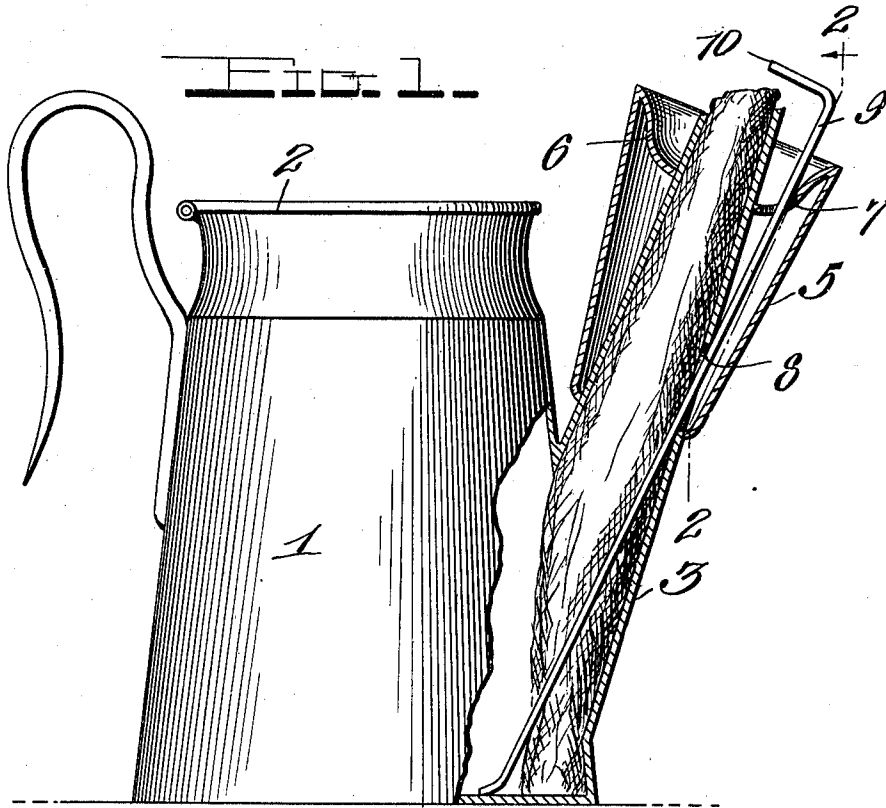


G. LAWS.
MINER'S LAMP.

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982,612.

Patented Jan. 24, 1911.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE LAWS, OF PHILIPSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

MINER'S LAMP.

982,612.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 24, 1911.

Application filed August 22, 1910. Serial No. 578,389.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE LAWS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philipsburg, in the county of Center and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Miners' Lamps; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to improvements in miners' lamps.

One object of the invention is to provide a lamp of this character having arranged on the spout thereof a drip catching and ventilating attachment whereby any oil dripping from the wick tube of the lamp is caught and conducted back into the lamp and whereby air is supplied to the lamp and wick.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, the invention consists of certain novel features of construction, combination and arrangement of parts as will be more fully described and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a side view partly in section of my improved lamp; Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view through the drip cup attachment on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the upper end of the wick tube and drip cup of the lamp.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, 1 denotes the lamp which may be of the usual or any desired construction. The lamp is tightly closed at its upper end by a lid or cover 2 and is provided with the usual wick tube 3 and cap engaging hook 4.

On the wick tube 3 is arranged a tapered or funnel shaped drip cup 5 the lower end of which is soldered or otherwise suitably secured to the tube to form a fluid tight joint. The upper end of the drip cup is closed by a concave or bowl shaped plate 6 through the center of which the upper end of the wick tube 3 projects. The upper end of the tube extends above the plate 6 and slightly beyond the upper end of the cup. The edge of the aperture in the plate 6 through which the wick tube passes is soldered or otherwise tightly secured to the tube.

In the lower portion of the bowl shaped closing plate 6 of the cup near the front side

of the wick tube is formed a combined air and drip passage 7 and in the front side of the wick tube within and adjacent to the lower end of the drip cup is formed a similar passage or slot 8. By means of the concave or bowl shaped plate 6 any drip from the wick tube will be caught and from the plate, will run through the passage 7 and into the cup 5 from whence it will pass through the passage 8 back into the tube and lamp. It will be noted that the plate 6 is disposed in a forwardly and downwardly inclined position and that the opening 7 is at the lowermost point of said plate so that all of the drip will pass to and through said opening 7 into the cup 5. The passages 7 and 8 also form ventilating openings through which air is supplied to the wick tube and lamp thereby dispensing with the usual air passages in the lid or cover of the lamp which when the lamp is full of the semi-solid oil or burning compound usually employed in lamps of this character does not properly ventilate the lamp.

In order to open the passages 7 and 8 and the drip cup 5 when clogged from an accumulation of dust or from other causes, I provide a clearing rod 9 which is arranged in the cup and extends through the passage 8 into the body of the lamp. The upper end of the rod passes through the opening 7 in the plate 6 and projects a suitable distance above the upper end of the cup. The outer end of the rod is preferably bent at an angle as shown to form a handle 10, whereby the rod may be manipulated to clear the openings and wick tube when necessary.

It will be understood that the rod 9 is manipulated to clear the openings or passages 7, 8 before the lamp is lighted and it will be further understood that the handle 10 may turn to project in any direction. In the drawings I have shown said handle 10 projecting forwardly into the flame of the lamp so that the clearing rod 9 will be used to transmit the heat from the flame to the semi-solid oil or burning compound in the body of the lamp at the lower end of the wick.

From the foregoing description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, the construction and operation of the invention will be readily understood without requiring a more extended explanation.

Various changes in the form proportion and the minor details of construction may

be resorted to without departing from the principle of sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

5 Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:

1. A miner's lamp comprising a body having a wick tube inclined upwardly and outwardly and formed in its intermediate portion with an opening, an inverted cone-shaped drip cup surrounding the upper portion of the wick tube and having its smaller end secured to the latter at a point below the opening in said tube, a concave plate closing the large upper end of said cup and arranged in a downwardly and forwardly inclined position in the cup, said concave plate having a central opening through which the wick tube projects and also having a drip opening arranged in the lowest point of its forward portion.

2. The combination of a lamp body provided with a wick tube formed with an opening, a drip catching member on the

wick tube and surrounding said opening, and a movable rod extending through said drip catching member, through said opening in the wick tube and through the lower portion of said tube into the body of the lamp. 25

3. In a miner's lamp, a wick tube having formed therein, an oil receiving passage, a funnel shaped drip cup secured to said tube, a concave closing plate on the upper end of said cup, said plate having formed therein an oil discharging passage connected with said cup and a clearing rod arranged in said cup and extending through the passages in said plate and tube and into the latter, said rod having its upper end projecting above the wick tube and having thereon a handle. 30 35 40

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEORGE LAWS.

Witnesses:

PHILIP DAWSON,
JOHN TRIPPET.