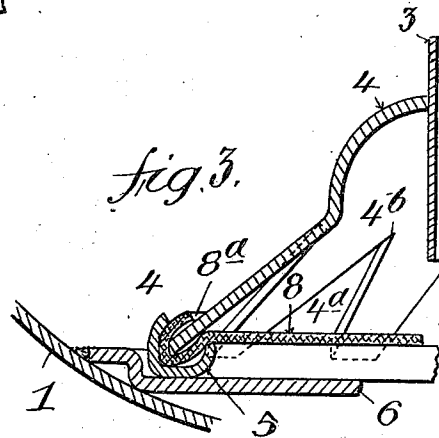


LAMP.

973,072.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Marie F. Wainwright.

Inventor
Geo J. Salch.
By His Attorney
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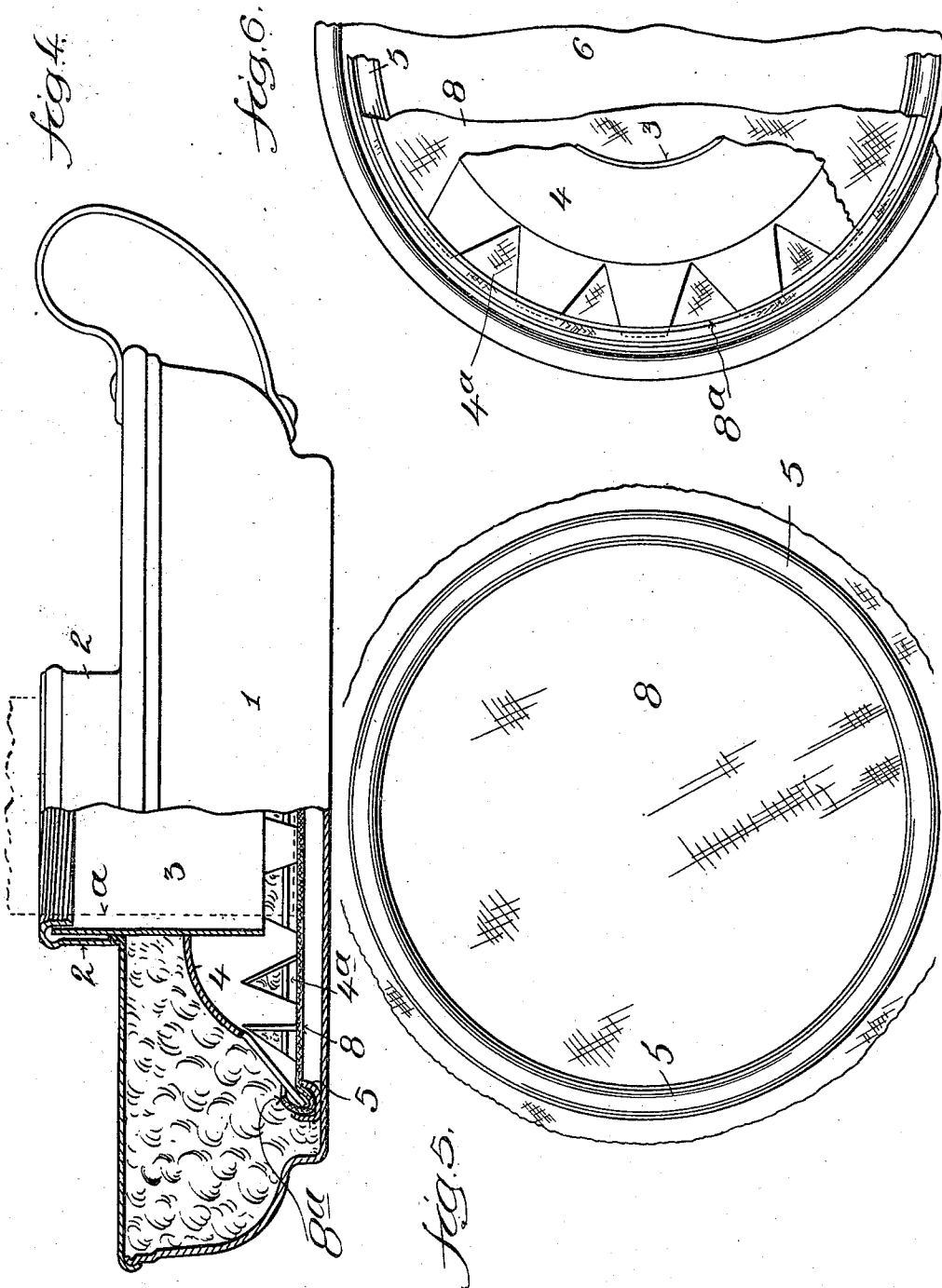
G. J. SALCH.
LAMP.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 12, 1910.

973,072.

Patented Oct. 18, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE J. SALCH, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

LAMP.

973,072.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 18, 1910.

Application filed May 12, 1910. Serial No. 560,798.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE J. SALCH, a citizen of the United States, and resident of New York city, borough of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a lamp from which the oil will not spill, and also to provide means for filling the lamp without requiring removal of the burner and at the same time assuring against leakage of oil to the filler, a further object being to provide improved means for carrying the oil from absorbent material to the lamp wick.

My invention comprises novel details of improvement and combinations of parts that will be more fully hereinafter set forth and then pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming part hereof, wherein,

Figure 1 is a central sectional view of a lamp embodying my invention; Fig. 2 is a detail section, substantially on the line 2, 2, in Fig. 1, of the oil retaining cup; Fig. 3 is a detail section enlarged; Fig. 4 is a partly sectional view showing the lamp without my improved filling device; Fig. 5 is an inverted view of the wick feeder, and Fig. 6 is a detail view of parts of the lamp.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several views.

A suitable font 1 may be provided with the usual threaded neck 2 for a burner, and at 3 is an imperforate tube extending from ring 2 into the font near its lower part and opening freely into the font, forming a chamber to receive the burner wick *a*.

At 4 is an inverted cup or oil retainer secured tightly to tube 3 and shown provided near its lower edge with openings 4^a cut from the material of the cup. Tube 3 is shown extending below the plane where the openings 4^a terminate at their upper part, as indicated at 4^b, so that if the lamp is inverted oil will run from cup 4 into the font instead of into tube or chamber 3. The lower edge of cup 4 is shown entering a grooved ring 5 that bears upon a false bottom 6 soldered to the font as in Figs. 1, 3 and 6, or against the bottom of font 1 as shown in Fig. 4. The false bottom 6 is provided for convenience where the lamp is supported by a pedestal 7, but may be dis-

pensed with, especially when the bottom of the font is flat.

At 8 is a fibrous wick feeder shown in the form of a disk and secured between ring 5 and the lower end or prongs of cup 4. The edge of grooved ring 5 may be turned over the projecting edge of wick feeder 8 for securing the parts 4, 5, and 8, together if desired. The fibrous wick feeder 8, which may be of any suitable cloth, felt or the like, closes the lower opening of inverted cup 4 except for the openings 4^a, and the burner wick *a* is intended to rest upon the fibrous wick feeder 8. Within the font, above cup 4, surrounding tube or chamber 3, and preferably in contact with the projecting edge 8^a of wick feeder 8, is a suitable absorbent material 9, such as wool, adapted to absorb oil placed in the lamp.

With the construction described, the oil is fed into the lamp, as through tube or chamber 3, and into contact with wick feeder 8, and the oil flows to the absorbent material or wool 9 and is absorbed by the latter, it being preferable not to fill the lamp with free oil much above the level of wick feeder 8, and to depend upon the flow of oil from the wool back to wick feeder 8 by gravity and capillary action between the wool and the feeder 8. If the lamp be inverted, cup 4 will retain free oil to prevent it from flowing over the adjacent edge of tube or chamber 3 into the latter, and excess oil from cup 4 will flow back into the font and be absorbed by the wool. This provides safety against escape of oil, as the lamp can be inverted without any oil flowing therefrom, particularly where the lamp is not charged with free oil above the lower end of tube 3. The burner wick *a*, resting upon the wick feeder 8, will be supplied with oil by the continuous feed to the wick feeder 8 from the wool 9.

In order to avoid the necessity of removing the burner to fill the lamp, and at the same time prevent oil from leaking through the valve opening if the lamp be upset or inverted, I provide tube 10, located within the font, secured to tube 3 and opening into the latter, the outer end of tube 10 being secured to the top of the font adjacent the filling opening 11, whereat the threaded ring or neck 12 for the filler cap 13 is secured. By this means cap 13 may be removed, the oil poured through the tube 10 into tube 3, whence the oil will pass into the bottom of

the font, and be absorbed by the fibrous material. When cap 13 is in position and the lamp is upset or inverted, oil will not flow or leak through the cap as oil will not enter tube or chamber 3. This provides a perfectly safe means of filling the lamp without removing the burner.

My invention is not limited to the details of construction shown and described, as the same may be varied, within the scope of the appended claims, without departing from the spirit of my invention.

Having now described my invention what I claim is:—

1. A lamp comprising a font, an imperforate tube projecting therein, an internally threaded ring concentric with said tube to receive a burner, means connected with said tube to prevent oil passing into the tube when the lamp is inverted and a fibrous wick feeder maintained opposite the lower open end of said tube to supply oil to the wick.

2. A lamp comprising a font, an imperforate tube projecting therein, and a cup provided with an imperforate part secured to the tube, the lower end of the tube being below the imperforate part of the cup.

3. A lamp comprising a font, an imperforate tube projecting therein, and a cup provided with an imperforate part secured to the tube, the lower end of the tube being below the imperforate part of the cup, said cup having openings the upper edges of which are above the lower edge of the tube, and fibrous material within the font above said cup and surrounding said tube.

4. A lamp comprising a font, an imperforate tube projecting therein, and a fibrous wick feeder maintained below and at a distance from the open end of said tube providing a wick-space therebetween.

5. A lamp comprising a font, an imperforate tube projecting therein, a cup secured to the tube, and a fibrous wick feeder extended across opposite and at a distance from the open end of the tube.

6. A lamp comprising a font, an imperforate

tube projecting therein, a cup secured to the tube and provided with openings at its lower edge, and a fibrous wick feeder connected to the lower edge of the cup.

7. A lamp comprising a font, an imperforate tube projecting therein, a cup secured to the tube and provided with openings at its lower edge, a fibrous wick feeder connected to the lower edge of the cup, a ring receiving the lower edge of the cup and the edge portion of the fibrous feeder.

8. A lamp comprising a font, an imperforate tube projecting therein, a cup attached to the tube, a fibrous wick feeder extended across opposite the lower end of the cup, and means to permit fluid to flow from the cup without entering said tube.

9. A lamp comprising a font, an imperforate tube projecting therein, a cup secured to the lower part of the tube, a fibrous feeder adjacent the open lower end of the cup, and fibrous material within the font above the cup.

10. A lamp comprising a font, an imperforate tube projecting therein, a cup secured to the lower end of the tube, a fibrous feeder adjacent the lower end of the tube and fibrous material within the font above the cup and in contact with said fibrous feeder.

11. A lamp comprising a font, an imperforate tube projecting therein, a filler tube opening into the first named tube between its ends and opening through the wall of the font, and a stopper for said tube.

12. A lamp comprising a font, an imperforate tube projecting therein, a filler tube within the font and opening through the first named tube, the font having an opening communicating with the filler tube, and a stopper to close said opening.

Signed at New York city, in the county of New York, and State of New York, this 10th day of May, A. D. 1910.

GEORGE J. SALCH.

Witnesses:

MARIE F. WAINRIGHT,
T. F. BOURNE.