

No. 856,502.

PATENTED JUNE 11, 1907.

C. T. WHIPPLE.
OIL RESERVOIR FOR LAMPS.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 3, 1906.

Fig. 1.

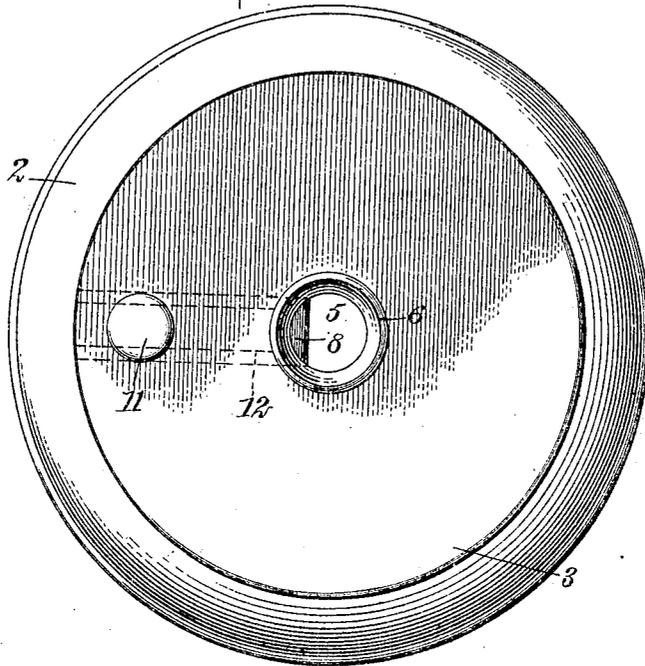


Fig. 2.

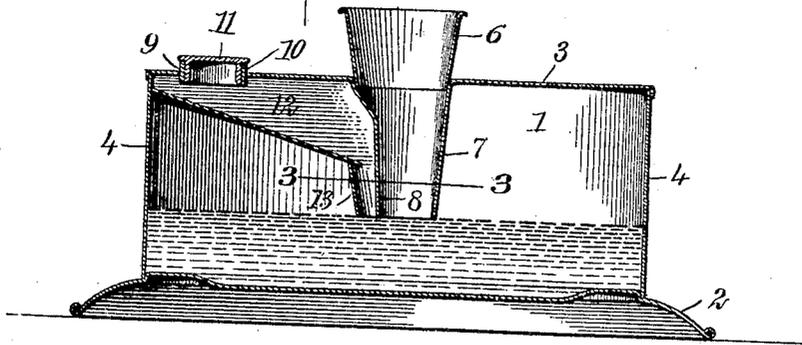


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES
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OIL-RESERVOIR FOR LAMPS.

No. 856,502.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 11, 1907.

Application filed July 3, 1906. Serial No. 324,579.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CLAYTON T. WHIPPLE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Glens Falls, in the county of Warren and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Oil-Reservoir for Lamps, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to oil reservoirs for lamps, and is especially adapted for use in connection with lamps, oil stoves or the like, which are intended to be removed from place to place, and which are liable to be accidentally overthrown.

The object of the invention is to supply a device of this character which is simple and durable in construction, and which will not permit the oil to flow or leak from the reservoir when the lamp to which it is attached is accidentally overturned, thereby preventing ignition of the oil or explosion.

The invention consists in the construction and combination of parts to be more fully described hereinafter and particularly pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the reservoir; Fig. 2 is a vertical cross section of the device; and Fig. 3 is a horizontal cross section of a portion of the invention on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, I provide a body 1, of any desired form but preferably cylindrical as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. This body may be provided with a lateral supporting flange 2, acting as a base or standard, or it may be supported in any other desired manner. The body has a top 3, which is soldered to or integral with the side 4 and forms a hermetically tight joint therewith. Near the center of the top, is an opening 5 in which is mounted the burner collar 6, which projects upwardly above the body, as shown most clearly in Fig. 2. Upon this burner collar is mounted the burner and chimney holder of the lamp in the usual manner. Projecting inwardly into the body is a wick tube 9, which is in communication with the interior of the burner collar and to which it is soldered or otherwise rigidly attached. The wick tube extends vertically downward to a point near the bottom of the

body, for a purpose which will appear hereinafter. On one side of the wick tube is a longitudinal depression 8, the purpose of which will be explained later.

At a point laterally disposed from the burner collar, the top 3 is provided with an opening 9 in which is secured a small interiorly-threaded collar 10, and which is adapted to be closed by a screw cap 11. This opening is for the purpose of introducing the oil into the body of the reservoir. Soldered or otherwise secured to the under side of the top 3 and the side 4 of the body, is a tube or chamber 12 in communication with the opening 9, and extended toward the center of the body and the wick tube 7. The joint between the top and side of the body and the chamber 12 is hermetically tight, so that the only communication between the opening 9 and the interior of the body is through this tube or chamber 12. The tube 12, at a point where it approaches the wick tube 7, has a depending part 13 which is laterally disposed in the direction of the depression 8 of the wick tube, and which together with the depression or channel 8 of the wick tube 7, forms a continuation of the tube 12. The end of the wick tube 7 as well as the laterally disposed continuation of the filling tube 12, are open to the interior of the lamp body and extend an equal distance thereinto, as shown most clearly in Fig. 2.

When it is desired to fill the reservoir of the lamp with oil, the cap 11 is removed and the oil is poured into the opening 9 and the filling tube 12. The oil flows in freely, the air in the body escaping through the wick tube and the opening, until the level of the oil rises above the flush openings of the wick tube and the filling tube. It will be understood that when this occurs the air confined in the space above the level of the liquid can no longer escape from the body, and consequently no more liquid can be introduced into the body. The liquid will, of course, rise in the wick tube 7 to the same height which it occupies in the filling tube 12. It is essential that the burner collar be extended above the top of the lamp body to prevent spilling or waste, and as it is not possible to ascertain the level of the liquid in the body, the oil may be poured into the filling tube until this itself is full. As the oil rises to the same height in the wick tube, the advantage of the extended burner collar will be understood. After filling the device should be

tipped back. This will allow some air to escape from the reservoir, and oil will settle out of the wick and filler tubes into the font. As the height of the oil increases slightly in the wick tube when the device is tipped, it is obvious that the burner collar should be high enough to prevent the oil escaping before it settles from the wick tube into the font. No more oil should be put in the filler tube after filling as above.

It will be understood if the lamp is upset, the oil can not flow out through the wick tube and the burner because of the projecting of the wick tube, and the liquid will flow into the upper portion of the body which has been inverted by the overturning of the device.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

1. In a device of the class described, a body having a wick tube projecting thereinto, an opening remote from said wick tube,

and a filling tube communicating with said opening, said wick tube having an exterior channel, said filling tube having a wall disposed adjacent to said channel and forming a tube therewith.

2. In a device of the class described, a body having a burner collar mounted thereon and projecting above said body, a wick tube in communication with said collar and projecting into said body, said wick tube having an exterior channel in the side thereof, an opening, a filling chamber having an extension laterally disposed to lie adjacent to said channel and form a tube therewith, and means for closing said opening.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CLAYTON T. WHIPPLE.

Witnesses:

HARRY A. WHIPPLE,
FRED S. RUSSELL.