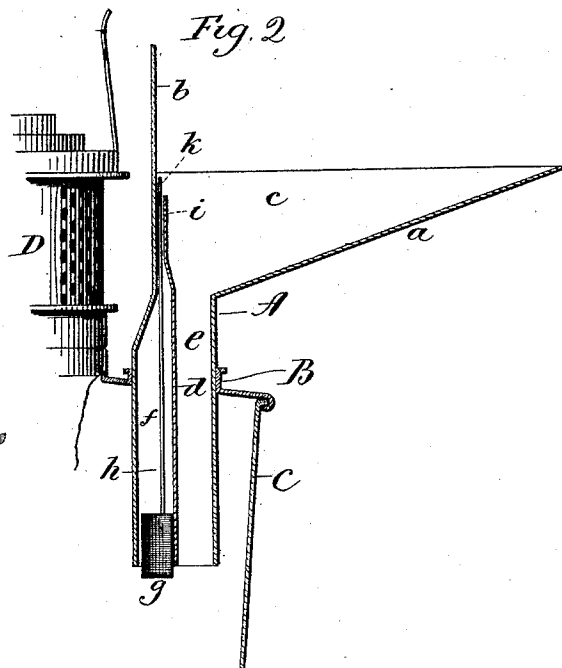
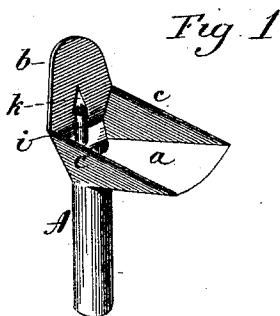


(No Model.)

T. W. GRIFFIN.
FUNNEL FOR FILLING LAMPS.

No. 477,002.

Patented June 14, 1892.



Witnesses
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Lillian D. Kellogg

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS W. GRIFFIN, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO ROBERT H. NESBIT AND JOHN H. BULFORD, OF SAME PLACE.

FUNNEL FOR FILLING LAMPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 477,002, dated June 14, 1892.

Application filed February 23, 1892. Serial No. 422,413. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS WALTER GRIFFIN, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Funnels for Filling Lamps; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a perspective view of the funnel complete; and Fig. 2, a vertical central section of the funnel, showing it applied in filling a lamp-fount.

This invention relates to the construction of a funnel for the convenient filling of lamps, the object being the construction of a funnel which may be inserted through the filler-opening as usually arranged in lamp-founts near the burner, and so that the lamp may be conveniently filled without removing the burner, and the level of the oil within the fount indicated, so that the person filling the lamp may know when the proper amount of oil is in the fount.

The invention consists in the construction as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claim.

The funnel consists of a tube A, which is of a diameter corresponding to the diameter of the filler-opening in the fount, and so as to be readily inserted therein. It is preferably made tapering, so that the tube may come to a bearing in the neck of the fount when properly introduced, as seen in Fig. 2, B representing the filler-opening of the fount C, and D the portion of a burner adjacent to the filler-opening.

At the upper end of the tube the receiver is applied. This is of a trough-shape, and consists of a bottom *a*, extending laterally from the tube but inclined upward therefrom. Upon the side of the tube opposite the bottom is a vertical guard-plate *b*, and on each side of the bottom *a* are upwardly-projecting flanges *c*, which extend and are joined to the guard-plate *b*, as seen in Fig. 1, thus forming a trough inclined toward the tube, with a guard at the end of the trough. The tube is con-

structed with a vertical partition *d*, the partition extending up to the bottom of the trough, and these terminating against the guard *b*, so as to cut off communication between the trough and the tube upon the opposite side of the partition *d*, and so that the trough opens into the other part *e* of the tube, which leads directly into the fount. In the part *f* of the tube a float *g* is arranged, from which a rod *h* extends upward, and through a guide *i* at the top, where it terminates in a point or cross-piece *k*, broader than the guide through which the rod passes, and so that the float will hang suspended from its upper end, as seen in Fig. 2.

The funnel is introduced into the fount, as seen in Fig. 2, with the trough projecting outward, and so that the guard stands next the burner. The oil is then poured into the funnel. The guard prevents its accidental escape toward the burner, and the oil is led through the passage *e* in the tube into the fount, and as it rises in the fount it strikes the float *g*, which rises with the oil, and by the upper end of the rod indicates to the person filling the lamp the level of the oil in the fount. This funnel affords a large amount of space into which the oil may be poured, so as to prevent spilling of the oil, and avoids the great care which is necessary when the spout of the filler is to be introduced through the opening in the fount. At the same time the indicator positively shows to the person filling the fount the level of the oil as it rises in the fount, so that there is no danger from overflow.

While the indicator is desirable, it may be omitted, and the partition which divides the tube into two parts, so that the float may work in its own passage and without effect from the force of the oil flowing into the fount may also be omitted.

I claim—

A funnel for filling lamps, consisting of a tube A, adapted for insertion through the filler-opening in the fount, and constructed with a laterally-projecting trough having an inclined bottom *a*, sides *c c*, and a guard *b* at the tube end of the trough, and the tube constructed with a partition *d*, dividing it into two parts *e f*, the one part *e* leading from the

trough and the other part *f* cut off from the
trough, combined with a float *g* in the said
part *f*, and a rod extending from the float up-
ward through the upper end of the part *f*
5 and there terminating in an indicator, sub-
stantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed this

specification in the presence of two subscri-
ing witnesses.

THOMAS W. GRIFFIN.

Witnesses:

ROBERT H. NESBIT,
FRED. C. EARLE.