

M. KRAUS.
LAMP.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 18, 1911.

1,055,053.

Patented Mar. 4, 1913.

Fig. 1.

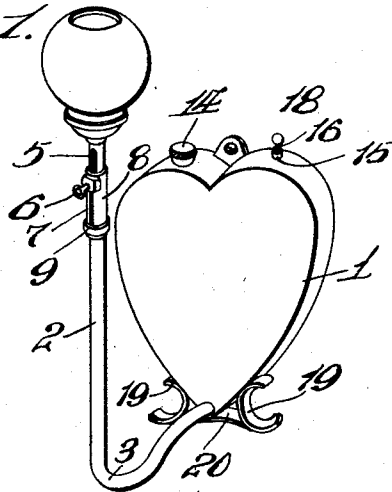


Fig. 4.

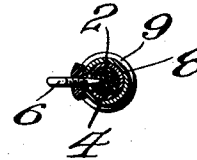


Fig. 5.

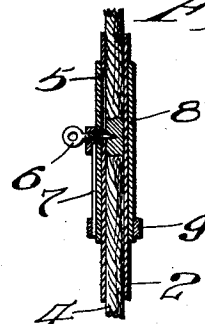


Fig. 2.

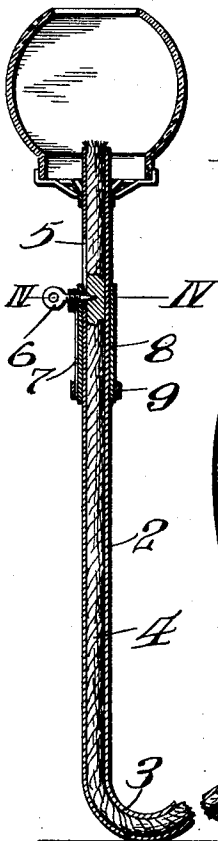
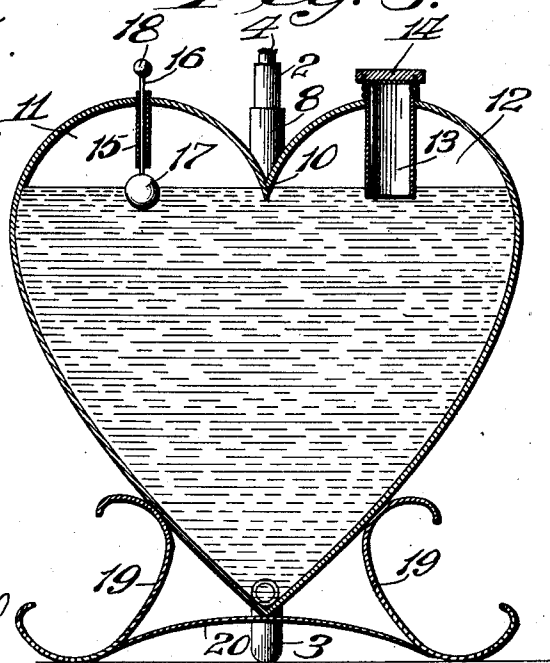


Fig. 3.



attest:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARGARET KRAUS, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

LAMP.

1,055,053.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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Application filed August 18, 1911. Serial No. 644,872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARGARET KRAUS, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to lamps and has for its primary object to provide an improved construction, combination and arrangement of parts in that class designated as night lamps.

One of the objects of the present invention is to provide improved means for indicating when a lamp is approximately full so as to prevent overflowing.

Another object is to provide an improved wick holding tube for night lamps.

Another object is to provide an improved wick shifting device which is simple in construction, economical in cost, effective in service, and which device is adapted to be readily applied to night lamps of present well known construction.

Other and further objects will appear in the specification and be specifically pointed out in the appended claims, reference being had to the accompanying drawings exemplifying the invention and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a night lamp constructed in accordance with the principles of the present invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical section, parts being broken away and parts shown in elevation. Fig. 3 is a section on the line III—III, Fig. 2, parts being shown broken away. Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail section on the line IV—IV, Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is an enlarged fragmentary section of a modified form of the wick-moving device.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, the reservoir for the illuminant is made smallest at the bottom, preferably by providing a heart shaped receptacle 1 with its point lowermost. Leading from the bottom V-shaped corner of the receptacle is a wick-holding tube 2 which as shown clearly in Figs. 1 and 2 is inclined downwardly toward a bend 3 in the tube 2. As a result the lamp will continue to burn as long as there is any oil whatsoever, provided the wick 4 extends to the bend 3 of the tube 2. As shown in Fig. 2, the receptacle 1 is bellied upwardly toward the top to increase its capacity. The upper end of the tube 2 extends above the top of the receptacle 1

to prevent overflow when the receptacle is full. Near its upper end, said tube is provided with a slot 5 whose lower end is above the upper level of the fluid in receptacle 1. In order to provide means which is adapted to support the wick 4 as well as to raise and lower it, I provide a wick-engaging spur 6, preferably in the form of a screw eye which for convenience is threaded into a lug 7 carried by the upper end of a leaf spring which has its lower end secured to a sleeve 8 preferably by means of a clamping band 9. Said sleeve 8 is slidable along the tube 2 and provided with an aperture through which the spur 6 projects to engage the wick 4. When the parts are in the positions shown in Fig. 2, the movement of the slide or sleeve 8 is limited by the spur 6 being confined to the slot 5. The spring 7 however permits the spur 6 to be retracted from engagement with the wick and the sleeve to be rotated or reciprocated on the tube 2.

Referring more especially to Figs. 2 and 3, the reëntrant corner 10 of the heart-shaped receptacle provides a pair of air compression chambers 11 and 12 which are completed by the upper surface of the rising fluid as the receptacle becomes filled. Depending into the air chamber 12 is a filling tube 13 whose lower end is approximately at the same level as the corner partition 10. A cap 14 normally closes the upper end of the tube 13. Depending into the air chamber 11 is a tube 15 which vents the receptacle 1 to permit free flowing of the fluid and at the same time provides a simple and efficient means for mounting a gage rod 16 upon the lower end of which is carried a float 17 and upon the upper end of which is a knob 18. Tubes 13 and 15 are provided with air tight joints with the shell of the receptacle 1 and serve to prevent the fluid being splashed from the receptacle through either the vent opening or filling tube (when the cap 14 is removed). When the gage rod is forced upwardly by the float 17 said float is adapted to close the lower end of the tube 15 and thus prevent the entrance of fluid into said tube. In this event, the air entrapped in the chambers 11 and 12 will be slightly compressed and will prevent the formation of a partial vacuum during such time as the vent tube 15 is closed. To adapt the lamp to stand, the bend 3 of the tube 2 is positioned to cooperate with a pair of oppositely projecting

legs 19 which are stiffened by a cross strip 20 which is secured to each of them and is also passed under the bottom of the receptacle to support it.

5 In the modification shown in Fig. 5, the sleeve or slide 8' extends the same distance on each side of the spur 6 and is thus adapted to entirely close the slot 5 in the tube 2 at all times.

10 What I claim, is:

1. In a lamp, the combination with a wick tube provided with a longitudinal slot, of a sleeve slidable along said tube, said sleeve adapted to keep said slot closed, a spring leaf 15 having one end secured to said sleeve, and a spur carried by the other end of said leaf engaging said slot, said sleeve being rotatable when the spur is retracted from the slot.

2. In a lamp, the combination with a receptacle and a tube projecting therefrom, said tube being provided with a slot, of a sleeve slidable along said tube and having an aperture movable into and out of register with said slot, a spring leaf secured at one 25 end to said sleeve, and a spur carried by the other end of said leaf to removably project through said aperture.

3. In a lamp, the combination with a receptacle and a tube projecting therefrom, said tube being provided with a slot, of a sleeve slidable along said tube and having an aperture movable into and out of register with said slot, a spring leaf secured at 30

one end to said sleeve, and a spur carried by the other end of said leaf, said spur having a threaded connection with said leaf to provide for a radial adjustment of the spur through said aperture and slot. 35

4. A lamp having a heart-shaped receptacle, the reentrant corner thereof providing a partition which forms air tight chambers when the level of the illuminant reaches said corner, a filling tube depending into one of said chambers and below the level of said corner, a vent tube depending into the other chamber, both of said tubes being provided with an airtight connection with the outer walls of said receptacle, a gage rod reciprocable in said gage tube, said gage rod being provided with a knob on its outer end and a float valve on its inner end, adapted to close said vent tube when the level of the illuminant approximately reaches said reentrant corner. 45

5. In a lamp, the combination with a wick tube provided with a longitudinal slot, of a sleeve slidable along said tube, said sleeve adapted to keep said slot closed, a leaf spring having one end secured to said sleeve, and a spur carried by the other end of said leaf, said spur adapted to engage and disengage said slot. 50

MARGARET KRAUS.

In the presence of—

H. G. FLETCHER,

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