(No Model.)

J. H. FAWKES.

POCKET LAMP.

No. 476,042. Patented May 31, 1892.

Fig 1

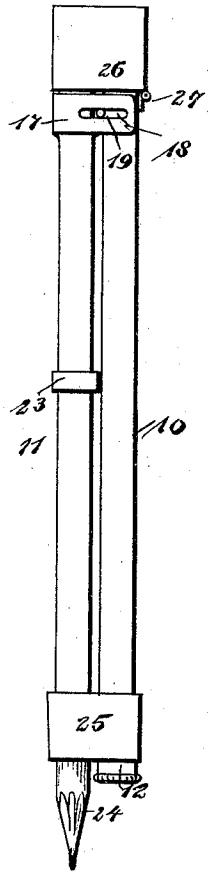


Fig 2

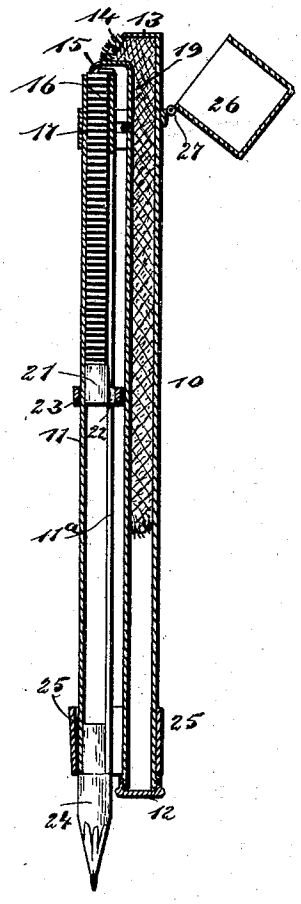
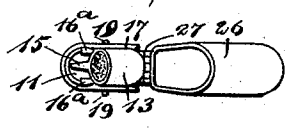


Fig 3



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JACOB H. FAWKES, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

POCKET-LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 476,042, dated May 31, 1892.

Application filed January 23, 1892. Serial No. 419,019. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB H. FAWKES, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Pocket-Lamp, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in pocket-lamps; and the object of my invention is to produce an extremely cheap and simple lamp of the character described, which may be used for lighting any desired object, such as a fire, a gas-jet, or a cigar, and also to construct the lamp so that it may be conveniently carried in the pocket, may be easily operated, and may be lighted a great many times without reloading.

To this end my invention consists in a pocket-lamp the construction of which will be hereinafter described and claimed.

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

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a lamp embodying my invention, showing the same closed. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the lamp when open, and Fig. 3 is a plan view of the open lamp.

The lamp-body consists of two nearly-parallel cylinders 10 and 11, although it is not essential that the two members of the body be of cylindrical form. The cylinder 11 is open at the ends and is slotted from the bottom part throughout nearly its entire length, as shown in 11^a in Fig. 2. This cylinder is adapted to contain the lighting-caps, as hereinafter described.

The cylinder 10 is closed at its lower end by a removable screw-cap 12, and this cylinder is adapted to contain the oil. To fill the cylinder, the screw-cap is removed, the lamp turned bottom up, and the oil poured in. The upper end of the cylinder 10 is bent at nearly a right angle, so as to overlap the inner edge and upper end of the cylinder 11, and the cylinder 10 carries the wick 14, which fills the upper portion of the cylinder and projects from the bent portion 13 of the cylinder, the projecting end being adapted to light when the lamp is opened. The under side of this bent portion 13 is prolonged to form a toe 15, and this toe is adapted to slide across the upper end of the cylinder 11 and to contact with the igniting-surfaces of the caps 16, which are held in the cylinder 11. The caps are prevented from being crowded out of the cylinder by means of the short flanges 16^a, which are formed by doubling inward the upper end of the cylinder 11, and the caps are composed of paper or other suitable fabric having an igniting-surface on one side, which surface will be prepared in any of the usual ways, a coating similar to the ordinary match compounds being usually employed.

The upper ends of the cylinders 10 and 11 are held together by a U-shaped yoke 17, the bent portion of which is secured to the cylinder 11 and the sides of which embrace or overlap two sides of the cylinder 10, the sides of the yoke being slotted longitudinally, as shown at 18 in Fig. 1, and these slots receive the pins 19, which project from the inner side of the cylinder 10. The yoke 17 thus serves to hold the cylinders together, and the slot and pin limit their movements and allow them to move sufficiently to ignite the caps, as described below.

A plunger 21 is held to slide in the cylinder 11 beneath the cap 16, and the plunger fits snugly in the cylinder and is connected by a lug 22, which slides in the slot 11^a, with a collar or ring 23, which is held to slide on the outside of the cylinder 11. It will thus be seen that by pushing upward on the ring 23 the plunger will be raised and the caps 16 pushed upward, so that the uppermost of them will contact with the toe 15. The lower end of the cylinder 11 carries a short lead-pencil 24, and it thus forms a convenient holder.

When the lamp is inserted in the pocket, it is placed bottom side up, so that the pencil will not injure the pocket-lining. The lower ends of the cylinders 10 and 11 are held together by a clasp 25, which embraces them both and which may slide thereon, and this clasp by holding the lower ends of the cylinders together gives them a spring action—that is to say, it permits the upper ends of the cylinders to be separated slightly, but causes them to be returned to place after the separating pressure has been removed, this

spring action taking place chiefly on account of the natural spring of the material composing the cylinders.

Near the upper end of the cylinder 10 is a cap 26, which is hinged at one edge to the cylinder, as shown at 27, and which is open on the under side and is adapted to fit snugly over the tops of the cylinders 10 and 11, and if the lamp is lighted and the cap turned down upon them it will extinguish the flame.

The operation of the lamp is as follows: The cylinder 10 is filled with oil in the manner described, the cylinder 11 is filled with the combustible caps 16, which are inserted at the bottom and pressed up by the plunger 21, and when the lamp is to be lighted the operator throws open the cap 26, and while still grasping the cap in one hand grasps the cylinder 11 with the other and pulls the two cylinders apart. This causes the toe 15 to scratch the combustible surface of the upper cap 16 and the friction causes the cap to be ignited and to light the wick 14, which will burn until the cap 26 is again closed or the oil in the lamp is exhausted. When the cap or cover 26 is closed and the cylinders 10 and 11 returned to their normal position, the toe 15 engages the cap 16, which has been lighted, and pushes it out of the top of the cylinder 11.

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

1. The combination, with a tube provided with a scratcher or ignitor at its upper or burner end, of a carrier mounted on the tube, movable at its upper end across said scratcher or ignitor and adapted to carry suitable ignition devices, substantially as set forth.

2. A pocket-lamp comprising two nearly-parallel members, one adapted to carry lighting-caps and the other having its upper end bent over the cap-carrying member and having a wick secured therein, a cap adapted to close the tops of the members, and a scratcher or ignitor projecting from said bent end for igniting a lighting-cap and the wick by the movement of the members in relation to each other, substantially as described.

3. A pocket-lamp comprising two nearly-parallel members held to move in relation to each other, one member being adapted to carry lighting-caps and the other adapted to carry an oil-wick and having its upper end bent over the cap-carrying member and constituting an ignitor, a slotted yoke and pin connecting the upper ends of the members and limiting their movements, a cap to cover the tops of the members, and a clasp to hold their lower ends together, substantially as described.

4. A pocket-lamp comprising an open-ended member adapted to carry lighting-caps, means for moving the caps therein, an oil-holding member or reservoir arranged nearly parallel with the cap-holding member, said oil-holding member having a wick therein and having its upper end arranged to overlap the cap-holding member, means for limiting the movements of the members in relation to each other, a bent scratcher or ignitor toe secured to the oil-holding member and adapted to extend across the cap-holding member, and a cap to cover the upper ends of the members, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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