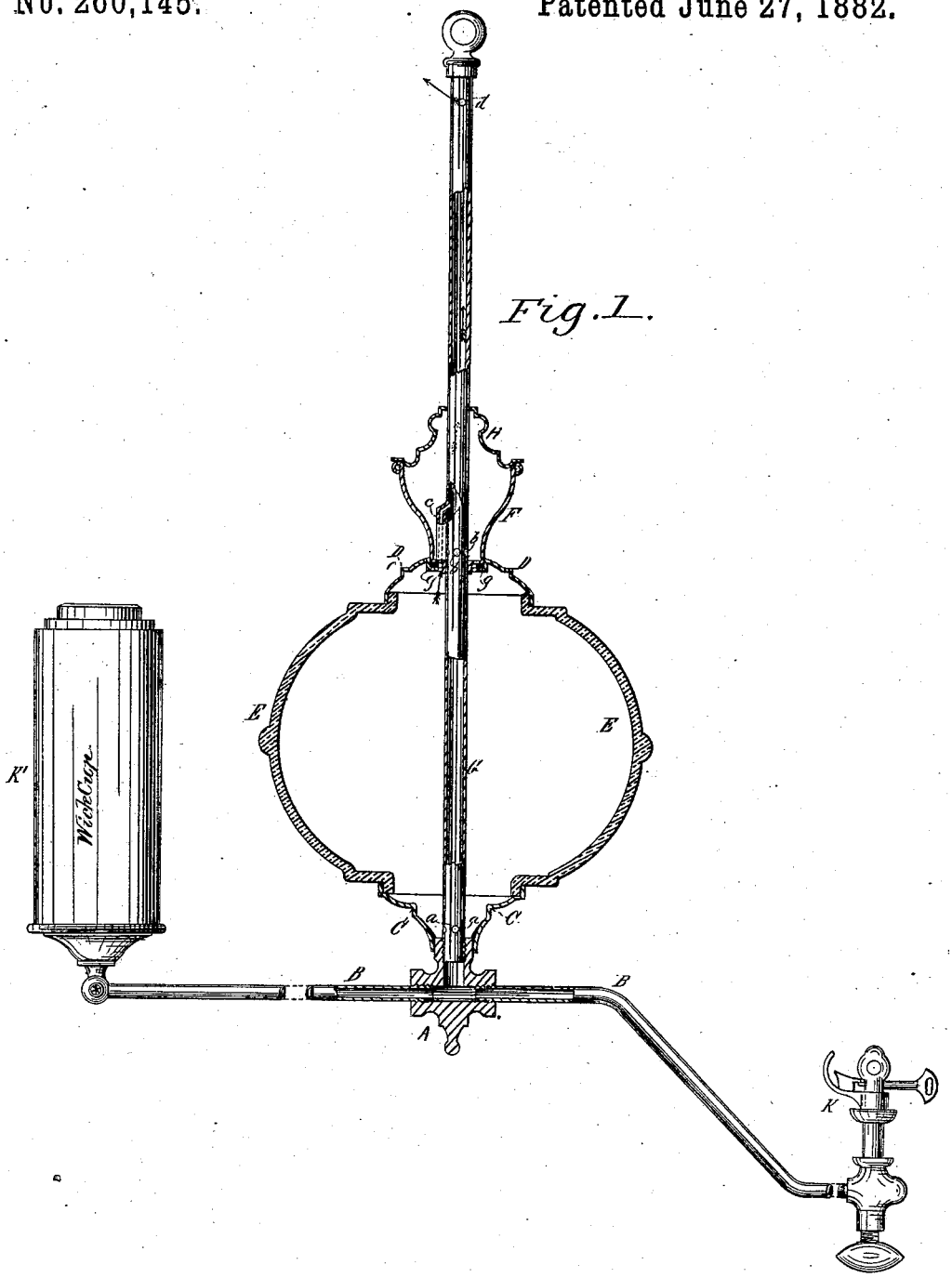
(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

H. WELLINGTON.

CHANDELIER.

No. 260,145. Patented June 27, 1882.

Fig. 1.



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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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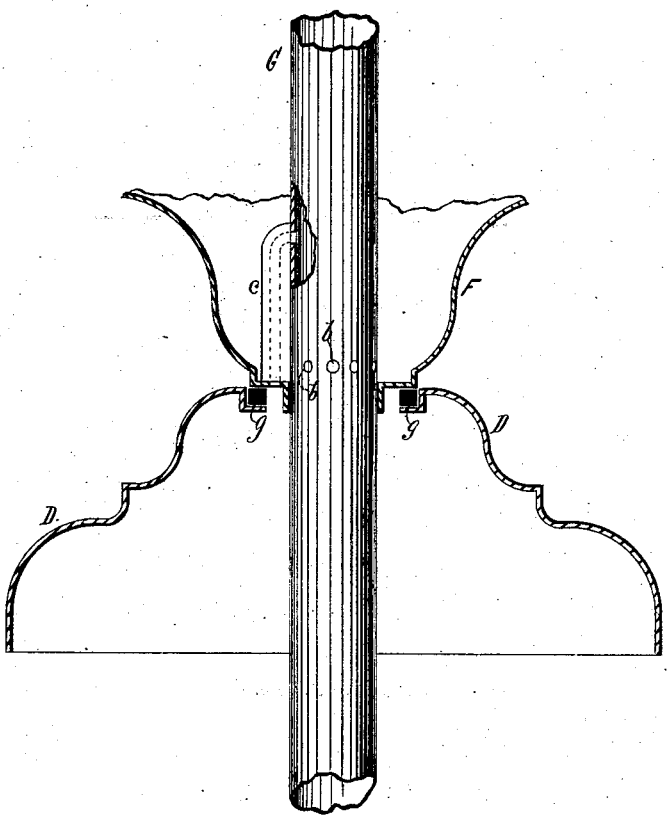
FIG. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY WELLINGTON, OF GREEN POINT, NEW YORK.

CHANDELIER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 260,145, dated June 27, 1882.

Application filed March 10, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY WELLINGTON, of Green Point, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Chandeliers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

My invention has relation chiefly to chandeliers or hanging lamps wherein a main reservoir is employed for containing a supply of liquid fuel to be fed to one, two, or more connected burners.

The improvements relate chiefly to the means of filling the reservoir and securing the contents thereof against accidental overflow or splashing, and also to the means of mounting and suspending the reservoir. Some of the main features of the invention might be adopted to good advantage in hand or stand lamps, if required.

The invention consists in certain novel and useful peculiarities of construction, relative arrangements or combinations of parts, and details of manufacture, all of which will be herein first fully described, and then pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, I have shown at Figure 1 a chandelier or hanging lamp constructed and arranged for operation in accordance with my invention, the view being partly in elevation and partly in section. Fig. 2 is a partial section and elevation, (on a larger scale than in Fig. 1,) showing the cap-piece, packing-gaskets, and a part of the central pipe with its accessories.

These drawings, in connection with the following explanations, will be found sufficient to enable others skilled in the art to which my improvements relate to practice and use my invention.

In the drawings, wherein like letters of reference in both figures indicate corresponding parts, A is the T or cross coupling, from which the branch pipes B B extend. These pipes may be one, two, three, four, or more in number, according to the number of burners to be employed, and they serve to conduct the liquid fuel to the burners. The burner shown at K is of the kind intended for converting the liquid fuel into gas before it is consumed, and commonly known as a "vapor-burner." This should be provided with the usual fittings, such as the needle-screw and stop-valve. It may, however, be of any approved form or pattern. Instead of the vapor-burners, ordinary wick-burners may be employed, the wick-cup for one such burner being represented in place at K'. If this be lowered below the reservoir, suitable provision must be made for preventing any overflow of the liquid fuel through the wick-cup. Either kind of burner may be employed, as desired.

The coupling A is provided with a screw-threaded socket to receive the correspondingly-threaded lower end of the central pipe, G, through the medium of which the several parts in the lamp shown are sustained in proper relative positions, and which serves to conduct and deliver oil and to afford an escape for air and gases, as will hereinafter appear.

Upon the coupling A is secured in some substantial manner, as by soldering, the metallic base-piece C, which supports the transparent or translucent reservoir E. This base-piece is fitted to receive the lower mouth of the glass reservoir E, the joint between the two being made perfectly oil-tight by the application of a cement insoluble in oil, such as French varnish, which is used in preference to any other on account of its cheapness, durability, ease of application, and superior qualities as a cement for the purpose.

At D is a cap-piece for the glass reservoir, made to fit a narrow neck upon the top, around which it is cemented and secured in a manner similar to the base-piece. This cap-piece is not secured directly to the standard or pipe G, but is provided with a recess around the location of said pipe intended to receive a packing-gasket, as *g*, of rubber, leather, or suitable composition or material.

The feeder-funnel F is secured to the pipe G firmly, as by means of solder or otherwise, and its lower portion is so formed as to bear all around upon the gasket *g*.

With this arrangement, so far described, when the reservoir E, cap D, and gasket *g* are in place around the pipe, as shown, it is clear that by screwing the pipe G down into the

socket provided for it the part F will compress the gasket, and secure all the parts named firmly and properly. The funnel cap or cover H readily slides up and down upon pipe G, its office being to close the funnel when in place upon its upper mouth. By raising the cover H slightly oil may be turned into the funnel, after which the cover will assume its proper location immediately upon being released.

The stand-pipe G is perforated, as at *b b*, just above the juncture of the funnel with said pipe, and again at or near the base of the oil-receptacle, as at *a a*.

The oil from the funnel enters pipe G at orifices *b*, and passes out into the reservoir through orifices *a a*.

To accomplish the filling it is necessary that as the oil flows in an escape-passage for the air should be provided; and it is also necessary that vapor or gases arising from the liquid fuel be freely conducted from the reservoir and discharged at a point well removed from the location of the flames. At *c* is a lug or projection on the side of pipe G, having a channel through it, open at bottom into the reservoir or oil-chamber through the bottom of funnel F and into the pipe G at the other end, and above the base of the funnel. The pipe G is hollow to its upper extremity, where there is an escape-opening, as at *d*. Any air or gases from the reservoir will find a ready exit through the passage in *c*, and up through pipe G to the outlet *d*.

From the arrangement of the parts explained if the reservoir be swung from side to side, or otherwise disturbed, it is plain that under ordinary circumstances no liquid can be spilled over the upper mouth of the funnel. The improved chandelier or lamp is therefore well adapted for use in situations where it is liable to be moved about by accident or otherwise. The reservoir, being transparent or translucent, enables the person filling it to see at a glance the precise level of the liquid, and to arrest the inflow at the proper time. The filling-funnel and cover compel the vapor or gases from the liquid in the reservoir to ascend in the tube G before they can find an exit into the exterior air. These gases pass out at orifice *d*, well removed from the flames, so that they are not liable to be fired, and thus a further element of security is added to the improved lamp.

The reservoir with its filling attachments might be suspended upon a sliding tube or made adjustable up and down, if required. In fact, the improvements may be applied upon any form of lamp, though they are specially applicable in hanging lamps.

The funnel is so arranged as to obviate all "weeping" or "creeping" of the oil. The improved device is thus well adapted for the purposes intended.

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

1. The translucent or transparent reservoir, having a metallic base-piece and a central coupling-pipe carrying a feeding-funnel, said pipe being perforated at or near the base of the funnel and at or near the base of the reservoir for the purpose of conducting oil from the funnel down to and into the lower part of the reservoir, substantially as shown and described.

2. In combination with the reservoir, the central pipe carrying the feeding-funnel, and the packing-gasket interposed between the funnel and reservoir-top, substantially as and for the purposes explained.

3. The central pipe, perforated, as explained, for the reception and delivery of oil, and provided with a conduit which establishes communication between the interior of the reservoir and the upper part of the pipe for the escape of air and gases, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

HENRY WELLINGTON.

Witnesses:

F. W. HANAFORD,

WORTH OSGOOD.