

S. S. NEWTON.

LAMP.

No. 189,131.

Patented April 3, 1877.

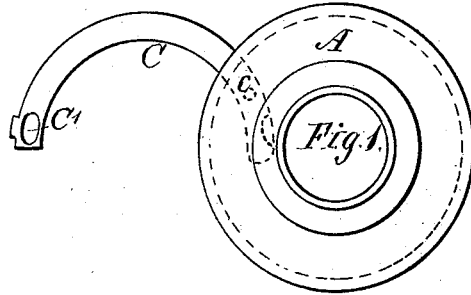


Fig. 2.

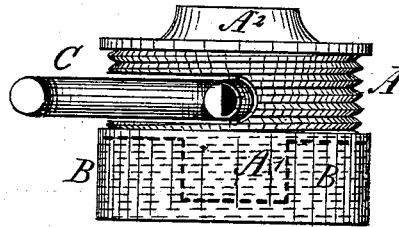
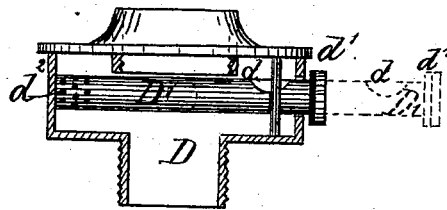


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.
Henry Orth
W. H. Bliss.

Inventor
for *Stephen S. Newton*
for
W. H. Donbley.
att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STEPHEN S. NEWTON, OF BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN LAMPS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 189,131, dated April 3, 1877; application filed January 26, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, STEPHEN S. NEWTON, of Binghamton, in the county of Broome, and in the State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamps; and do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, making a part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a plan view, showing one form of my invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 3 represents a modification.

My invention relates to a novel construction of a lamp and filling-tube, in such manner that said tube may be entirely or nearly concealed within the collar of the lamp, except when the lamp is being filled.

In Figs. 1 and 2, A¹ is a circular chamber, provided at the lower part with a shank or neck, A¹, having an external screw-thread adapted to engage with the thread in the ordinary permanent collar of a lamp, as shown in dotted lines, Fig. 2. A² is a similar neck at the upper side of the chamber A, having an internal screw-thread adapted to receive and support the burner. B (see Fig. 2) is a ring having an internal screw-thread, which engages with an external thread upon chamber A. C is a circular filling-tube, pivoted at c in the chamber A, and vibrating through a throat in the side of the chamber. C' is a port in the upper side of the outer end of tube C, the inner end of the tube being open, as indicated in Fig. 2.

When the parts are in the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the lamp can be readily filled through port C', after which the filling-tube can be swung within chamber A and the throat closed by screwing ring B upward, as will be fully understood without further explanation.

In Fig. 3, D is a chamber, similar in its

general construction to chamber A, except that instead of a long throat it has simply a round opening, in which a filling-tube, D', slides freely. Tube D' has a filling-port, d, in its upper side, through which the oil is to be poured after the tube has been drawn out, as indicated by the dotted lines. When preferred, a packing may be used at the point where the tube D' passes into the chamber D, as shown at d¹.

When desired, a wire-gauze guard may be attached to the inner end of either of these tubes; or the inner end may be perforated with small holes, as shown at d², Fig. 3, which will allow the oil to flow through freely, but will effectually prevent fire being communicated through the tube to the inside of the lamp.

Under some circumstances I may make the filling-tube C square in cross-section, and also to correspond to the circle of the chamber A, and then pivot it in such relation to the chamber that it (the tube) may be made to close the throat or slot in the chamber, when the external ring B may be dispensed with, and, when preferred, the tube may be kept closed within the throat by means of a spring.

What I claim is—

1. In a lamp, a filling-tube vibrating horizontally through an opening in the side of the burner, substantially as set forth.
2. In a lamp, an opening in the side of the burner, a filling-tube vibrating in said opening, and a plate, ring, or cap to cover said opening, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 13th day of November, 1876.

STEPHEN S. NEWTON.

Witnesses:

JEROME DEWITT,

GEO. L. CARRINGTON.