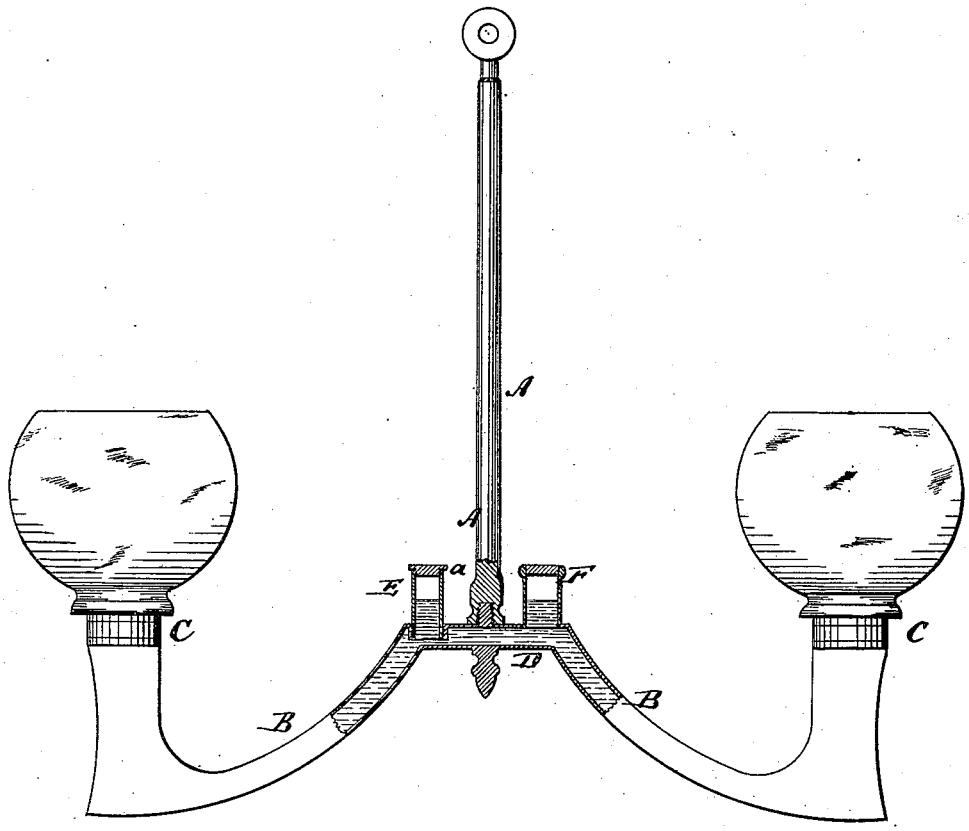
M. SCHMICKL.

Chandeliers for Oil-Burners.

No. 199,169. Patented Jan. 15, 1878.



Witnesses:
John C. Tunbridge.
A. V. Briesen

Inventor
M. Schmickl
by his attorney
A. V. Briesen

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MATHÄUS SCHMICKL, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND WILLIAM ROEMER, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN CHANDELIERS FOR OIL-BURNERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **199,169**, dated January 15, 1878; application filed June 12, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MATHÄUS SCHMICKL, of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and Improved Chandelier for Oil-Burners, of which the following is a specification:

The drawing represents a sectional side view of my improved chandelier.

This invention relates to an improved construction of oil-reservoir in chandeliers which are adapted to receive lamp-burners; and consists, first, in the combination of the chandelier-stem and a horizontal bracket-tube with an upwardly-projecting filling-tube and transparent indicator-tube, both of which extend from the bracket-tube, but are otherwise disconnected, the transparent indicator-tube serving to indicate the amount of liquid contained within the hollow bracket.

The invention also consists in causing the several brackets of the chandelier and the indicator and filling tubes to communicate with each other, all as is hereinafter more fully described.

In the accompanying drawing, the letter A represents the suspension-stem of the chandelier. B B are the two or more brackets of the chandelier, each bracket carrying one or more burners, C, as indicated in the drawing. These brackets are hollow, to be filled with oil, which they are to feed to the burners, and they are connected in the middle of the chandelier by a horizontal tube, D, which is elevated to about the level of the burners, and which is connected with the stem A, so as to unite the brackets to the same; but the connection with the stem is such as not to interfere with the interior of the tube D, leaving the latter a continuous channel or chamber, communicating with all the brackets of the chandelier, and causing the several brackets to be filled to an equal extent, which, if one burner only is used, as is frequently the case, will cause the same to be supplied with a much larger proportion of oil than it would receive if the contents of the several brackets were separated from each other by a partition or otherwise.

From the tube D project two upright vessels, E and F. The vessel F is made of glass or other transparent material, and is to be rigidly affixed to the tube, while the tube E is provided with a screw-cap, *a*, so that it may be readily opened and closed. The tube E serves as a filling-tube, through which oil is poured into the chandelier; and the tube F is an indicator, showing the amount of liquid in the chandelier, provided the liquid rises above the tube D. Thus, by the application of the tube F, I guard against an overflow, which is frequently occasioned when there are no means of observing the height to which the chandelier is filled, and which, especially on chandeliers that are often suspended over costly furniture, is an item of considerable importance.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination of the chandelier-stem A and the horizontal bracket-tube D with the upwardly-projecting filling-tube E and transparent indicator-tube F, both of which extend from the bracket-tube D, but are otherwise disconnected, substantially as herein shown and described.

2. In a chandelier for oil-lamps, the combination of the hollow brackets B B with the central connecting-tube D, constituting a continuous channel, through which the brackets communicate with one another, and with the tubes E and F, that project from said tube D, substantially as specified.

MATHÄUS SCHMICKL.

Witnesses:

F. v. BRIESEN,

ERNEST C. WEBB.