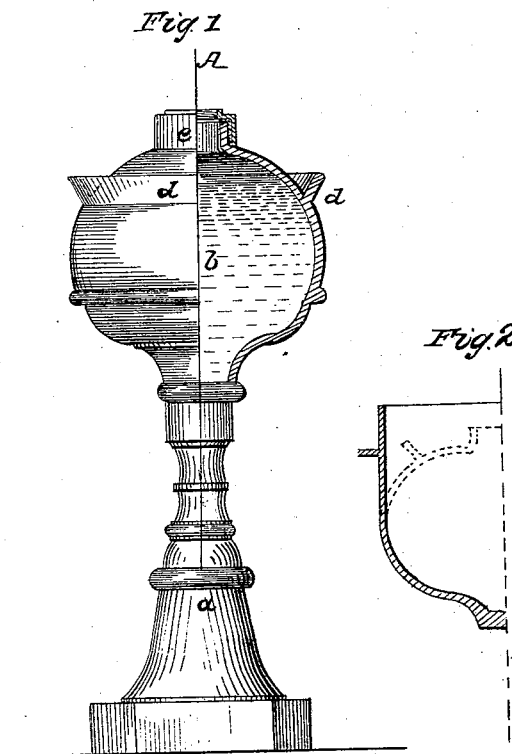


G. H. LOMAX
Lamp.

No. 107,514.

Patented Sept. 20, 1870.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE HENRY LOMAX, OF SOMERVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN LAMPS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 107,514, dated September 20, 1870.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE HENRY LOMAX, of Somerville, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have made an invention of a new and useful Oil-Guard for Lamps; and do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, due reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a parti-sectional elevation of a lamp containing my improvement. Fig. 2 is a section of a part of the lamp as it comes from the mold.

The contents of kerosene-lamps, so called, frequently overflow from two causes, one being that the lamp is filled too full originally, and another that the expansion of the contents, after filling, ensues, by subjection to a subsequent warmer atmosphere or locality, the fluid, in both instances, flowing over the exterior of the lamp, with the disagreeable consequences now so constantly experienced.

The purpose of my invention is to arrest this flowage of fluid over the exterior of the lamp, and, to this end, I form or erect upon the upper part of the same, or the oil-reservoir thereof, a raised lip or rim, which shall circumscribe its burner or filling-orifice, and which, by its presence, shall check and retain, in a small space, any excess of oil or fluid which may find its way outside of said burner or orifice, and from whence it may be expeditiously and easily wiped or removed, without contact with any extended portion of the outside area of the lamp.

The drawings annexed to this specification represent, at A, a lamp, of which *a* is the base or standard; *b*, the oil-reservoir; and *c*, the filling-orifice, such component parts constituting a lamp of ordinary manufacture.

In carrying out the purposes of my invention, as prefaced in this context, I form, upon the upper part of the oil-reservoir or bowl *b*, a rising rim or ledge, *d*, this rim circumscribing the filling-orifice *c*, and being of such diameter and height as to retain any amount of oil which would, under any circumstances, overflow from the reservoir.

I have found, by careful experiments, that the ledge or rim before spoken of serves to

retard or interrupt, to a great and desirable extent, escape of oil from the reservoir by capillary or other attraction.

Another advantage of the presence of the annular circumscribing rim is, that it affords a broad and steady support for a shade, as the base or feet of the frame of such shade may rest directly upon it without connection with the burner.

I am aware of the existence of the invention exhibited in Letters Patent of the United States No. 40,094, and dated September 29, 1863, in which a concentric groove or depression is formed in the upper part of the bowl of the lamp, and surrounding its cap, such lamp being of the class known as "blow-over" lamps, or those in which the glass is distended, and forced into the depressions and concavities of the mold by the action of air, usually from the lungs of the workman.

My present invention, as above explained, relates to a lamp of entirely different character from the above, so far as its mode of manufacture is concerned, since it is produced in a "pressure-mold," so called, in which the glass, in a soft state, is driven into the irregularities of the mold by means of a metallic plunger in a powerful press.

The distinction between these two modes of producing glassware consists in this, that, in the blow-over system, the glass can only be forced into very shallow depressions or concavities, as it will cling to the edges of such concavities, and be either reduced to an injurious thinness, or be entirely broken off.

In the present mold system, on the contrary, the glass, owing to the unyielding nature of the plunger which drives it, may be forced into very attenuated recesses or irregularities of the mold, as all glass-workers will understand.

In producing the annular lip or wall, which constitutes my present invention, the glass shell, which constitutes the lamp, makes its exit from the mold in the form shown in Fig. 2 of the accompanying drawing, since this form is the most economical one in which to produce it.

The shell, thus formed, is subsequently manipulated into a complete lamp-body by bending the upper part of the cylinder A' in-

ward, this act tilting the lip or wall into the inclined position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2 of the drawings.

My invention will thus be seen to bear especial reference to pressed articles of glass-ware, since it cannot be produced in blow-over molds; consequently

I claim as my invention the following:

As an improved article of manufacture, a

pressed-glass lamp provided with a ledge or rim formed thereupon, and with respect to the filling-orifice or burner thereof, in manner and for the purpose hereinbefore explained.

GEORGE HENRY LOMAX.

Witnesses:

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