

(No Model.)

A. L. DAWSON.

LAMP.

No. 264,633.

Patented Sept. 19, 1882.

Fig. 1.

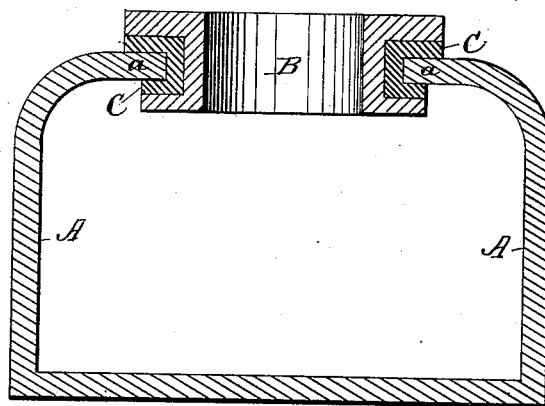


Fig. 2.

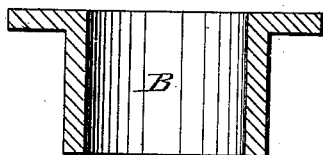


Fig. 3.

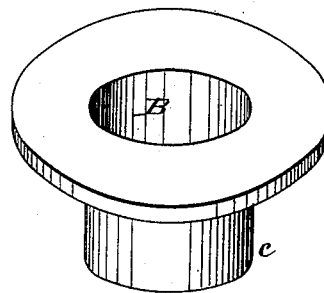
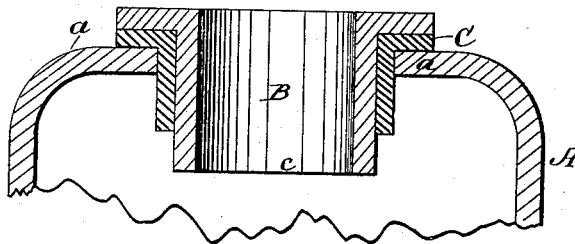


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTEMAS L. DAWSON, OF ELK POINT, DAKOTA TERRITORY, ASSIGNOR OF
ONE-HALF TO CHARLES HOWARD FREEMAN, OF SAME PLACE.

LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 264,633, dated September 19, 1882.

Application filed March 20, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTEMAS L. DAWSON, of Elk Point, in the county of Union, Dakota Territory, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Lamps; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

As usually constructed, lamp bodies or reservoirs are provided with a vertical rim or neck around the opening, and metal collars are secured thereon by means of plaster-of-paris or other cement. Such neck increases the difficulty and cost of casting or molding the lamp-body, and the collars are liable to become loose and detached in consequence of the cement shrinking and falling out. To obviate these defects, I adopt the construction and combination of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical central section of a lamp-reservoir having a collar applied thereto according to my invention. Figs. 2 and 3 are respectively a vertical section and perspective of the lamp-collar in the form it possesses before application to the reservoir. Fig. 4 is a vertical section illustrating one stage in the application of the collar and packing to the lamp.

The letter A indicates the body or reservoir of the lamp; B, the collar, and C the packing for the latter.

The glass or earthenware body A of the lamp has no neck, the top or portion *a* in which the opening is formed being horizontal, as shown in Figs. 1, 4, instead of turned up vertically, as usual.

The collar B, Figs. 2 and 3, is constructed of some kind of metal having sufficient ductility to allow it to be spun or otherwise drawn into the required form. It has in the first instance the form shown in Figs. 2, 3—that is to say, it consists of a tube, *c*, provided with an annular lateral flange, *d*, at one end.

The collar and packing are applied to the lamp-body as follows: The packing C, which consists at the outset of a flat annulus of cloth or felt, is laid on the lamp-body A, with its circular opening coincident with the opening in the lamp. The tube *c* of the collar B is then pushed down into the opening of the packing C, carrying with it the inner portion of the latter, as represented in Fig. 4. The lower end of the collar-tube *c* then projects through the packing into the chamber of the lamp, and the next step is to spread out such lower end horizontally, which is done by means of any suitable tool, so that it assumes the position shown in Fig. 1. The lower edge of the packing C is necessarily turned outward at the same time, and thereby caused to inclose the edge of the lamp-body A around the opening. The flanges of the collar clamp the packing C firmly in place, and, being compressed, it prevents escape of oil, and at the same time forms an elastic cushion between the collar B and lamp-body A, so that the edge of the latter is not liable to be broken by sudden jars or blows incident to ordinary usage. Moreover, the collar cannot become loose or detached, but remains a permanent attachment of the lamp-body.

I am aware that bottle-necks have been provided with linings of soft metal, cushioned by fibrous material.

What I claim is—

The combination, with the neckless lamp-body A, of the metal collar B and elastic packing C, the latter two being turned over the edge of part A, so as to inclose it between them, as shown.

ARTEMAS LORD DAWSON.

Witnesses:

CHARLES HOWARD FREEMAN,
ALONZO HASSON.