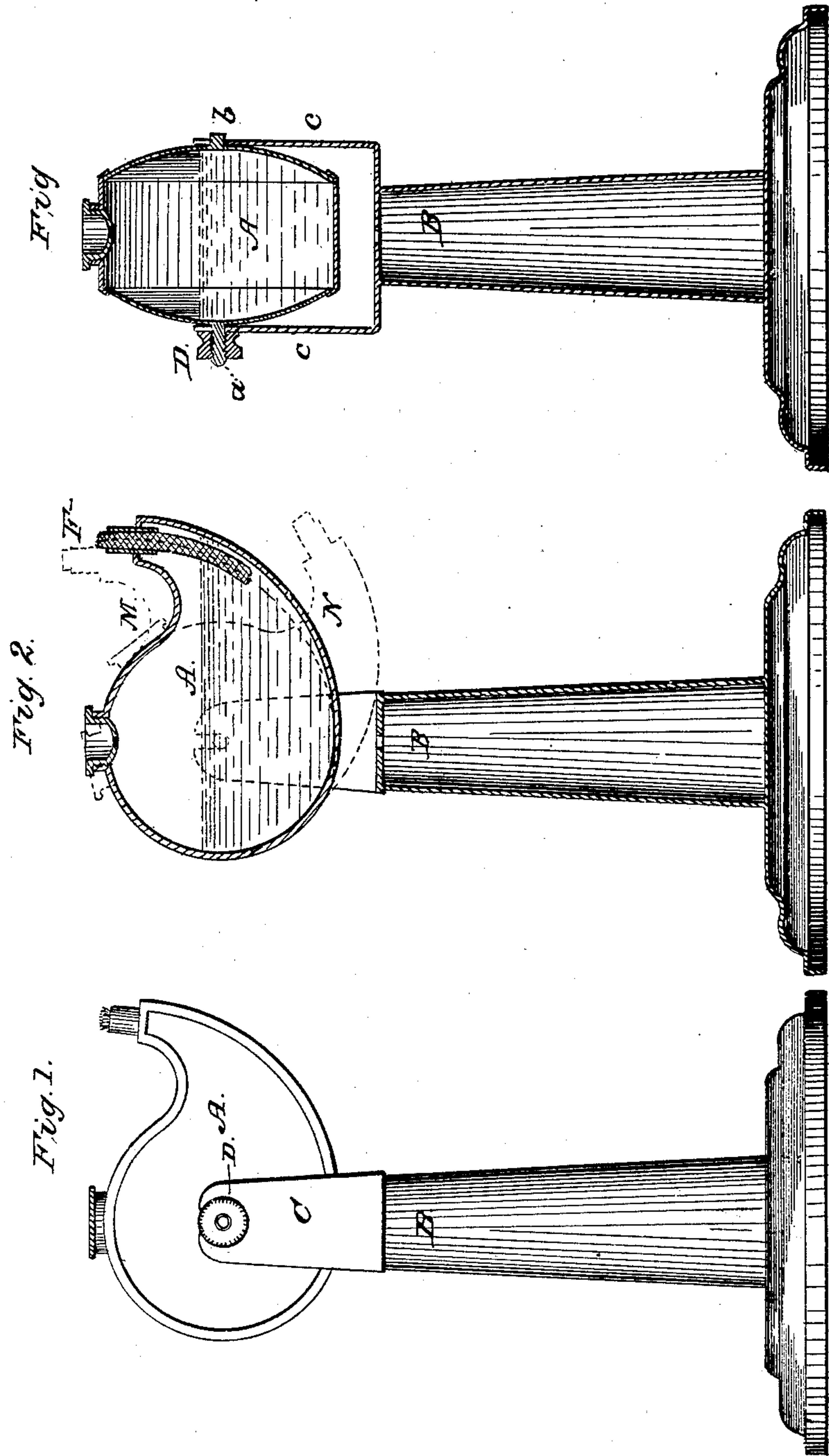


D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

Lamp.

No. 11,633.

Patented Aug. 29, 1854.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DEXTER H. CHAMBERLAIN, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO WM. R. MESHURUL.

## LARD-LAMP.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 11,633, dated August 29, 1854.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, DEXTER H. CHAMBERLAIN, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new or Improved Lamp for Burning Lard or other Fatty Matters that, Like It, Pass from a Fluid to a Solid State; and I do hereby declare that my said invention is fully described and represented in the following specification and the accompanying drawings, letters, figures, and references thereof.

Of the said drawings Figure 1, denotes a side elevation of my improved lamp. Fig. 2, is a longitudinal and vertical section of it. Fig. 3, is a transverse and vertical section of it.

In these figures A, represents the reservoir for holding the lard or combustible matter. It is provided with two centers or journals, *a*, *b*, which are respectively supported on the tines, *c*, *d*, of a bifurcated stand, B. One of these journals is provided with a set screw and nut (as seen at D,) by which the reservoir or fountain, A, when turned on its journals can be fastened in any desirable position, between the two extreme positions denoted by dotted lines M, N, in Fig. 2.

Important parts of my invention are those features or devices by which the lamp fountain it rendered capable of being turned on the stand and fixed in position as set forth. The wick tubes are so arranged that they are not directly over the common axis of the two journals, when they are in position as seen at M, but they are disposed aside from such axis or journals and essentially as represented at F, in the drawings. When by turning the lamp fountain they are depressed toward the position, N, the combustible contents of the lamp if in a fluid state will run toward the said tubes, and if immediately after the flame of the wick has been put out, the lamp fountain is turned down so as to bring the lower end of the tubes into level with or in close proximity with or somewhat below the level of the top surface

of the fluid, such fluid as it concretes will remain in such a relation to the wick tubes that whenever it may be desirable to relight or again enflame the wicks, heat of the flame will be conducted by the tubes directly into the concreted mass of lard or combustible matter and will melt it, so as to cause the wicks by capillary attraction to elevate it to the flame.

Soon after the wick has been lighted and the concrete fatty matter in the immediate vicinity of the wick tubes has been melted, the lamp fountain may be turned so as to carry the wick tubes above the level which the top surface of the lard or fatty matters would attain when it should become entirely fluid. After this should it be desirable to depress the wick tubes so as to bring the top surface of the fluid in closer relation with them, we have only to rotate the fountain to the extent required and to clamp it in position by its clamp screw or nut.

With a lamp constructed in the above manner, there is no necessity of copper or metallic conductors, extending down from the wick tubes into the fountain for the purpose of conveying heat down into the lard for the purpose of liquefying it, and keeping it liquified while the lamp is lighted.

I claim—

The above described improved lamp (for burning lard or concrete fatty matters) made with an arrangement of the wick tubes, the lard reservoir, and the supporting bifurcated stand as described, and with the reservoir applied to the stand so as to turn on centers and be fastened in position under any inclination or elevation of the wick tubes as specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my signature this seventeenth day of May A. D. 1854.

DEXTER H. CHAMBERLAIN.

Witnesses:

R. H. EDDY,  
F. P. HALE, Jr.