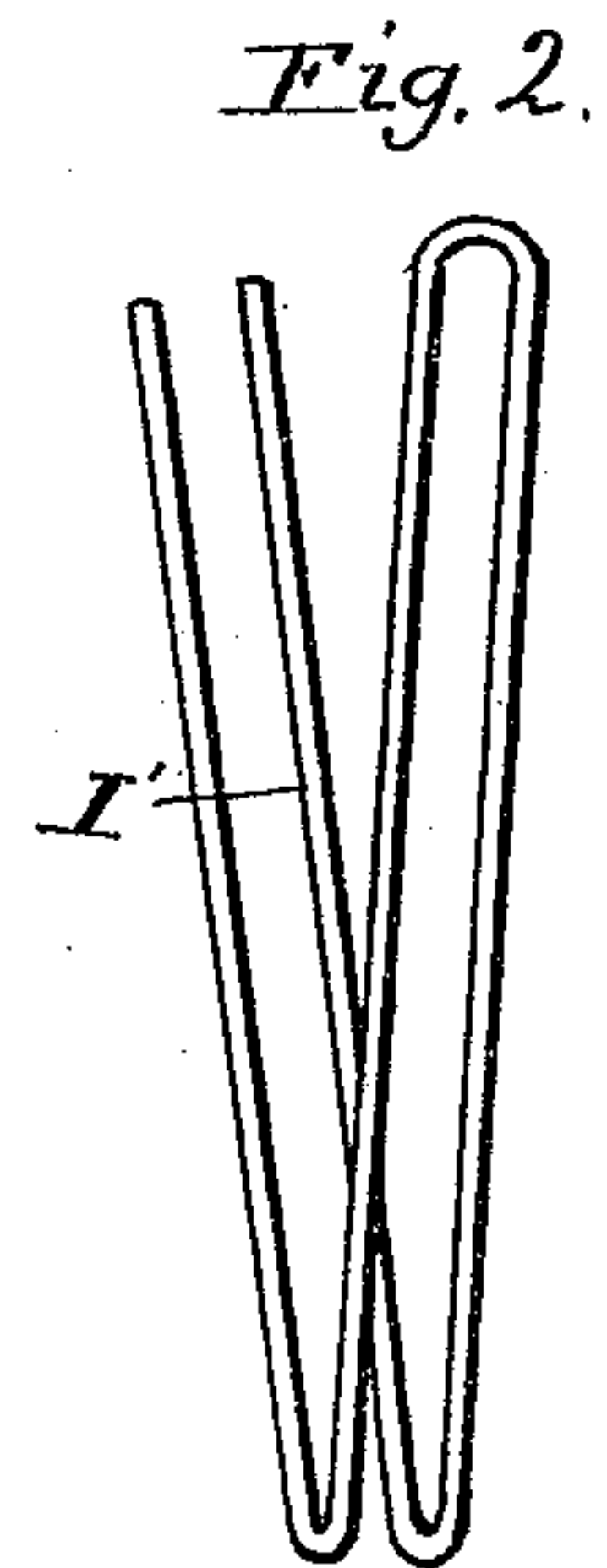
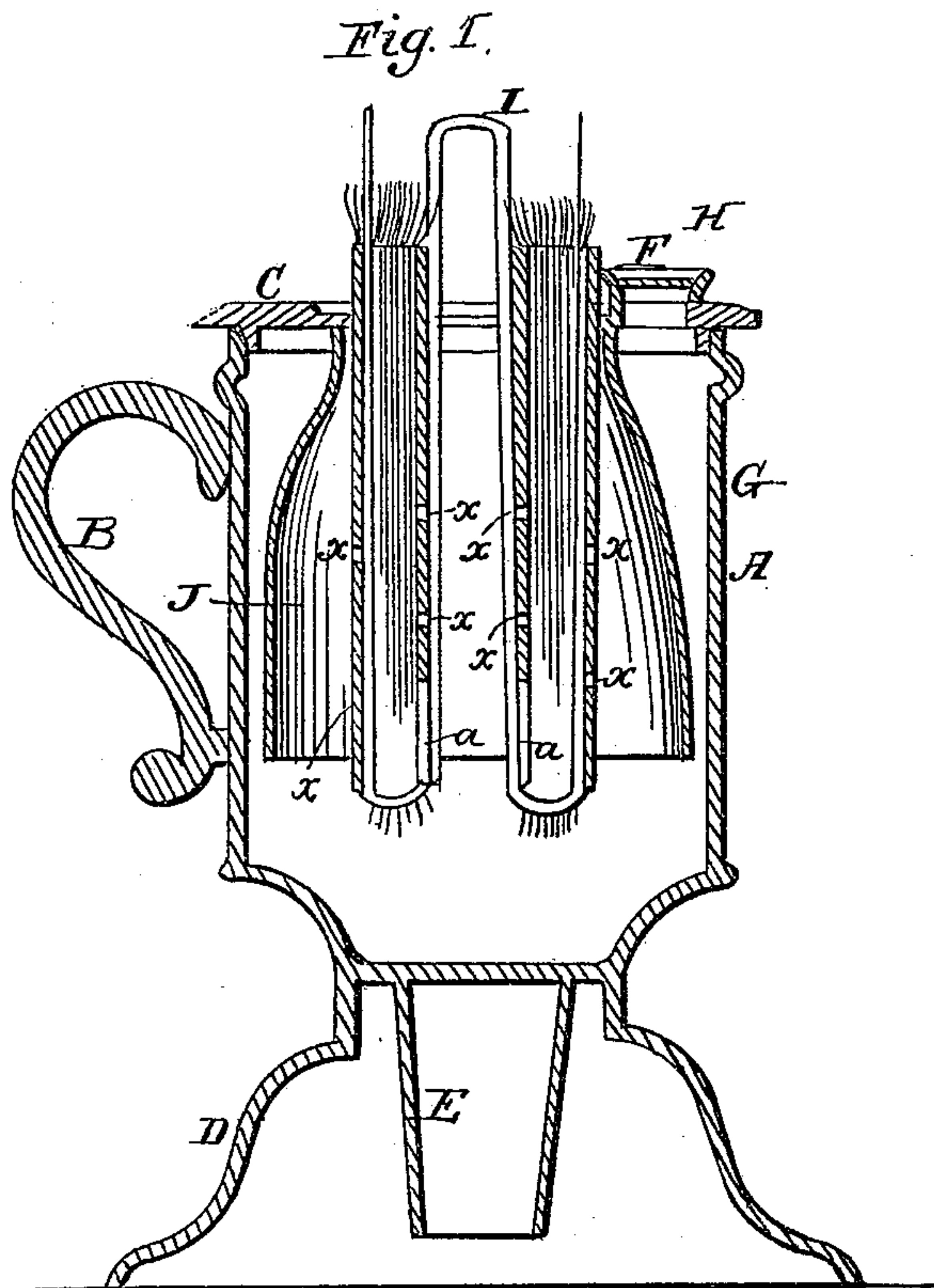


J. R. LOOMIS.

Lamp.

No. 25,342.

Patented Sept. 6. 1859.



Witnesses:  
*R. L. Smith*  
*R. L. Smith*

Inventor:  
*J. R. Loomis*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JUSTUS R. LOOMIS, OF WINSTED, CONNECTICUT.

## LAMP.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 25,342, dated September 6, 1859.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JUSTUS R. LOOMIS, of Winsted, county of Litchfield, and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and  
5 useful Improvements in Lamps; and I do hereby declare that the same is described and represented in the following specification and drawings, and to enable others skilled in the art to make and use my improvement I will  
10 proceed to describe the construction and operation, referring to the drawings, in which the same letters indicate like parts in each of the figures.

In the accompanying drawings is shown a  
15 sectional view of my improvement.

A, is the body of the lamp.

B, is the handle.

D, is the base by which it is supported.

E, is a stump by which it is held in a  
20 bracket that is secured to the wall of a room or other desirable place.

C, is the cap which covers the top of the lamp.

F, is a cap made so as to be easily removed,  
25 so as to admit the tallow, or other burning substance.

G, are the tubes made and inserted in the cap F, in the usual manner, and having perforated holes *a*, more or less in number as re-  
30 quired. Said tubes are slitted on the inner sides a short distance up from the lower end as seen at *a*.

H, is the wicking, made of any suitable material for that purpose, and inserted in  
35 the usual manner.

I, I', are metallic heating radiating wires, tubes, or rods, formed into the desirable shape, so as to allow the pointed ends to be inserted through the wick, while the other  
40 (the loop end) passes up between the tubes G, these wires may be made so as to be elevated or depressed through the wick in the tubes, either in one, or in both at the same time.

45 J, is a metallic corrugated skirting secured to the cap C, and extending down-

ward therefrom a suitable, or desired distance. I have thus described the construction of my lamp, and the nature of my improvement therein will be readily understood therefrom.

The tallow, or other hard substance desired to be burned in the lamp, is first melted and poured into the lamp, in the usual way, then it may be set away for use when de-  
55 sired. Now when it is desirable to light up the lamp the match is applied in the usual way to the wick (the wires having been drawn up when the tallow &c. is first poured into the lamp) the wires, tubes, or rods  
60 thereby, as well as the tubes G, and the corrugated skirting J, becomes gradually heated, and a clear bright flame is produced, then the wires I, I', are depressed below the upper end of the burning tubes G, when they  
65 are not wanted longer for heating, as the natural heat of the tubes and skirting is sufficient to keep the substance in a flowing state, and will freely saturate the wick through the openings *a*, and at the lower  
70 end of the tubes, thus I am enabled to use tallow or other hard substances without making it into candles, and thus prevent the annoyance occasioned by dropping grease upon books, furniture, carpets &c. as is often  
75 the case in the use of candles, also I am enabled to produce a better and more cheerful light, and it is found from actual experiment to be cheaper than any thing in known use to produce the same light. I have thus de-  
80 scribed the mode of use and the advantage derived therefrom over others now in use.

What I claim therefore and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

The arrangement of the cylindrical cor-  
85 rugated skirting J, perforated tubes G, adjustable radiating wires I, I', in the manner as and for the purpose described.

JUSTUS R. LOOMIS.

Witnesses:

P. W. SMITH,

R. L. BEECHER.