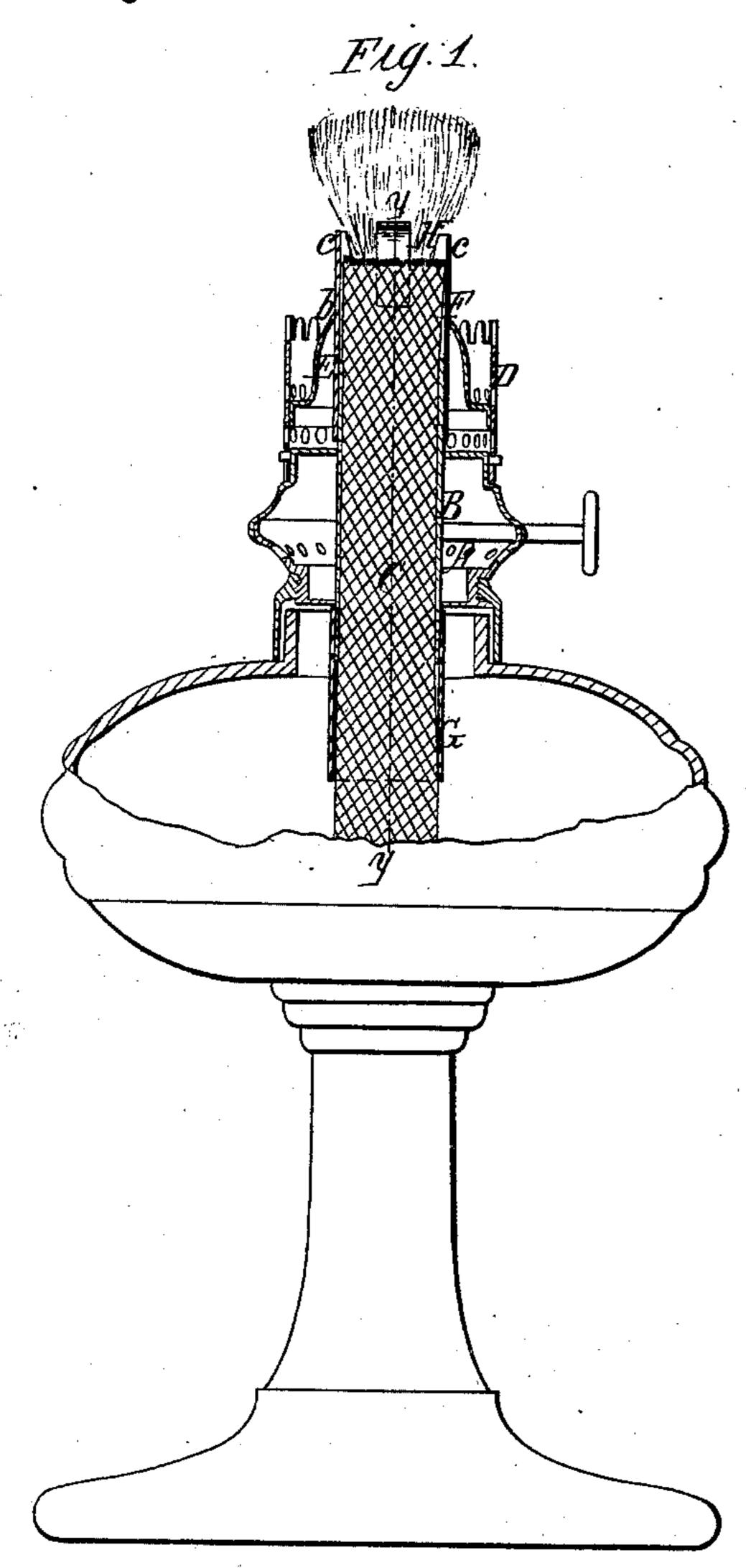
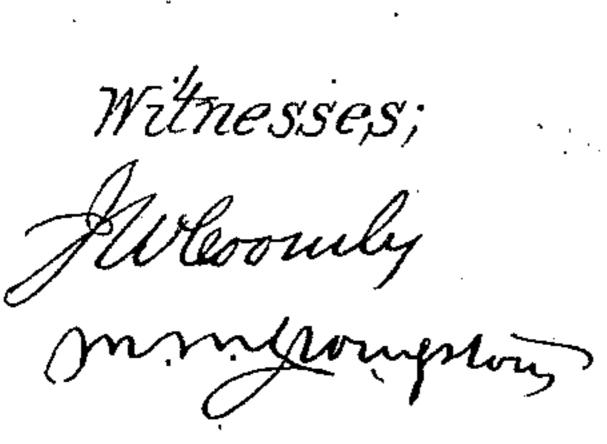
11. Pits

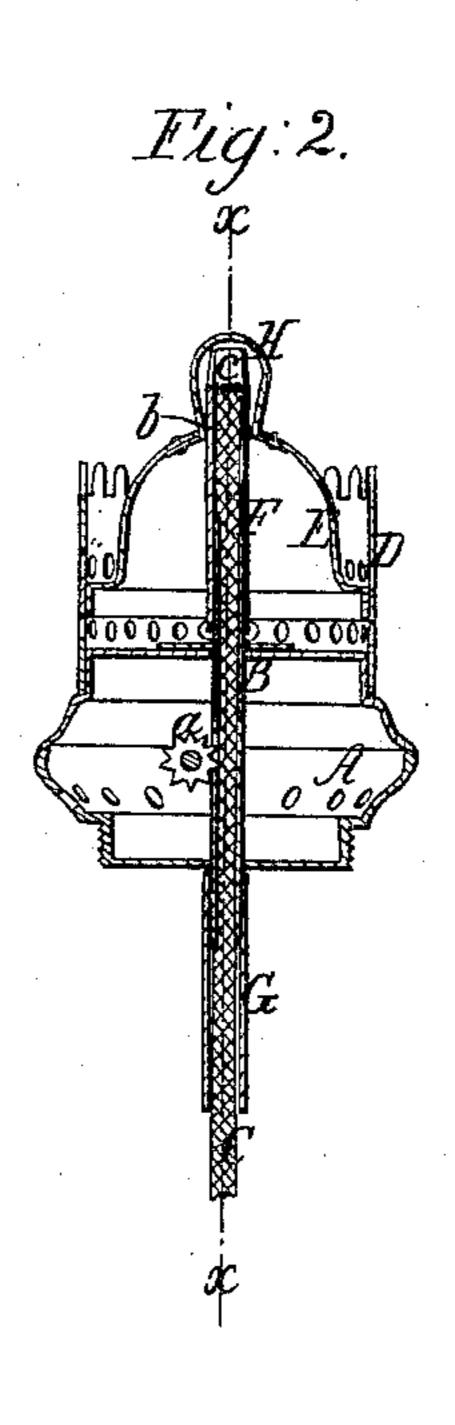
Lange Burner

Patentel In. 23,1861.

32,889.







Inventor:
Milliam Pitts

per musur He
ettenus

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM PITT, OF ITHACA, NEW YORK.

LAMP.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 32,889, dated July 23, 1861.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, William Pitt, of Ithaca, in the county of Tompkins and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Lamp; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1, is a side sectional view of my invention taken in the line x, x, Fig. 2. Fig. 2, a section of the same, taken in the line

y, y, Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate cor-

15 responding parts in the two figures.

The object of this invention is to obtain a lamp for burning coal oil with a good illuminating flame without the usual glass chimney.

The invention consists in the employment or use of supplemental wick tubes applied to the wick tube proper, and used in connection with a flame-divider applied to the cone or deflector—all being arranged as hereinafter described to effect the desired end.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand and construct my invention I

will proceed to describe it.

A represents the cap of a lamp which may be constructed in the usual way, and B. is the wick tube which is of the flat kind and passes vertically through the center of cap A. but is rather shorter than the ordinary wick tubes.

C. is the wick which is raised and lowered by a small serrated wheel a, as usual.

D. is a perforated cylinder having a cone or deflector E. secured within it, and ar-

ranged in the ordinary way.

40 On the upper end of the wick tube B. there is fitted a supplemental tube F. This tube is flat, corresponding in form to the wick tube, and it extends up through the slot b, of the cone or deflector. As the tube 45 F. fits on the wick tube B. the former is of course rather larger in its internal dimensions than the latter and the wick C. fits

loosely in F. The upper end of the tube F. has also a vertical projection c, at each end, as shown clearly in Fig. 1; said projections 50 having concave inner sides and encompass-

ing the edges of the wick C.

On the lower end of the wick tube C. there is fitted a tube G. which extends a suitable distance down into the body of the 55 lamp. The tube G. like tube F. is rather larger in dimensions than the wick tube B. The tubes F. G. may be considered, and in fact are, continuations of the wick tube B. and by their use the wick C. is not com- 60 pressed so much as by the ordinary single tube, the wick being quite loose in the tubes F. G. the short tube B. being sufficiently small to prevent the wick casually moving. The oil therefore is allowed a free passage 65 up the wick in order to supply the flame. This is an essential feature especially when oils of a heavy grade are used.

To the top of the cone or deflector E. there is secured a bow-shaped metal strip H. 70 which extends centrally over the top of tube F. This strip H. may be about one quarter the width of the wick C. and it serves to divide the flame into two parts, and thereby present a greater surface of the latter to the 75 air so that a sufficient amount of oxygen may be supplied to the flame, to cause it to burn with a good illuminating power.

I would remark that no openings or draft passages are allowed in the cap around 80 the wick tube.

Having thus described my invention what I claim as new and desire to secure by Let-

ters Patent is—

The supplemental wick tubes F. G. ap- 85 plied to the wick tube B. as shown, in combination with the flame-divider H. attached to the cone or deflector E. relatively with the tube F. as shown, and all arranged as and for the purpose set forth.

WILLIAM PITT.

Witnesses:

Obadiah B. Curran, Leonard Atwater.