

J. THOMAS.
Lamp Burner.

No. 32,906.

Patented July 23, 1861.

Fig. 1.

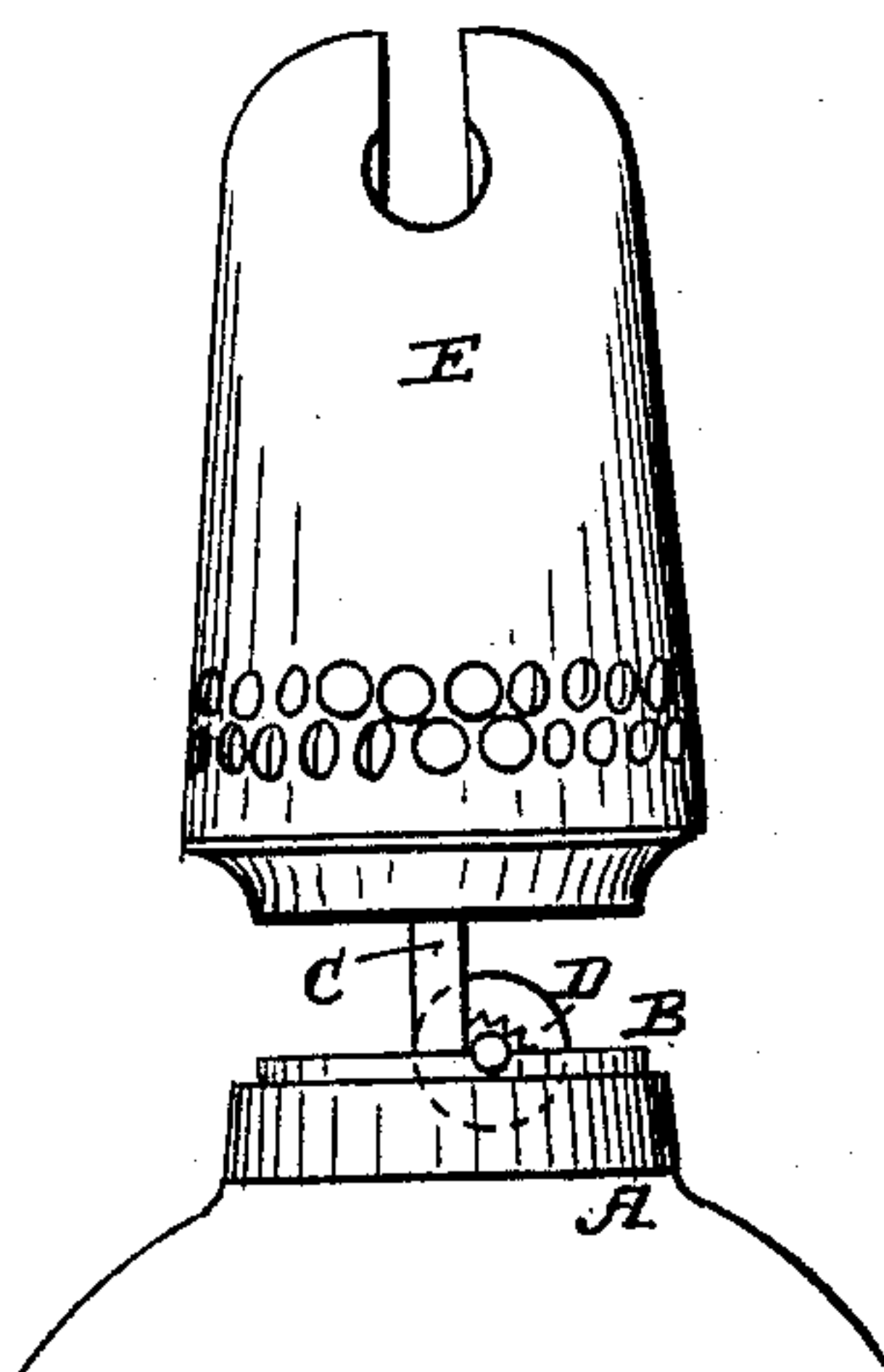


Fig. 2.

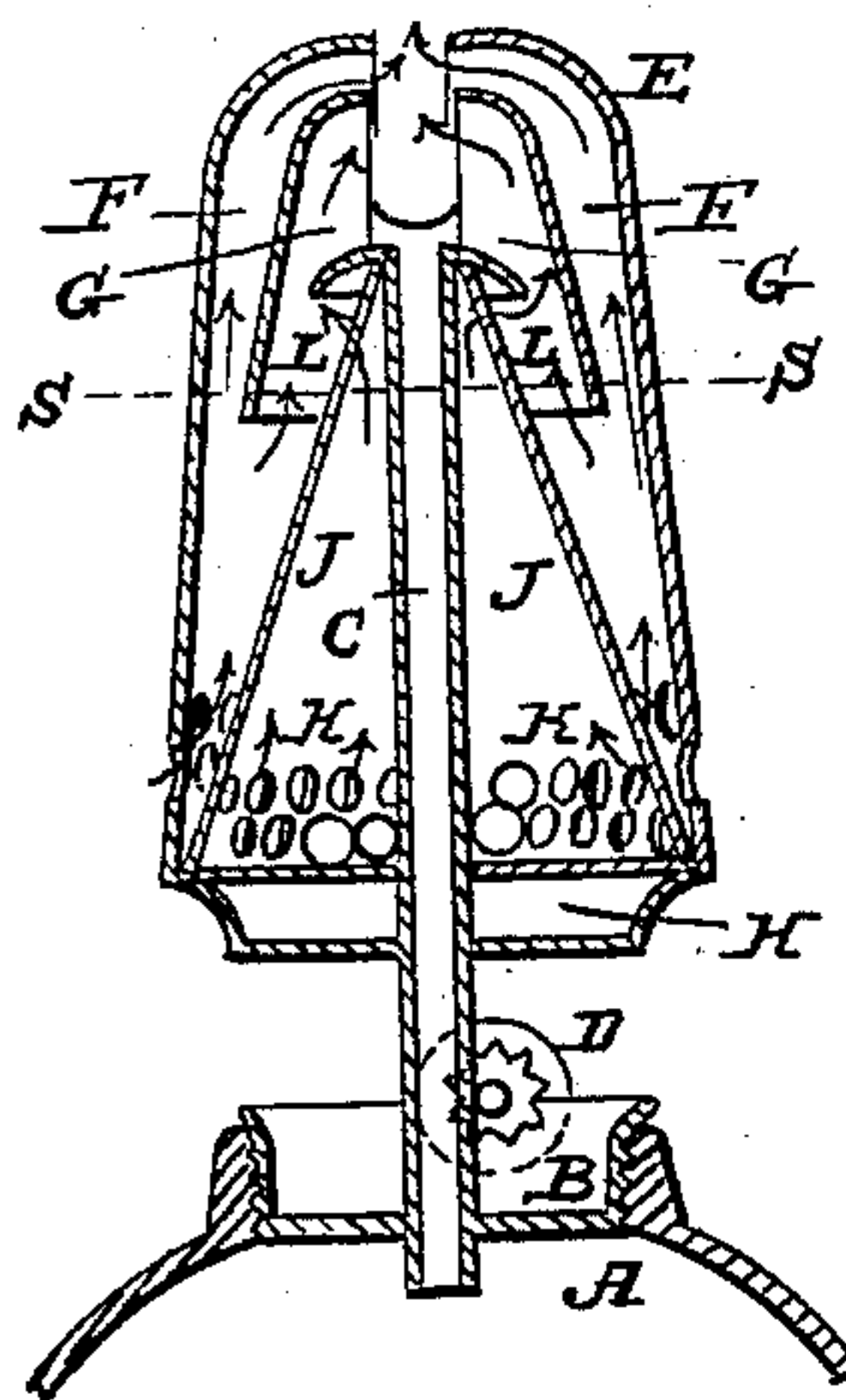
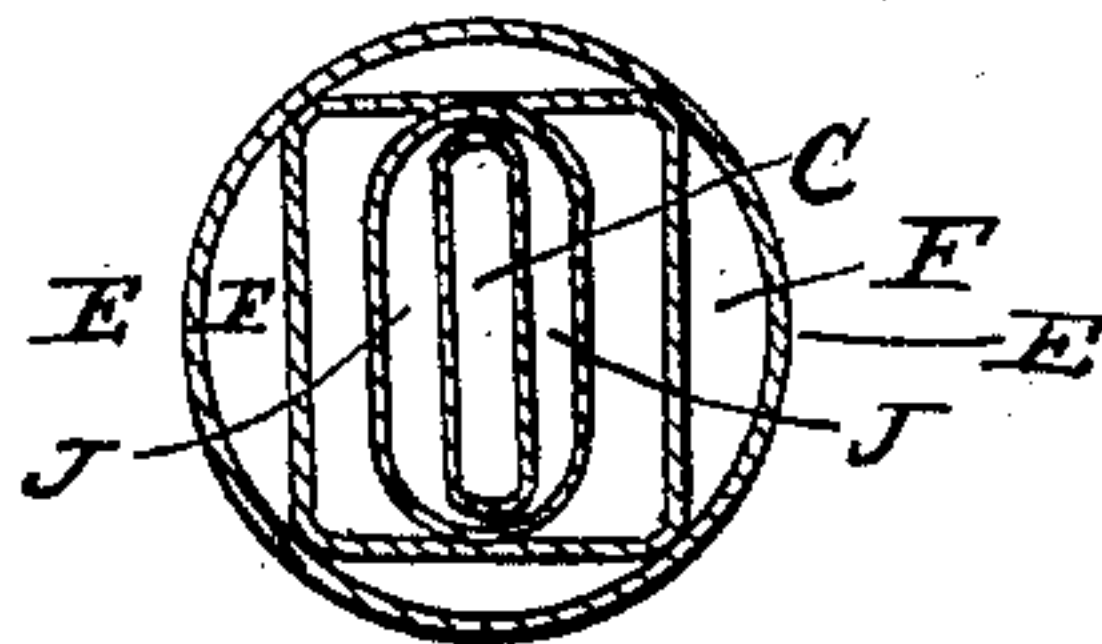


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

Thomas D. Stetson

C. H. Babcock

Inventor:

Joseph Thomas.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH THOMAS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

LAMP.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 32,906, dated July 23, 1861.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH THOMAS, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Lamps; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation, Fig. 2 a vertical section, and Fig. 3 a horizontal section on line S, S, in Fig. 2.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts in all the figures.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention I will proceed to describe its construction and operation by the aid of the drawings.

A is the upper portion of the body of a lamp, B is a cap adapted thereto, C a flat-wick tube, D a spurred wheel by turning which the wick may be raised and lowered, and E a hemispherical cap. All these parts are similar to those in a great number of lamps in common use.

F is the outer side and G the inner side of a piece which is mounted in the position represented and which serves to conduct heat downward and to generate and direct an upward current of air to support the flame.

It will be observed that the inner sides G, G, are not continued downward to so low a level as the outer sides F, F, but are sufficient to direct the presentation of the air to the flame and prevent its striking in a vertical or nearly vertical direction. The entire piece F, G, F, G, fulfils the functions performed by the tubes in my patent for improvement in lamps dated April 23, 1861.

H is a shelf fixed upon C.

J is a conical case resting upon H. It is perforated near its base with the holes K, and near its top by the holes L. Its top is fitted closely to the top of the wick-tube C, but it is not a part of the same piece of metal neither is it soldered to the same but

is nearly or quite in contact therewith. In consequence of the slowness of this contact the conduction of heat from one piece to the other is slow. Currents of cold air are freely admitted through the apertures K and escape through L as represented by the arrows.

The piece F, G, is necessarily highly heated and as my lamp has been heretofore constructed the heat thereof has been transmitted to the wick-tube C to such extent as to slightly scorch the wick, but by my present invention this evil is avoided and the wick tube with its contents is kept cool. This is due partly to the simple fact that the interposition of the case J between G and the top of C retards the conduction of heat from G to C as also all radiation between these parts, and partly to the cooling effect of the draft of air admitted through K and escaping through L.

Having now fully described my invention what I claim as new therein and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

1. Supporting the heating and deflecting piece F G upon the casing J which latter is interposed between the heating and deflecting piece F G and the wick tube C and so arranged as to retard the transmission of heat to the latter substantially as herein set forth.

2. In connection with the above allowing a portion of the air which passes between the heating and deflecting plates F G to first pass between the casing J and the wick tube C substantially as and for the purpose herein set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOSEPH THOMAS.

Witnesses:

THOMAS D. STETSON,
G. H. BABCOCK.