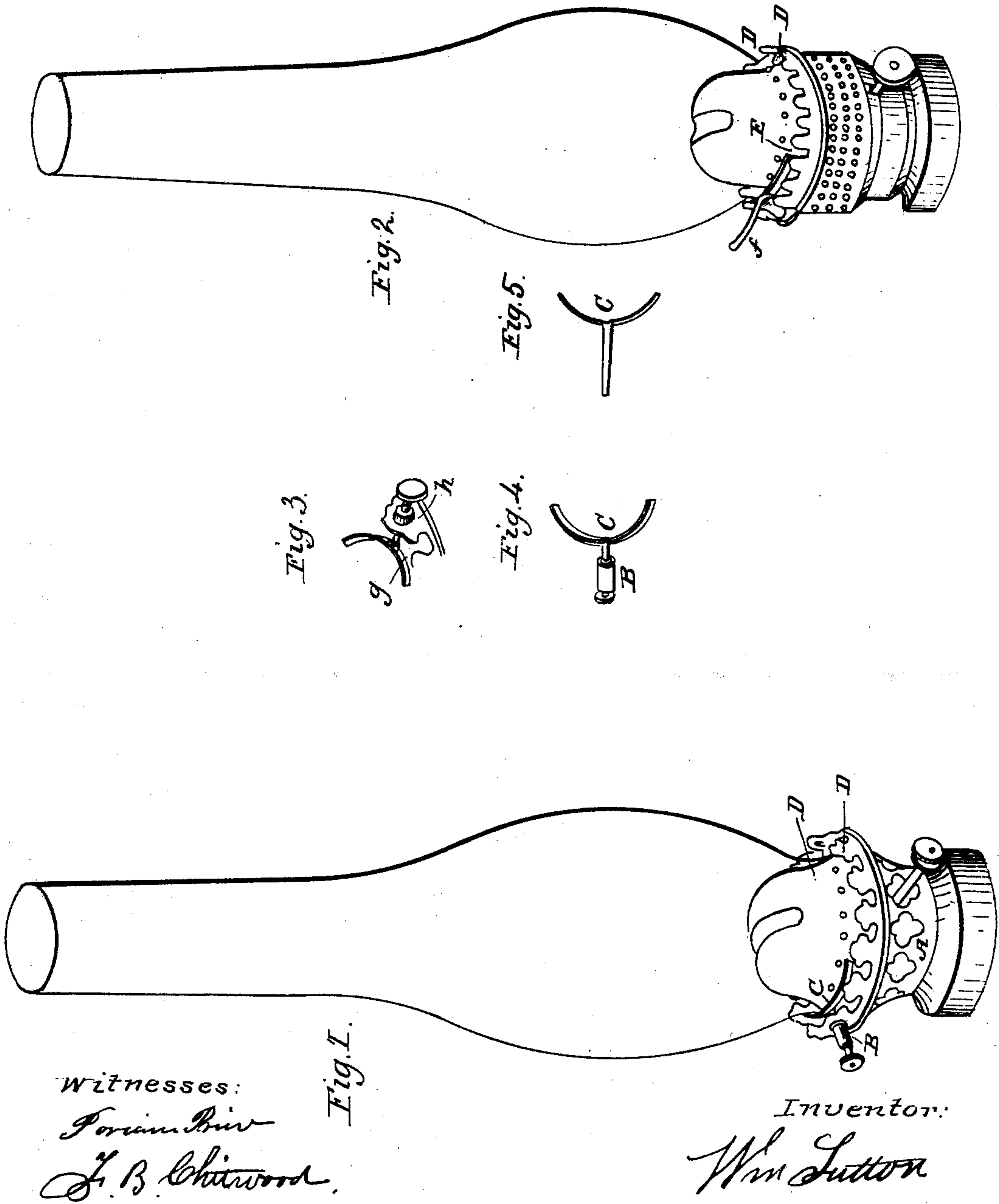


W. FULTON.
Lamp Chimney Holder.

No. 34,884.

Patented April 8, 1862.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM FULTON, OF ELIZABETH CITY, NEW JERSEY.

IMPROVED FASTENER FOR LAMP-CHIMNEYS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 34,884, dated April 8, 1862.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM FULTON, of Elizabeth City, in Union county and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and Improved Mode of Fastening Shades and Lamp-Chimneys on; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an external view of a lamp-burner with a chimney attached and my invention applied to it connected to a spiral spring. Fig. 2 is also an external view of a lamp-burner with a chimney attached and my invention applied to it connected to a flexible spring. Fig. 3 is a detached view of a portion of the ornamental rim or gallery of a lamp-burner with my invention applied to it connected to a screw by a swivel. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of my invention, showing its shape and construction. Fig. 5 is a detached view of my invention, showing the manner in which it and the spring-bolt can be formed out of one piece of metal.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

This invention relates to an improvement in fastening lamp chimneys and shades on burners.

The object of the invention is to adapt a fastening which will hold the chimney or shade firmly to its place without breaking it by the pressure and at the same time prevent the air from passing in under it, which causes the flame to smoke. This object is attained by using an ordinary spiral or other spring, excepting that the portion of the spring-bolt which presses against the chimney, instead of terminating in the ordinary way, is formed like two arms—one on either side of the bolt—of a curved shape, which extend partly or half-way round the neck of the chimney, having a downward pressure upon the flange of the chimney and a central pressure on the neck, thereby keeping it substantially stationary. The surface of the shade or chimney thus pressed upon by the two arms is of course of much greater extent than would be covered by the end of the bolt, and the shade or chimney would when hot naturally be by the for-

mer means less liable to break than by the latter.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand and construct my invention, I will proceed to describe it.

A represents a coal-oil-lamp burner of the ordinary form. In the ornamental rim or gallery which surrounds the upper portion of this burner and whereon the cap and chimney rest a spiral spring is introduced, as shown at B in Fig. 1. At the head of the bolt connected with this spring a slit can be cut of sufficient length to allow a curved arm to be formed out on either side, as shown at C in Fig. 5, or a piece of metal similarly curved as these arms may be riveted or soldered onto the end of the bolt. This piece of metal can be composed of spring-brass—any of the ordinary materials being used—and is about the twentieth part of an inch thick and from a sixteenth to a quarter of an inch wide, or in proportion to the height of the gallery.

When a chimney is applied to the burner, spiral spring B is pulled out, and the flange of the chimney being placed under teeth D, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the spring B is allowed to press against the chimney, the inflected piece of metal or arms C at the end of the spring-bolt extending partly or half-way round the chimney, as shown at E in Fig. 2, and by pressing down upon the flange and against the neck of the chimney keeps it firmly to its place, the downward pressure having a tendency to prevent the air from passing under the chimney, which would cause a disagreeable smoke.

This invention can be applied to all kinds of springs for lamp chimneys and shades—as, for instance, the flexible one shown at *f* in Fig. 2—in which case the clasp or curved arms can in a similar manner as mentioned above be formed of or riveted or soldered to the spring. When used in connection with a screw, as shown in Fig. 3, a box is fastened to the center of the clasp or curved arms, as shown at *g* in Fig. 3, composed of the same material as the clasp and formed so as to allow the end of the screw to turn in it and act as a swivel. A thread is cut in the interior of barrel *h*, in which the screw works, and a place is formed in the ornamental rim or gallery which surrounds the upper part of the

burner of sufficient size to admit the box *g* when the screw is brought out to adjust the chimney.

Having thus described my invention and the manner in which the same is or may be used or carried into effect, I would observe, in conclusion, that I do not confine or restrict myself to the precise details or arrangements which I have had occasion to describe or refer to, as variations may be made therefrom without deviating from the main features of my said invention.

I am fully aware that spiral springs have been used for the purpose of holding lamp-chimneys on and that screw-fastenings have long been in use. I am also aware that

springs—such as the ones shown at *f* in Fig. 2—have been used for a similar purpose. Therefore I disclaim these; but

What I consider to be novel and original, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The curved clasp or arm *C*, as shown in Figs. 1 and 4, when attached to and formed of a bolt or pin, as shown at *B* in Figs. 1 and 4, and made adjustable in relation to the chimney through the instrumentality of a spring, screw, or lever, substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

WM. FULTON.

Witnesses:

PERIAM PRICE,
F. B. CHETWOOD.