

J. RIDGE.  
Coal Oil Lamp.

No. 41,094.

Patented Jan. 5, 1864.

Fig. 1.

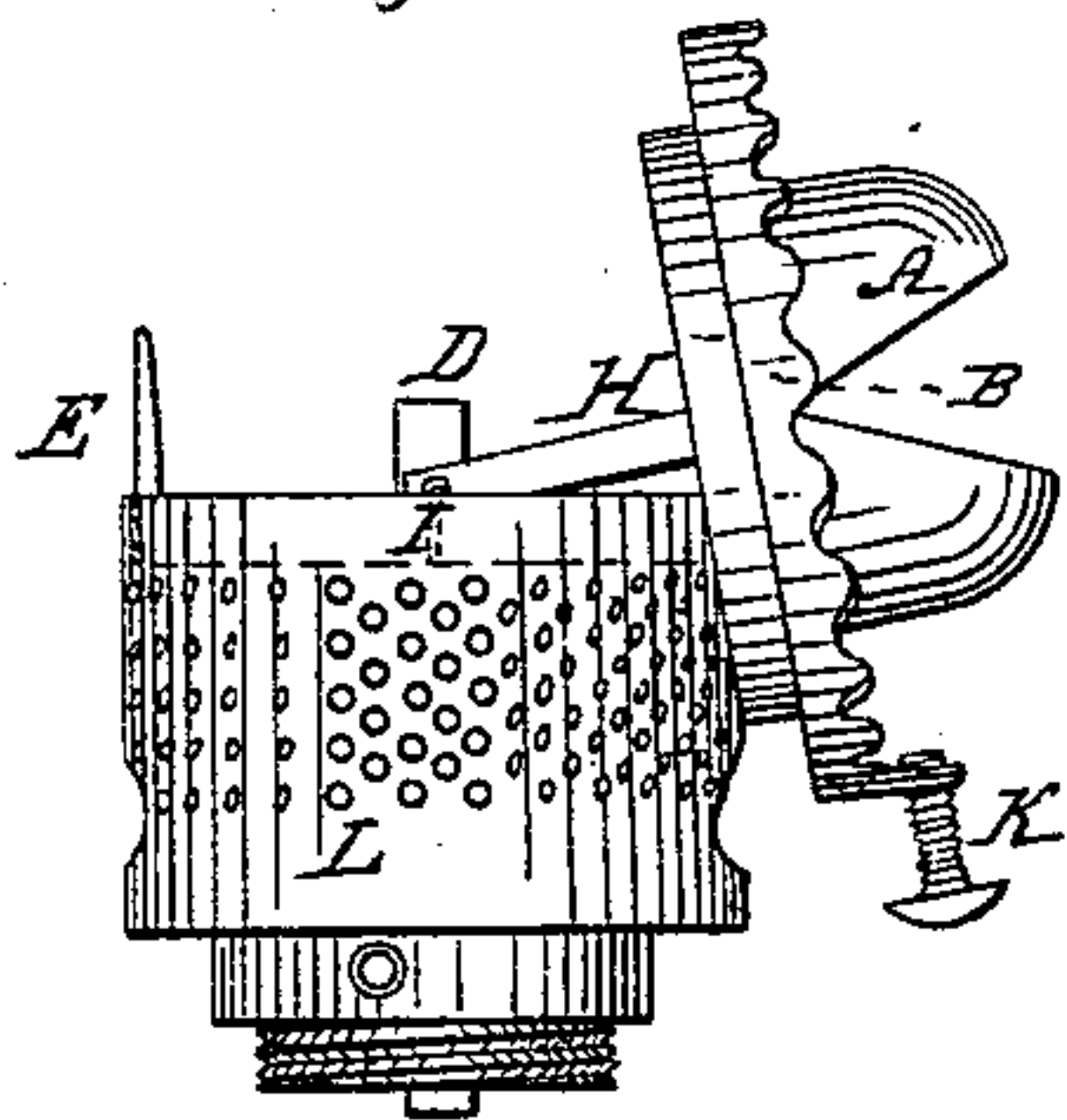


Fig. 2.

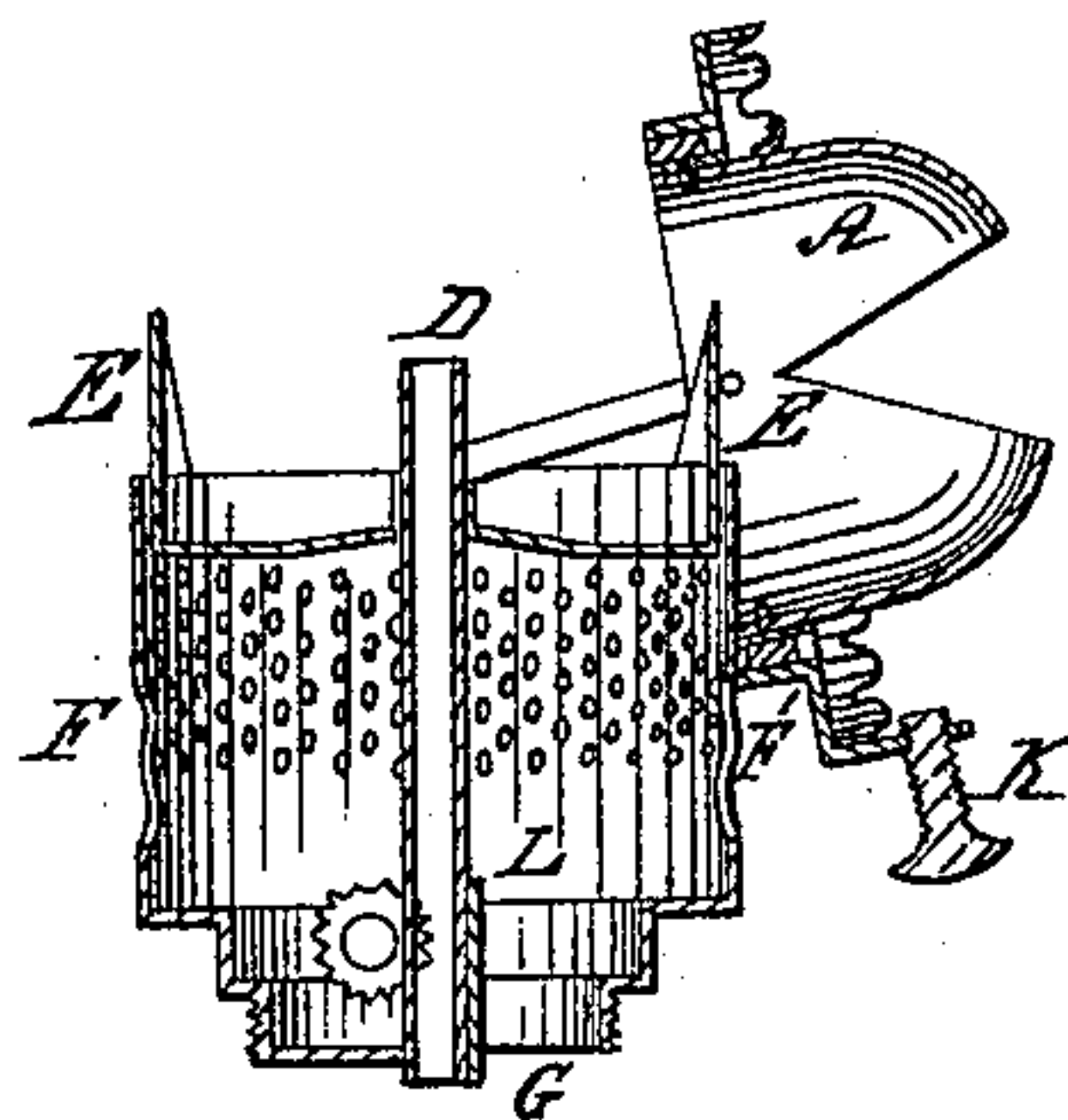


Fig. 3.

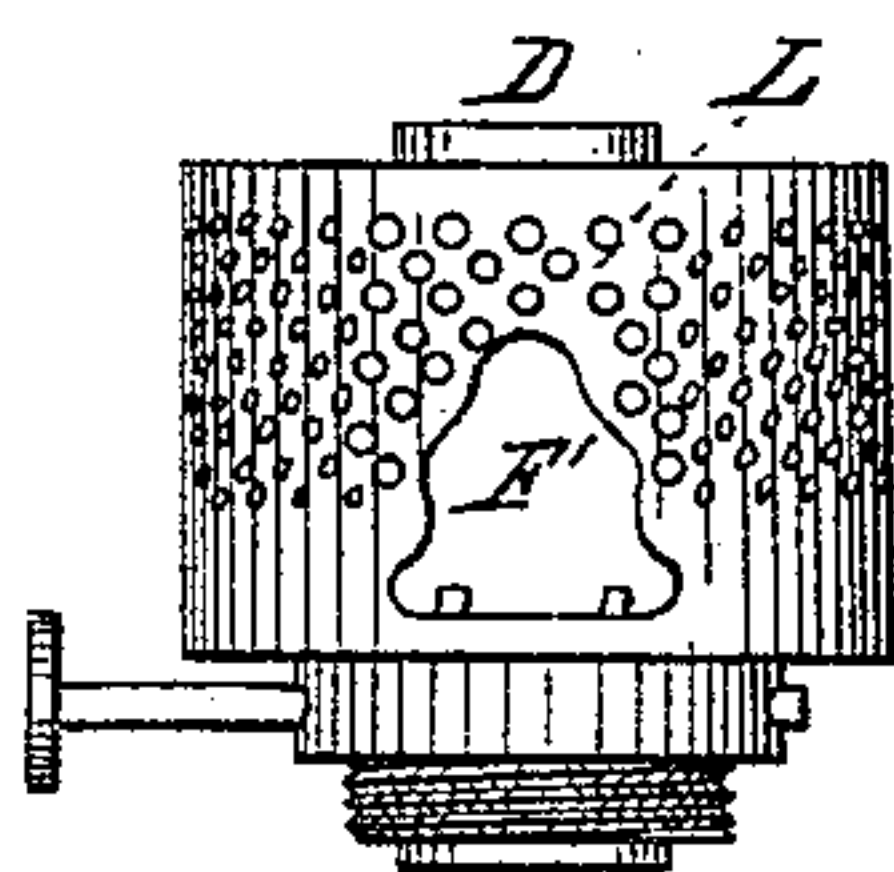
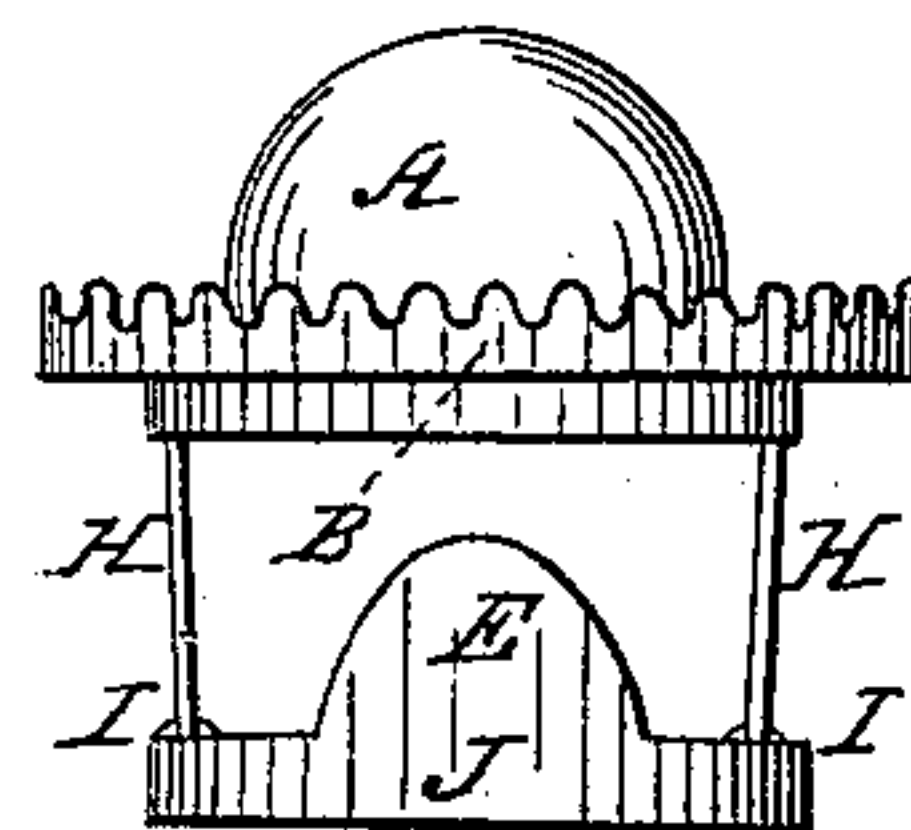


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH RIDGE, OF RICHMOND, INDIANA.

## IMPROVEMENT IN COAL-OIL LAMPS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 41,094, dated January 5, 1864.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOSEPH RIDGE, of the city of Richmond and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coal Oil Lamps; and I hereby declare the following to be a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

My improvement relates to that class of coal-oil lamps so constructed that the trimming, filling, and lighting may be accomplished by means of a hinge or hinges without removing the chimney from its frame or holder.

It also consists in an arrangement for governing the admission of the currents of air which come in contact with and feed the flame, thereby enabling me to control as far as may be necessary the form and size of the light or flame so produced.

Figure 1 is an elevation of my improvement, showing the cone burner and chimney-holder turned down at nearly right angles. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is an elevation of the perforated case or cylinder surrounding the burner. Fig. 4 is a view of the cone or deflector, with the chimney holder or frame, and the hinged studs and bottom piece or cup, constituting the device which works inside of the perforated cylinder.

A, Fig. 1, is the cone, with its longitudinal sectional slot; and B is the chimney holder or frame, with its fastening-screw K in position for trimming, filling, or lighting.

H H are studs or posts attached by hinges I I to the cup or bottom piece, J, at their lower ends, and rigidly attached to the chimney-frame B at their upper end, serving as guides or supports to the said chimney-frame and cone as they are raised or lowered.

E E are flanges or ears attached to the cup or bottom piece, J, and serve as stops to the apertures F and F' when the parts are in position for burning.

L is a perforated cylinder, which surrounds the wick-tube D, and within which the device shown in Fig. 4 is arranged to move.

F and F' are openings in the opposite sides of the perforated cylinder L. F' is provided with a corresponding opening, G, in the bottom plate of the perforated cylinder L, through which the lamp is readily filled when in the position shown in Fig. 1.

After filling, trimming, and lighting, as above described, the cone is brought to an upright position by means of the hinges I I of the studs H H, and restored to its place within the perforated cylinder. In doing this the apertures F and F' are tightly closed by the ears or flanges E E, and the admission of air prevented in all that space covered by them. By this arrangement for the admission of air at different points and in larger or smaller currents, as may be requisite, I am able to control satisfactorily the form and size of the blaze or flame produced.

Having thus fully described my said improvement, what I claim as my invention is—

1. The hinged studs H H and the cup or bottom piece, J, for the purpose set forth.

2. The rigid closing of the perforated cylinder L at the points of its circumference F and F', or at any other points thereof, for the purpose of controlling the form and size of the flame, as described.

3. The aperture F', in combination with the cup or bottom piece, J, and the orifice G, as set forth.

4. The combination of the hinged studs H H, the cup J, the apertures F F', and the ears E E with the longitudinally-sectional slot of the cone A.

5. My device, as shown and described, constructed in the manner and for the purposes fully set forth.

JOSEPH RIDGE.

Witnesses:

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