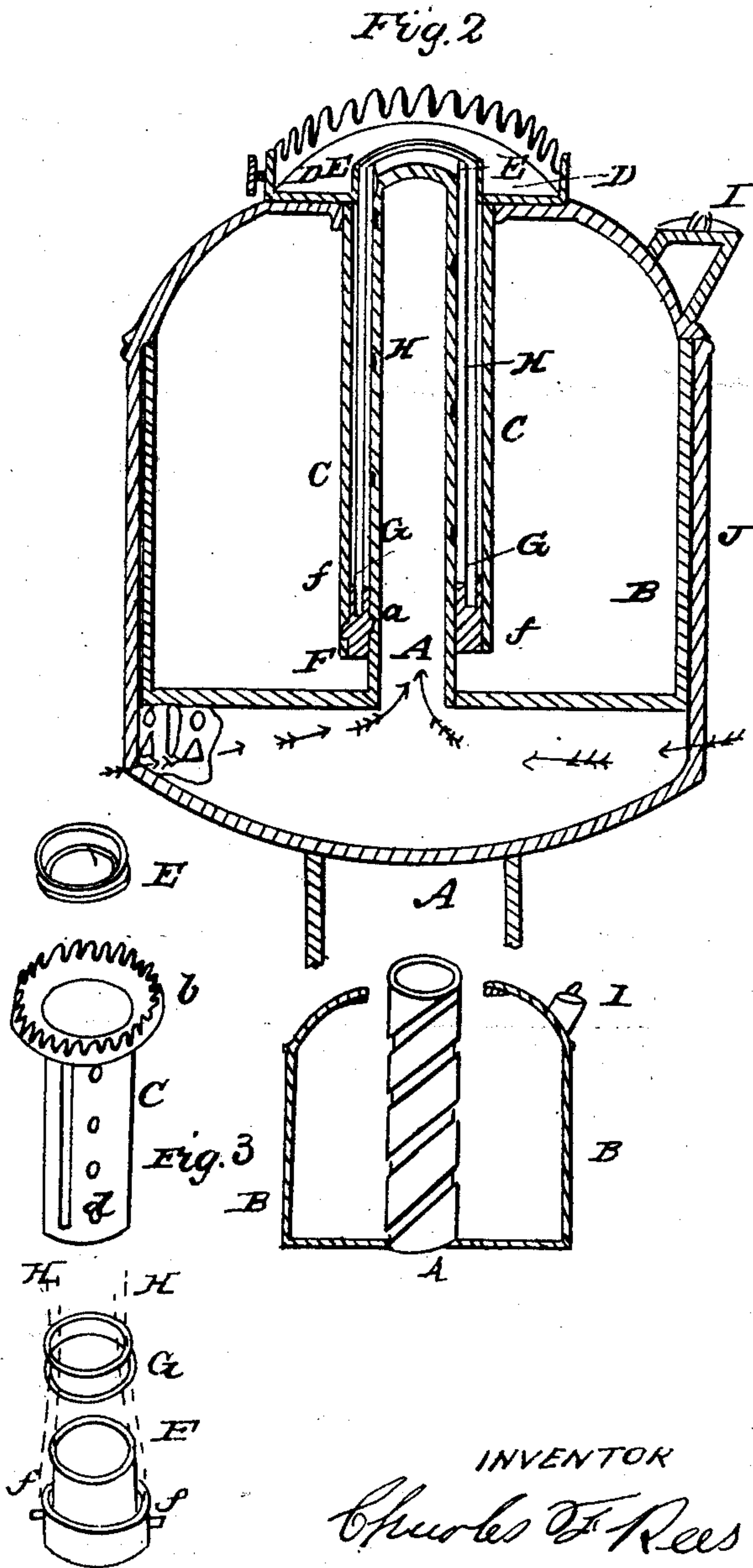
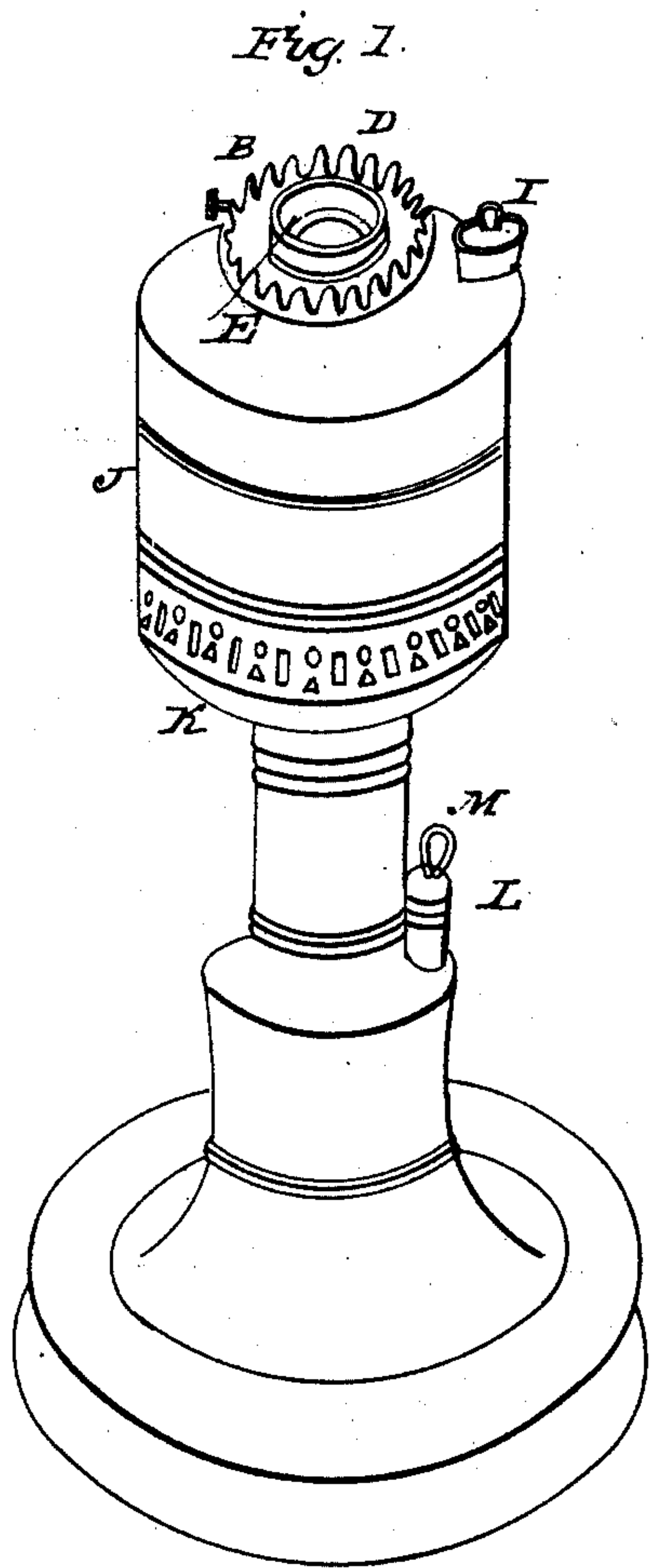


C. F. REES.

Lard Lamp.

No. 55,535.

Patented June 12, 1866.



WITNESSES
Jm B. Mley
Jacob Stauffer

INVENTOR
Charles F. Rees

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES F. REES, OF MILLERSVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVED LARD-LAMP.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 55,535, dated June 12, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES FREDERICK REES, of Millersville, in the county of Lancaster and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Combination in the Construction of Common Lard-Lamps; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the lamp. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section, shown full-size, of the same. Fig. 3 shows the several parts in detail.

The object of this invention is to construct a cheap lard-lamp out of tin-plate, as an article of manufacture to meet the demand of our Western States, where lard is cheap and other articles used to give light comparatively high in price.

This lamp has all the advantages of the most costly brass lamps, and yields a brilliant white light with or without a glass tube, which latter can be applied, as well as a shade.

As a new article of manufacture I will now describe its construction, which the drawings clearly show, and in its details differs but slightly from some of the brass lamps in use, and therefore I confine myself to a tin-plate casing and combination, as set forth.

The stand, Fig. 1, is formed of tin-plate, with an open top, J, for the lamp B, also of tin-plate, which fits into the cup or top J, resting by a flange on the rim of said cup, leaving a vacant space (marked K, Fig. 2) between the bottom of the lamp and cup, at which point the cup J is pierced with ornamental openings for the admission of air to the tube A in the center of the lamp. This tube is soldered to the bottom of the lamp. No oil or lard can enter the tube A; but it affords a draft of air to the hollow wick H, and is in fact like the Argand lamp. In the construction of this tube or inner cylinder, A, with its spiral groove, in which latter a peg within the wick-holder F moves up or down by turning the top D or rest for a glass chimney. This top is connected with a tin cylinder, C, which has a slot on each side. In these slots the outer pegs, f, of the wick-holder F enter, thereby receiving motion from the outer cylinder, which raises or lowers the wick-holder up or down by the

spiral screw on A. The wick H being first slipped over the shouldered wick-holder F, a ring is then also slipped over the wick and pressed down upon the shoulder of the holder, and thus clamps it, and is much preferable to tying the hollow wick to the holder, as is usually done. The wick thus secured on the holder is turned down into the reservoir or lamp B. I then set on my burner-ring E, Fig. 3, the top of which is even with the top of the wick.

On the side of the lamp-stand, at L, Fig. 1, I have a cylindrical vessel for kerosene, turpentine, or other combustible fluid, with a top through which a wire, M, passes into the vessel, with a bit of sponge attached. The lard becoming more or less thick when cold, by first touching the exposed upper surface of the wick with the inflammable fluid it readily ignites, and soon heats the inner and outer cylinder around the wick, so as to melt the lard and produce a continuous good light. There is also a spout, I, with a cap or lid, for pouring in the melted lard. The outer cylinder, C, besides the slots, is also perforated with holes to admit the lard more freely to the wick. The perforated external case, J, of the stand containing the lard-vessel or lamp B, with its inner cylinder, A, open at both ends, affords a current of air to the inside of the wick, and with the outer current concentric around the freely-burning hollow-wick flame, gives all the advantages of the Argand burner. The addition of top or chimney-rest D gives it all the qualities of a first-class lamp constructed from tin-plate and combined so as to come cheap and capable of being made by any tinner.

I am aware that these features are not new, nor, separately considered, entitled to a patent. My invention simply consists in the additional wick-ring G and loose-top burner-ring E, together with the side attachment, L, to the stand. It is therefore not so much in any especial novelty as in the arrangement and combinations as a whole of all the parts for a cheap lamp for domestic use, to be furnished to the trade in the western market, where lard is cheap and a good strong light desired, as this lamp has proved upon trial to be one that cannot fail to commend itself by giving a superior light.

A glass chimney will increase the steadiness and intensity of the flame; but a strong and bril-

liant light is had without the use of a chimney, and can be so adjusted as to prevent smoking by adapting the thickness of the hollow wick to the cylinders and air-currents on the plan shown by Fig. 2.

I therefore do not claim the outer or inner cylinders, wick-holder, chimney-rest, or lard-vessel, or any portion or part of the lamp separately considered, but taken collectively, as an article of manufacture, in the combination and arrangement, I deem novel.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination of the lamp-stand J K L N, with its vessel B, spout I, and arrangement of the cylinders A C and rings E G, in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

CHARLES F. REES.

Witnesses:

WM. B. WILEY,
JACOB STAUFFER.