

B. J. HOFFACKER.

Lamp.

No. 56,497.

Patented July 17, 1866.

Fig. 1.

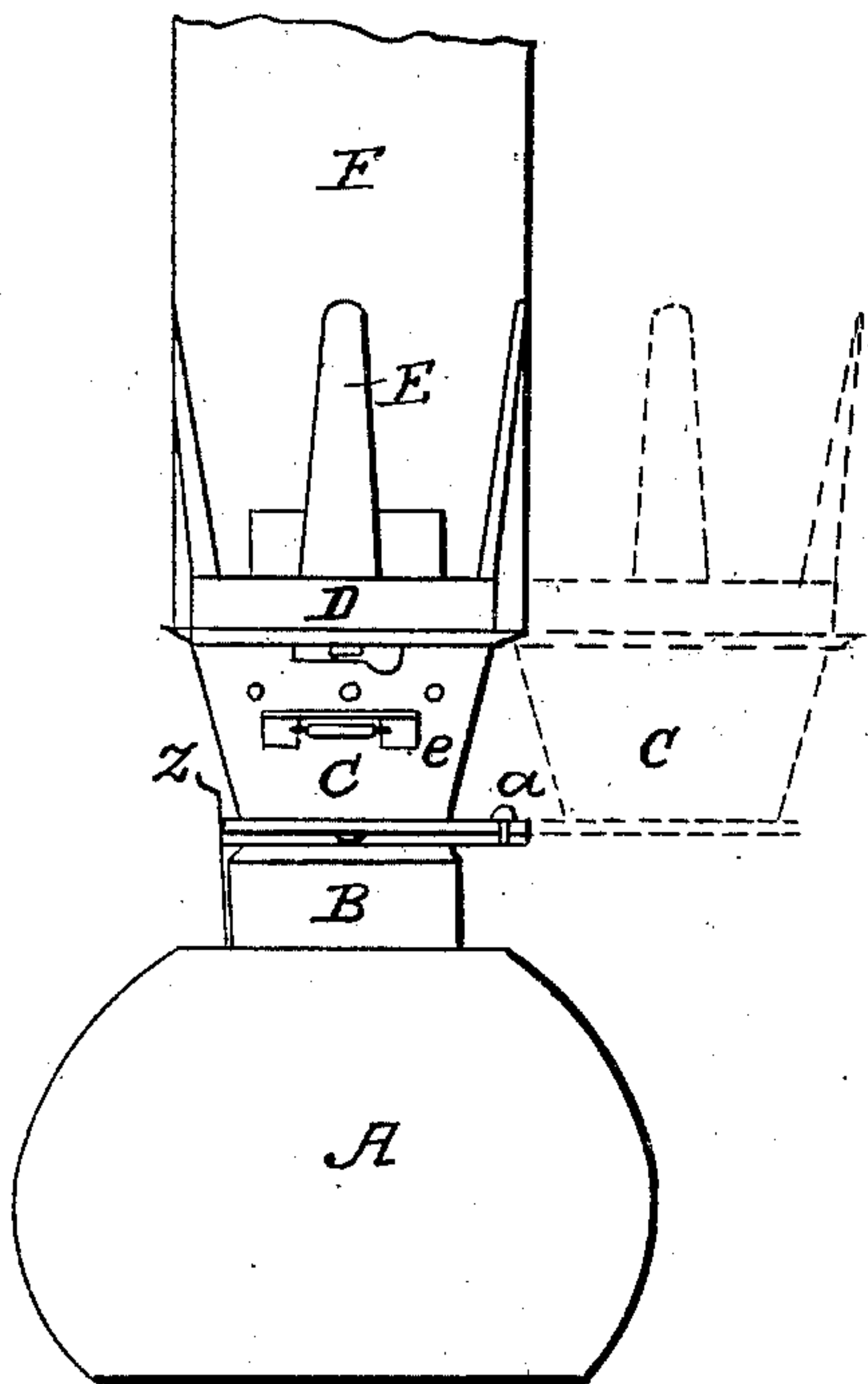


Fig. 3.

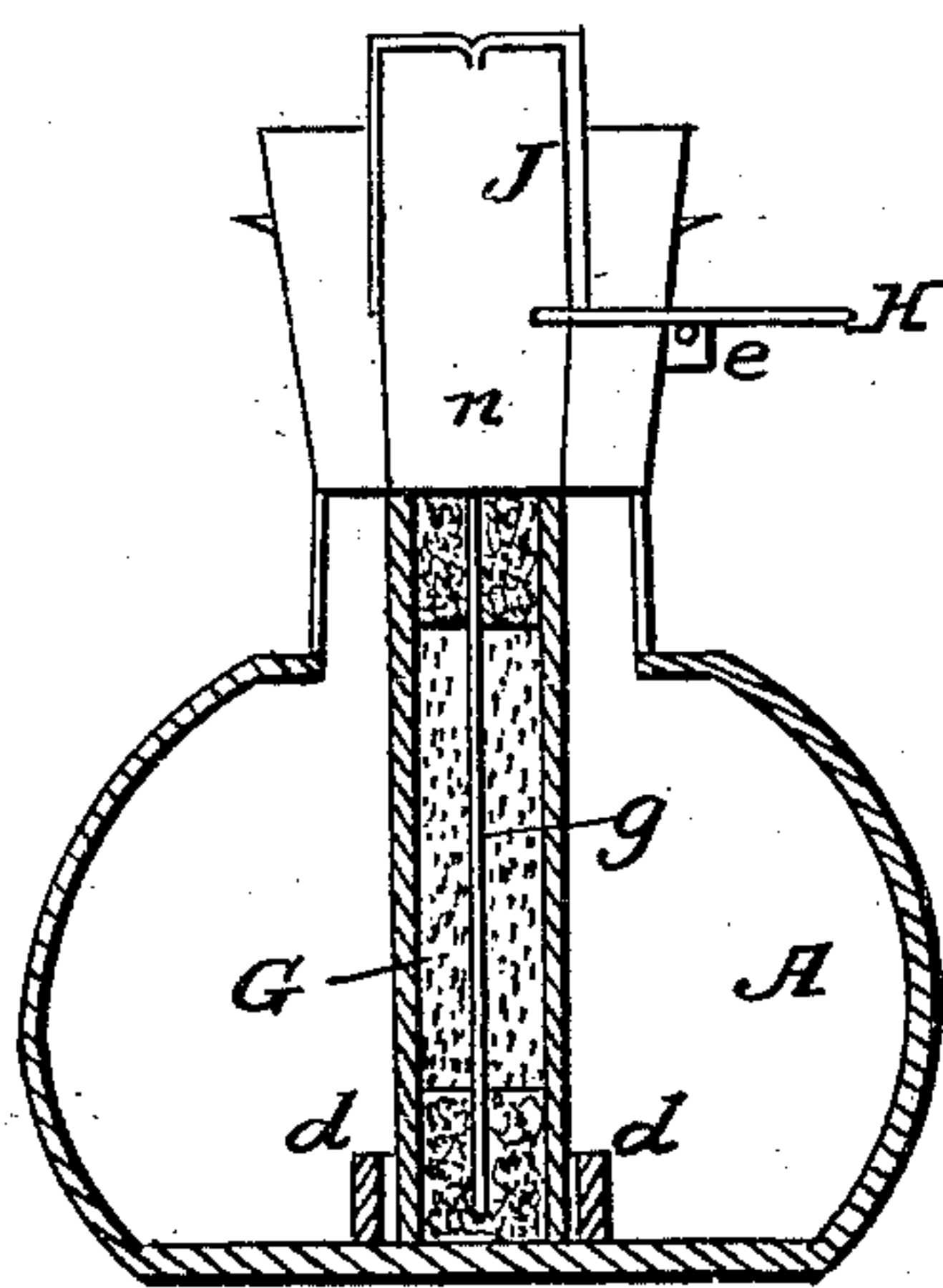


Fig. 4.

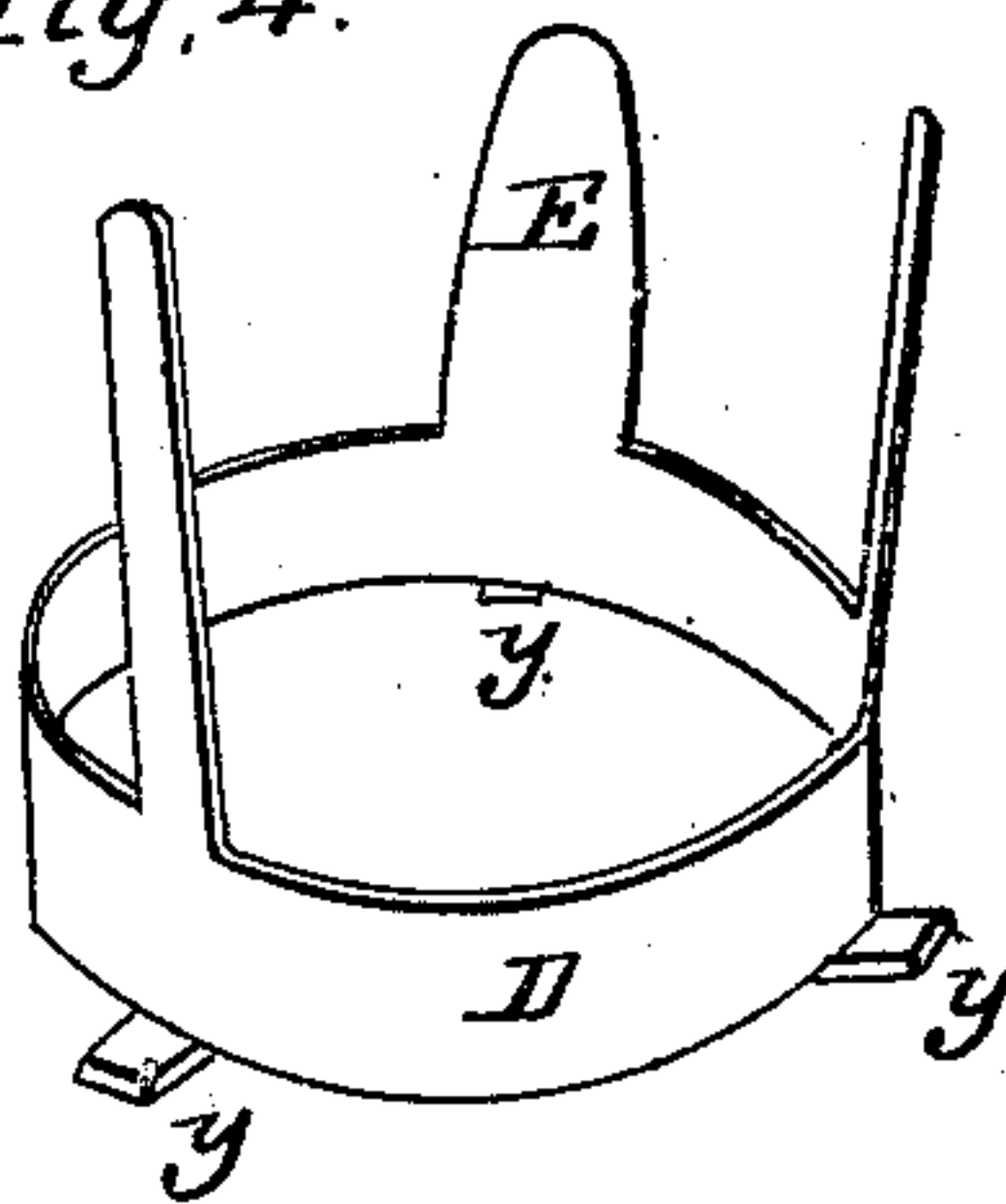


Fig. 5.

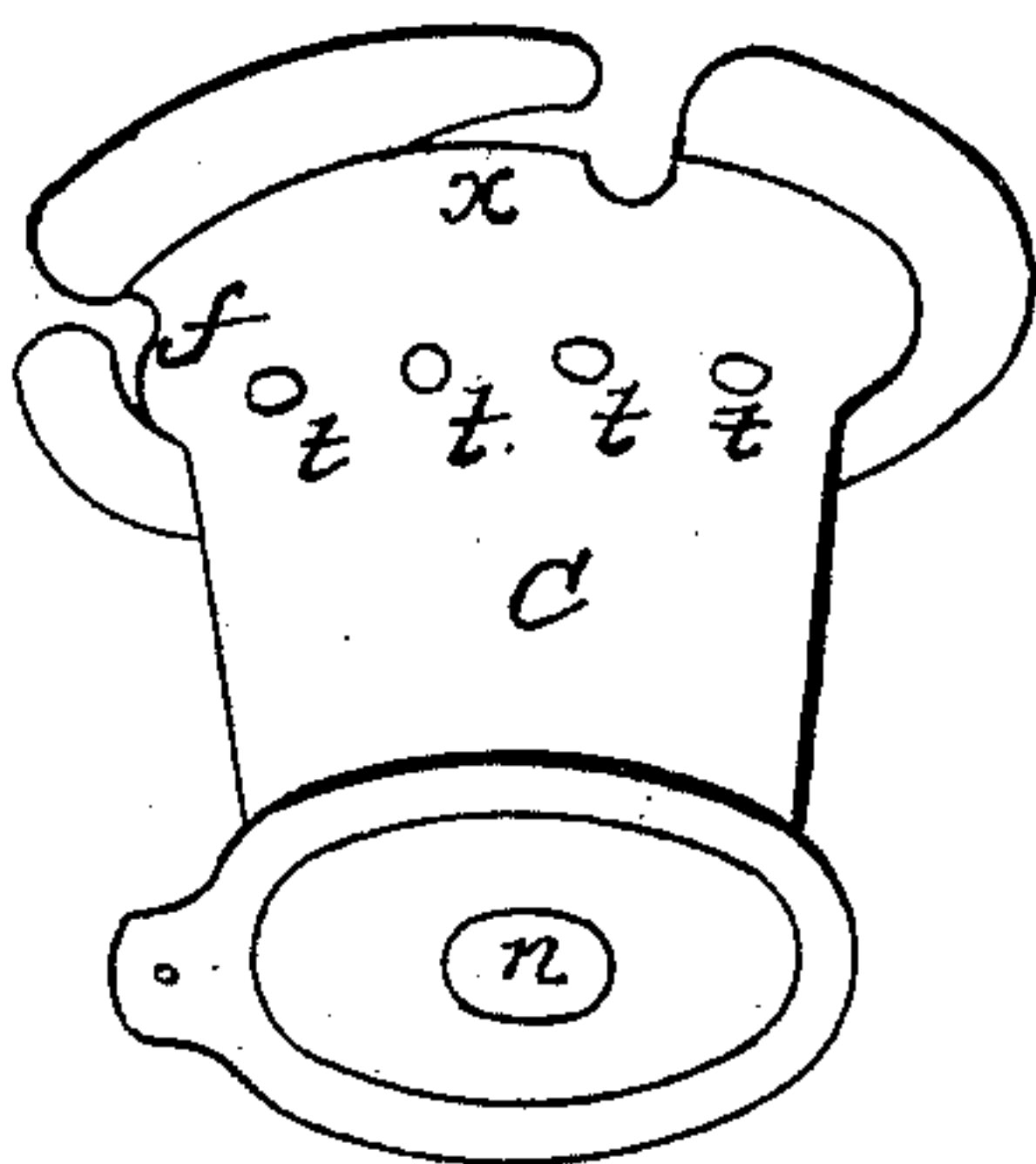
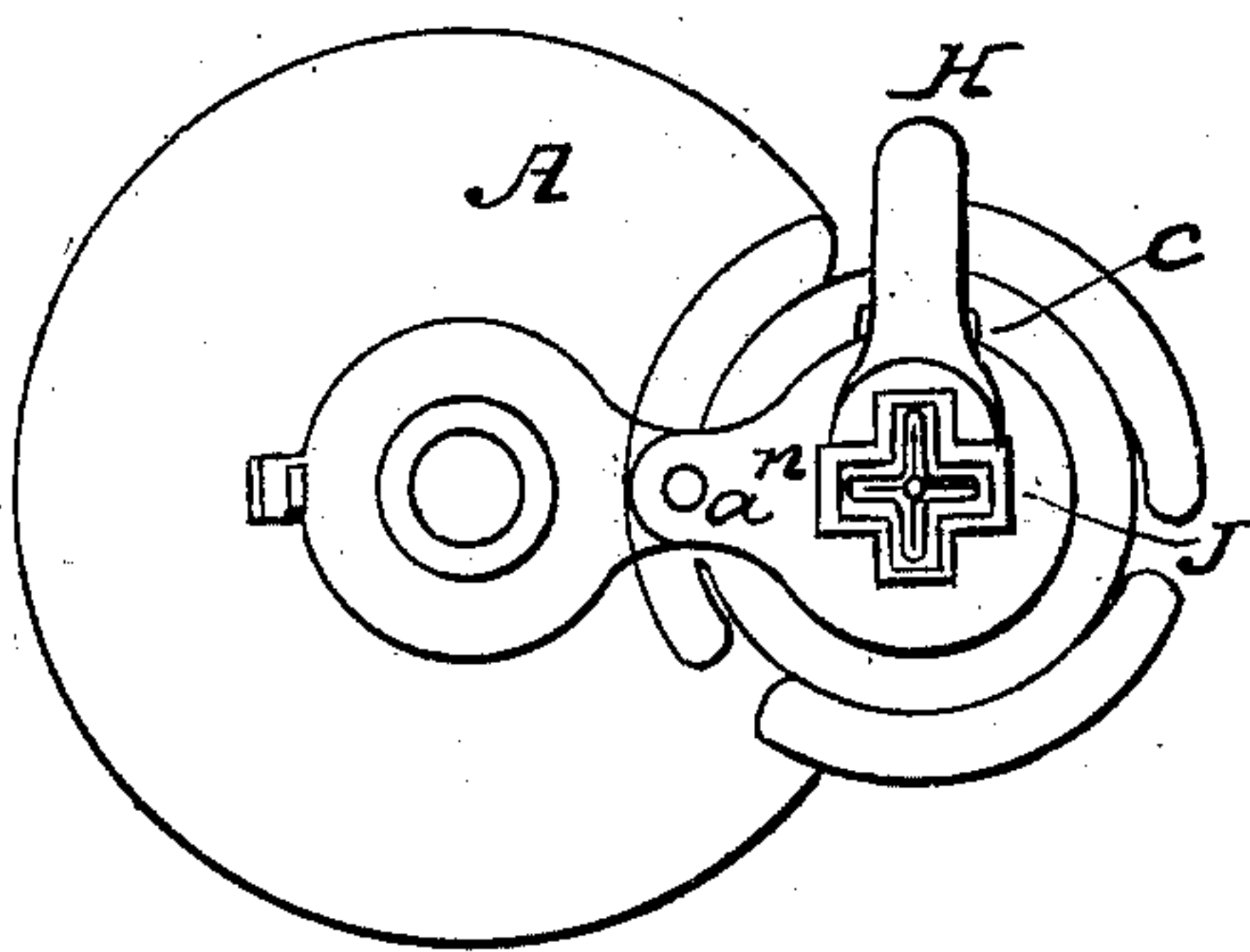


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
Chas. Schell
Henry Mehl

Inventor:

Bortrad Hoffacker

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BERTRAND J. HOFFACKER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF
AND AUGUST W. STEINHAUS, OF THE SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN LAMPS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 56,497, dated July 17, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BERTRAND J. HOFFACKER, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Kerosene-Oil Lamp; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a front view of the said lamp; Fig. 2, a horizontal view of the same; Fig. 3, a cross-section thereof taken vertically; Fig. 4, a perspective view of the chimney-stay; Fig. 5, a perspective view of the movable hollow neck of the lamp.

The same letters of reference mark the same parts in these various figures.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe the same more fully.

My improved lamp consists of an oil-well or base, A, a hollow neck, B, fixed permanently to the base, a movable hollow neck, C, a chimney-stay, D E, a glass chimney, F, a glass tube, G, containing a vertical metallic wire, *g*, a forked lever, H, and the mantle J of the wick-holder *n*.

The oil-well or base A may be constructed of glass or any other suitable material for the purpose of holding the oil. On the central part of its bottom is fixed a hollow socket, *d*, designed to keep the glass tube C in its proper vertical position. The hollow neck B forms the upper portion of the oil-well and is fixed thereto permanently or may form a part thereof.

The hollow neck G is movable horizontally on the lower neck on a vertical pivot, *a*, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. If it is desired to hold the same in its original position, which must be during the time the lamp is burning, the spring or snap Z will do so by fitting into a cut or incision. If it is desired to turn it into the position indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 1 the said spring is pressed back.

The chimney-stay D E contains three horizontal pins, *y y y*, by means of which it may be shoved into three corresponding incisions, *x x x*, on the upper part of the neck *c*, and either kept there or removed from it by turning the said pins in the opposite direction.

The glass chimney E rests horizontally on the projection on the upper part of the neck *c*, and is held in place by the prongs E E E, fitting with their upper points to the inside of said chimney.

The glass tube C contains in its axis a metallic wire, *g*, turned on each end into an eye. The tube is filled with chalk-dust, lime-dust, pulverized burned clay, or any equivalent material, both ends of said tube being filled with cotton, so as to prevent the dust from falling out.

The wick *n* commences on the lower end of the movable neck *c* in a circular form and ends on its upper part in the form of a cross, as shown in Fig. 2. The wick-holder is to be adapted to that form. It is surrounded by a mantle, J, of similar form, which admits of being raised or lowered by means of the forked lever H, moving on the pivot J. The raising of this mantle is for the purpose of diminishing the flame; the lowering for the purpose of increasing the volume of the flame.

The upper surface of the wick is provided with a horizontal cross-shaped wire with its ends fixed to the mantle J of wick-holder *n*.

The neck *c* contains holes *t t t t*, for the purpose of admitting the air necessary for burning.

This lamp may be used in the following manner: The oil-well A is filled with kerosene, the glass tube C is then inserted, the neck placed in its permanent position, the wick *n* J is moistened with oil, the mantle J is turned down level with the upper portion of the wick, and the same is then lighted. The oil in the upper portion of the wick will then be burning and will draw up the oil in the oil-well A, which has to pass through the glass tube C and through the material with which the same is filled.

When the burning operation has lasted a few minutes the cross-shaped wire on the top of the wick will become red hot, and by that means intensity of the light will be increased. If it is desired to increase, to decrease, or regulate the same the mantle J may be raised or lowered in the manner above described.

When it is desired to clean the lamp the chimney is removed first, then the chimney-stay, then the neck *c* is turned as indicated

in Fig. 1, then the glass tube is lifted out of the oil-well by means of the eye or hook on the top of said tube, and every part of said lamp may then be cleaned or purified; and if it is desired to fill the lamp the same process is gone through with with respect to the glass tube.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

The improved lamp consisting of the oil-well or base A, movable neck *c*, chimney-stay D E, and glass tube C, and the mantle J, in combination with the usual parts of a lamp, substantially as herein described.

BERTRAND J. HOFFACKER.

Witnesses:

CHS. WEHLE,
HENRY WEHLE.