

Lamp Chimney.

Patented Jan'y 5, 1869.

Fig 1

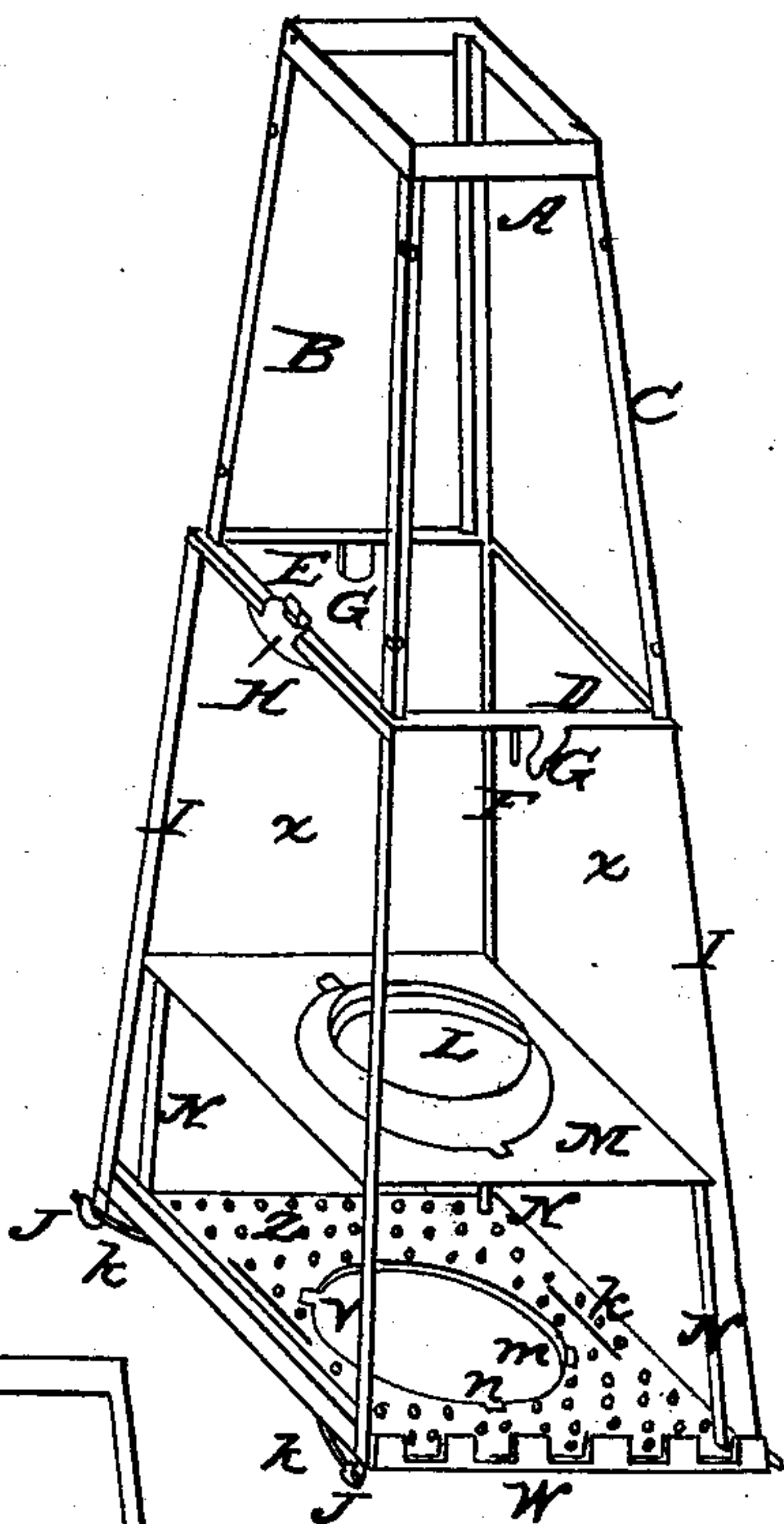


Fig. 2.

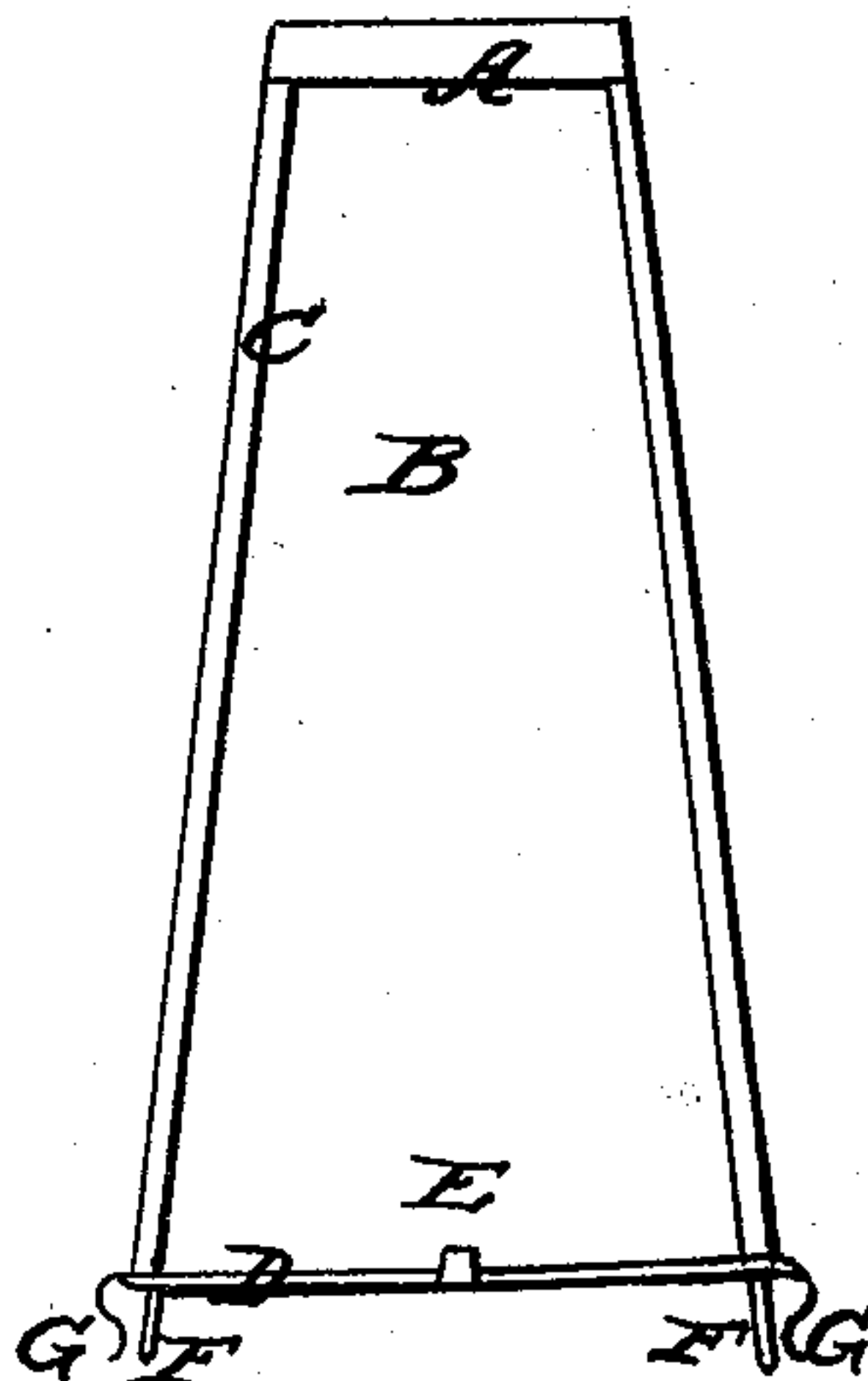


Fig. 3.

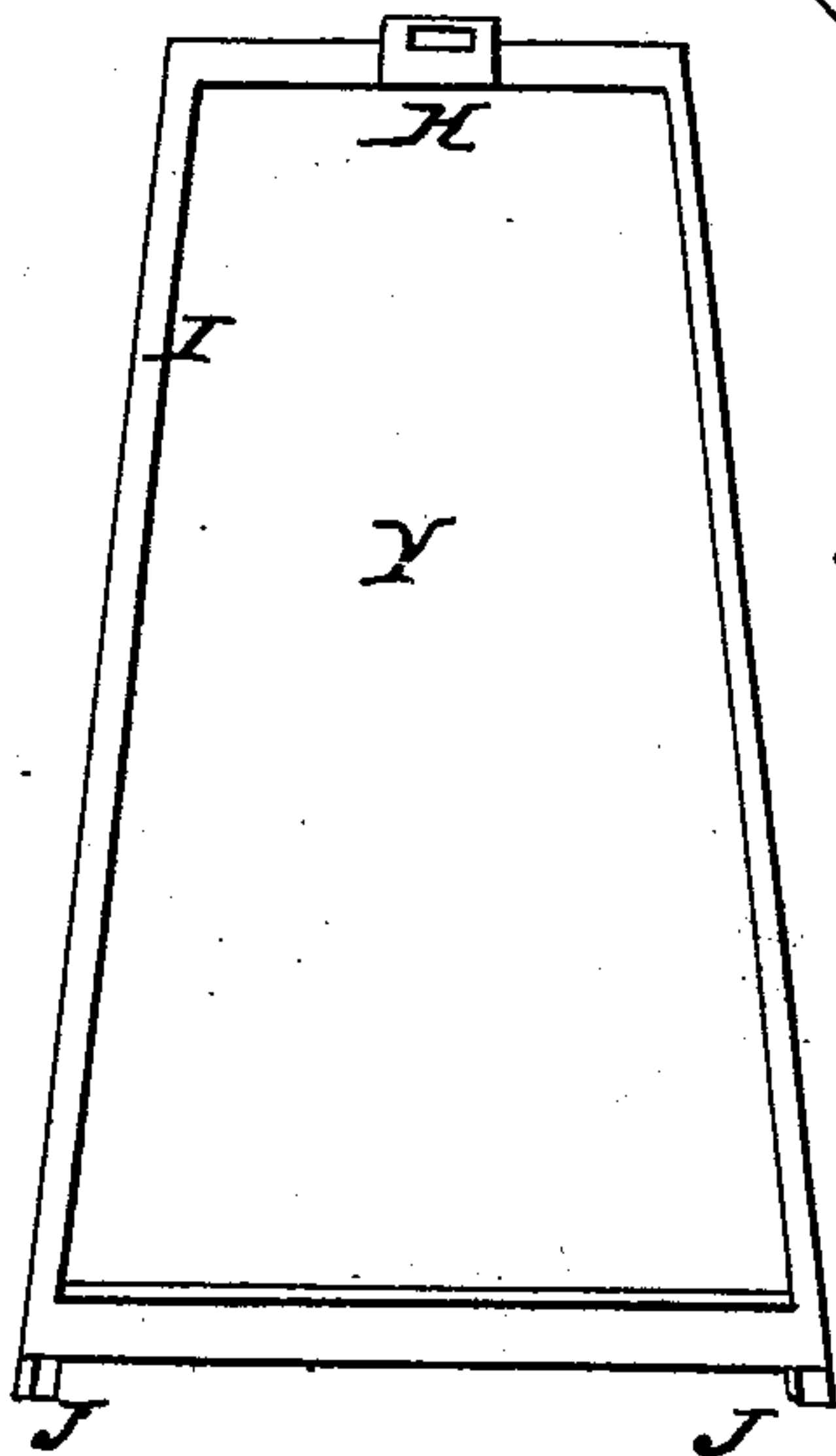


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

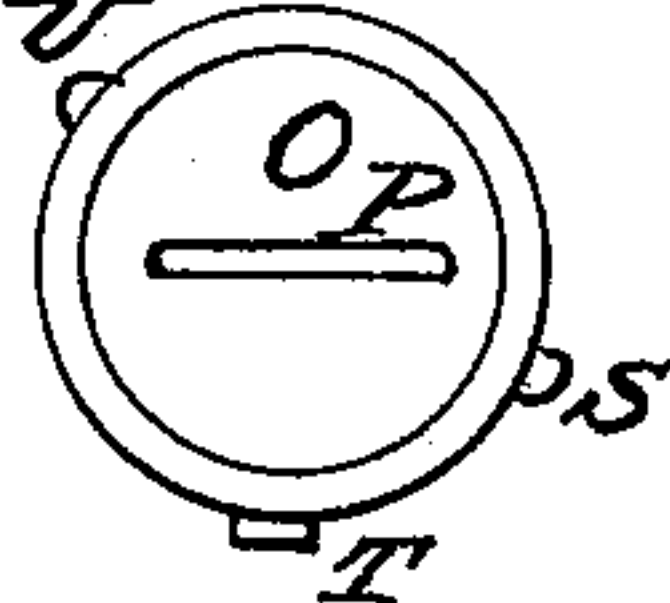
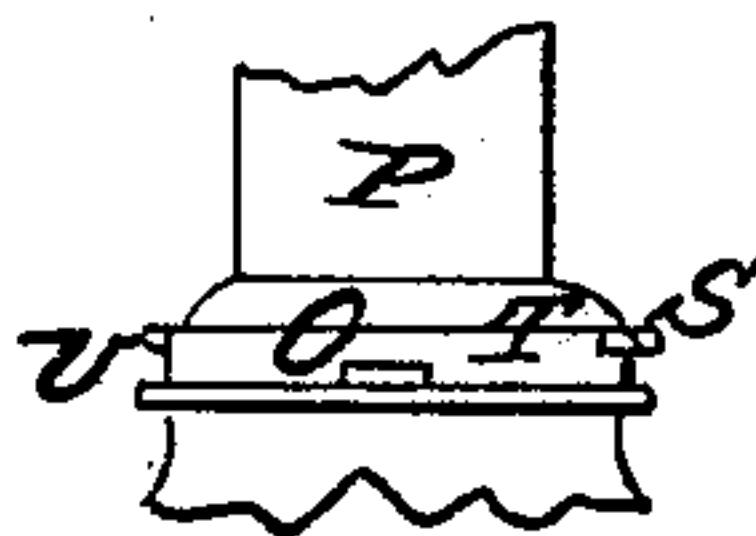


Fig. 6.



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J. W. LARIMORE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Letters Patent No. 85,677, dated January 5, 1869; antedated December 26, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT IN LAMP-CHIMNEYS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, J. W. LARIMORE, of Chicago, in the county of Cook, in the State of Illinois, have invented a useful Improvement in Lamp-Chimneys; 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 a perspective representation of my invention.

Figure 2, an elevation of the top section of the chimney, removed from the lower part.

Figure 3, an elevation of one of the frames, and the glass therein, removed from the other parts.

Figure 4, a view of the spring, which holds one of the side frames in place.

Figure 5, a top view of the lamp-burner, showing the lugs which hold the chimney in place.

Figure 6, an elevation of the same.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of lamp-chimneys which are made of several pieces, and arranged to be taken apart, for cleaning, repairs, &c.; and

Its nature, in general terms, consists in a two-part chimney, the top section of which is made of isinglass, set in a metal frame, whose bottom end has spring-fastenings, which hold the glass sides of the lower section in position, and it also has hooks, to which the top ends of the lower frames are fastened; and in a novel construction of the chimney-base, which has flanges and springs attached for holding the lower ends of the glasses and frames in place.

By means of this arrangement, the chimney can be taken apart, cleaned, and put together in less time than the common one can be cleaned; and if any glass is broken, it can be readily replaced by a glazier; and, as a whole, for continuous use, is cheaper than chimneys made wholly of glass.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully comprehend the construction and application of my invention, I have marked corresponding parts with similar letters, and will now give a detailed description.

Z, fig. 1, represents a metal base-plate, which has a series of apertures or holes through it, for the passage of air, and a central opening, in which the burner O P, figs. 5 and 6, is placed, and it has a flange or projection on its opposite sides, as seen at W, fig. 1, which holds the lower ends of the glasses *x x* in position.

And in the plate are made notches *v m n*, which extend outward from the main opening, and permit the lugs U S T, attached to the burner, (fig. 5,) to pass through and hold the chimney in position. This latter arrangement, however, having been used, is, therefore, no part of my invention.

The cone L is made a part of the plate M, fig. 1, and is supported, a suitable distance from the plate Z, to suit the size of the burner, by four metal pedestals, N N, &c., and securely attached to both plates.

This means of supporting the cone is found to communicate the least amount of heat to the lamp, for the reason that the connections between M and Z are located at the extreme corners of the air-chamber; consequently the atmosphere passing through the same keeps the lower plate cool, and thus greatly tends to prevent explosion.

A O D represent the top section of the chimney, which is constructed in the form of a truncated pyramid, with its sides filled in with thin plates of isinglass, (mica,) leaving a suitable passage for smoke and heat to escape.

This arrangement is accomplished by making a frame of thin metal, the angles of which hold the isinglass in place, said frame also having two lugs F F projecting downward from the bottom, for holding in position the tops of the lower glasses *x x* on one side, and springs G G for supporting them on the other side, the other two sides having hooks E E, figs. 1 and 2, which support the tops of the lower frames I I.

These frames are made of thin metal, and have grooves, which support thin plates of isinglass, as shown at Y, fig. 3, and they have loops H H at the top, which fasten over the hooks E E, and also hooks J J, at their bottoms, which receive the ends of wire springs *k k*, designed to hold the frames in position at the bottoms. Said springs have a peculiar form, as shown at fig. 4, and are looped through the plate Z, as shown at fig. 1, which method of fastening is very simple, convenient, and substantial.

In order to attach the chimney to the burner, the lugs U S, fig. 5, should be put through the notches *v m*, fig. 1, and the chimney turned to the left, which will bring the lug T into the notch *n*, the lugs U S bearing on the top of the plate Z, and the lug T preventing the chimney from being displaced when in use.

When the chimney is to be cleaned, the ends of the spring *k k* should be lifted out of the hooks J J, and the loops H H removed from the hooks E E, which operation will permit the top section to be removed, and loosen the glasses *x x*.

The wick can be lighted either by removing the chimney or one of the frames I I.

Having thus fully described my invention,

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

1. The combination of the springs *k k*, looped through the plate Z, hooks J J, and frames I I, as herein shown and specified.

2. The frames I I, glasses *x x*, in combination with the top section A B O D, constructed and arranged as and for the purpose set forth.

3. The combination of the plate Z, cone L M, pedestals N N, glasses *x x*, frames I I, and top section A B O D, substantially as herein shown and specified.

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Witnesses:

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