

T. R. ALMOND.
Travelers' Lamps.

No. 158,615.

Patented Jan. 12, 1875.

Fig: 1

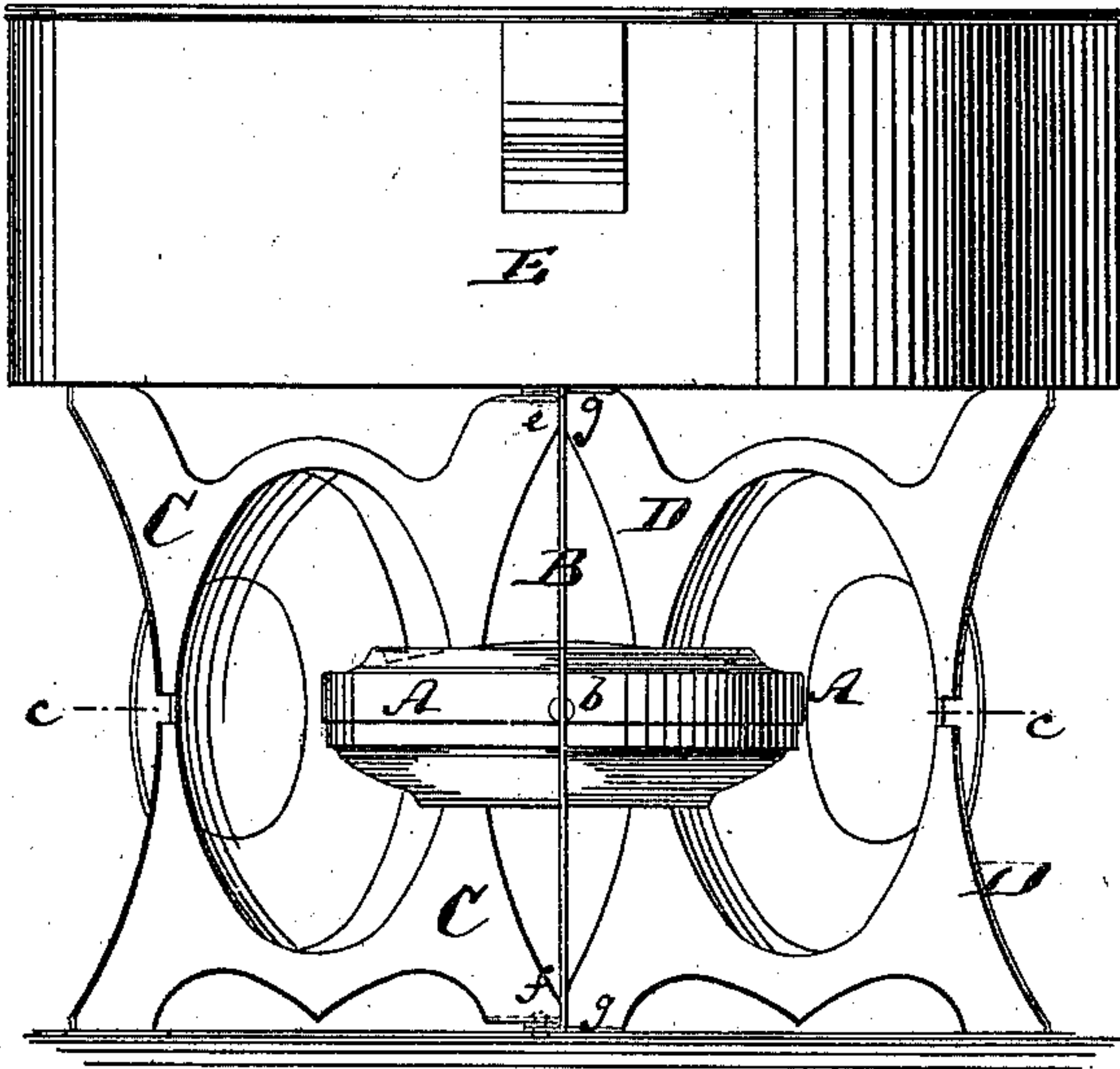


Fig: 3

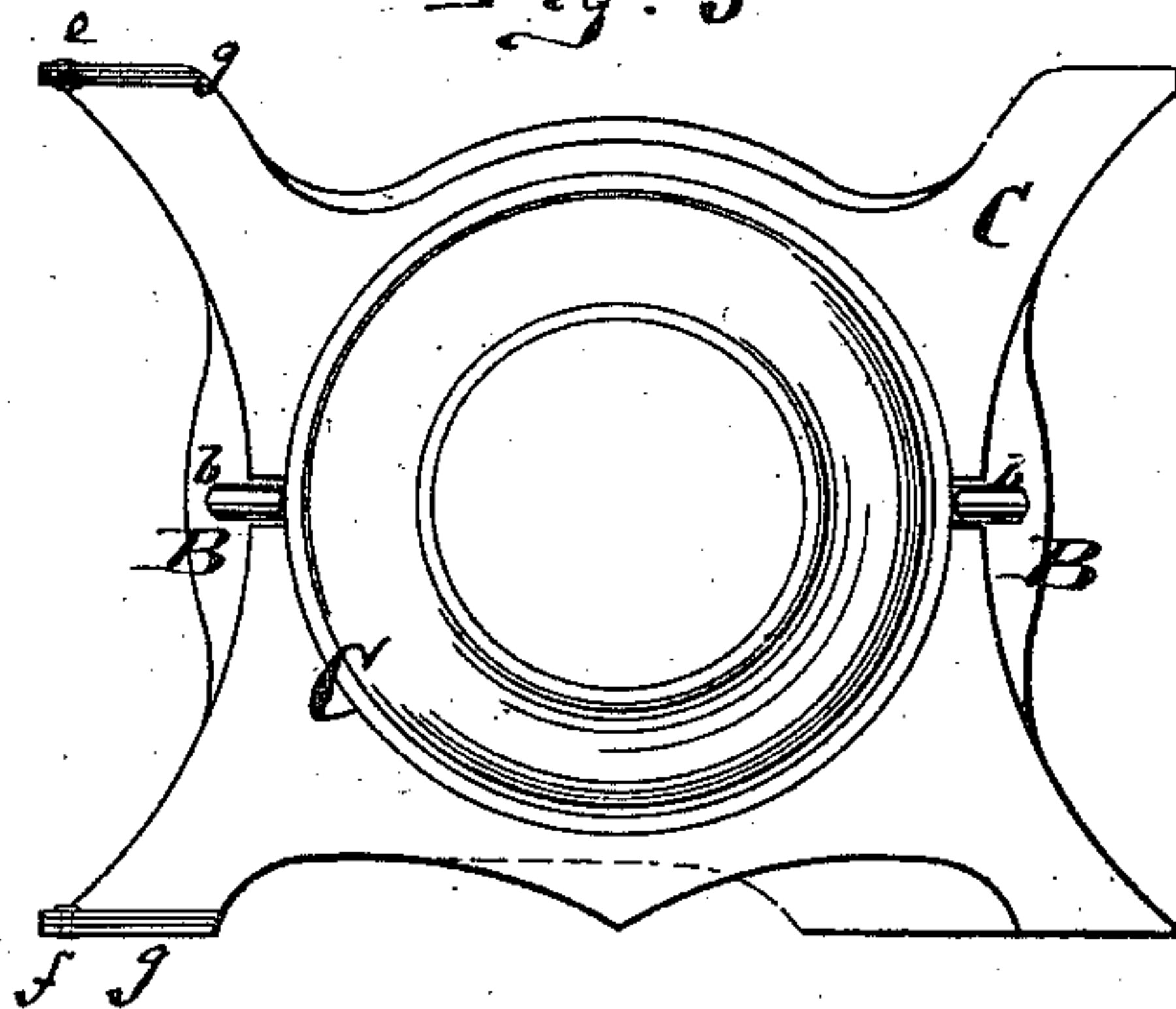


Fig: 2

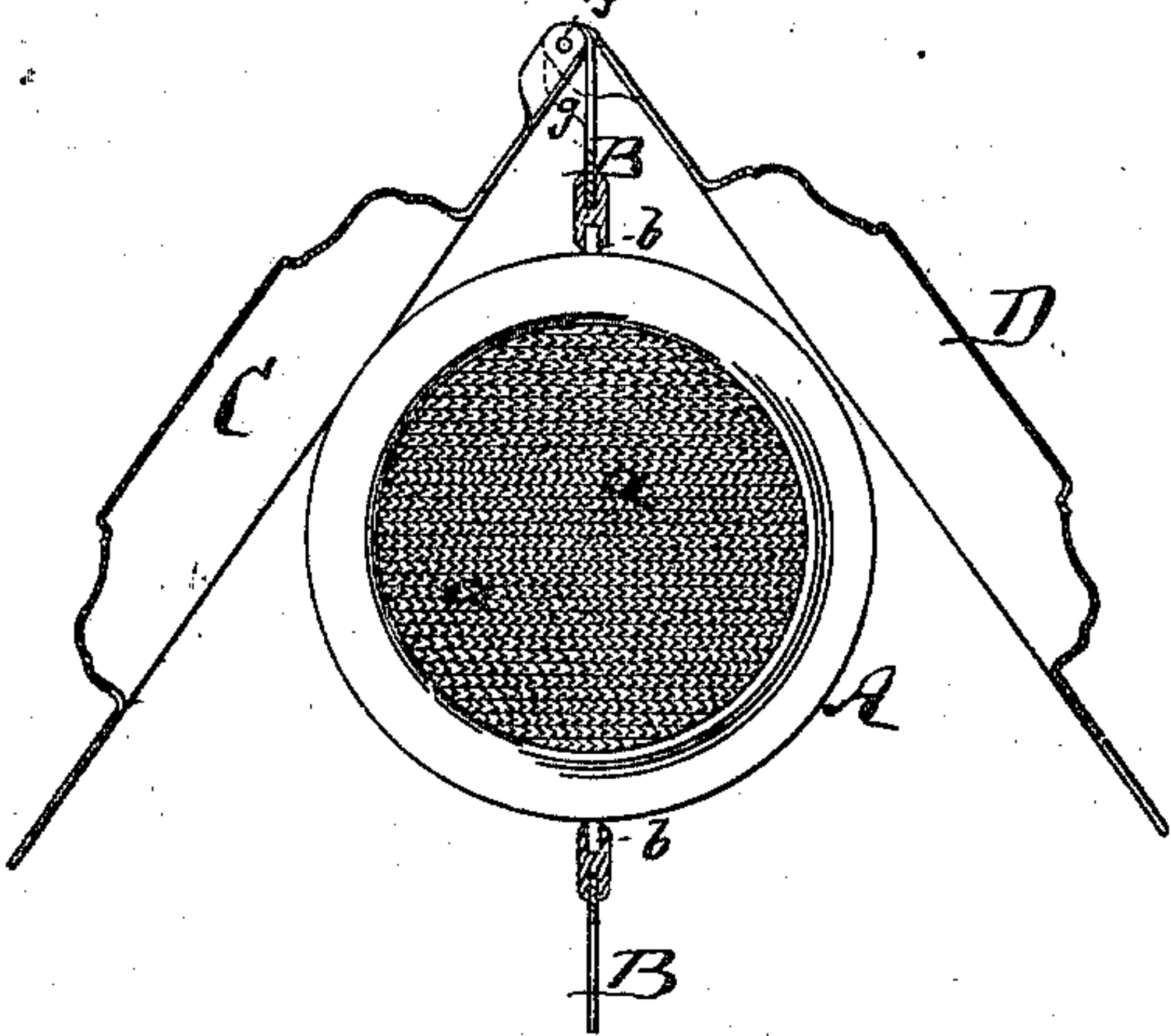
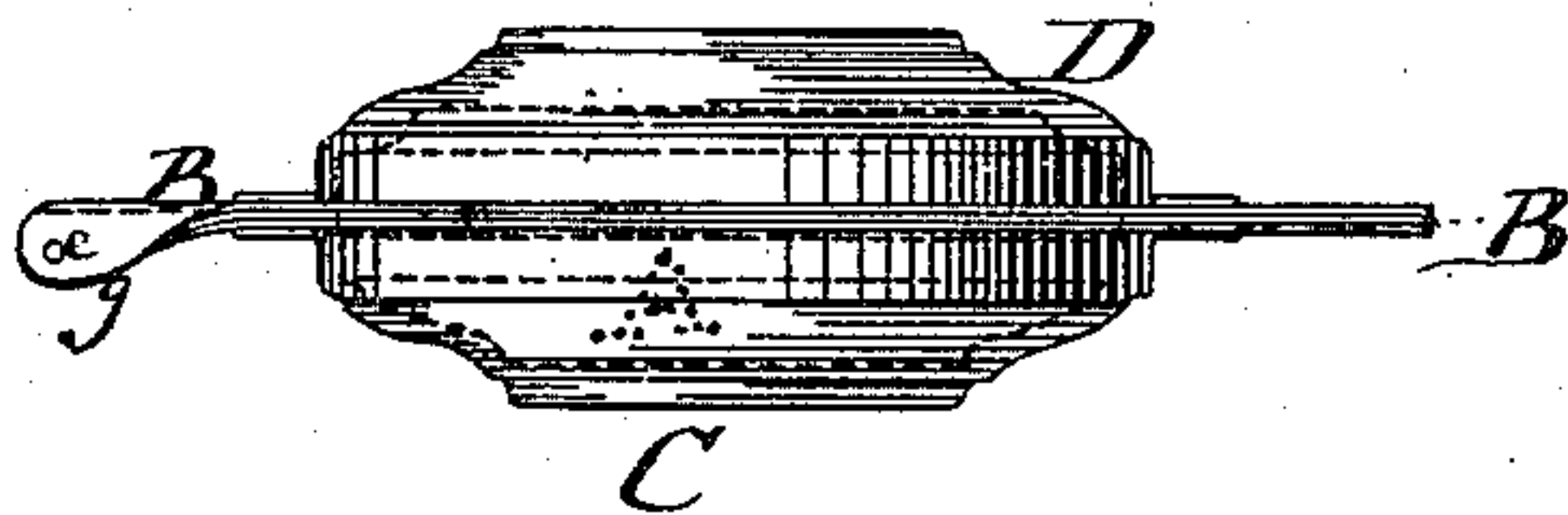


Fig: 4



Witnesses:

A. Moraga.
E. C. Webb.

Inventor:

Thos. R. Almond
by his attorney
A. V. Bensen

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

THOMAS R. ALMOND, OF FITCHBURG, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRAVELERS' LAMPS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 158,615, dated January 12, 1875; application filed November 23, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS R. ALMOND, of Fitchburg, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and Improved Traveler's Lamp, of which the following is a specification:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of my improved traveler's lamp, showing it in position for use. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of the same on the line *c c*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a side view of the same as it appears when folded together, and Fig. 4 an edge view of the same as folded together.

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

This invention relates to a new folding lamp to be used by travelers, hunters, soldiers, and others requiring ready means for cooking their food in the field or camp, and also as a nursery or sick-room lamp; and the invention consists, first, in hanging the lamp-body in a perforated plate, which constitutes one of the three-jointed lamp-supports; and, secondly, in forming recesses in the remaining plates of the support for inclosing the lamp-body, and in other details of invention, as hereinafter more fully described.

In the drawing, *A* represents the lamp. The same is made of cylindrical or other form, and, preferably, quite flat, as shown, and with an opening at the top, which is closed by wire-gauze *a*. This lamp contains an absorbing filling, composed of cotton-fiber, or other suitable fiber, upon which is sprinkled a thin layer of asbestos.

In use oil, or a suitable hydrocarbon, is poured into the lamp, to be temporarily absorbed by the filling, and consumed by the flame above the gauze *a*. If it were not for the asbestos layer between the gauze and the cotton, the latter would soon be charred by the flame, and, by losing its fibrous condition, become useless as a means of feeding the fuel to the flame; but the asbestos preserves the filling in the proper fibrous condition, and retains the lamp in proper condition for use.

The lamp *A* is, at diametrically - opposite

sides, hung by means of pins or trunnions *b* in a metal plate, *B*. This plate *B* has a hole through it of a size sufficient to admit the lamp *A*. In this way the lamp can be swung at right angles to the plate *B*, as in Figs. 1 and 2, or in line therewith, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 4. *C* and *D* are two metal plates, which are, by pins *e* and *f*, pivoted to projecting lugs *g* of the plate *B*, but so that they are at opposite sides of the plate *B* respectively. Each plate, *C D*, has a recess formed in it of a size and shape requisite for accommodating and hiding half the lamp *A*.

Thus, when the lamp is swung in line with the plate *B*, and the plates *C D* are folded close to the plate *B*, all as in Figs. 3 and 4, the whole lamp will be in a compact form for convenient transportation; but when the lamp is to be used, the plates *C D* are swung apart to admit the lamp in a horizontal position between them, as in Figs. 1 and 2, and are then placed upon the ground or floor, and form, together with the plate *B*, a treble support for the lamp, and also for the vessel *E*, which is to be heated by the lamp.

The lower ends of the plates *C B D* stand on the ground, while their upper ends support the cooking-vessel.

The plates *C* and *D* constitute, also, shields to prevent the flame of the lamp from being affected by the wind as the lamp is suspended between them, and serve, also, during transportation as covers to prevent the liquid contents of the lamp from evaporating.

Instead of suspending the lamp in the perforated plate *B*, it may be hung between the plates *C D* in other suitable manner.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination of the lamp *A* with the two plates *C D*, between which it is supported, said plates converging at a point outside of the lamp to constitute wind-shields, substantially as specified.

2. The converging plates *C D*, provided with recesses, into which the lamp *A* may be folded, to constitute a receptacle for said lamp during transportation, and vertical wind-shields, while the lamp hangs horizontally be-

tween them when in use, substantially as specified.

3. The perforated middle plate B combined with the plates C D of a lamp-support, and with the lamp A, as set forth.

4. The portable lamp A, which is combined with the folding stand C D, and provided with the gauze *a*, and with the asbestos

spread over the fibrous filling directly beneath the gauze, substantially as specified.

The above description of my invention signed by me this 6th day of October, 1874.

THOS. R. ALMOND.

Witnesses:

F. V. BRIESEN,

E. C. WEBB.