

E. D. WRIGHT & C. H. KENNEY.

Lamp-Chimneys.

No. 159,011.

Patented Jan. 19, 1875.

Fig. 1.

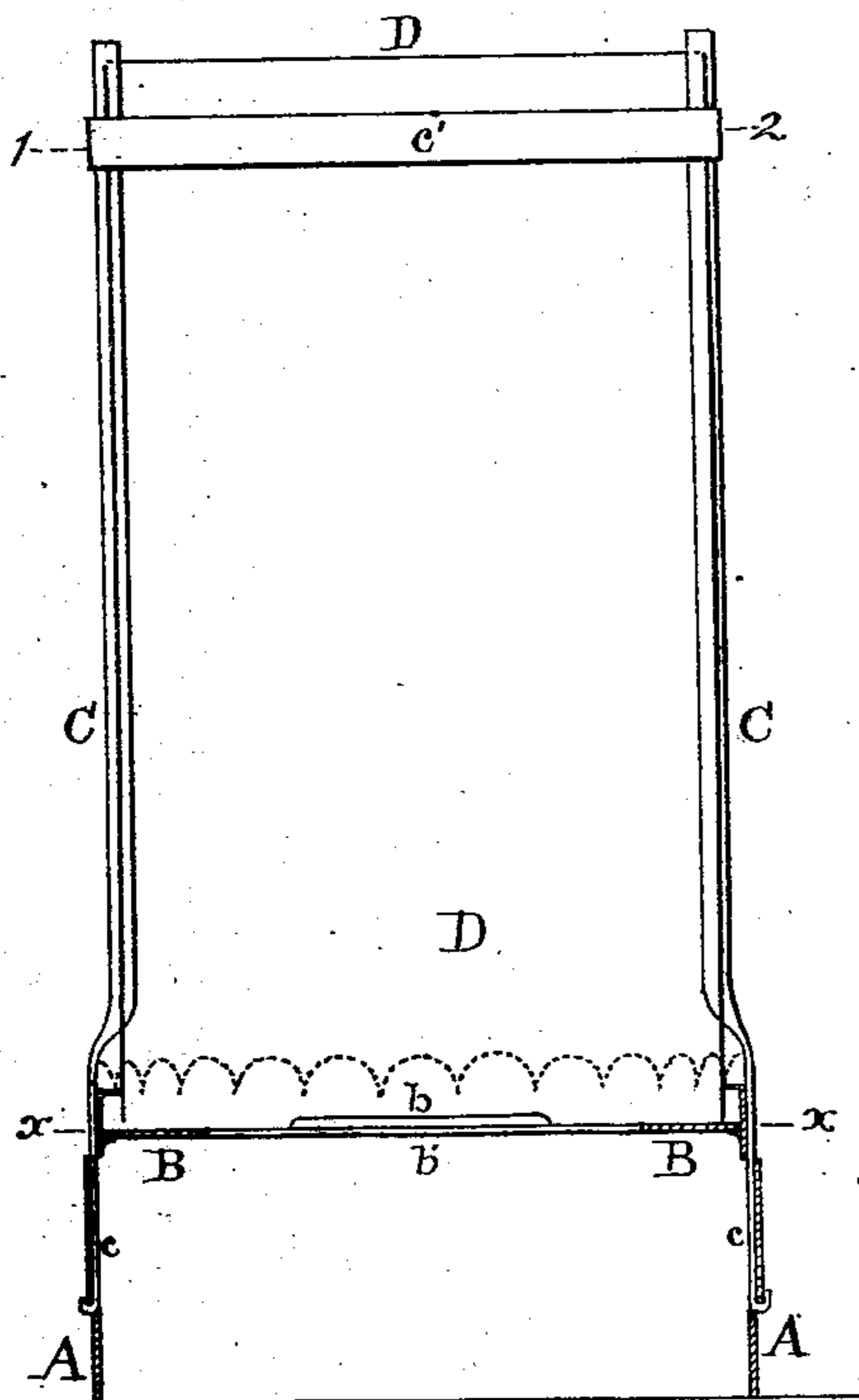


Fig. 2.

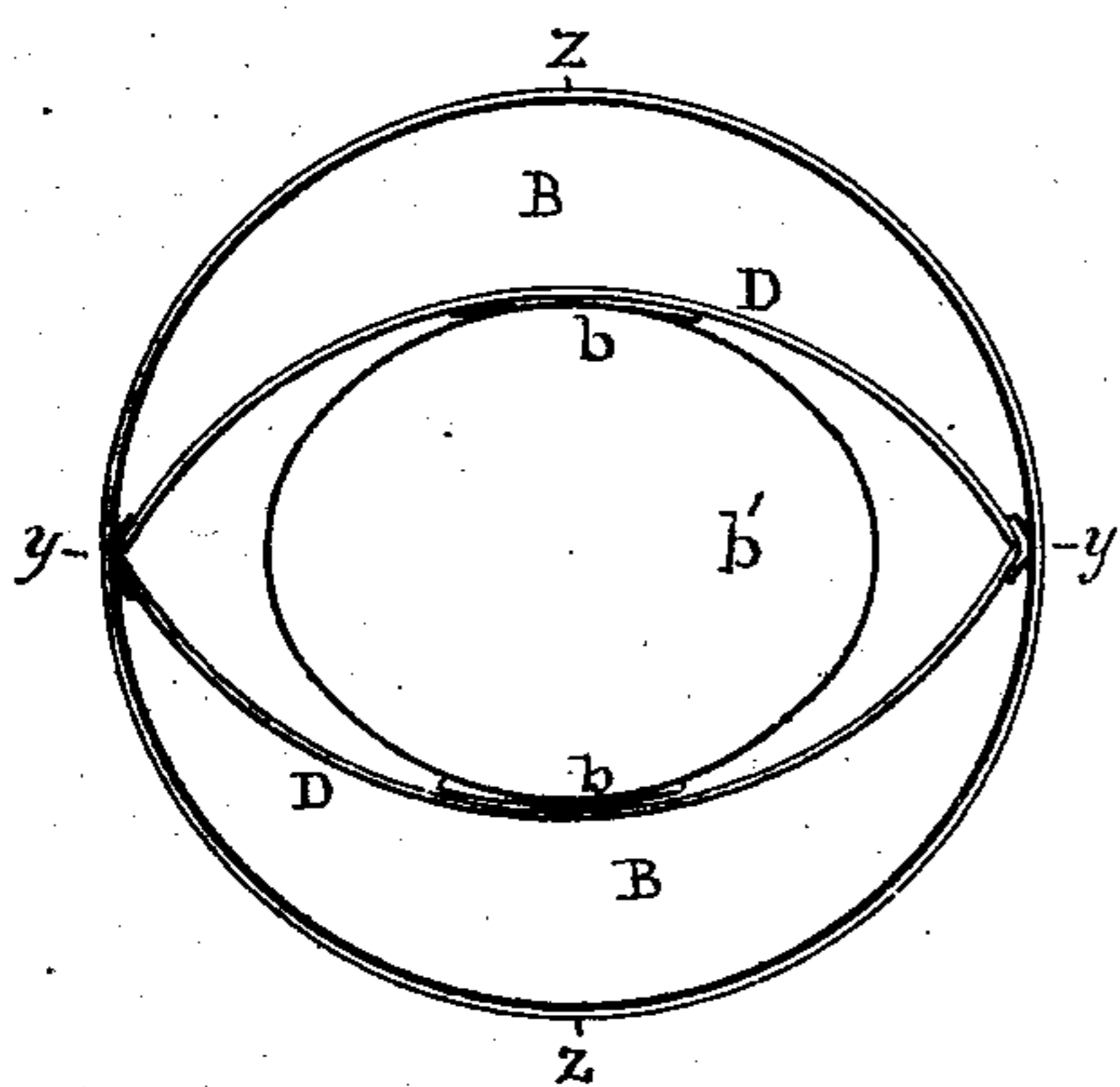
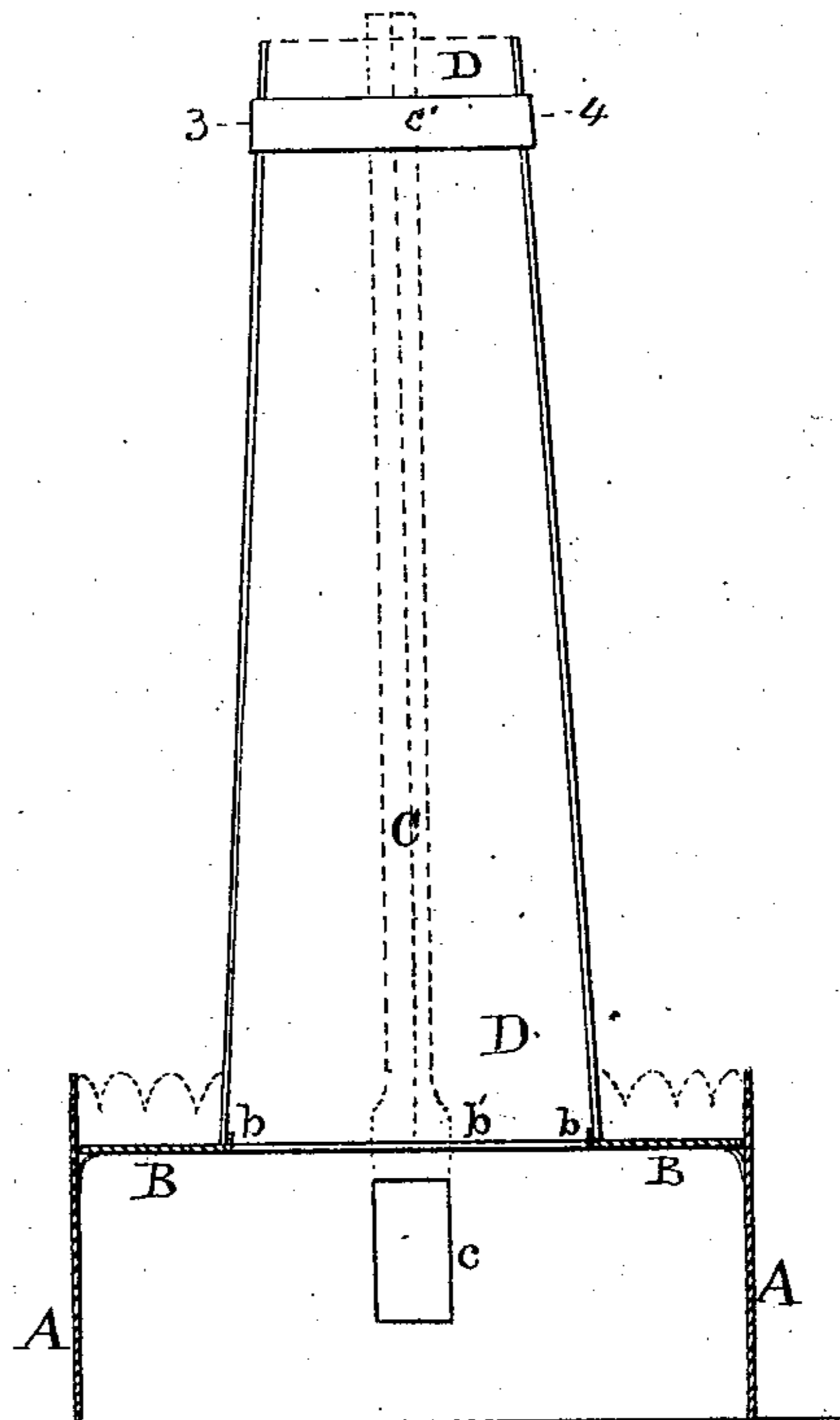


Fig. 3.

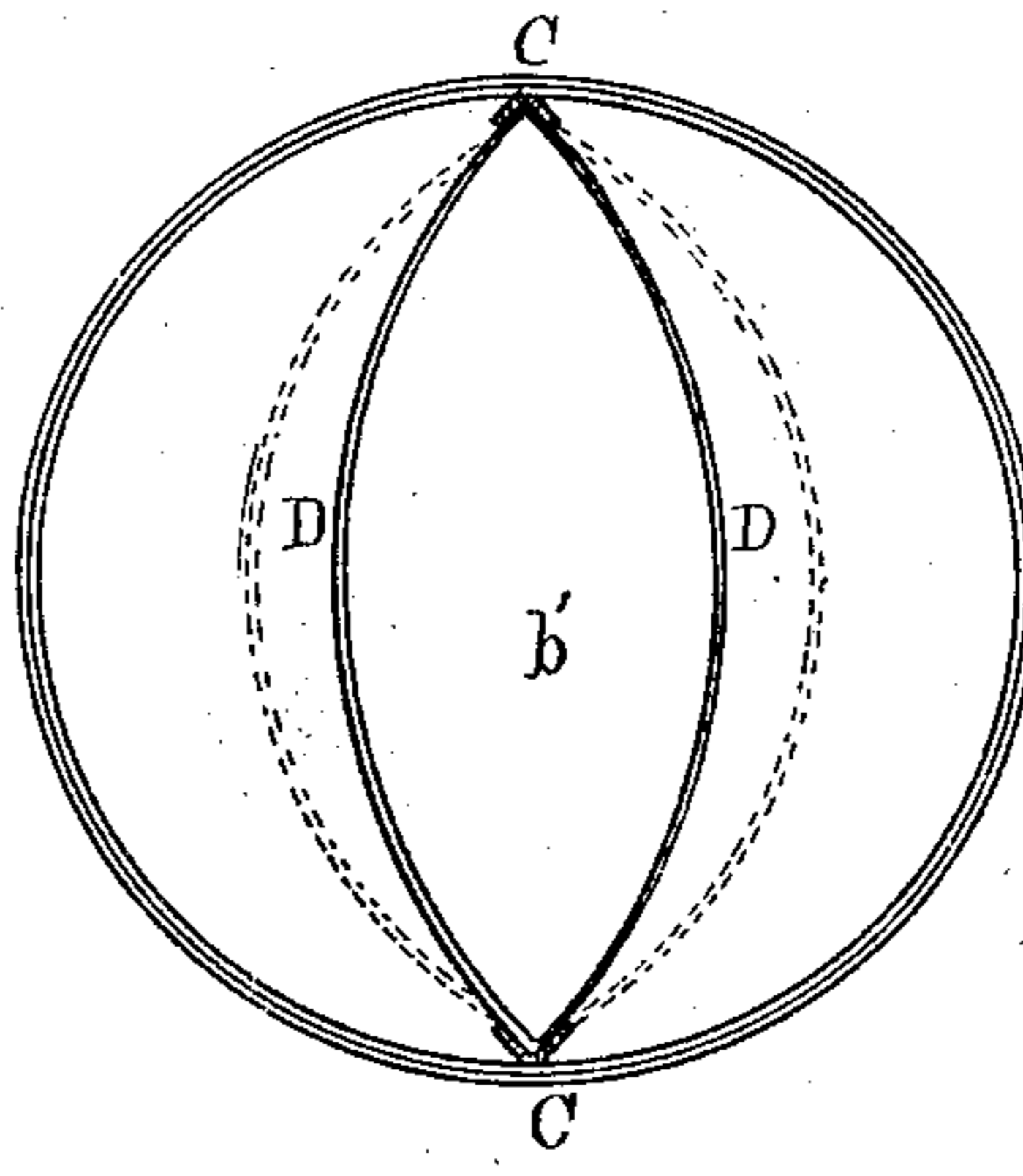


Fig. 4.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## IMPROVEMENT IN LAMP-CHIMNEYS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **159,011**, dated January 19, 1875; application filed December 18, 1874.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, EDWARD D. WRIGHT and CHARLES H. KENNEY, of Springfield, in the county of Windsor and State of Vermont, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamp-Chimneys; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The nature of this invention consists in the employment of sheets of mica for lamp-chimneys, which are loosely connected to form a chimney, and which may be easily and quickly removed for renewal or cleansing without the risk of breaking, as with glass, as will be more fully described hereinafter.

Figure 1 is a vertical section of Fig. 3 on *y y*. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of Fig. 3 on *z z*. Fig. 3 is a transverse section of Fig. 1 on *x x*. Fig. 4 is a plan view, looking down.

A represents the chimney-base, attached to a lamp made in the usual form, having a diaphragm, B, with a central opening, *b'*, large enough to admit the wick-holder. On the opposite edges of this opening slight flanges *b b* of the metal are turned up to retain the lower edge of the pieces of mica, and keep them in position. C C are metallic standards, made V-shaped in cross-section, as shown in Fig. 4, above the base, and curved inwardly so far as to bring their inner angles slightly within the diameter of the base, so that the vertical edges of the mica sheets D D, when joined within these V-shaped recesses, will pass down inside of the metal base, and rest firmly upon the diaphragm B. The lower ends of standard C C are fastened to the base at *c c*. Their upper ends are connected by a band of

thin sheet metal, *c'*, which also clasps the sheets of mica, and keeps them in shape, so that by bringing the standards nearer together on the line 1 2, in Fig. 1, the sheets of mica will spread apart correspondingly, as at 3 4, Fig. 2.

In the use of glass chimneys to lamps there is always danger of breakage of the glass either from heat, or handling the lamp, or in removal for cleansing.

In lamps where mica has been used the sheets are either permanently fixed to each other, or more than two sheets are employed; whereas we use only two sheets, which are independent of each other, which, when combined, serve all the purposes of a chimney as well as those of mica permanently united, or where several sheets are used, and also possess the advantage of separate removal when soiled by the smoke, or from any other injury, and the place may be supplied without damage to the other side, which can remain in its position, which is not the case with those permanently fastened.

Another advantage is, that any housekeeper can remedy the defects, or supply another sheet, simply by cutting the mica to the size of the old one, and slipping it in its place.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The mica lamp-chimney, constructed with two sheets held by the flanged standards C C, substantially as and for the purpose described.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own invention we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

EDWARD D. WRIGHT.  
CHARLES H. KENNEY.

Witnesses:

HENRY CLOSSON,  
SAML. ROLLINS.