

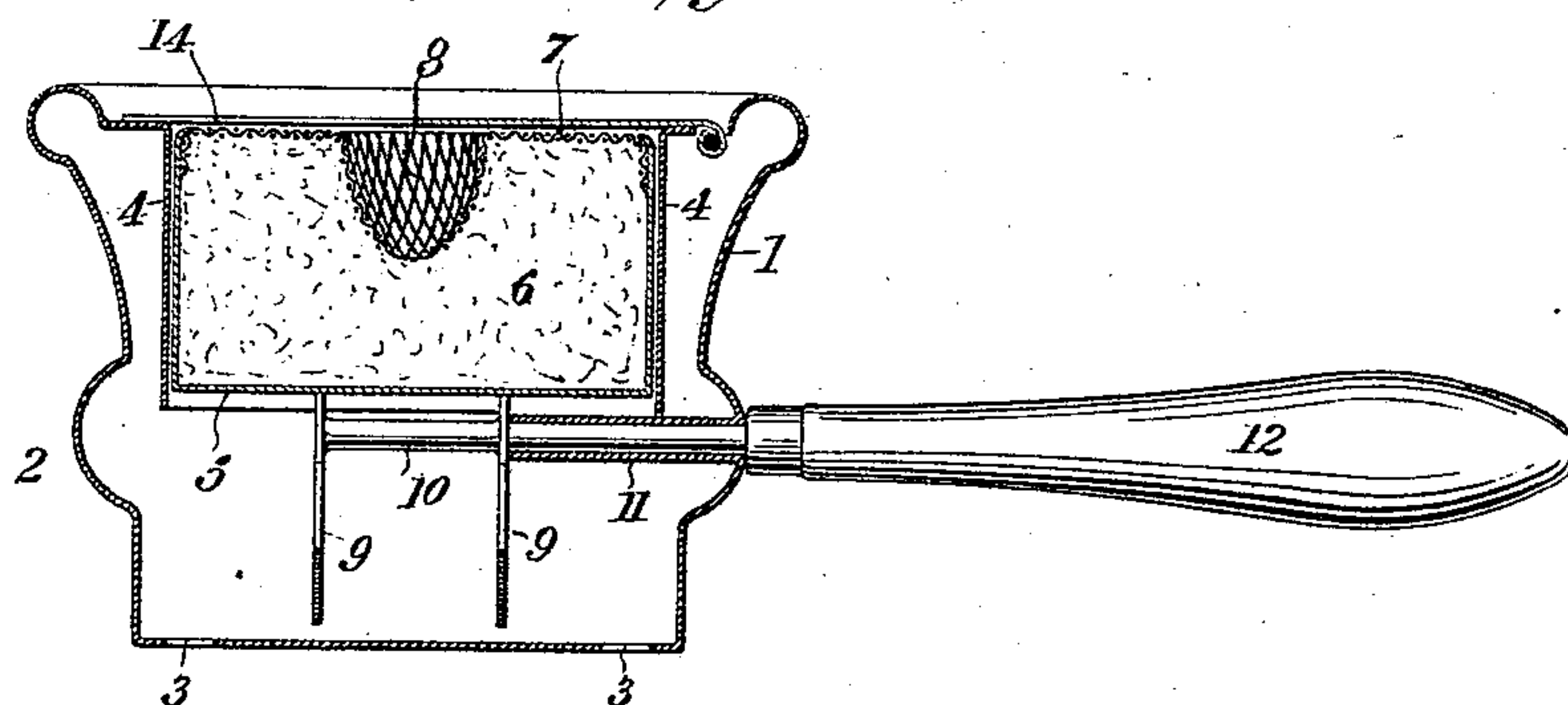
(No Model.)

W. FISCH.  
LAMP STOVE.

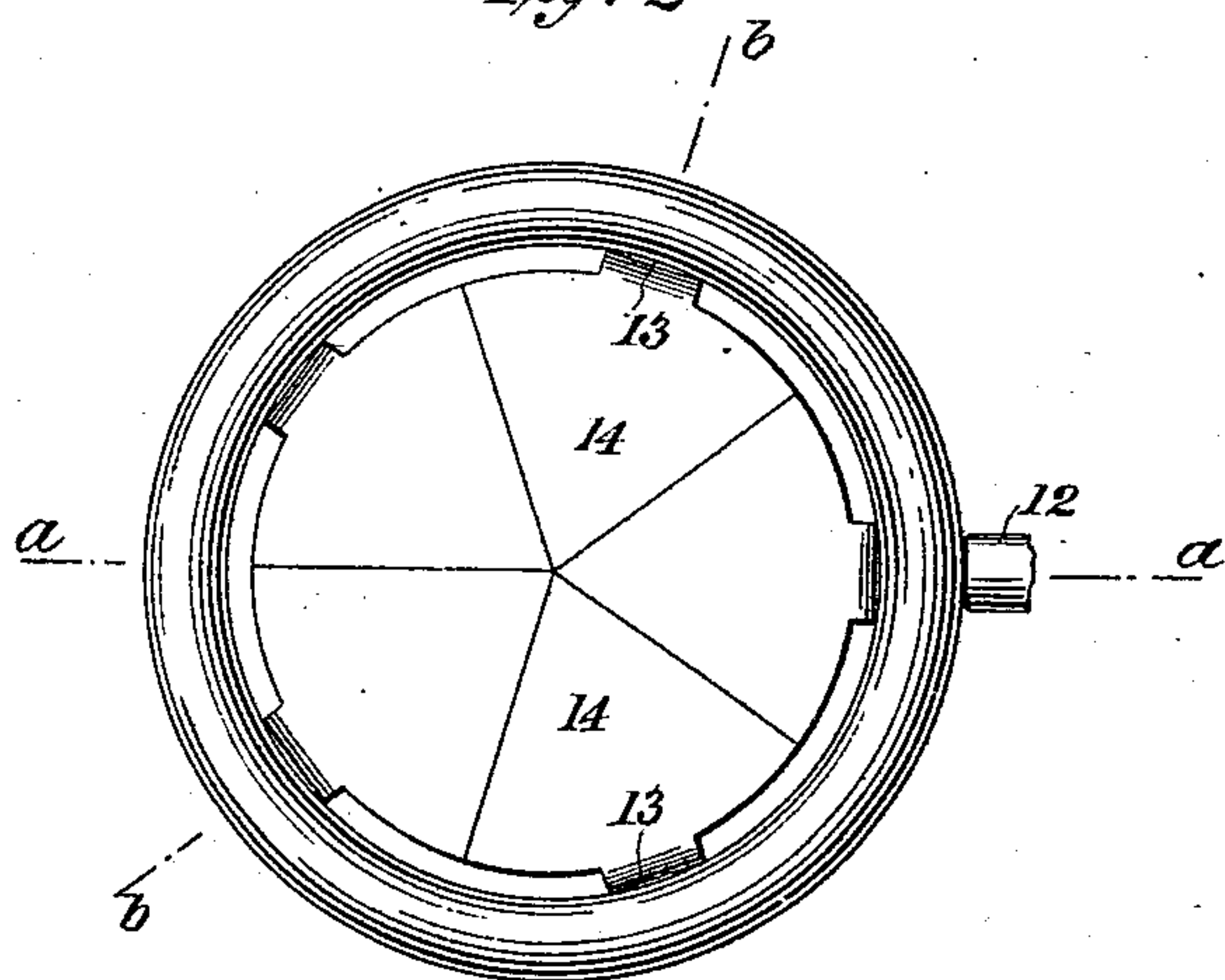
No. 536,614.

Patented Apr. 2, 1895.

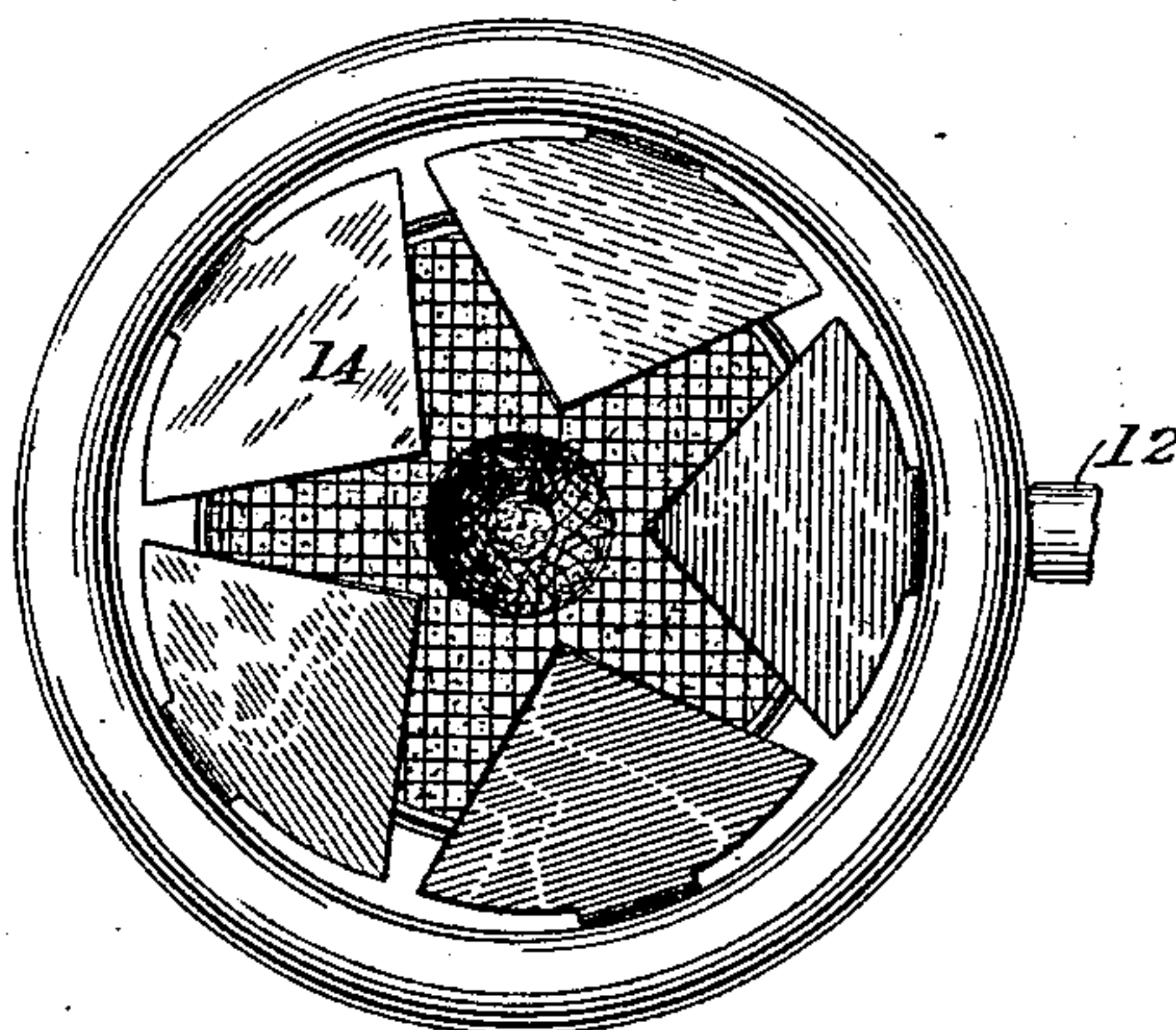
*Fig. 1*



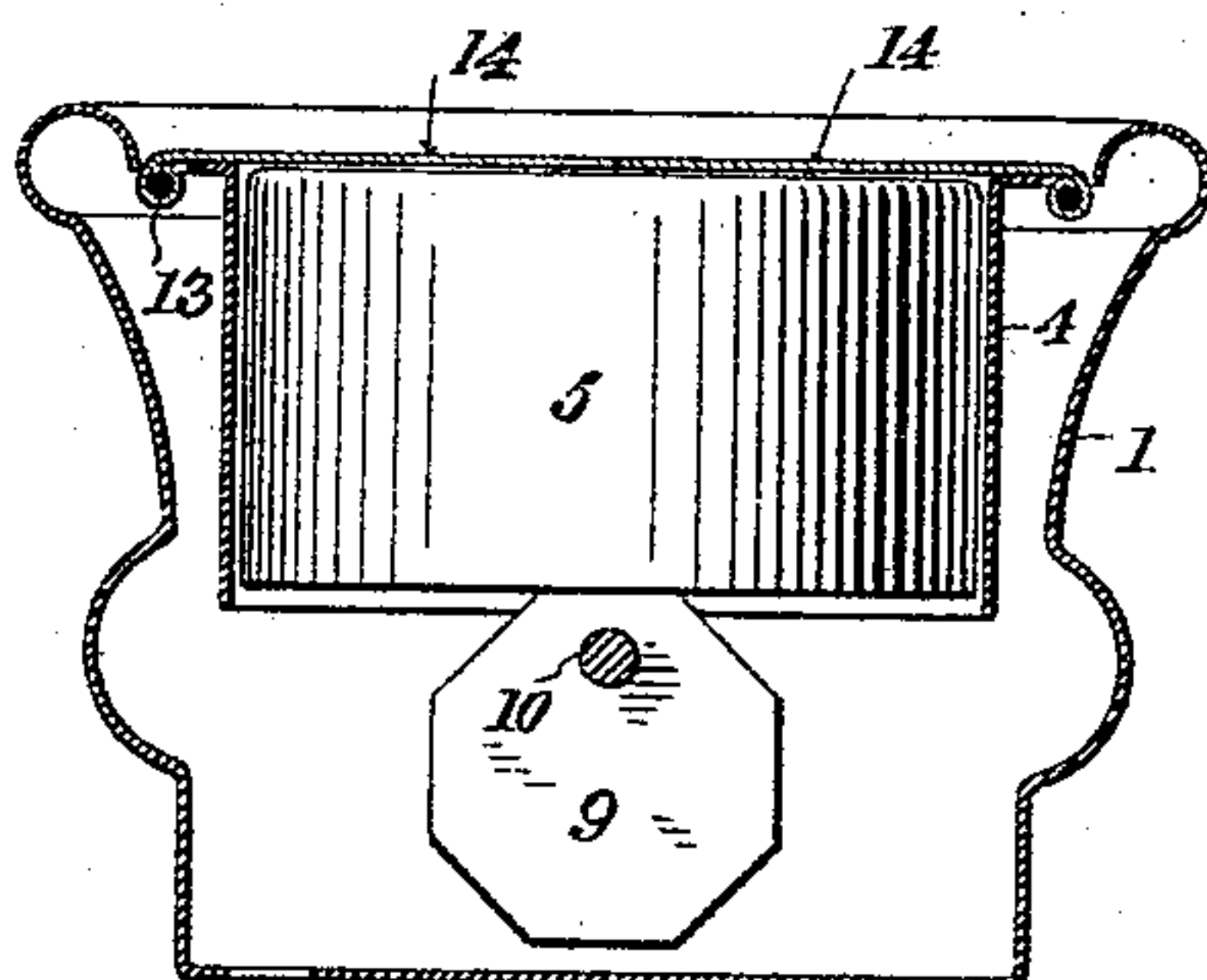
*Fig. 2*



*Fig. 3*



*Fig. 4*



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM FISCH, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

## LAMP-STOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 536,614, dated April 2, 1895.

Application filed April 10, 1893. Serial No. 469,677. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM FISCH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Lamp-Stoves, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of the same.

The invention relates to lamps, alcohol lamps, lamp stoves, or lamps used for heating tea kettles, blazers, chafing or like dishes.

The object of the invention is to provide means whereby the heat of the lamp can be readily controlled, and the heating flame readily extinguished, without the necessity of blowing out the same or removing the lamp, or using a cover or cap.

The invention consists, essentially, of a lamp having flame-controlling devices adapted to close in around the flame and to expand away from the same, and to thereby regulate the size of the flame.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a central vertical section on plane *a-a* of Fig. 2, of one form of a lamp structure embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same, showing the flame-controlling sectors in position of extinguishing the flame. Fig. 3 is a like view but with the sectors partially raised, as when the flame is burning. Fig. 4 is a vertical section on plane *b b* of Fig. 2, the reservoir being shown in full.

In the views, 1 represents the casing of the lamp, which preferably is of sheet metal, and is provided with a shoulder 2, head, or other proper means for supporting the lamp in a frame, as the frame or supporting devices of a chafing dish or tea kettle. The bottom of this casing is pierced at 3, for the purpose of admitting air within the same, it being understood that this form of lamp is to be suspended in its supporting devices, and does not rest upon the bottom of the casing.

4 is the reservoir casing or guide, which is a plain cylinder open at top and bottom, it being properly attached to the outer casing.

5 is the reservoir which holds the combustible fluid, usually alcohol. This reservoir is a plain cup, open at the top and of size loosely filling the reservoir guide. The reservoir is filled with asbestos 6, or like material, which

is held in place by a wire netting 7, or other suitable device. In the center of the reservoir, and at the top thereof, the asbestos and netting are depressed or deeply indented so as to form a well, 8, which is for the purpose of showing, at least approximately, how much fluid the reservoir may at any time contain, as well as to show, upon filling the reservoir, when a proper amount of fluid has been put in the same. This reservoir rests upon the cams 9, which are by choice of polygonal outline or periphery. These cams are fixed to the inner end of the shaft 10, supported in sleeve 11, fixed to the outer casing, and which terminates in the handle 12. This handle serves as a means for lifting the lamp, and by turning it the cam is rotated and the reservoir caused to rise or descend in its guide, it remaining at any desired position by resting upon one of the straight sides of the cam.

Hinged at 13 to the casing are the sectors or flaps 14. These sectors are of such size and shape that when all are in the same plane they entirely cover the reservoir and close the open top of the casing, resting at this time upon the reservoir guide—Figs. 1 and 2.

The operation will now be plain. After the fluid in the reservoir has been ignited, the sectors being raised, by turning the handle the sectors will be raised or lowered and the opening offered to the flame will be correspondingly increased or diminished. The reservoir may be raised until the sectors stand nearly vertically, when the whole upper surface of the reservoir will be the flame surface, and the highest heat will be obtainable. So, also, the sectors may be lowered until a mere opening is left, and the flame and heating capacity will be correspondingly reduced. Upon letting the sectors fully close together, the flame will be extinguished. It is to be noted that this arrangement of the flame controlling sectors or flaps, keeps the flame to one point or place, and prevents it from flickering or shifting about, the flaps serving also to steady the flame and hold it against drafts.

The flaps controlling the flame may be variously mounted on the casing and may be of other forms. In other respects also, a lamp embodying the invention may be differently constructed from that shown; and I do not

therefore confine myself strictly to the form illustrated.

What I claim as new is—

5 1. In combination in a heating lamp, a casing and contained reservoir, sector flaps 14 hinged to the casing around the reservoir, and mechanism for operating the said flaps to control the size of the flame, substantially as set forth.

10 2. In combination in a heating lamp, a casing, a reservoir movably supported in the casing, flame - controlling pieces adjustably mounted on the casing and adapted to be

moved to and from the flame space by the shifting of the reservoir, and mechanism for moving the reservoir, substantially as set forth. 15

3. In combination, the vertically movable reservoir, the cams for raising and lowering the same, and the sectors hinged above the reservoir and lying normally upon the same. 20

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