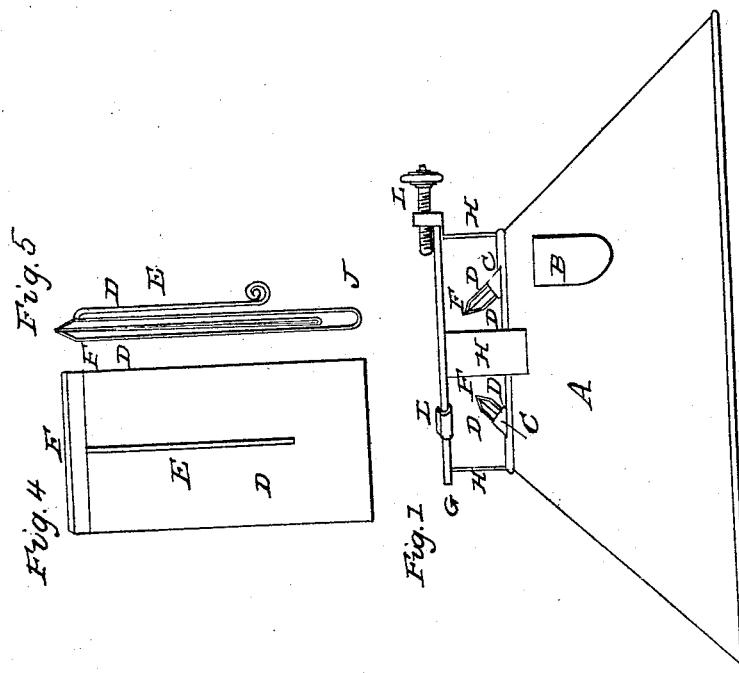
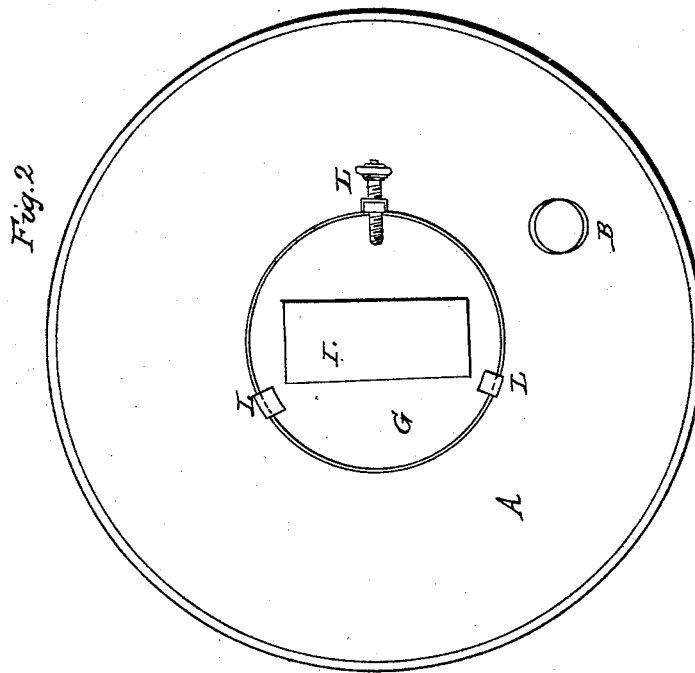


L. JONES.

Lamp.

No. 1,022.

Patented Nov. 25, 1838.



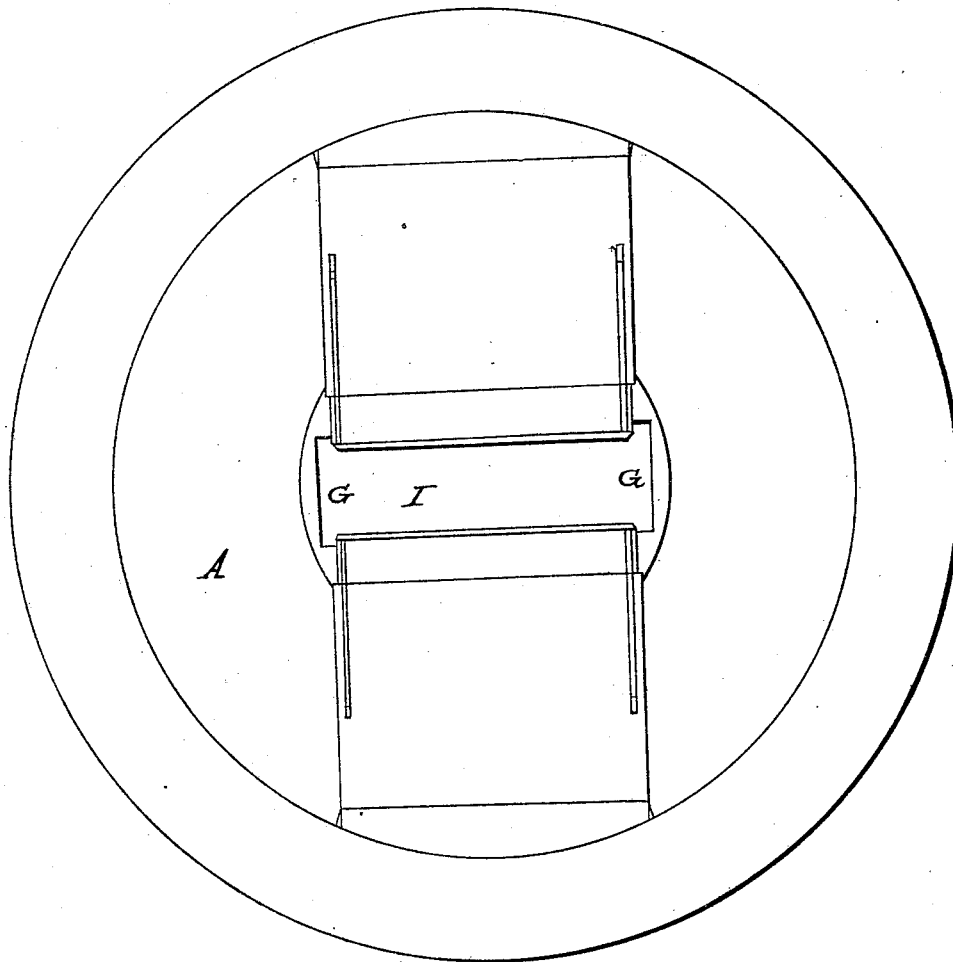
L. JONES.

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Lamp.

No. 1,022.

Patented Nov. 25, 1838.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LUTHER JONES, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## LAMP FOR BURNING SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 1,022, dated November 25, 1838.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LUTHER JONES, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Lamps for Burning Spirits of Turpentine, called the "Reverse Lamp," which is described as follows, reference being had to the annexed drawings of the same, making part of this specification.

The nature of my invention consists in constructing two flat tubes in the inner circle or concave surface of the common conical lamp, communicating with the interior of the fountain, into which the spirits turpentine flows from the fountain or main body of the lamp, in which tubes are placed sliding wick holders made like clamps, between which the wicks are held, and instead of being moved up or drawn out in order to increase the light, as is usually the case in lamps for burning oil, these clamps, with the wicks, are drawn down or shoved in to accomplish the same object, and which is done by means of wire handles fastened to the clamp and laid hold of by the hand; also in having a circular horizontal plate raised above and supported upon the lamp by legs, in the center of which plate is an oblong aperture for the draft, and over said aperture and upon said plate is placed the ordinary glass chimney, which is secured in the usual manner. The other part of the lamp is made like other lamps.

Figure 1 is an elevation of the lamp. Fig. 2 is a top view. Fig. 3 is a view of the under side of the lamp. Fig. 4 is a front view of one side of the clamp. Fig. 5 is an edge view of both sides of the clamp.

The letters of reference refer to the same parts represented in the several figures—namely, A, in Figs. 1, 2 and 3 represent the lamp; B, tube through which the spirits of turpentine is admitted to the lamp; C, flat tubes in which the clamps and wicks are placed; D, the clamps for holding the wicks; E, wire handles to move the clamps; F, wicks; G, horizontal circular plate supported above the lamp upon legs resting upon the lamp, which plate contains the aperture for the draft and supports the chimney over said aperture; H, legs supporting the plate; I, oblong aperture in the

horizontal plate for creating a draft; J, the glass chimney placed over said oblong aperture; L, the usual fastenings for the chimney.

This lamp when supplied with a sufficient quantity of spirits turpentine and arranged as represented in Fig. 1 will burn freely and well, producing a brilliant light and creating no smoke. But, what seems to be very singular in the use of this lamp, is that it will smoke if the shape or size of the draft aperture be altered from that here described, or if one wick only is lighted, or if the chimney be removed, or if the plate be dispensed with. On the other hand, if these parts remain unchanged and the lamp be properly adjusted and both wicks lighted the flame will consume the smoke and a brilliant light will be produced. No other lamp but this will burn turpentine without creating much disagreeable smoke. When more light is required the wick must be drawn in, which is the reverse of the usual practice of pushing the wick out to accomplish this object. The wick is drawn in by means of the wire handles E attached to the clamps which embrace the wicks.

The invention claimed and desired to be secured by Letters Patent consists in—

Placing two flat tubes communicating with the fountain or turpentine holder within the inner circle of the fountain (that being of the usual conical form) each tube containing a sliding clamp which embraces and holds the wick moving in said tubes placed under a round or oval glass chimney, the bottom of which being closed by a horizontal plate, except an oblong space through the center for creating a draft so formed as to admit of the clamps and wicks sliding up and down by means of the wire handles connected to the clamps, thereby regulating the light in an instant from the feeblest taper to a large and brilliant flame, producing a most powerful light in every direction, increased by drawing down the wick instead of raising it, as before described.

LUTHER JONES.

Witnesses:

WM. P. ELLIOT,  
EDMUND MAHER.