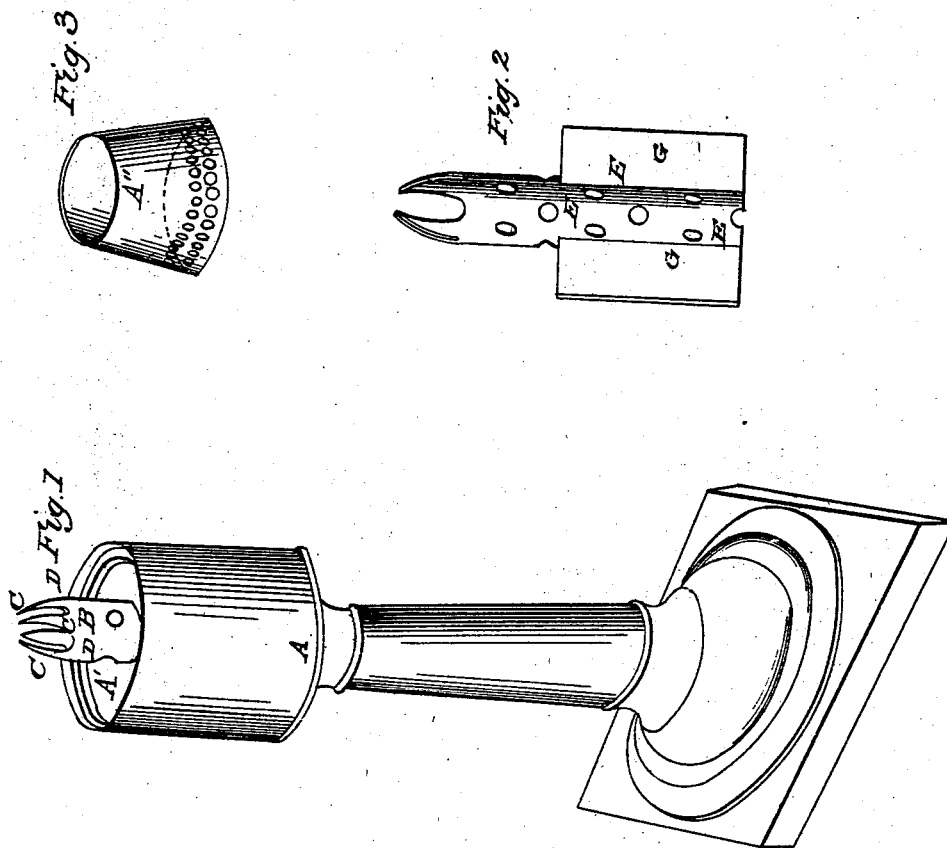


S. B. TERRY.

Lamp for Lard, Tallow, &c.

No. 2,976.

Patented Feb. 24, 1843.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SILAS B. TERRY, OF PLYMOUTH, CONNECTICUT.

LARD-LAMP.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 2,976, dated February 24, 1843.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SILAS B. TERRY, of Plymouth, in the county of Litchfield, in the State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in the Manner of Constructing Lamps for the Burning of Lard, Tallow, or other Concrete Fatty Substances; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof.

My improvement in the lamp for burning lard, tallow, &c., consists in the manner in which I form the tube, or holder, for containing the wick, which tube I usually make large, say of from three eighths to three fourths of an inch in diameter, more or less, and its upper end I scallop, or notch out, in such manner as to give to it two, three, four, or more, projecting points, the upper ends of which I curve inward, so as to approach the center of the tube.

In the accompanying drawing Figure 1, is a perspective view of one of my lamps. A, is the body, or reservoir, for containing the material to be burnt. B, is the burner, or wick-holder; and C, C, the projecting points formed by cutting notches, as at D, in the burner. The projecting points are shown as bent, or curved inward toward the axis of the tube.

Fig. 2, is a representation of the wick-holder, removed from the body of the lamp. E, E, are holes to allow the melted lard, or fat, to flow through to the wick. G, G, are wings of metal soldered to the wick-holder for the purpose of distributing the heat throughout the fatty matter contained in the lamp. These may be used when it is intended to burn tallow; but when lard is employed they are not necessary, nor, indeed, are they absolutely so even with tallow, as the portion of the projecting point C, C, which are acted upon by the flame, added to the large size of the wick-holder, will insure the conducting down of a portion of heat sufficient to cause the rapid fusion of the fatty matter.

When the lamp is to be used, the wick-holder B is to be filled with cotton wick, from end to end; and for the purpose of supplying this wick with the lard, or other fat, as the wick shortens by combustion,

there must be some strands of wicking left of double the length of the tube. The wick, when first placed in the tube, is to be dipped into melted lard, &c., to saturate it, then put into the body of the lamp, and that filled with the lard. The top A', which slips over the wick-holder is then to be placed thereon. The wick should be cut off at its top so as to be nearly even with the points, and it should be trimmed round evenly, so as to project through the spaces D, say to the distance of about the sixteenth of an inch. The wick thus prepared, may be lighted as readily as that of a candle, and after it has been allowed to burn for a short time, it may be drawn up, or depressed, by means of a wire; but, if preferred, a screw may be employed for the raising, or lowering, of it; this, however, is not necessary, it being easily adjusted by means of a wire. By raising the wick, a high flame and very brilliant light may be obtained without any tendency to smoke, as the portions of metal between the notches, and forming the projecting points, serve to conduct currents of air to the upper part of the wick, and thus produce a perfect combustion. These projecting portions of metal serve, also, to check the amount of flame, which would otherwise arise from a large wick; and where it is desired that the lamp should always afford a moderate flame, this may be effected by giving an increased width to these projections.

The flame may be greatly increased in its brilliancy by surrounding the projecting part of the wick-holder with a metallic frustum of a cone A'' reaching about the height of the top of the wick, and perforated with holes at its lower edge. Such a hollow, conical frustum is shown at Fig. 3. This may be placed upon the cover of the lamp, and removed at pleasure. A glass chimney may also be added, if desired.

I have represented the wick-holder as round, and as having four projecting points, and I prefer it when so constructed; but it may be made square, triangular, or otherwise, and the number of projecting points may be varied. I do not intend, therefore, to limit myself in these particulars; but

What I claim as new, and desire to secure

by Letters Patent, in my improved lamp for burning lard, tallow, &c., is—

The employment of a large, tubular burner, or wick-holder, the upper end of which is
5 furnished with projecting points, bending inward, so as to cover any desired portion of the wick; the same being formed, and

operating, substantially in the manner, and for the purpose, herein fully set forth and made known.

SILAS B. TERRY.

Witnesses:

THOS. B. JONES,

JOHN HITZ.