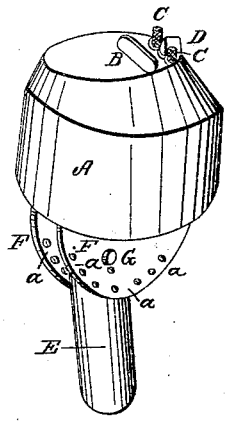
M. S. WOODWARD.

Lamp.

No. 2,257. Patented Sept. 18, 1841.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MOSES S. WOODWARD, OF MARSHALLTON, PENNSYLVANIA.

CONSTRUCTION OF LAMPS FOR BURNING TALLOW.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 2,257, dated September 18, 1841.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MOSES S. WOODWARD, of Marshallton, in the county of Chester and State of Pennsylvania, have invented an Improvement in the Lamp for Burning Lard, Tallow, and Other Kinds of Fat, or Grease, Which is Not in a Fluid State at the Ordinary Temperature of the Atmosphere; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof.

I usually form my lamp with a stem, or pin, which is to be received within the socket of a candlestick; and I so affix or attach the body of the lamp to said stem, or pin, as to allow of the former being tilted in any desired degree, for a purpose to be presently explained. The body of the lamp may, however, be sustained upon a stand adapted to it instead of being received into the socket of a candlestick. The wick of the lamp is to be contained within a tube, or burner, in the ordinary way, and a wire, or rod, of copper, or other metal which is a good conductor of heat, is to be exposed at its upper end to the flame of the lamp, and is to descend therefrom to the bottom, or nearly to the bottom, of the interior of the lamp, and it will thus serve to conduct heat from the flame into the lard, or other material that is to be melted, and will keep it in a fluid state while the lamp is burning.

In the accompanying drawing, A, is the body of the lamp, which may be filled with melted lard, tallow, or other grease, through an opening B, in its top. C, is the wick, and D, the rod, or wire, of copper, or other metal, extending from the flaming part of the wick into the body of the lamp, and near to its bottom, and by the heat from which the material to be burned will be kept fluid.

E, is the pin, or stem, which is to be received within the socket of a candlestick; or this part may constitute the upper end of the stand of the lamp.

F, F, are two semicircular plates attached to the bottom of the lamp, and embracing the stem, or pin, E, between them.

G, is a joint pin passing through the plates F, F, and through the pin E. Upon this joint pin the body of the lamp is capable of being tilted, the pin being attached to the lamp by the joint pin only; *a*, *a*, *a*, are holes through which a wire may be passed to hold the lamp in any required position; or it may be so held by the springing in of the plates F, F, upon the stem, or pin.

The constructing of the lamp so that it may be tilted will admit of the burning of the material within it until it is nearly exhausted; but this is not the only, or the principal, advantage resulting from this arrangement, as by this device the lamp, when extinguished, may be left in a state in which it will be as readily relighted as an ordinary candle, and in which it will continue to burn until the material within it is rendered fluid by the action of its own flame. To effect this, the lamp, when it is to be extinguished, is to be tilted so as to bring the fluid material within it near to its top, on the side containing the wick tube. In this position the whole is allowed to cool, and it may then be relighted without difficulty, and will continue to burn uninterruptedly, as above stated.

Having thus fully described the manner in which I construct and arrange the several parts of my lamp for burning lard, tallow, and other kinds of fat, or grease, and shown the operation of the same, I do hereby declare that I do not claim the using of a rod, or wire, of metal to conduct the heat from the flame of a lamp to preserve the fluidity of the material contained therein, this having been done before; but—

I do claim—

The so constructing of a lamp for burning materials of the kind above named as to combine with the said method of keeping the materials fluid, the means for tilting the body of the lamp in any required degree, for the purpose, and substantially in the manner herein described.

MOSES S. WOODWARD.

Witnesses:

M. PENNYPACKER,

JOEL W. WOODWARD.