

J. G. FLOYD.
LAMP CHIMNEY.

No. 49,993.

Patented Sept. 19, 1865.

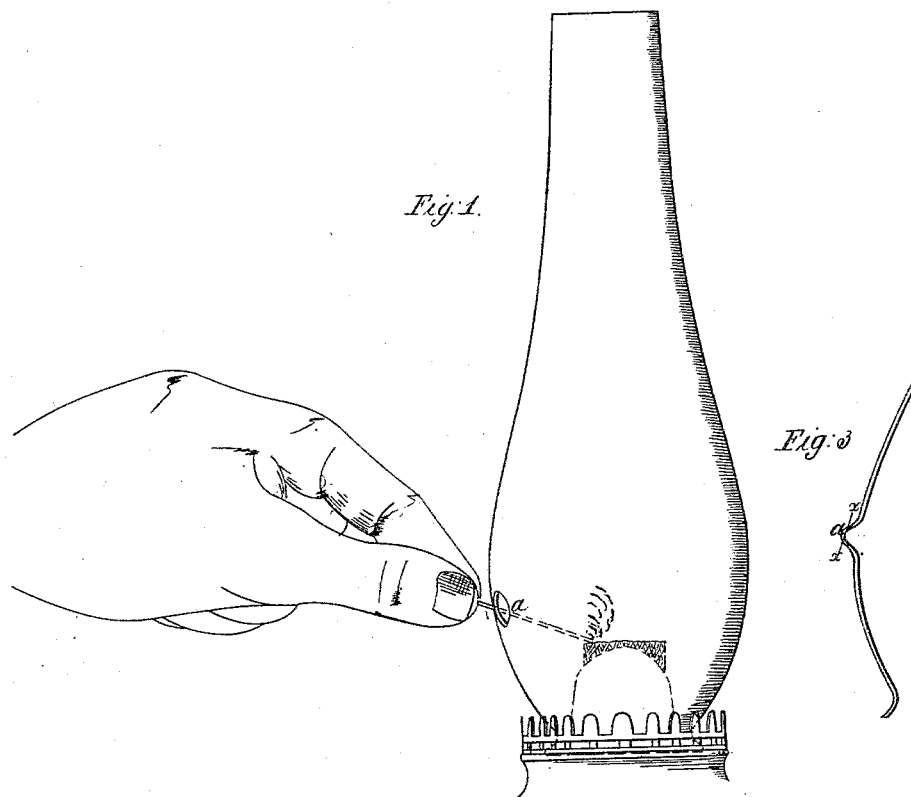
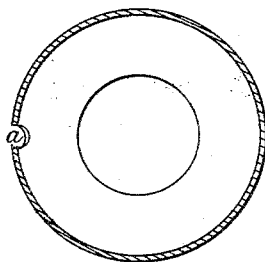


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
R. T. Campbell,
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Inventor.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN G. FLOYD, OF KEOKUK, IOWA.

IMPROVEMENT IN LAMP-CHIMNEYS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 49,993, dated September 19, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN G. FLOYD, of the city of Keokuk, county of Lee, and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Mode of Constructing Lamp-Chimneys; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description of said invention.

This device consists in perforating the chimney with a hole large enough to admit of the introduction of an ordinary match or taper. This hole is made in the side of the chimney opposite to and about midway of the flame of the lamp.

The object and useful effect of perforating the chimneys of lamps, as above described, is to light the lamp through the aperture thus formed without being under the necessity of elevating or taking off the chimney for that purpose, thereby facilitating the lighting of the lamp, and at the same time avoiding the danger of breaking the chimney by removing or replacing it, all of which can be readily understood by reference to the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 represents a common glass chimney with the hole *a* opposite the flame of the lamp. The hole *a* may be made either a short distance above or below the point indicated. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of my improved lamp-chimney. Fig. 3 is a profile view, showing one mode of making the hole in the chimney.

The practical mode of making the hole in the chimney is to use a punch very similar to a shoemaker's punch. That used by the mechanic will have a shoulder to regulate the

height of the hole, and will be done while the glass is hot, and without any additional expense; and the shoulder may be made to slide, so as to regulate the height, as above stated, of the hole in the chimney.

Another practical mode would be to form a recess in the mold in which the lamp-chimney is blown, so that a hollow "teat" or bulb is formed on the outer surface of the chimney at the point where the hole should be made. This teat or bulb is easily broken or filed away until the hole is formed. The diagram, Fig. 3, will illustrate this mode.

Still another practical mode would be to construct the mold with a pin or core at the point where the hole is to be formed and flow the glass around the same.

All of the above modes are common in the art of glass-making, and are described in the books and in patent letters of different persons, but not in the manufacture of glass lamp-chimneys with a lighting-hole through them, as shown in my drawings.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The within-described new article of manufacture, to wit: a lamp-chimney with a hole or holes in its sides or parietes thereof, as set forth and described, or when constructed with any other holes in its sides, designed for the same purpose.

JOHN G. FLOYD.

Witnesses:

JOHN T. WILKINSON,
C. A. KELLOGG.