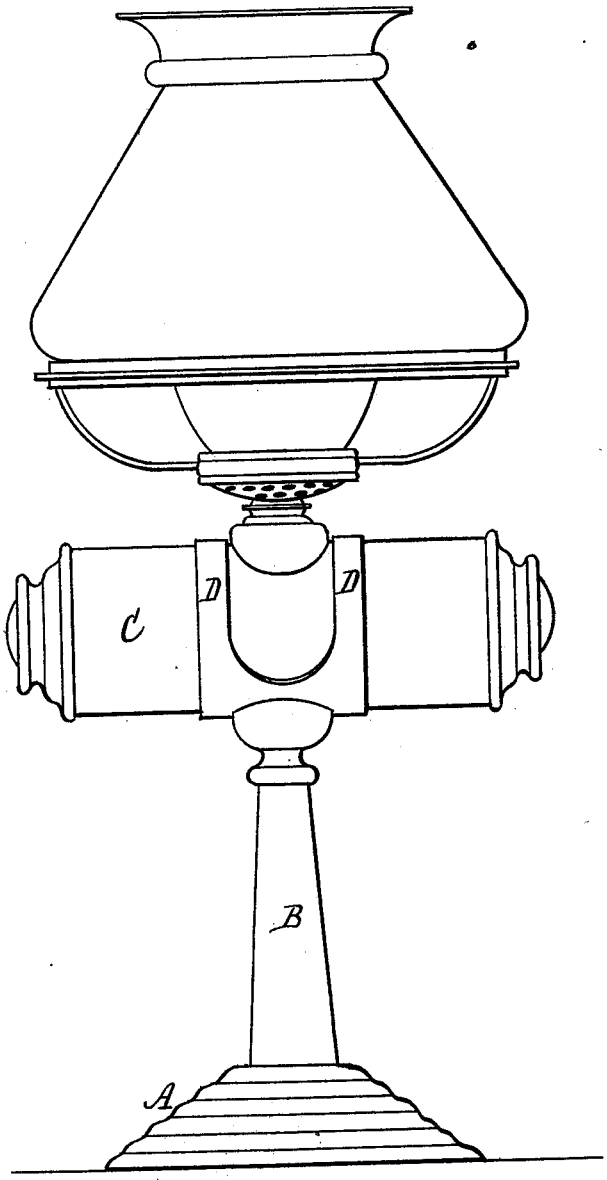
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

H. H. BARNARD & G. V. HANNA.

Lamp.

No. 220,788. Patented Oct. 21, 1879.

Fig. 1.



Attest.
Henry E Shaffer
G. A. Hubbard

Inventor.
Henry H. Barnard,
Geo. V. Hanna,
per R. T. Osgood
Atty.

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

H. H. BARNARD & G. V. HANNA.

Lamp.

No. 220,788. Patented Oct. 21, 1879.

Fig. 2.

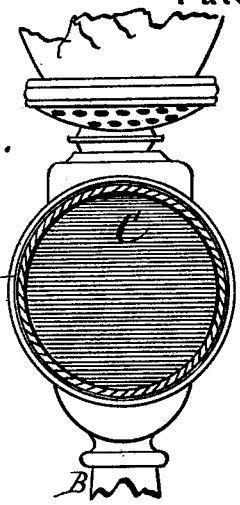


Fig. 3.

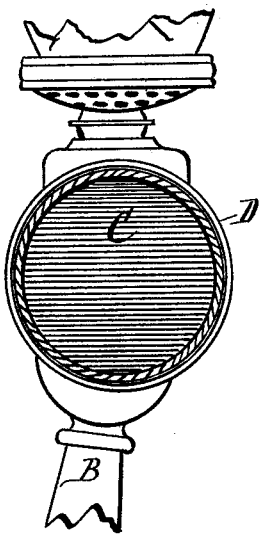
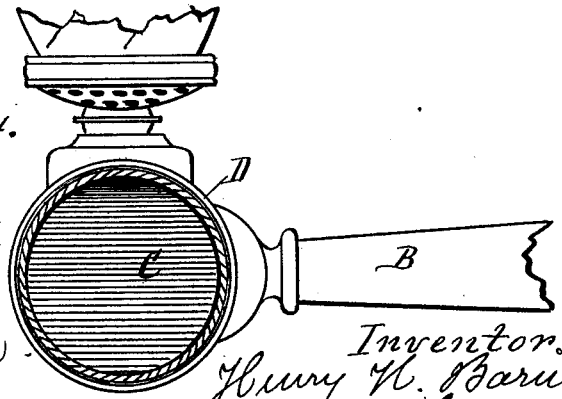


Fig. 4.



Attest.
Henry E Shaffer
W. H. Hubbard

Inventors.
Henry H. Barnard.
Geo V. Hanna.
by R. F. Osgood. Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY H. BARNARD AND GEORGE V. HANNA, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, ASSIGNORS TO HENRY E. SHAFFER, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN LAMPS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **220,788**, dated October 21, 1879; application filed September 3, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HENRY H. BARNARD and GEORGE V. HANNA, both of the city of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Lamps; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the lamp. Figs. 2, 3, and 4 are cross-sections of the same, showing the lamp at various adjustments, from a standing-lamp to a wall or bracket lamp.

Our improvement relates to combined stand and bracket lamps.

The invention consists in the combination of a cylindrical oil-fount and bands encircling the same, and made a fixture with the standard, as hereinafter more fully described.

In the drawings, A is the base of the lamp. B is the standard, and C is the oil-fount. The latter is cylindrical and of considerable length, and of the same shape as in what is known as the "Spencer lamp."

D D are two bands or wires which surround the lamp and embrace the same on opposite sides of the burner, as shown in Fig. 1. At the bottom they are united with the top of the standard, and form a permanent fixture of the same. They are fitted closely but loosely to the cylinder, so that the latter can turn therein, but with sufficient friction to retain the cylinder in fixed position at any adjustment to which it may be turned.

Where thin bands are used, such as shown in the drawings, small beads are preferably rolled up circumferentially in the cylinder, which beads rest on opposite sides of and embrace the bands, thereby providing a way or guide to the latter. Where wires are used, grooves are preferably sunken in the cylinder, which receive the wires and act as guides, in the same manner.

If desired, fastening devices for locking the cylinder and the bands or wires together at different adjustments may be used, said fastening devices being capable of engagement and disengagement either automatically or by the operation of the hand.

So many different fastening devices are adapted to this use, and they are so obvious in construction, it is unnecessary to refer to them further.

In general character this lamp is similar to others of its class, being capable of standing upright as a stand-lamp, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, or of being turned at right angles to form a wall or bracket lamp, as shown in Fig. 4. It is also capable of being turned to an intermediate position, as shown in Fig. 3, by which means the lamp may stand on an inclined table or desk, the burner being upright.

The great object of this invention is to secure simplicity and cheapness of construction, and place the lamp in a compact form, and, at the same time, preserve or retain a shallow oil-fount, as it is well known that oil cannot be effectively raised for burning more than four inches; hence the long shallow cylinder is used, with the encircling bands or wires fitting close to the center, thereby avoiding brackets attached to the standard, and pivots resting at the ends of the lamp, as in other lamps of the kind, and which are objectionable as occupying much space, presenting a bad appearance, and requiring a narrow and deep fountain, which imperfectly furnishes oil to the burner.

If desired the bands D D, instead of passing clear around the cylinder C, may be open at the top and form springs clamping the sides, in which case the cylinder can be inserted and removed through the openings at pleasure.

What we claim as new is—

In a combined stand and bracket lamp, the combination of the cylindrical lamp-body C, and the encircling bands or wires D D, attached as a permanent fixture to the standard B, said bands or wires resting around the lamp on opposite sides of the burner, and allowing adjustment by the turning of the lamp within the bands or wires, as herein shown and described.

In witness whereof we have hereunto signed our names in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

H. H. BARNARD.
GEO. V. HANNA.

Witnesses:
R. F. OSGOOD,
R. E. WHITE.