

H. HASSENPLUG.

Lamp.

No. 33,084.

Patented Aug. 20, 1861.

Fig. 2

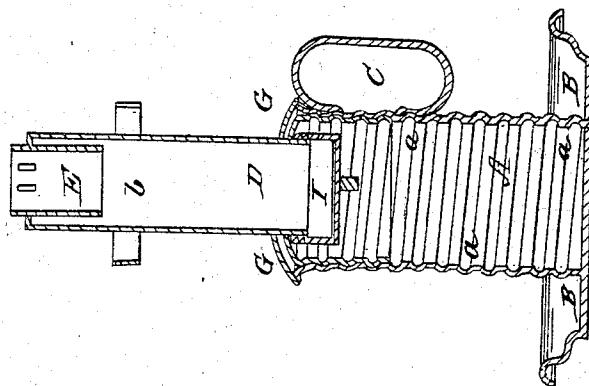


Fig. 3

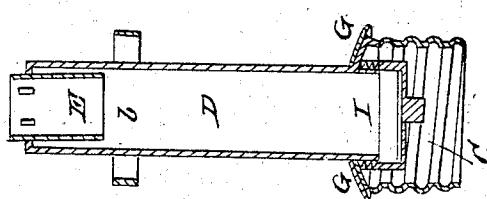
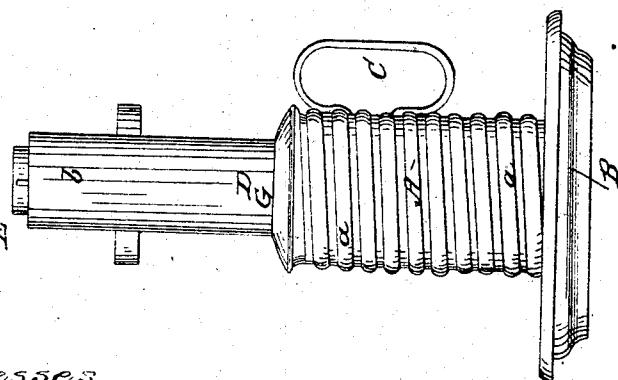


Fig. 2



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY HASSENPLUG, OF HUNTINGDON, PENNSYLVANIA.

LAMP.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 33,084, dated August 20, 1861.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY HASSENPLUG, of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon and State of Pennsylvania, have invented 5 an Improved Lamp for Burning Lard, &c.; and I do hereby declare the same to be fully described in the following specification and represented in the accompanying drawings, of which—

10 Figure 1, denotes a side elevation of my said lamp. Fig. 2, a longitudinal and vertical section of the same. Fig. 3, is a vertical section of the wick tube carrier, and wick tube as detached from the reservoir.

15 The nature of my invention consists in constructing the reservoir of a lamp of a cylindrical or other proper shape and forming on the inner surface thereof a female screw to operate in conjunction with a male 20 screw (formed on the wick tube carrier) in forcing lard or other concrete fatty matter from the fountain into the wick tube chamber in manner as will be hereinafter set forth.

25 It also consists in the peculiar application of an annular cap to the reservoir and the wick tube carrier.

In the drawing A represents the reservoir of the lamp as supported upon an annular 30 base or stand B. The said reservoir I usually make of a cylindrical shape and of any required capacity, and apply thereto a handle C, as seen in Figs. 1 and 2. On the inner surface of the reservoir or fountain a spiral 35 groove or female screw *a*, is made, the same extending from top to bottom of the said reservoir. D, is the wick tube carrier, which is formed of two parts *b*, *c*, the lower one of which viz. *c*, is made of a size to fit the in- 40 terior surface of the reservoir A, while the upper portion *b*, of the said carrier has a greatly decreased diameter say about one

half of that of the lower part. To the upper part thereof, the wick tube E, is attached as seen in the drawings.

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The operation of the lamp is as follows: If we suppose the reservoir to be filled with lard and the wick tube carrier screwed into the reservoir and down upon the top surface of the lard, we next cause the wick tube carrier to be revolved or be screwed into the reservoir, or the latter to rotate upon the former; by either of these operations the lard will be caused to ascend and fill the wick tube chamber *d*, and as the combustible matter may be consumed by the flame upon the wick, we have only to screw the wick tube carrier downward in order to keep a full supply of it in the wick tube chamber.

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G, is an annular cover which is so formed and applied to the wick tube carrier as to be capable of sliding freely up and down upon the smaller cylindrical part, and forming a cover or cap to the reservoir A.

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In order to enable the lamp to be used for burning whale oil, should any one desire to do so, I extend the lower end of the walls of the wick tube chamber a short distance into the part *c*, and form a male screw on such part as seen in Fig. 3, the same being to receive a female screw cap I which when screwed on such part forms a bottom for the wick tube chamber or reservoir *b*.

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I claim—

My improved lamp having the reservoir A, the wick tube carrier D, the wick tube E, wick tube chamber *d*, and the female screw cap I, constructed and arranged in relation to each other and so to operate as specified. 70

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HENRY HASSENPLUG.

Witnesses:

ALBERT OWEN,
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