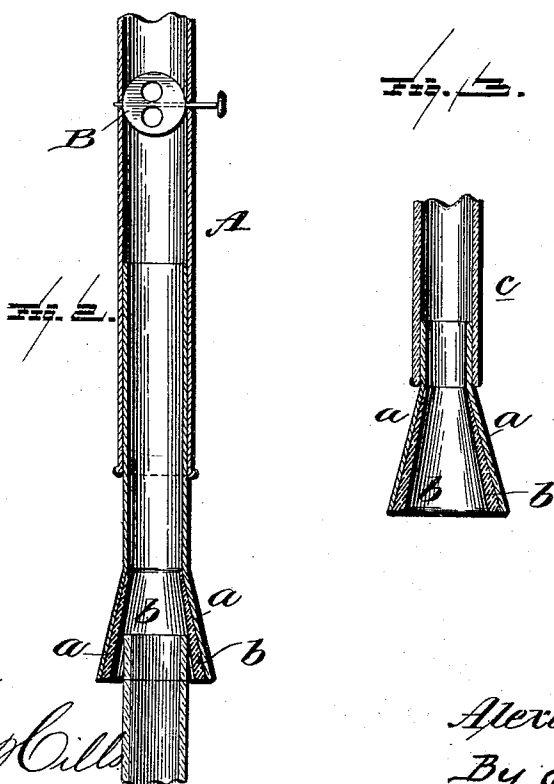
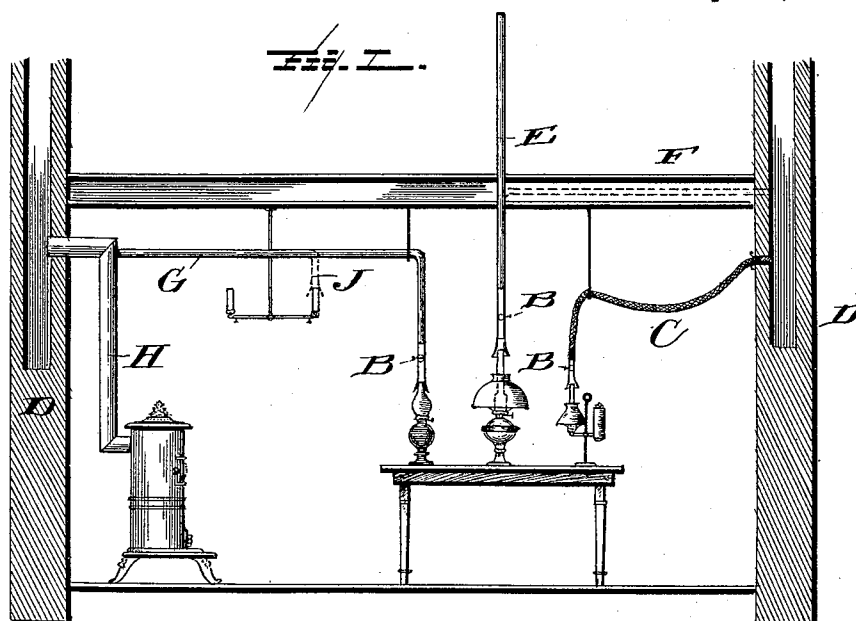


(No Model.)

A. T. LOYD.
LAMP PIPE.

No. 478,700.

Patented July 12, 1892.



Witnesses

L. C. Hill
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Inventor :

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALEXANDER T. LOYD, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

LAMP-PIPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 478,700, dated July 12, 1892.

Application filed February 19, 1891. Serial No. 382,026. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER T. LOYD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamp-Pipes, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention has for its objects, among others, to secure by the greater draft so provided a more perfect combustion of the oil, gas, or other material used for illuminating purposes and to convey to the outer air the odor, heat, and deleterious products of combustion.

I preferably form the portion of the pipe adjacent to the lamp or gas burner telescopic, so that it may be readily raised, so that the lamp may be conveniently placed in position. I may sometimes provide this end of the pipe with a conical extension or attachment and line the same with asbestos, so as to form a tight joint with the chimney.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter appear, and the novel features thereof will be specifically defined by the appended claims.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which, with the letters of reference marked thereon, form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional view of a portion of a building, showing in side elevation several ways of carrying out my invention. Fig. 2 is an enlarged longitudinal section through a portion of a telescopic pipe. Fig. 3 is a sectional detail of a pipe with conical end or attachment with asbestos or analogous packing.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts throughout the several views in which they occur.

Referring now to the details of the drawings by letter, A designates a pipe, which may be flexible, rigid, or semi-rigid, formed of any suitable material in one piece or in sections, telescopic or not, according to the circumstances under which it is employed. In Fig. 2 it is shown as telescopic. It may or may not be provided with a damper. In Fig. 2 it is shown as provided with a damper B, by which the draft may be regulated and the lamp made to burn more or less brightly, as

may be required. The end of the pipe which is designed to be placed over the chimney or burner is preferably, though not necessarily, provided with a conical portion or extension *a*, as seen in Figs. 2 and 3, and this conical portion may sometimes be lined with asbestos, mineral wool, or other analogous material *b*, as seen in said Figs. 2 and 3, for the purpose of making a tight joint, so that the flame from the lamp or burner will not burn out the end of the tube or pipe.

In practice the pipe may be used in various ways. Some of them are illustrated in Fig. 1. In this figure I have shown a flexible pipe C connected or communicating with the chimney or flue D, which pipe may be of any desired length, so as to permit the lamp being carried about the room, if desired.

At E, I have shown a rigid pipe extending up through the floor F, and this pipe may be continued as far as desired, either through the roof of the building or into the chimney or out through the side of the building into the open air. In dotted lines I have shown how this pipe may be arranged between the floors and into the flue.

At G, I have the pipe leading into the stovepipe H of a stove, and in dotted lines J, I have shown how a pipe may be thus conducted from a gas-burner into the said stovepipe, or it may be led into the flue direct.

The point of jointure between the lamp-pipe and the lamp chimney or burner or globe may be made air-tight, or the end of the lamp-pipe may be arranged just above the top of the chimney, globe, or burner or loosely surrounding the same. It is preferable, however, to have the tight joint with the chimney, globe, or burner. The pipe itself may be formed in whole or in part of some non-combustible material. (Shown at *c* in Fig. 3.)

The lamp-pipe may be applied to lamps using any of the known oils, fluids, &c., for illuminating purposes, and to gas burners or jets. In the latter case it will best serve its purposes where the flame is surrounded by a glass chimney, as in the Argand burners, to which my lamp-pipe will be attached.

The draft of the flue or stovepipe, which ever happens to be employed in connection with my lamp-pipe, serves to produce better draft in the lamp, and consequently it burns

better, gives better light, more perfect combustion of the oil or gas, and the odor, heat, and deleterious products of combustion are taken out of the room.

5 I am also aware that various appendages have been applied to lamps for creating what may be termed a "forced draft," and for pre-heating atmospheric air before it is fed to the flame; but I do not claim such as being my
10 invention. In lamps of such a character there is necessarily evolved a great degree of heat, while in my invention this is materially avoided, as the products of combustion and heat evolved are conducted directly to the
15 outer atmosphere.

Another advantage of my invention is that it is applicable to lamps of ordinary construction, does not require a burner of special con-

struction, and is readily and cheaply applied for practical and successful use under all ordinary circumstances of lamps and buildings as at present constructed. 20

What I claim as new is--

The combination, with the chimney of an ordinary lamp, of a flexible uptake terminating a telescoping section A, having a damper B, the lower section terminating in the cone a, and a non-conducting cone-shaped packing adapted to fit the chimney of the lamp, substantially as specified. 25 30

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ALEXANDER T. LOYD.

Witnesses:

A. C. TROWBRIDGE,
HENRY T. HASS.