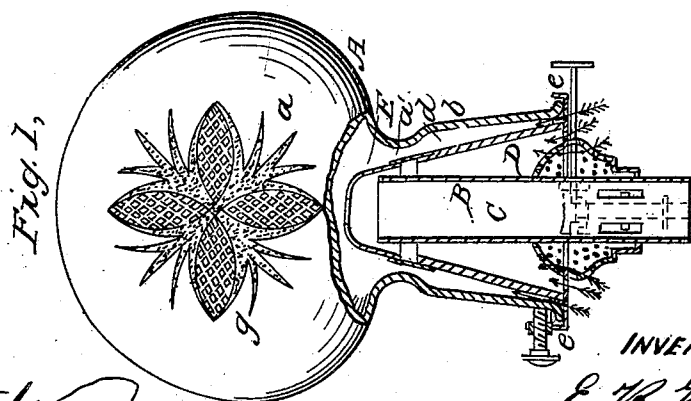
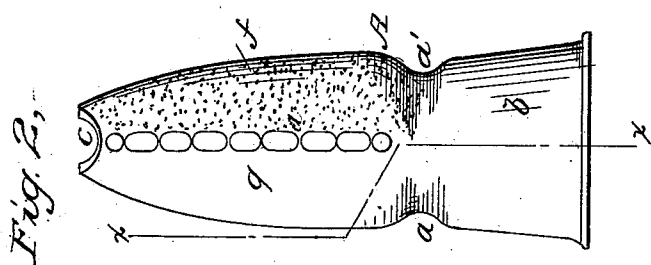
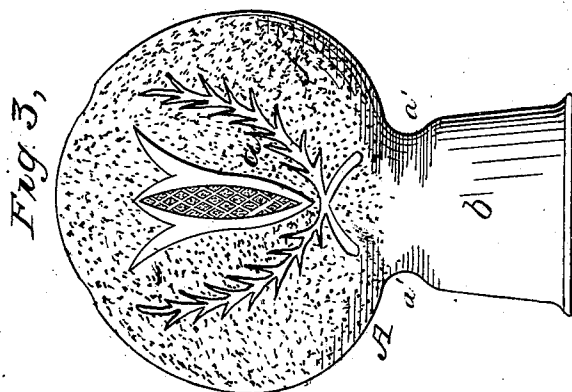


E. B. REGUA.
Lamp Chimney.

No. 37,773.

Patented Feb. 24, 1863.



WITNESSES

W. O. Partridge
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INVENTOR:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

E. B. REQUA, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY.

IMPROVED COMBINATION OF GLOBE AND CHIMNEY FOR LAMPS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 37,773, dated February 24, 1863.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, E. B. REQUA, of Jersey City, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Combination of a Globe and Chimney for Lamps; and I do hereby declare that following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of my invention, partly in section, as indicated by the line *x x*, Fig. 2, and applied to a lamp-burner; Fig. 2, a detached edge view of the same; Fig. 3, a detached side view of the same opposite to that shown in Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

This invention relates to a new and useful combination of a globe and chimney for coal-oil lamps, and is designed more especially to be applied to a lamp formerly patented by me, the Letters Patent bearing date May 6, 1862.

The invention consists in having the chimney made in a form approximating to an oblate spheroid, and provided at its lower part with a neck of such dimensions that it will encompass the jacket of the burner and form an external draft-passage for the same, while all of the flame will be in the spheroidal part of the chimney, which leaves an air-space of equal width all around the flame.

The invention also consists in having the chimney at one side ground, and at the other side plain or smooth, so that by simply turning the lamp the rays of light may be transmitted through either the plain or ground surface, as may be desired.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand and construct my invention, I will proceed to describe it.

A represents the chimney, which is of glass, and composed of two parts, *a b*, the former approximating in form to an oblate spheroid, the upper part being rather more flattened than the lower part, as shown clearly in Fig. 2. The top of the part *a* has an oblong opening, *c*, made in it to admit of the passage of air through it, the opening *c* being directly over the top of the flame on the cone of the burner. The part *b* of the chimney, which may be termed the "neck," is of slightly conical form, and of such a length that when ap-

plied to or fitted on the burner it will extend upward about half way to the top of the cone thereof.

B, Fig. 1, is the burner, which is screwed into the top of the fountain of the lamp as usual. C is a wick-tube; D, a conical jacket encompassing the same, and E a cone or deflector attached to the upper end of the jacket D. These parts which comprise the burner may be seen in the patent formerly granted to me and previously alluded to. The upper part of the neck *b* is sunk inward all around it, as shown at *a'*, and this contracts the space or air-passage *d* all around the cone E. The neck *b* is sufficiently larger in diameter than the jacket D to admit of an air-passage *d* of requisite dimensions between the jacket and neck, as shown in Fig. 1, and the flange *e* on the burner, on which the jacket and neck rest, is perforated to admit of air passing upward into the jacket and neck, as will be fully understood by referring to Fig. 1. The contracting of the air-passage *d* all around the cone E quickens the draft in the vicinity of the base of the flame, and insures a good draft through the whole chimney and an abundant supply of oxygen to the flame, while the oblate spheroidal form of the upper part, *a*, of the chimney insures an equal air-space all around the flame, the flat sides of the latter being opposite the flat sides of *a*. One side of the part *a* is ground, as shown at *f* in Figs. 2 and 3, and the opposite sides *g* is left plain or clear. When, therefore, a subdued light is desired, the lamp is turned so that the ground side *f* of the chimney will be opposite the person using the lamp, and when a full light is desired the plain or clear side is turned in said position. This a very great convenience, as many persons cannot use a bright light without a ground globe or chimney, and others, again, prefer a bright or intense light. This chimney also admits of the lamp being carried about from place to place with the greatest facility, and at the same time combines all the advantages of the ordinary glass globes hitherto used in connection with a glass chimney.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combined globe and chimney composed of the oblate spheroidal part *a* and the