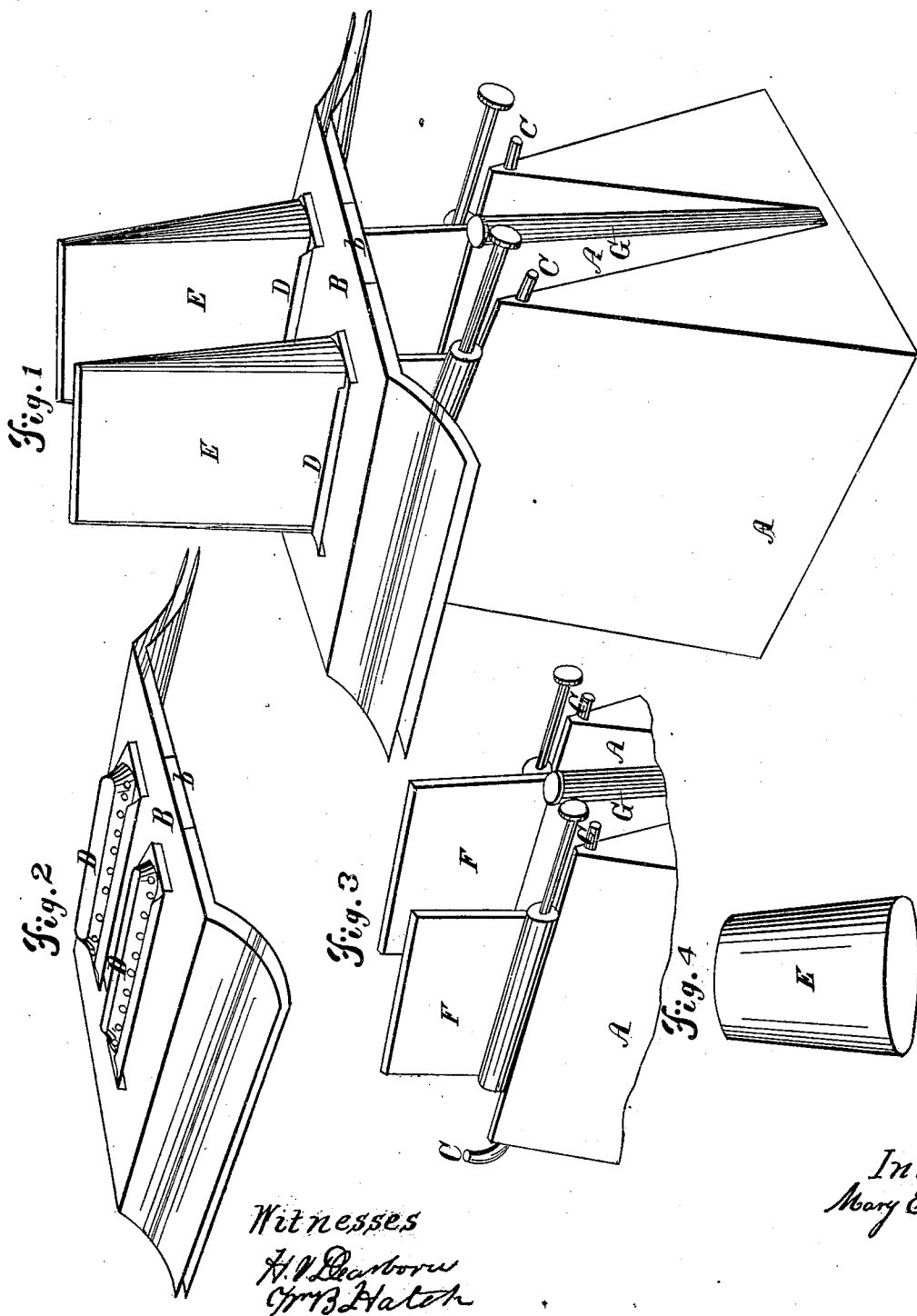


M. E. HATCH.

Lamp Stove.

No. 88,784.

Patented April 13, 1869.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARY E. HATCH, OF BELOIT, WISCONSIN.

IMPROVEMENT IN LAMPS FOR COOKING PURPOSES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **88,784**, dated April 13, 1869; antedated March 1, 1869.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARY E. HATCH, of the city of Beloit, of Rock county, in the State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Kerosene-Burners for a Range—that is, a kerosene-lamp for cooking or heating purposes; and I hereby declare the following description and accompanying drawings are sufficient to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which it most nearly appertains to make and use my said invention or improvements without further invention or experiment.

The nature of my invention and improvements consists in the construction or manufacture of a kerosene burner or lamp, to be used in connection with a range or stove of any available style or size, for the purpose of cooking, heating, or warming apartments.

The lamp is of such peculiar form or shape that it presents the least possible surface of oil within heating distance of the burners, and is made wholly of zinc—the best non-conducting metal known.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the lamp complete. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the non-conducting radiator or reflector detached. Fig. 3 is a top sectional view of the lamp, having the radiator or reflector removed; and Fig. 4 is a view of one of the chimneys or movable cones detached.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts in all the figures.

A represents the body of the lamp in its peculiar form, as shown in Fig. 1, and is made entirely of zinc, including the wick-tubes F, having covered ratchets for regulating the wicks. B represents the burnished radiator or reflector, the under section of which is made of zinc, and is connected to the upper part by suitable ribs of any desirable depth, leaving a space or air-chamber between the upper and lower parts, thus preventing the heat from

descending to the lamp and heating the oil therein. D D are elevated immovable cones, attached at the outer ends to the upper surface of the reflector B, having the under parts covered with finely-perforated tin, which has elongated slots for receiving the upper ends of the wick-tubes F.

The sides of said cones are perforated, for the purpose of supplying a current of air to the flame of the lamp, thus greatly aiding combustion, consuming all the smoke and gas, and thus preventing all unpleasant odors therefrom. Said cones have lips, turned up at their base, for supporting the chimneys E.

C C are ventilating-tubes, passing in at each end of the top of the lamp, as shown in Fig. 3, for the purpose of admitting a current through the lamp, thus preventing the formation and accumulation of gas therein. The longer ends of the tubes C C being elevated form a sort of atmospheric siphon, and, according to the laws of nature, wherever there is an inlet and outlet a constant current is produced, and consequently the siphonic tubes in question must prevent any accumulation of explosive gas or heated air in the lamp. G is an ordinary tube for filling the lamp.

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

1. The radiator or non-conducting shield B, substantially as and for the purpose described.
2. The ventilating-tubes C C, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.
3. The combination of the shield B, ventilators C C, cones D, and lamp of non-conducting metal, all arranged, constructed, and operating substantially as described.

MARY E. HATCH.

Witnesses:

H. V. DEARBORN,
WM. B. HATCH.