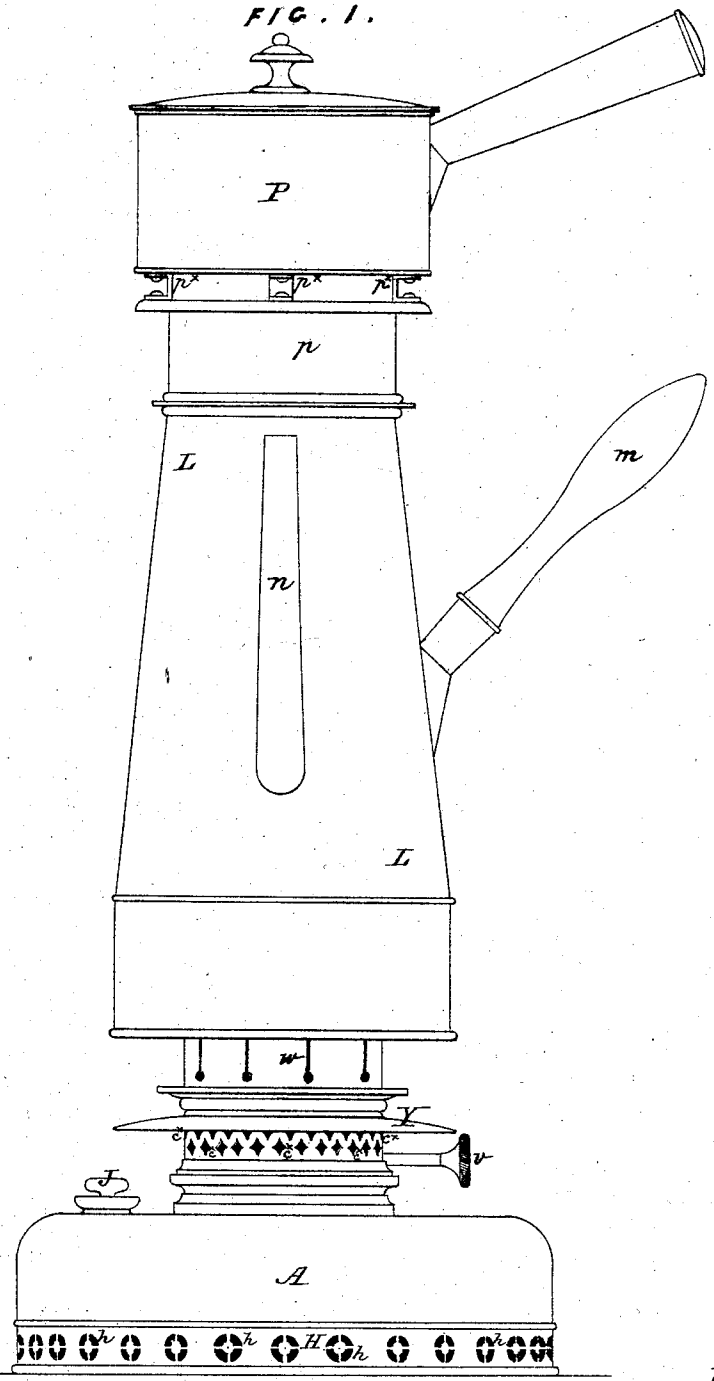
3 Sheets--Sheet 1.

A. M. SILBER & F. WHITE.

Portable Lamp Cooking Apparatus.

No. 136,104. Patented Feb. 18, 1873.

FIG. 1.



Witnesses:

Inventors.

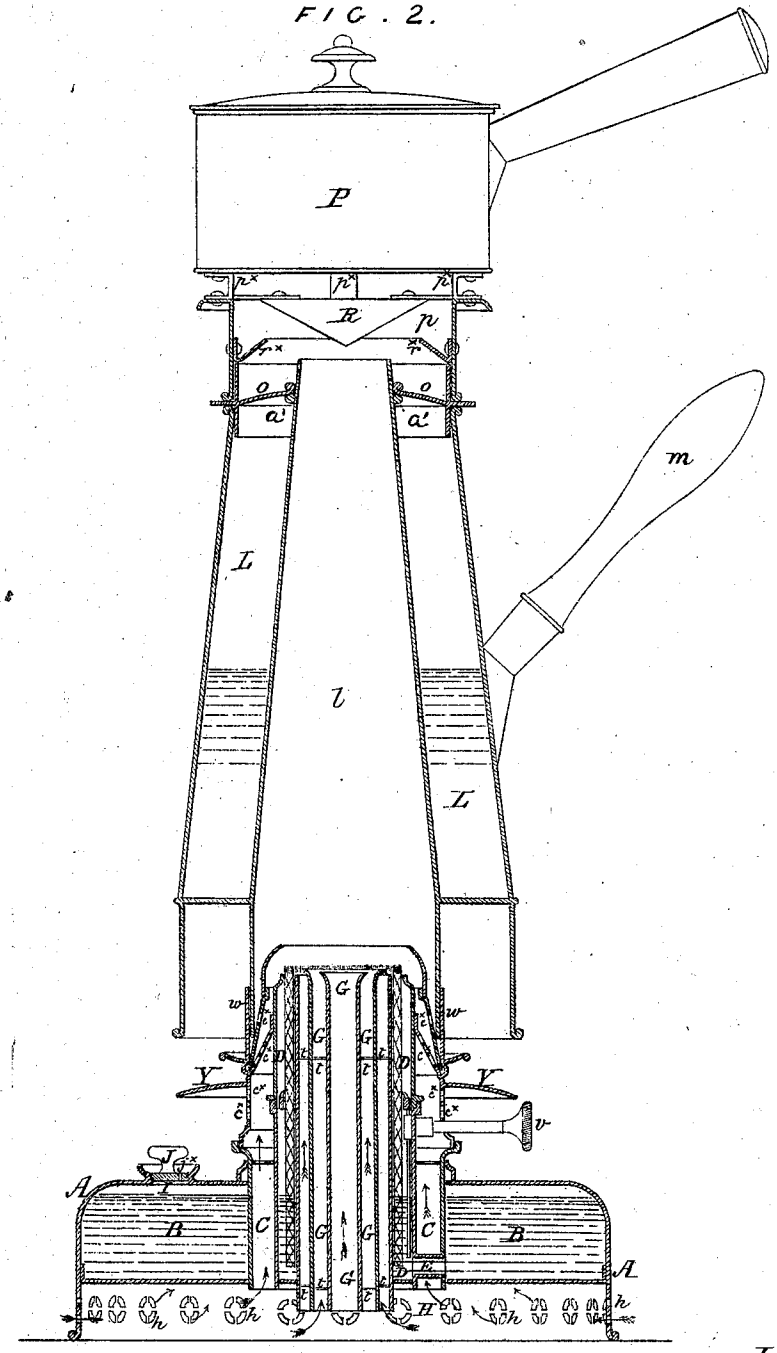
3 Sheets--Sheet 2.

A. M. SILBER & F. WHITE.

Portable Lamp Cooking Apparatus.

No. 136,104. Patented Feb. 18, 1873.

FIG. 2.



Witnesses.

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3 Sheets--Sheet 3.

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Portable Lamp Cooking Apparatus.

No. 136,104. Patented Feb. 18, 1873.

FIG. 6.

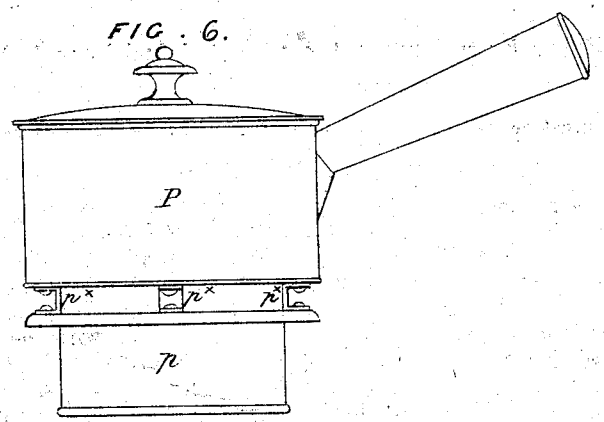

FIG. 4.

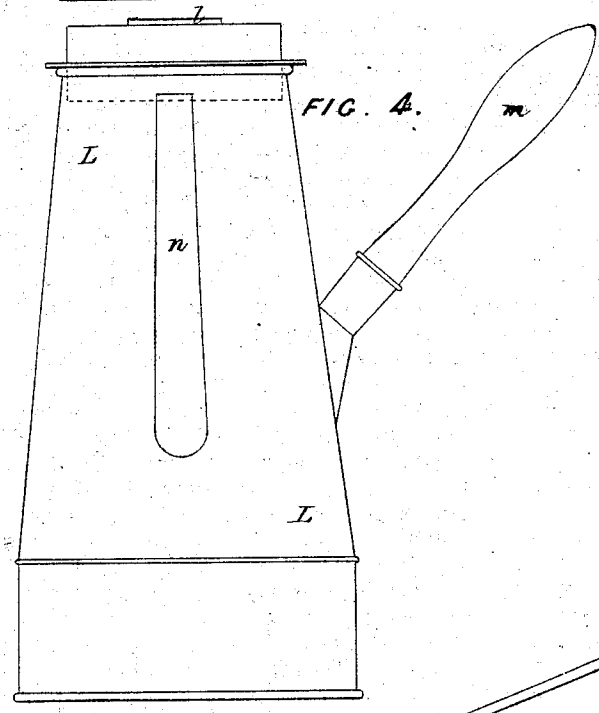

FIG. 3.

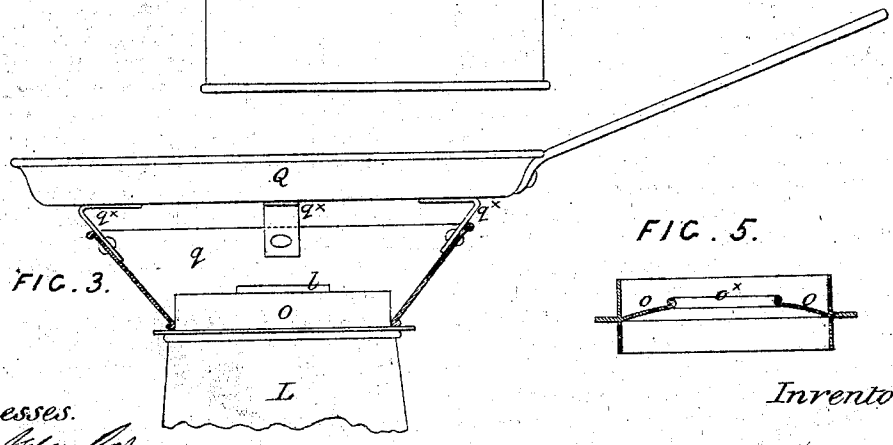

FIG. 5.

Witnesses.

J. Edmonds

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT MARCIUS SILBER AND FREDERICK WHITE, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

IMPROVEMENT IN PORTABLE-LAMP COOKING APPARATUS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **136,104**, dated February 18, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ALBERT MARCIUS SILBER and FREDERICK WHITE, of London, England, have invented an Improved Apparatus for Lighting, Heating, and Cooking, of which the following is a specification:

The object of the invention is the construction of a lamp for lighting, heating, and cooking when a combustible oil or liquid is employed as the agent; and the invention consists in an improved lamp, consisting of a wick, a central air-tube or tubes, and an outer casing or jacket for supplying air to both sides of the flame, and a vessel provided with a central flue and a cover supported by the burner, the whole being so arranged that a cooking-utensil may be applied to the top thereof.

Figure 1 of the accompanying drawing is an elevation of lighting, heating, and cooking apparatus constructed according to our invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of Fig. 1; Fig. 3, elevation of a vessel for frying, detached; Fig. 4, elevation of boiling or decoction vessel, detached. Fig. 5 is a view of lid of latter; Fig. 6, view of stewing-vessel.

A is the case or body of the burner or lamp. It is formed of a number of annular concentric chambers. The outermost chamber, B, contains oil to be supplied to the burner or lamp. Within this chamber is a tubular or annular space, C, receiving air, and forming an air-jacket. $c^{\times}$ $c^{\times}$ are air-holes communicating therewith. D is the wick-case—that is to say, an annular chamber containing a wick. Oil is supplied to the wick through a short pipe, E, which traverses the air-jacket C, and opens at one end into the wick-case D, and at the other end into the oil-chamber B. G G are concentric air-tubes, bell-mouthed at top, and placed centrally of the lamp in air-space surrounded by the wick-case D. The tubes are maintained by stays *t*. Air is supplied by the air-jacket C and to the tubes G from an air-chamber, H, formed at the bottom of the lamp within its case or shell A, and receiving air through orifices *h h h*. The air-jacket C is interposed between the oil-chamber B and the wick-case D, so that the oil contained in the vessel B is prevented from being overheated, and the oil is preserved from immature evaporation. Thus, by means of the air-conduits C G, there is a supply of air on both sides of the wick-case. I is a feed-hole for supplying the chamber B with oil. J is a screw cap or nut, which closes the feed-hole. $j^{\times}$ is an air-hole through the plug of the screw-cap J, communicating with the chamber B. *v* is the key for raising and depressing the wick by rack and pinion, as usual. *y* is a flange fixed to the lamp to shield the portion B from the radiation of heat. L is a chamber or vessel which is placed over the lamp when the burner is to be applied for heating and cooking purposes. This chamber L may be of any convenient external shape and configuration. In the example shown in Figs. 1 and 2 the external shape resembles that of a coffee-pot, the vessel being intended for boiling, or for decoction or maceration. *l* is a metal flue or passage, open at both ends, and formed or fixed within the vessel L, being attached to or in a piece with the bottom thereof, an opening being made in the center of the bottom of the vessel L corresponding in shape and size with the bottom end of the passage *l*, so that the flame and heat therefrom may pass up through the passage *l*. The matters to be heated or cooked, liquid, solid, or both, are placed in the vessel L—that is to say, in the space surrounding the passage *l*. *m* is a handle, and *n* a spout to the vessel L. *o* is a lid having a central orifice, $o^{\times}$, Fig. 5. This lid, when placed on the vessel, covers the holding capacity of the same, but leaves space for the upper end of the passage *l*, so that the heat may reach any vessel placed on the vessel L. P is another vessel of any convenient shape. The one shown is for stewing, which may be placed over the vessel L. It is attached to a flanged annular or hollow foot or stand, *p*, with which it is connected by attachments $p^{\times}$ $p^{\times}$, which rest on the lip or flange of the stand *p*, which rests on the lid *o*. There is a passage for air and heat between the vessel P and the foot $p^{\times}$.

The pan Q, Fig. 3, may be placed over the vessel L, instead of the vessel P, if it be desired to fry. The pan Q is connected by attachments $q^{\times}$ with a conical foot, *q*, on the vessel L, similar to the arrangements $p\,p^{\times}$. R is an inverted cone placed within and fixed to the hollow foot *p*. $r^{\times}$ is an annular conical

plate, forming a guard or deflector, fixed to the foot $p^{\times}$ on the inside to prevent down drafts from reaching the flame. It surrounds the flue *l*.

Having thus fully set forth the nature of our invention, and in what manner the same may be performed, we declare that we claim—

The improved lamp for lighting or cooking, consisting of the wick-tube D, central air-tube or tubes G, and outer jacket C, by which air is supplied to both sides of the flame through openings *h* in the base of the lamp, and the vessel L with its central flue *l* and cover *o o* supported by the burner, all constructed and arranged so that a cooking-utensil may be applied to the top thereof, substantially as described.

A. M. SILBER.
F. WHITE.

Witnesses:
I. HASKELL,
E. EDMONDS.