

This is an Artifact on Display At the
Washington County Museum

How A Hurricane Lamp Works

1. **Base:** Provides stability and serves as a reservoir for the fuel. It is usually made of metal or glass and is designed to securely hold the other components of the lamp.
2. **Chimney:** A glass cylinder surrounds the flame, protecting it from wind and rain. It helps to create a draft that ensures a steady flow of oxygen to the flame.
3. **Wick:** Draws fuel from the reservoir and transports it to the flame. It is typically made of cotton or fiberglass and is adjustable to control the size and brightness of the flame.
4. **Flame Spreader:** A metal device located at the top of the chimney. It helps to distribute the flame evenly and prevent flickering. It also provides additional protection to the flame from drafts.
5. **Burner:** Holds the wick and connects it to the fuel reservoir. It is responsible for regulating the flow of fuel to the wick, ensuring a consistent and controlled burn.
6. **Fuel Reservoir:** Holds the fuel, such as kerosene or oil, that powers the flame. It is usually located at the base of the lamp and is designed to prevent leaks and spills.
7. **Handles or Loops:** Many hurricane lamps feature handles or loops for easy carrying and hanging. These provide convenience and versatility, allowing the lamp to be transported or suspended as needed.
8. **Decorative Elements:** Some hurricane lamps may feature additional decorative elements, such as ornate metalwork or etched glass designs. These embellishments add charm and enhance the aesthetic appeal of the lamp.

Washington County, Alabama
History Website
www.washcoalhistory.com

