H. WRIGHT.

Lamp Burner.

No. 37,540. Patented Jan. 27, 1863.

Fig. 1.

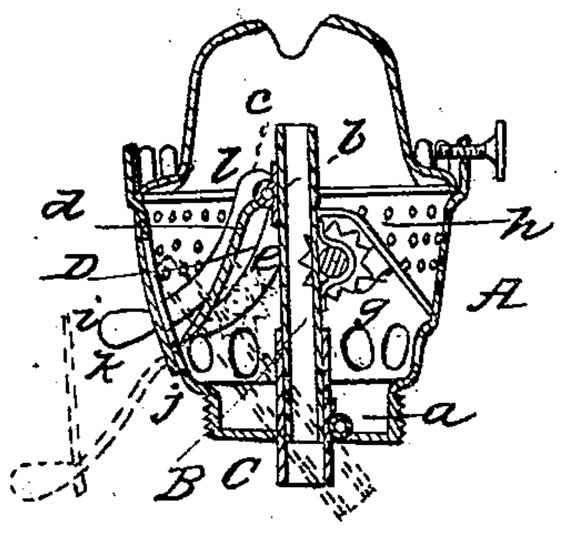


Fig. 2

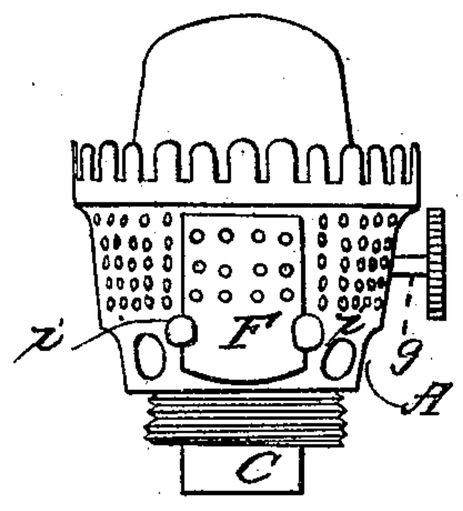
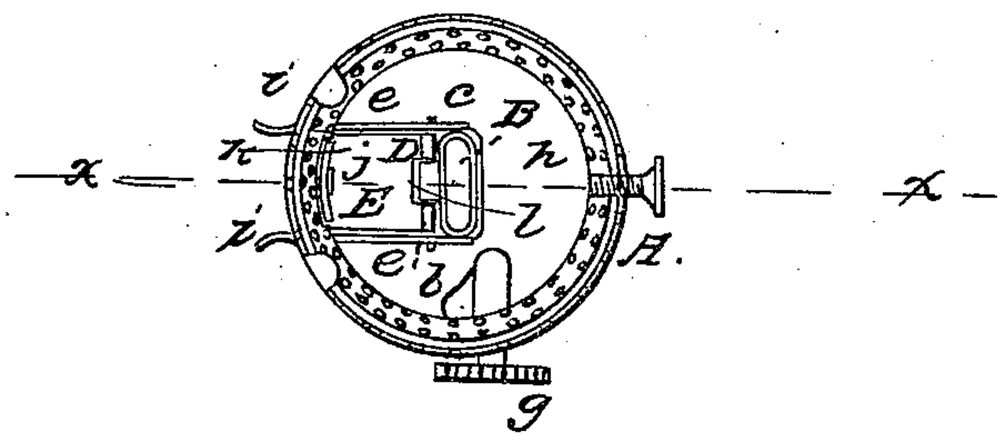


Fig. 3



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HOMER WRIGHT, OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN LAMP-BURNERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **37,540**, dated January 27, 1863.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HOMER WRIGHT, of Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Lamp-Burners; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side sectional view of my invention, taken in the line *x x*, Fig. 3; Fig. 2, a side view of the same; Fig. 3, a plan or top view of the same.

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

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of lamp-burners which are designed to be used with a draft-chimney, and has for its object the lighting and trimming of the wick without the necessity of removing the chimney from the burner.

To this end the invention consists in having the wick-tube arranged in such a manner that it may be raised and lowered and also canted in the burner, the wick-tube being connected with a door and arranged relatively with an opening in the burner in such a manner that the door may be drawn out from the burner and the wick-tube lowered and canted in the same so that the upper end of the wick-tube will be brought in the opening of the burner and the upper end of the wick rendered accessible for lighting and trimming, the wick-tube being raised and adjusted in proper position by the closing of the door.

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

A represents a burner, the external form of which may correspond to those in general use. B is the wick-tube, which may be of the ordinary flat form. The wick-tube is fitted loosely within a socket, C, the form of which corresponds to that of the wick-tube. This socket is connected by a hinge, *a*, to the bottom of the burner, the socket passing through an opening in the bottom of the burner, which opening is sufficiently large to admit of the socket being canted or inclined, as shown in red outline in Fig. 1. The wick-tube B has a plate, D, attached to it by a hinge, *b*, the pintle *c* of which is sufficiently long to admit of its ends passing through curved slots, *d d*, which are in plates, *e e*, in the burner. (See Figs. 1 and 3. The wick-tube B is provided with the usual serrated wheels *f*, and a rod or shaft, *g*, for the purpose of raising or lowering the wick, and within the burner there is placed a shield or cover, *h*, which, with the plate D, forms a partition within the burner and covers the wheels *f* and shaft *g*. To the outer end of the plate D there is attached an upright plate, E, which serves as a door to an opening, *h*, in the side of the burner, the door closing said opening when adjusted to the side of the burner. The door E is perforated in the same way as the side of the burner, so that air will be admitted freely into the burner all around it, and the small projections or handles *i i* are attached to the outer side of the door E, near its lower end. The door E is held snugly to the side of the burner and over the opening *h*, in consequence of a small lip, *j*, at the lower end of the opening *h*, fitting in a small slot, *k*, at the outer end of the plate D, at the junction of the latter with the door E. A similar slot, *l*, is made in the inner end of the plate D, adjoining the hinge *b*. (See Figs. 1 and 3.)

When the burner is in use, the wick-tube B is in the usual vertical position, it being thus retained by the lip *j* fitting in the slot *k* in the plate D, and when it is necessary to light or trim the wick the operator grasps the handles *i i* of the door E, and slightly raises it so that the plate D will be free from the lip *j*. The door E and plate D are then drawn outward, and the wick-tube B is pressed down and canted or inclined so that its upper end will be in or project through the opening *h*, and the upper end of the wick rendered accessible for trimming or lighting. This position of the wick-tube is shown in red outline in Fig. 1, and its adjustment in said position is due to the hinged socket C and the curved slots *d* in the plates *e*. When the wick-tube is adjusted in this position, it is thus retained by the lip *j* fitting in the slot *l* in the inner end of plate D. In order to adjust the wick-tube B in a vertical position, the inner end of the plate D is gently raised so as to be free from the lip *j*, and the plate D is shoved inward or into the burner until the door E comes in contact with the side thereof and covers the opening *h*, the lip *j* entering the slot *k* of plate D. By

this arrangement it will be seen that the wick may be lighted and trimmed without removing the chimney from the burner. The canting or inclining of the wick-tube renders the top of the wick accessible to the shears. This result cannot be obtained by a simple opening in the burner.

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

1. Arranging the wick-tube B in such a manner that it may be canted or inclined and its upper end brought in or made to project through an opening, *h*, in the burner, substantially as and for the purpose herein set forth.

2. The hinged socket C in combination with the plate D, door E, and slotted plates *e e*, arranged as shown, and used in connection with and applied to the wick-tube B, to operate or adjust the latter, as and for the purpose specified.

3. The lip *j*, at the lower end of the opening *h* in the burner, in connection with the slots *k l* in the plate D, for the purpose of retaining the wick-tube B in the two positions herein described.

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