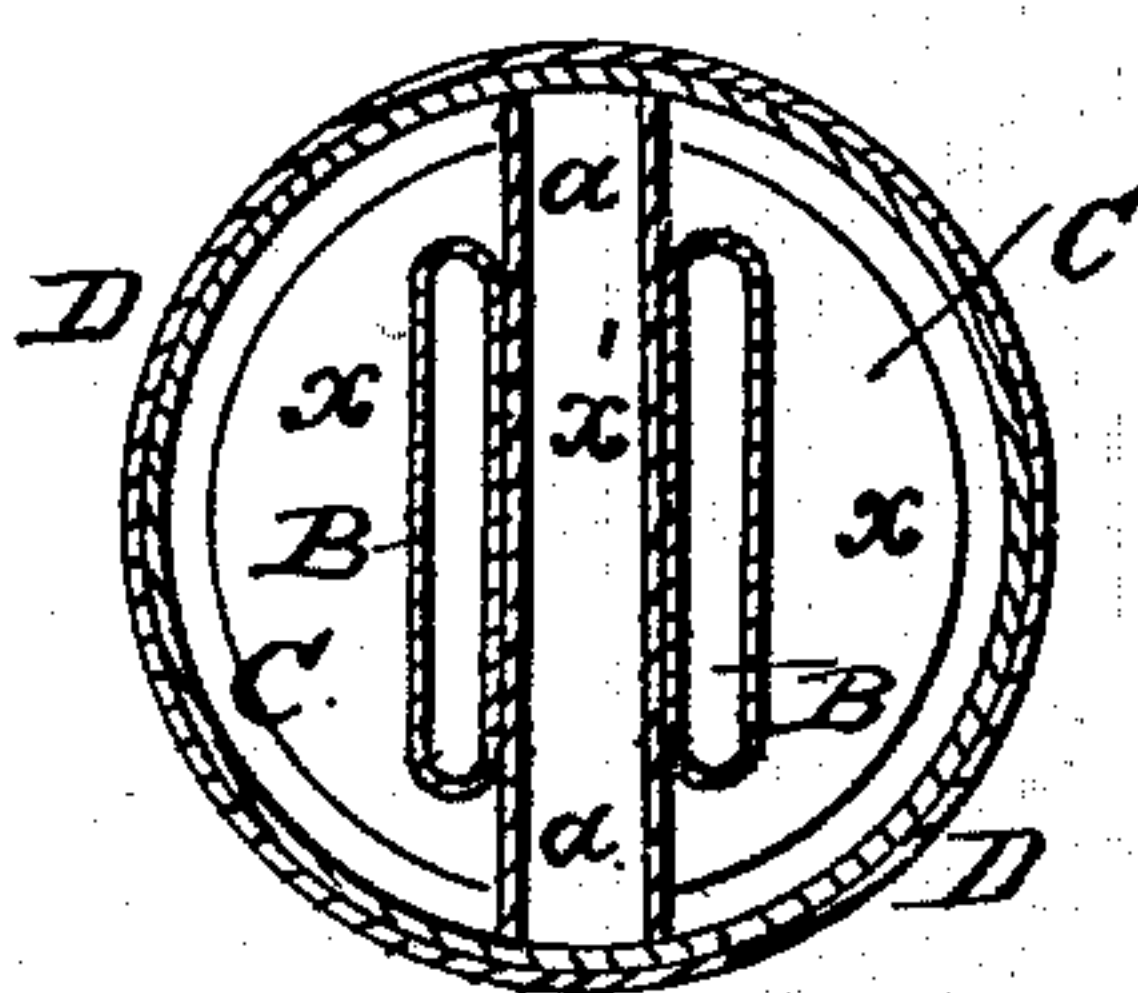
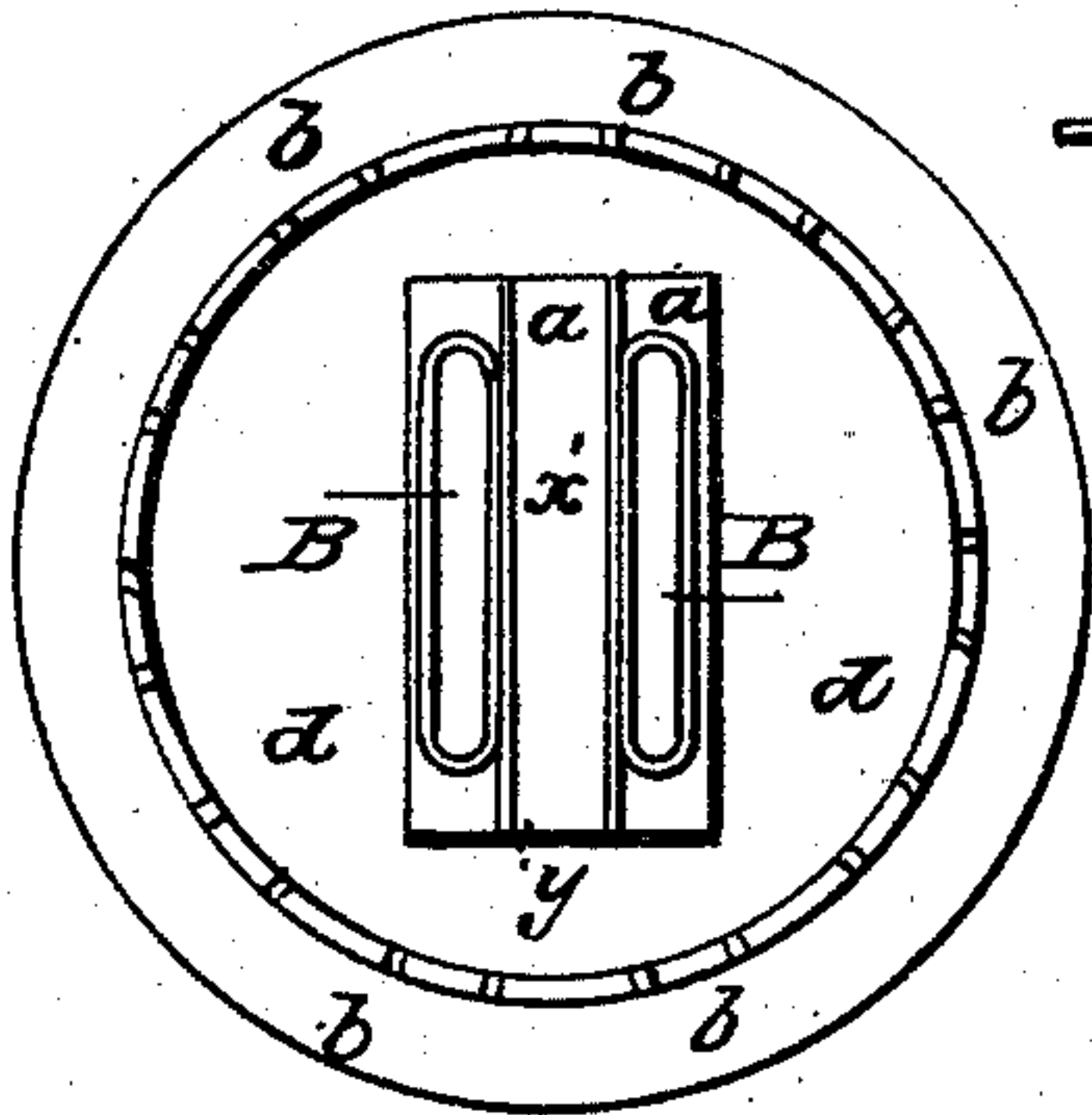
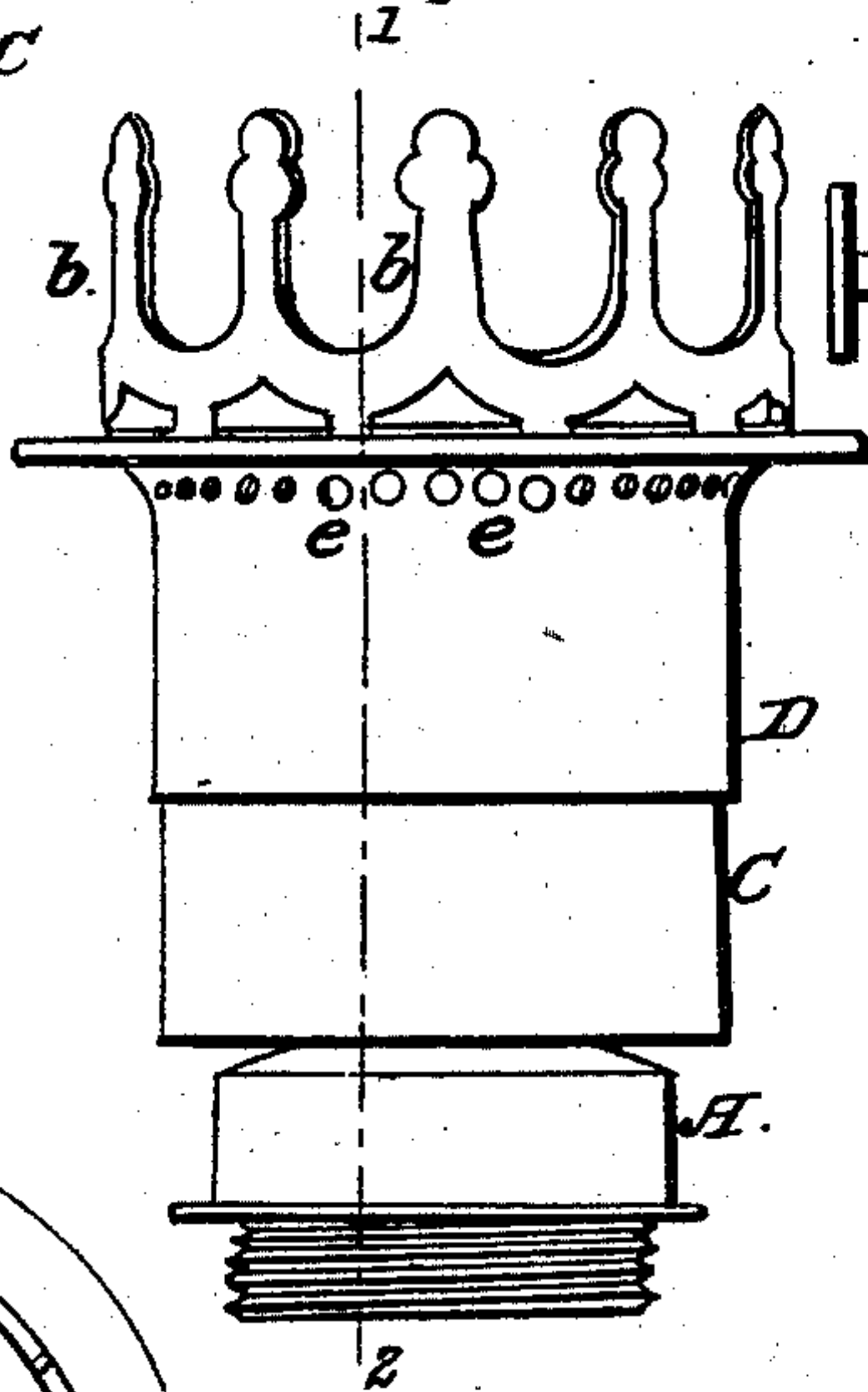
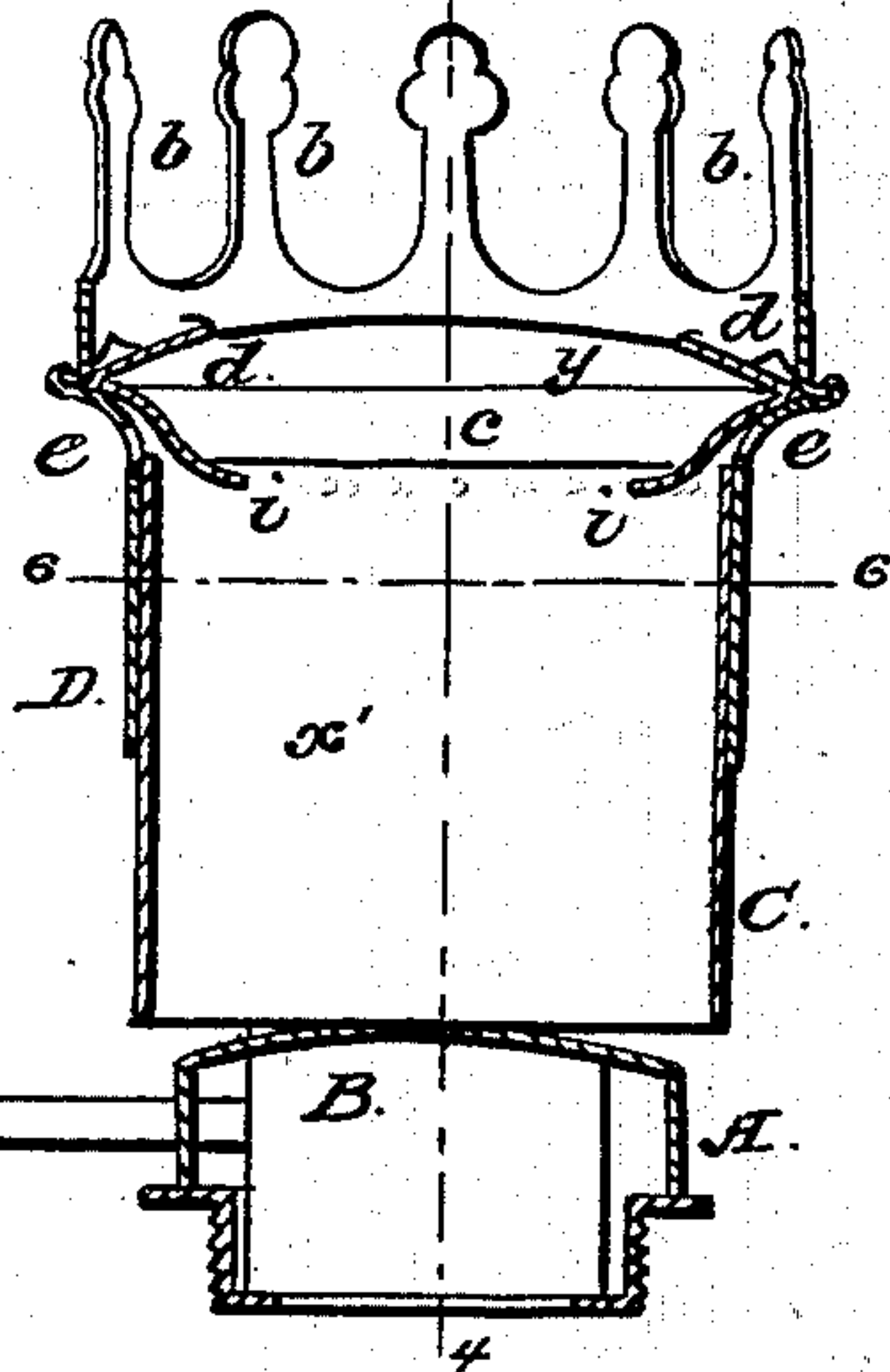
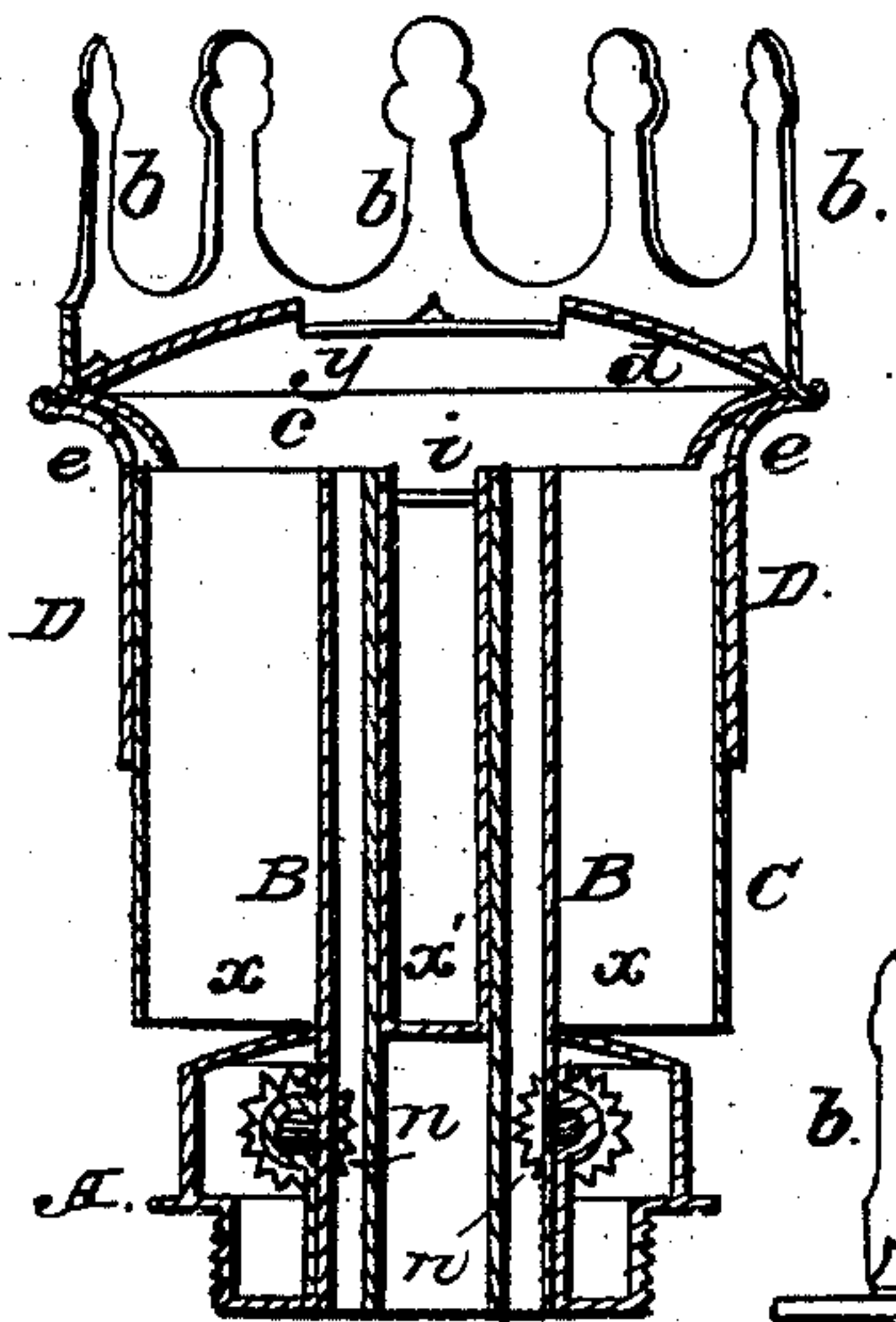


Lamp Burner.

No. 68,889.

Patented Sept. 17, 1867.



Witnesses
Wm Albert Steel
John Parker

Inventor;
J. C. Love
By his attorney
H. Howson

United States Patent Office.

JOHN C. LOVE, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO W. H. LOVE, OF THE SAME PLACE.

Letters Patent No. 68,889, dated September 17, 1867.

IMPROVEMENT IN LAMP-BURNERS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, J. C. LOVE, of Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented an improved Lamp-Burner; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention consists of a lamp-burner, in which two wick-tubes are used in connection with a case and with a plate or "dome," having but one opening in the same, the whole being constructed and arranged, as fully described hereafter, so that a thorough combustion of the gases may be effected, and a light of great brilliancy and illuminating power produced.

In order to enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will now proceed to describe its construction and operation, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, which forms a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is an exterior view of my improved burner.

Figure 2, a vertical section on the line 1-2, fig. 1.

Figure 3, a vertical section on the line 3-4, fig. 2.

Figure 4, a plan view of fig. 1; and

Figure 5, a sectional plan on the line 5-6, fig. 2.

To a screw-cap, A, which is constructed for attachment to any of the usual oil-reservoirs or fountains, are secured two flat-wick tubes B B, which are parallel to and a short distance apart from each other, and at the side of each tube turns a spindle, to which are secured the usual serrated wheels for elevating and lowering the wick. The tubes B B above the cap A are surrounded by a cylindrical casing, C, which is open above and below, and which is divided into three chambers $x x x'$ by vertical partitions $a a$, fig. 5, the chamber x' including the space between the wick-tubes. On the casing C slides a band or cylinder, D, which is flanged at the upper edge, as shown in figs. 2 and 3, and near this edge are perforations $e e$, for a purpose described hereafter. At the upper edge of the cylinder D are flexible projections $b b$, within which fit an annular plate, c , and a disk or "dome," d , the latter having on the centre an oblong opening, y , the sides of which are parallel with those of the wick-tubes B B. The annular plate c is curved as shown in the drawing, and from the lower edge project two lips $i i$, which extend into the chamber x' , as shown in fig. 2. The burner is provided with an ordinary cylindrical glass chimney, which rests on the dome d , and is confined in its place by the elastic projections b . The flames from both wicks rise through the opening y in the plate d , and an upward current of air is created both in the chimney and in the chambers $x x x'$, the air also passing through the perforations $e e$, and being directed by the plate c against the flames just above the ends of the wicks. The partitions $a a$ prevent the current of air which passes upward between the tubes B B from being drawn toward the outer sides of the tubes, while the lips $i i$ prevent it from spreading laterally, so that it passes upwards between the two flames, which are thus furnished with sufficient oxygen to insure a most thorough combustion of the gases. I have found by practical experiments that by the use of two wicks placed a short distance from each other, and the flames, from which pass through the same opening in a plate or "dome" above the ends of the wicks, the edges of which opening are parallel with the sides of the wick-tubes, a light is produced far surpassing in brilliancy that which could be obtained from the flames of two lamps provided each with a single wick. It should be understood that it is indispensable that the edges of the opening in the dome shall be parallel with the sides of the wick-tubes, otherwise the size and brilliancy of the flame would be greatly diminished.

A burner of the above description, besides being cheap and not liable to get out of order, may be applied to any of the usual coal-oil lamps. In some instances the plate d may be perforated, and may also extend over the chambers $x x$ to or nearly to the wick-tubes. The latter may also be slightly curved, if desired.

I am aware that lamps with two wick-tubes and a dome, with one opening above the tubes, have been heretofore made. I therefore do not claim broadly such an arrangement; but I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The wick-tubes B B, arranged adjacent to each other, in combination with a casing and with a "dome" or plate having a single opening through which the flames from both wicks may pass, and the edges of which

are parallel to the sides of the wick-tubes, the whole being constructed and arranged as and for the purpose described.

2. The case C, with its partitions *a a*, in combination with the tubes B B and dome *d*, the whole being arranged substantially as and for the purpose specified.

3. The combination of the above and the plate *c* and its lips *i i*, arranged in respect to the openings *e*, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN C. LOVE.

Witnesses :

CHARLES E. FOSTER,

JOHN WHITE.