

H. Read. Lamp-Burner.

N^o 71913

Patented Dec. 10, 1867

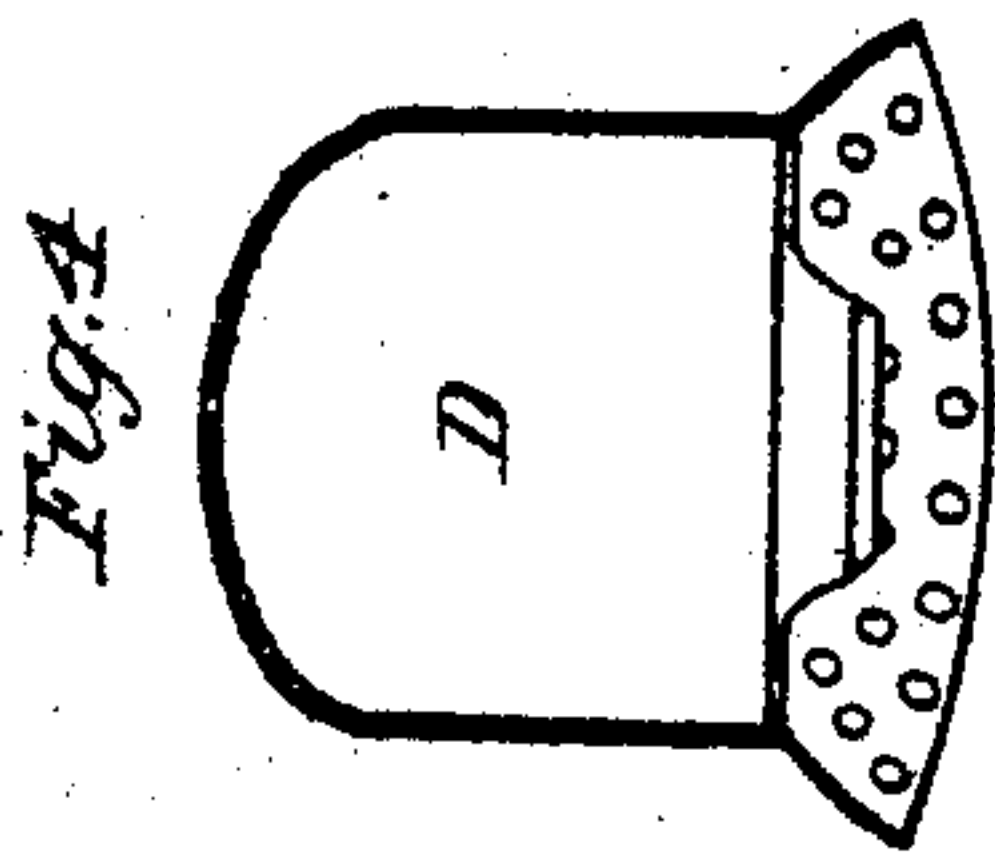
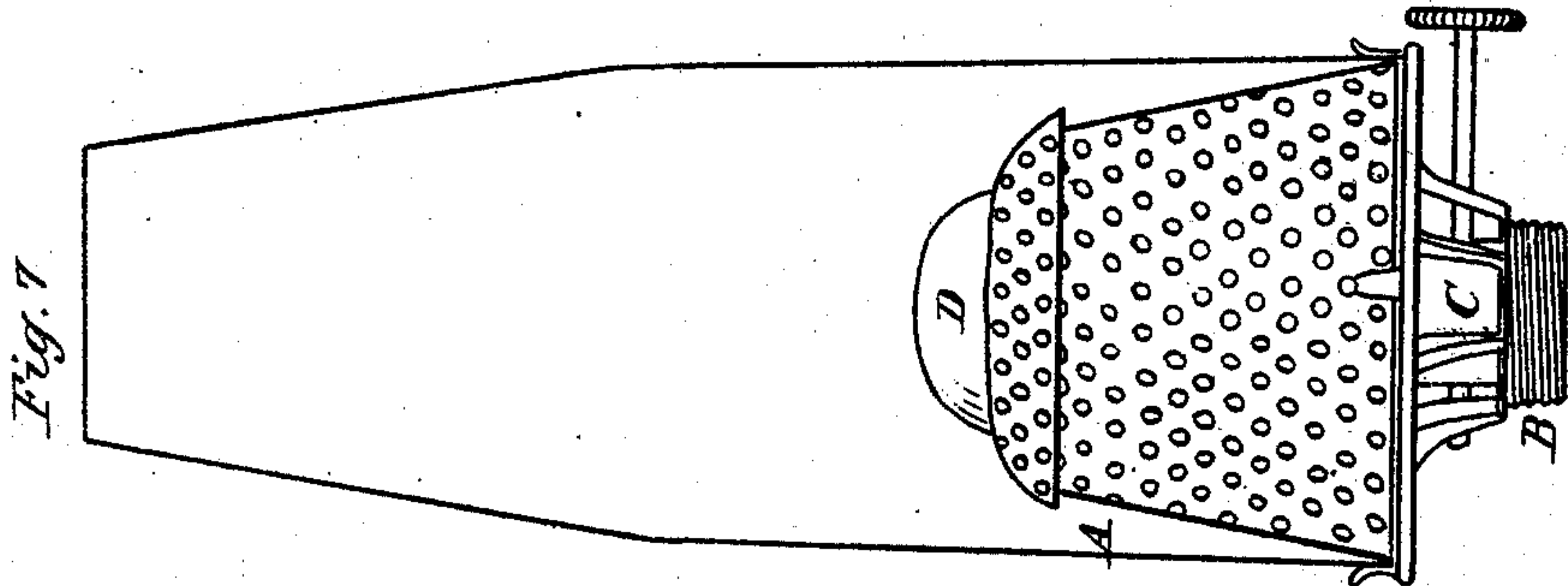


Fig. 5



Fig. 6

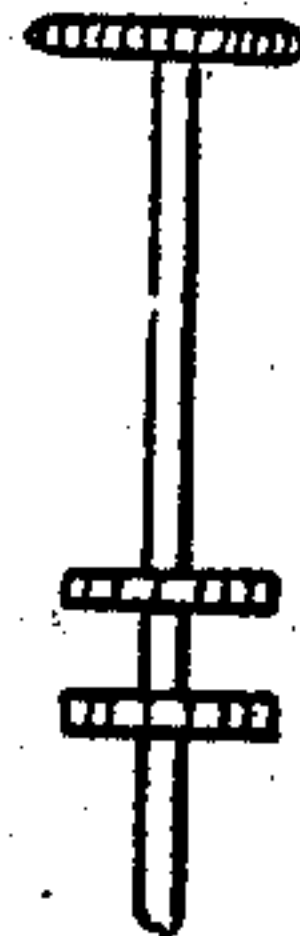


Fig. 2

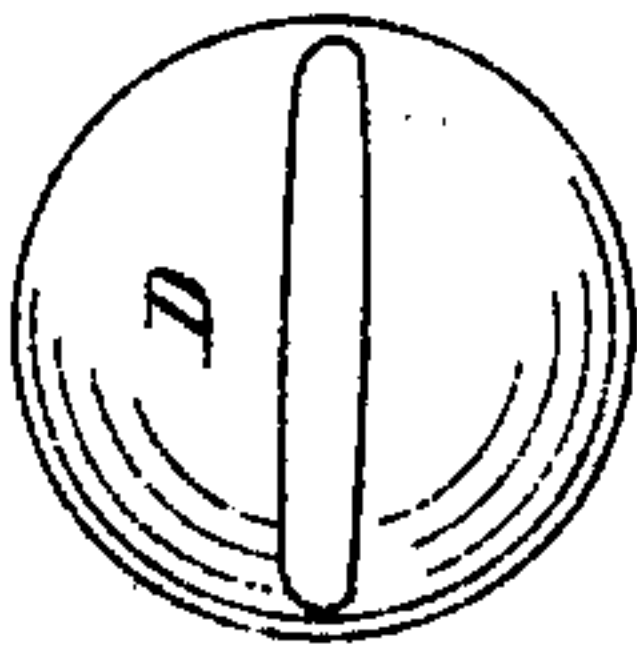


Fig. 1

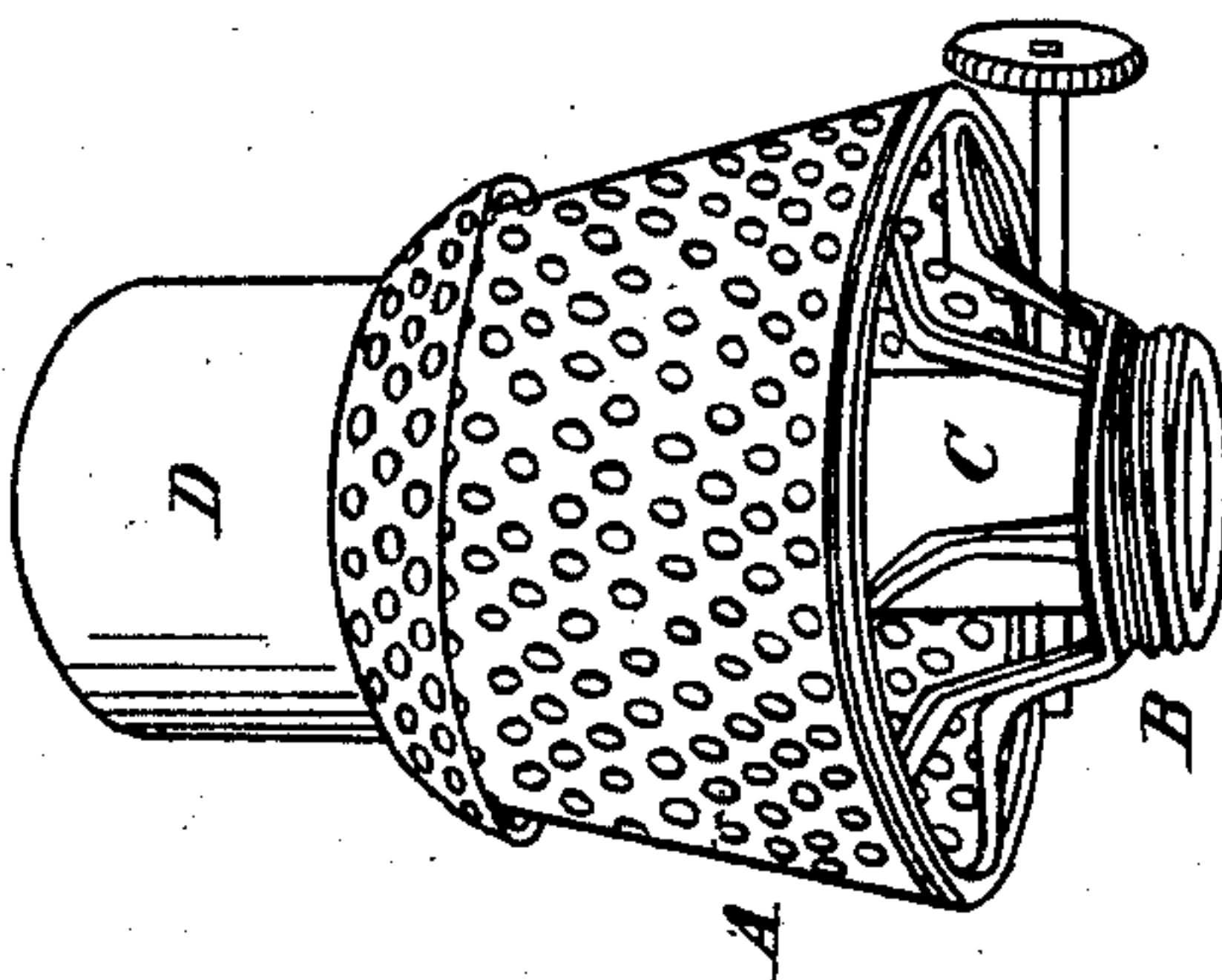
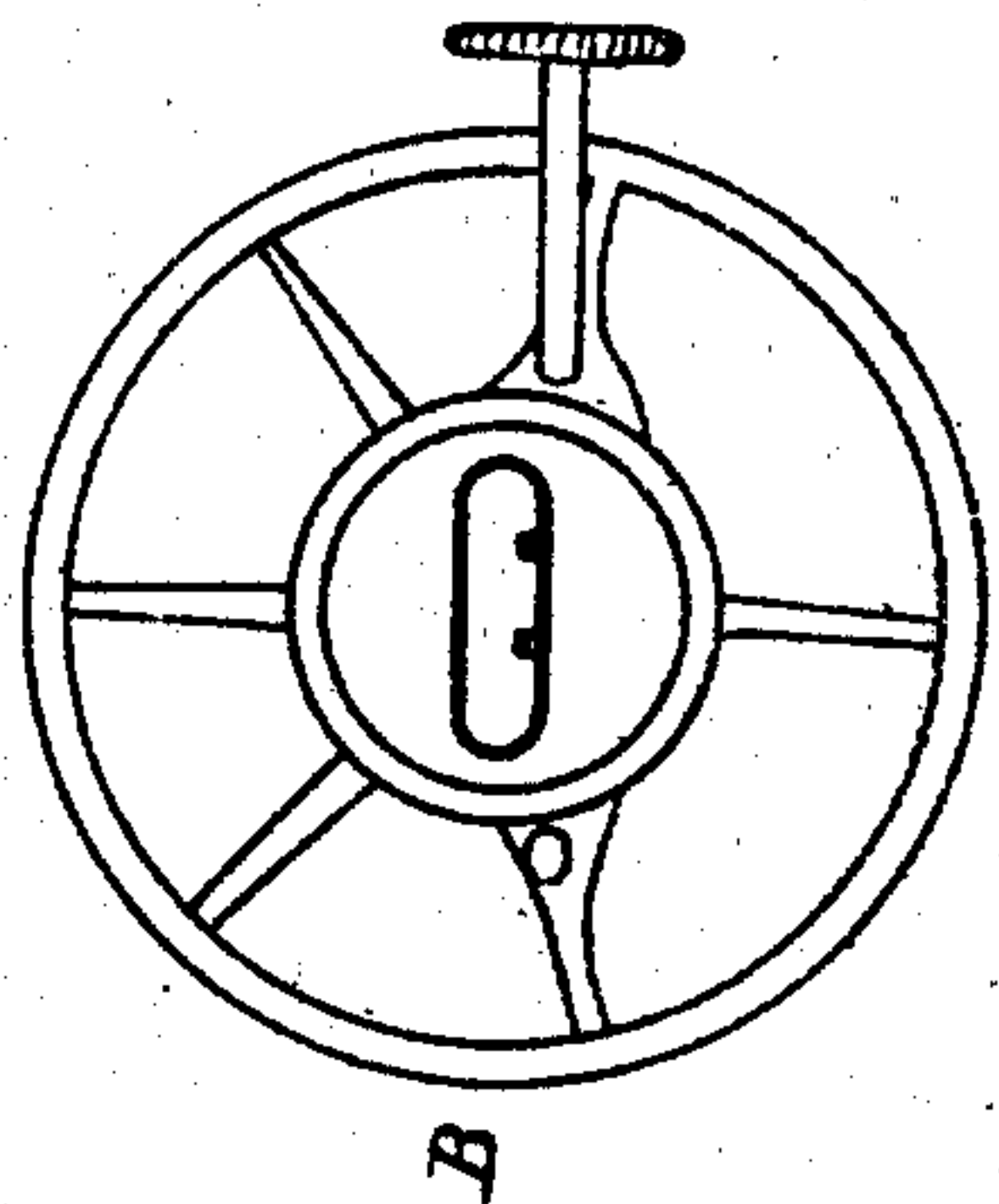


Fig. 3



Witnesses

John D. Thurston
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Inventor

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United States Patent Office.

HENRY READ, OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

Letters Patent No. 71,913, dated December 10, 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, HENRY READ, of the city and county of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, have invented a new and useful Improvement in a Fluid-Lamp Burner; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my invention.

Figures 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 are detailed parts.

Figure 7 is my invention with a chimney attached.

In the accompanying drawings, A, fig. 1, is a conical-shaped perforated cylinder, having attached at its base or largest diameter, a framed or skeleton bottom, B. This skeleton bottom B is provided with screw-threads, and can be fitted to any lamp. C, fig. 5, is a flattened tube. Near the lower end, on one of its flattened sides, are two slots for receiving ratchets, fig. 6, to be used in raising and lowering the wick. A suitable distance from the opposite end of tube C, are two projections or stops. D, fig. 1, is another form of a cone with a perforated curved flange on its lower edge, the top on opposite end of which is rounded, and having a slot on its rounded surface reaching from side to side, fig. 2. On the inside of this cone D, and across its centre, is fastened a slide, as shown in section on fig. 4. This slide is fitted to tube C, the lower end of tube C being fastened through the centre of skeleton bottom B, as shown in fig. 3, and passes up in the centre of cylinder A, protruding a suitable distance above the upper end. The cone D is fastened to C, with the slide which rests on the two projections or stops holding it firm when in use. Fig. 6 is a piece of wire having two ratchets fastened near its centre. On one end of wire is a small wheel or roller. These ratchets are applied to the burner, by having the wire pass through two holes on skeleton bottom B, as shown in fig. 3, which brings the ratchets in their proper places to move the wick.

In using my improved burner, the skeleton bottom B, in combination with the perforated conical-shaped cylinder A, forms a perfect circulation of air in keeping the wick-tube cool, making it less liable to explosion, and supplying the quantity of air to support the flame, in preventing smoking, as used without a chimney. The cone D not being perforated, makes the circulation more perfect as the air is heated, forms a current through the slot on its top, spreading and adding brightness to the flame. When a chimney is used, the cone D can be lower, and a rim with springs made on skeleton bottom B, as shown in fig. 7.

I do not claim as my invention, a perforated burner, but

What I do claim, and wish to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

The skeleton bottom B, in combination with the perforated cylinder C, and cone D, when constructed and arranged substantially as described and for the purpose specified.

HENRY READ.

Witnesses:

J. D. THURSTON,

C. L. SPENCER.