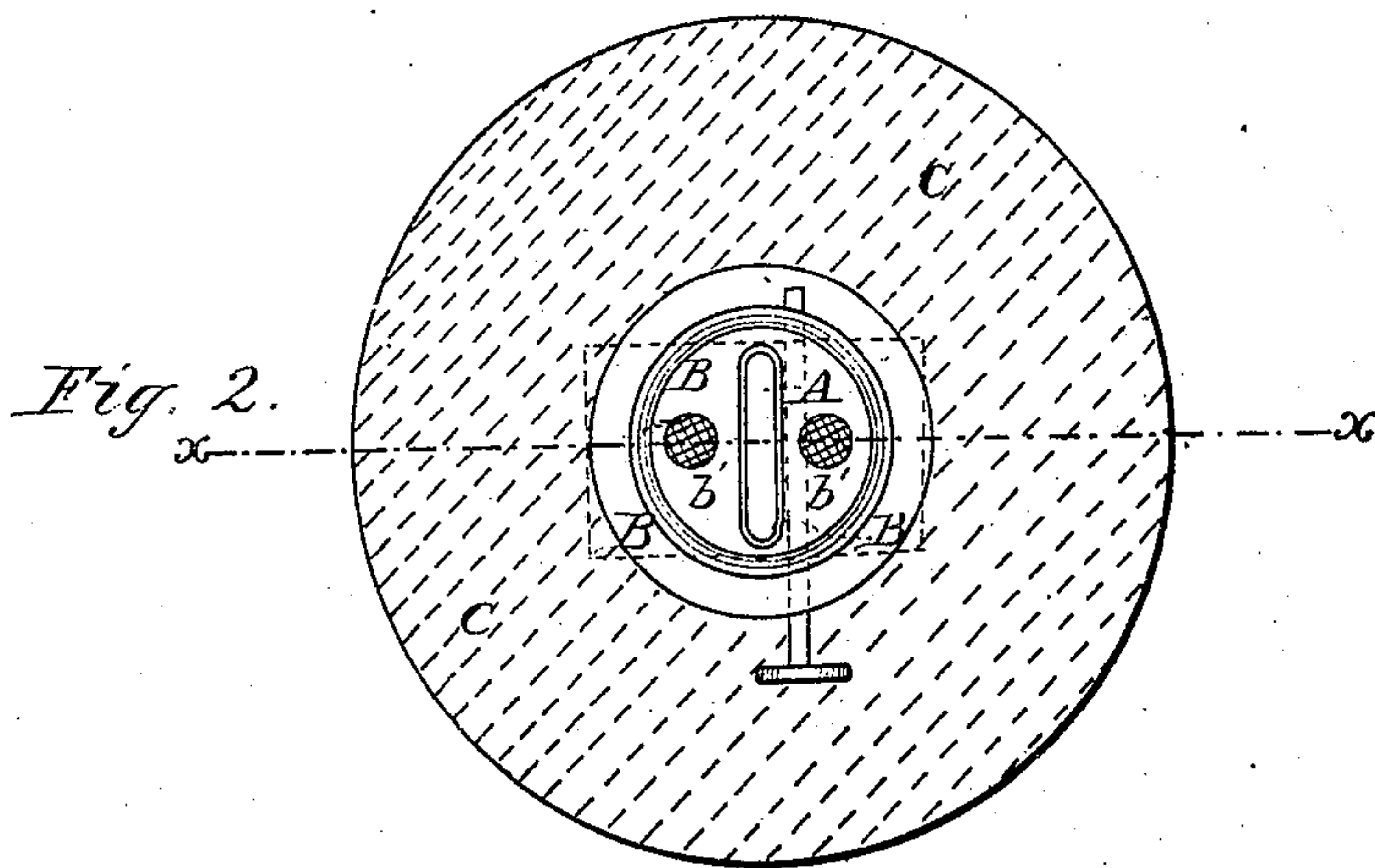
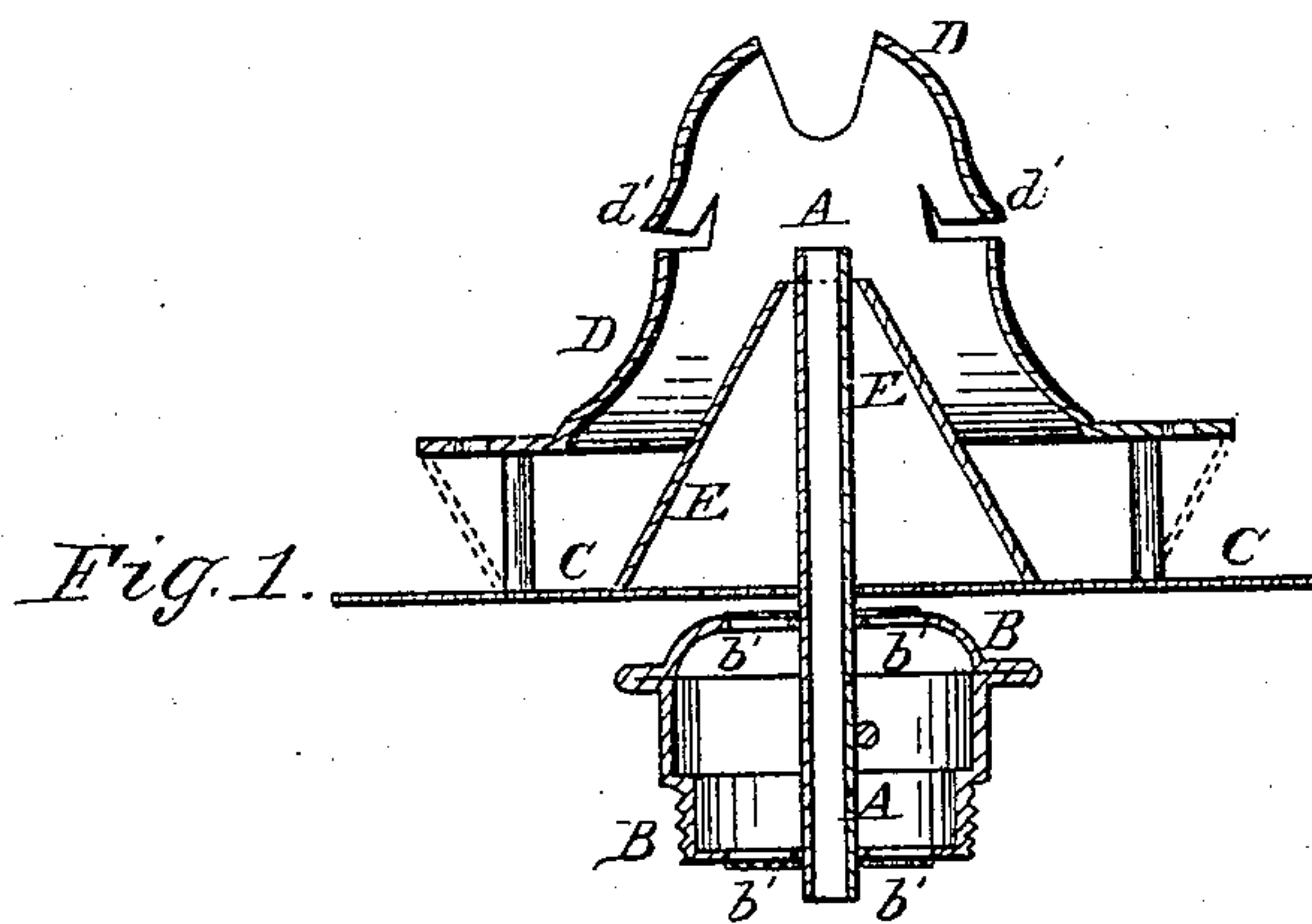


E. L. GILMAN.

Lamp Burner.

No. 95,460.

Patented Oct. 5, 1869.



Witnesses.

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EDWARD L. GILMAN, OF SOMERVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF
AND F. HOUGHTON, OF SAME PLACE.

Letters Patent No. 95,460, dated October 5, 1869.

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, EDWARD L. GILMAN, of Somerville, in the county of Middlesex, and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Kerosene-Lamp Burners; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a detail sectional view of my improved kerosene-lamp burner, taken through the line *x-x*, fig. 2.

Figure 2 is an under-side view of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

My invention has for its object, to improve the construction of kerosene-lamp burners, so that the gas arising from the oil or fluid, mingled with air, may be conducted to the flame, to increase the light; and

It consists in the construction and combination of various parts of the burner, as hereinafter more fully described.

A is the wick-tube, to the lower part of which is attached the base B, that supports the said tube, and that screws into the lamp-cap in the ordinary manner.

To the tube A, or to the base B, is attached a wire gauze or perforated metallic plate, C, with which the cone or dome D is connected, by means of short posts, or by means of a perforated band, as shown in dotted lines in fig. 1, according as it is desired to have the sides of the burner open or closed.

The base B is perforated longitudinally upon each side of the wick-tube, so that the gas or gases arising from the oil or fluid, may pass up to the flame

and be consumed, thus increasing the brilliancy of the light.

The openings through the base B are covered with fine wire gauze *b'* at their upper or lower ends, or at both, to prevent the possibility of the flame following the gas down to the interior of the lamp, thus making it entirely safe.

E are bonnets or tubes, the shape of which is immaterial, provided their bases are expanded to receive the gases from the openings through the base B, and conduct them, mingled with air, to the flame.

The openings at the upper ends of the bonnets should be in the form of narrow slits, parallel with the wick-tube, so that the gases, as they escape from said openings, may be spread out into thin sheets to give proper shape to the flame.

In the sides of the cone, dome, or reflector D, are formed slits or openings, *d'*, parallel with and nearly upon the same level as the upper end of the wick-tube A.

The slits or openings *d'*, have their upper edges bent out at an angle to form overhanging lips, as shown in fig. 1, to give a central draught to the flame, and thereby improve its form and increase its brilliancy.

Having thus described my invention,

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination of the deflector D, having openings *d'*, the bonnets E, and perforated plate C, with the wick-tube A and opening *b'* in the base B, all constructed and arranged as herein shown and described, for the purpose specified.

Witnesses:

EDWARD L. GILMAN.

CHARLES E. GILMAN,
S. E. COLES.