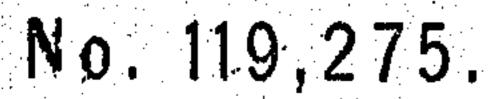
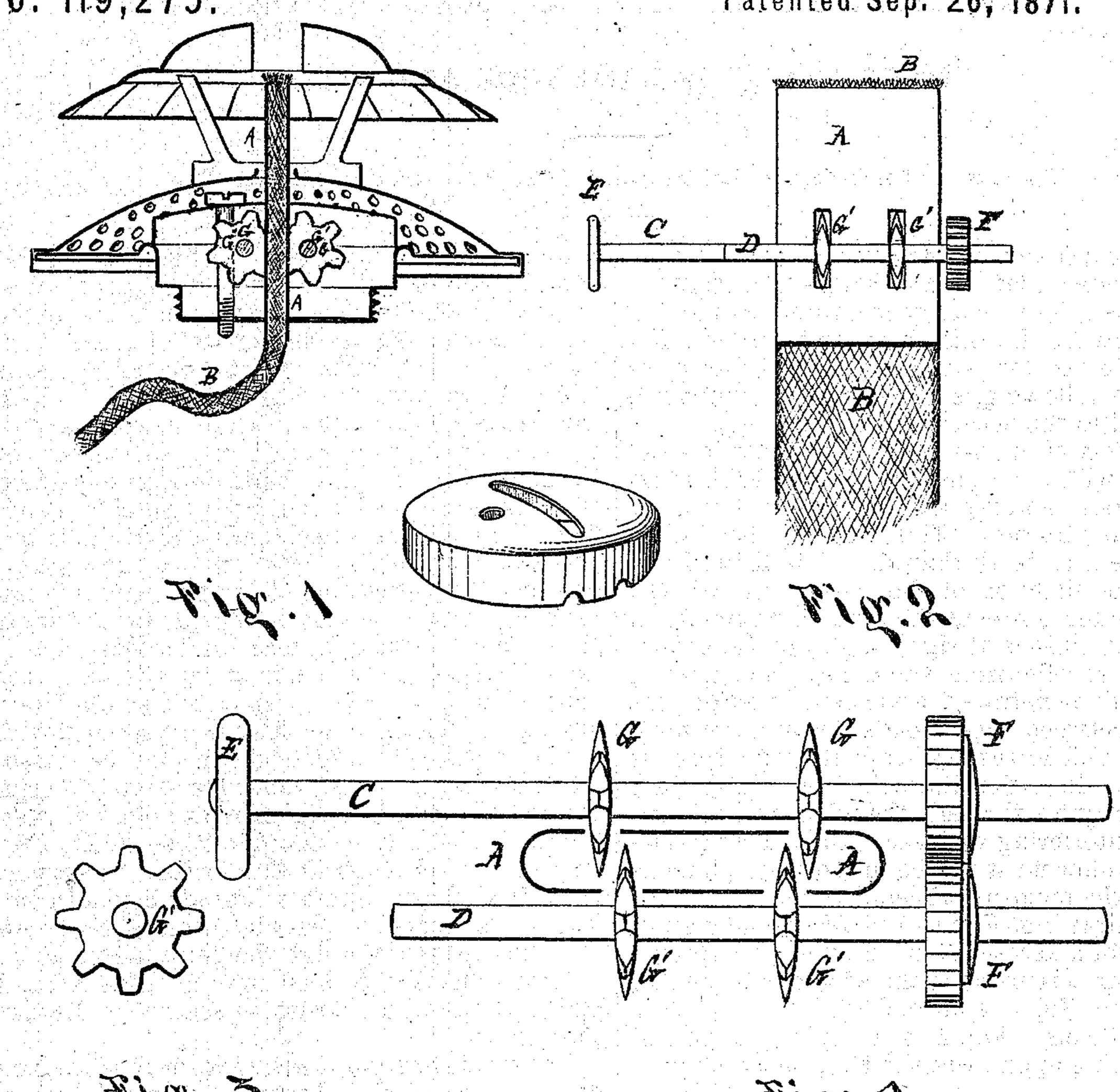
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Adjusting Lanp-wicks



Patented Sep. 26, 1871.



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Fig.A

Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEVI BENNETT LATHROP, OF SAN JOSÉ, CALIFORNIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN LAMP-WICK ADJUSTERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 119,275, dated September 26, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Levi Bennett Lathrop, of San José, in the county of Santa Clara and in the State of California, have invented an Improved Device for Adjusting Lamp-Wicks; of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawing.

The object of my invention is to provide a device that will move the wick up and down in an even, certain, and regular manner, and without unnecessary friction. This I accomplish by the employment of teeth that have but little thickness in the direction of the axes of the wheels, and the outer extremities of which terminate in an edge in a plane at right angles to the axis of the wheel or roller from which they project; such teeth easily penetrate the wick and enter or pass through between the threads forming the warp and lift or pull down the wick by the cross-threads or filling. In order that the teeth may pass nearly or quite through the wick and revolve without interfering with each other, those on one wheel or roller must not be in the same plane as those on the opposite wheel or roller.

In the drawing, Figure 1 is a sectional view of a burner for a kerosene lamp having my improvement. Fig. 2 represents the wick and adjusting apparatus. Fig. 3 is an end view of one of the toothed wheels. Fig. 4 is an enlarged view of the adjusting apparatus, showing the wick-tube in section.

Each part is distinguished by the same letter

whenever it appears in the drawing.

A is the wick-tube, with suitable openings in each side for admitting the wheels. B is the wick. C is the driving-shaft. D, the driven shaft. The driving-shaft is caused to revolve in the usual manner by means of a thumb-wheel, E, at its outer extremity. The motion is communicated to the driven shaft by means of a pair of spurwheels, F. G and G are the thin wheels or short cylindrical rollers, placed opposite or nearly op-

posite each other, the teeth of which, having but little thickness in the direction of the axes of the parallel shafts and terminating in edges at the outer circumference in the vertical plane in which they revolve, easily penetrate between the threads of the warp, and, catching the filling or crossthreads, force the wick up or down, with very little loss of power by friction and without slip or irregular action. The horizontal pressure exerted by one wheel is met by an equal pressure from the opposite wheel, and almost the entire power applied is utilized in moving the wick up or down the wick-tube A, which, with my improvements, acts merely as a guide for the wick. H is a cap, circular in form, and fitting closely upon the body or shell I in which the wick-tube is supported, and above which the shafts D are arranged. The head of this cap is provided with a slot, h, through which the wick-tube passes when the cap is in its proper place, and the rim is notched upon its long edge at points diametrically opposite to each other, these notches fitting closely on shaft D and serving to support them (the shafts) against lateral displacement. The cap is secured in place by means of the screw H', which passes through the perforations h'.

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

Patent, is—

The employment of teeth short in the direction of the axes of the shafts, and terminating in edges at their outer extremities in a plane at right angles to the axis of the wheel or roller from which they proceed, in a manner substantially as hereinbefore described, and for the purposes hereinbefore set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 25th day of January, A. D. 1871.

LEVI BENNETT LATHROP.

Witnesses:

E. SKERRITT, GEORGE POMEROY.