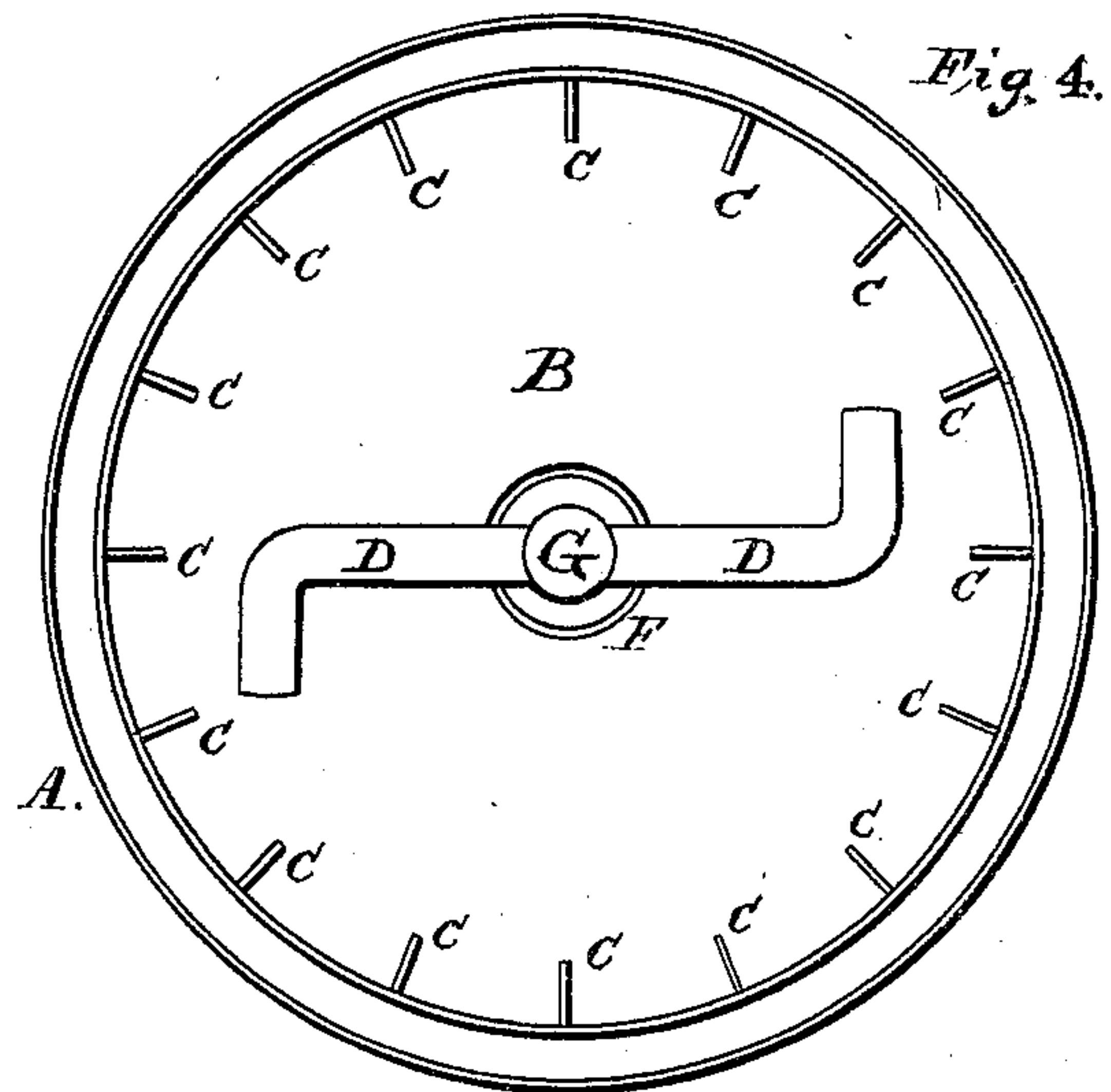
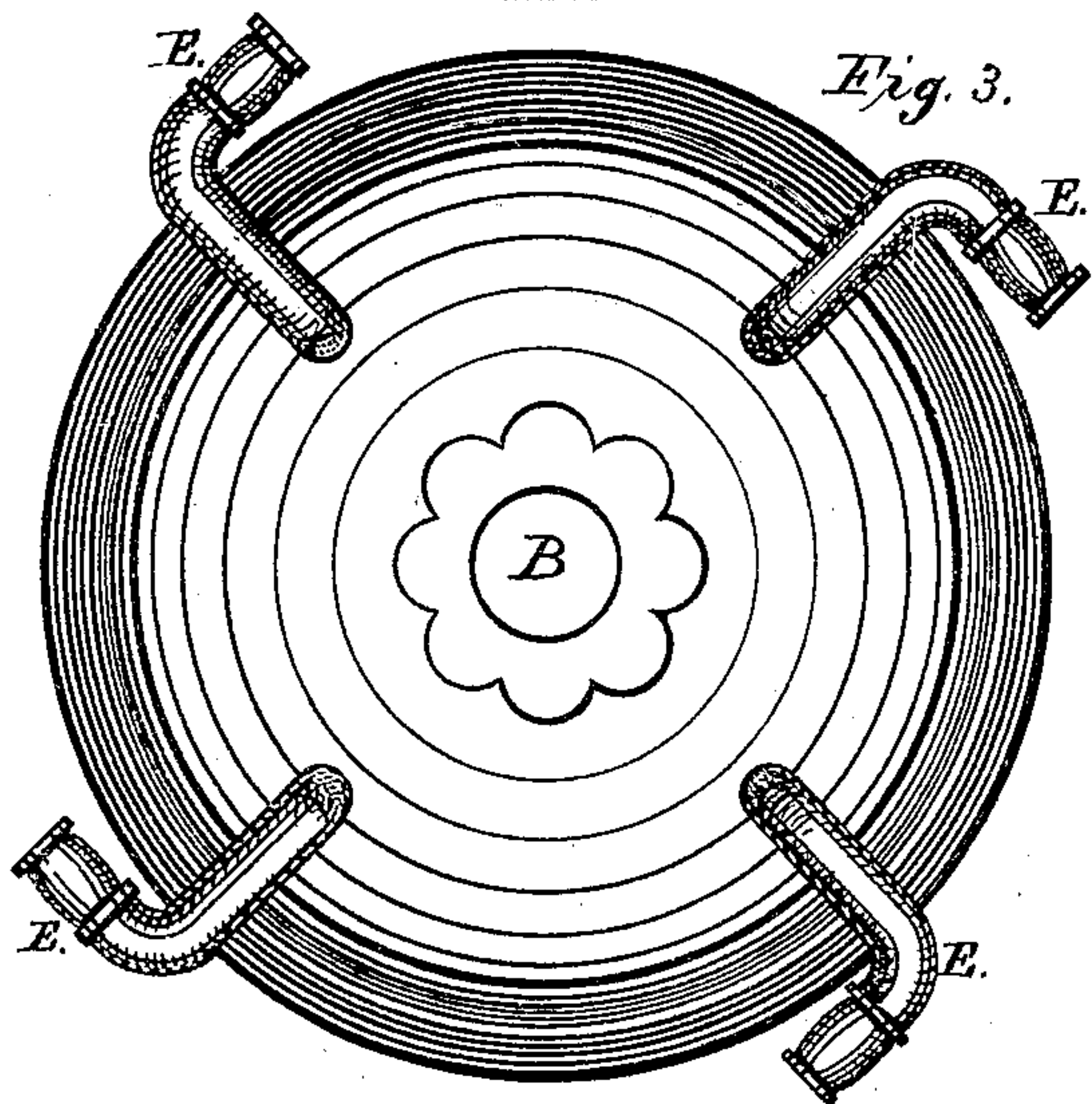
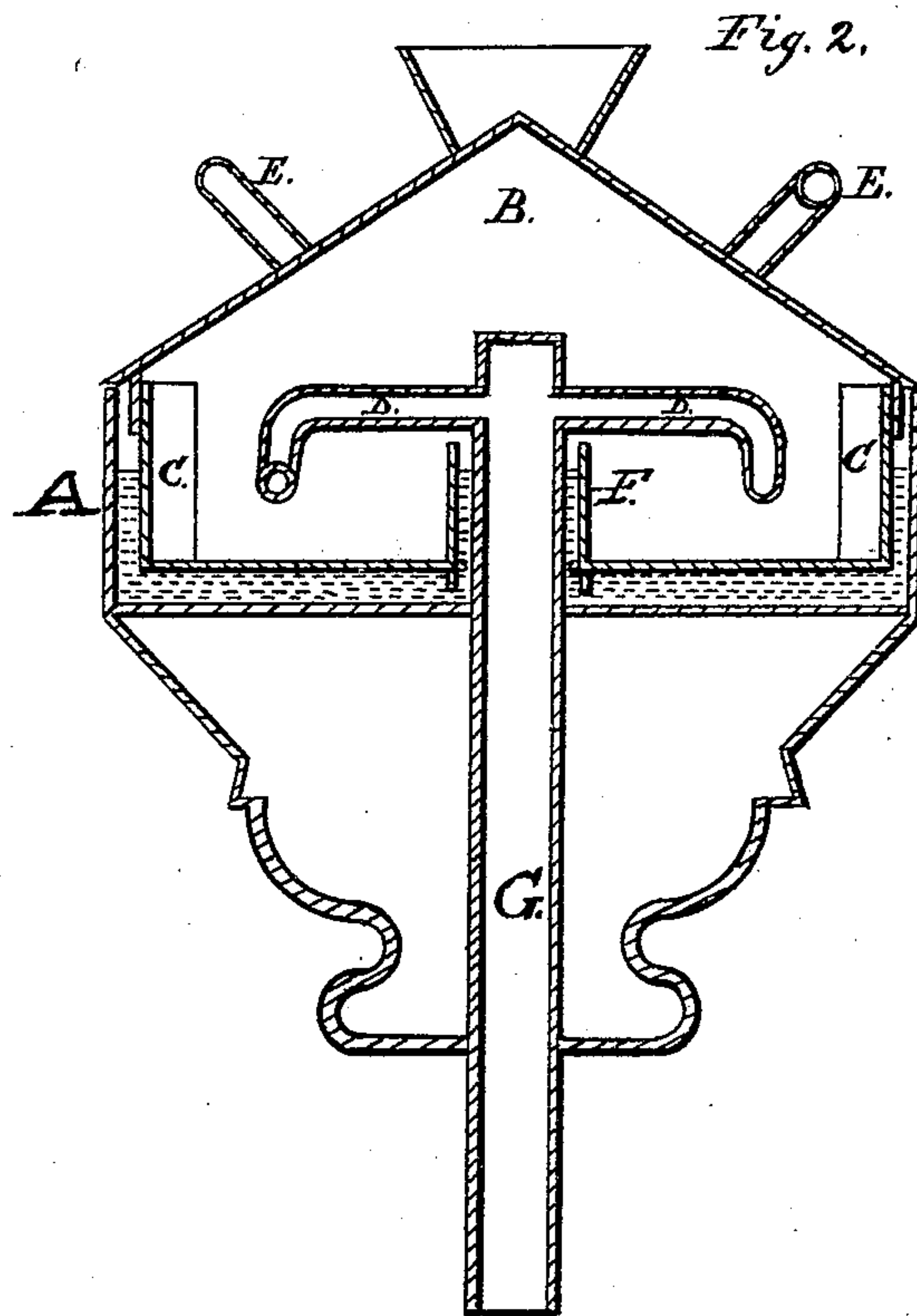
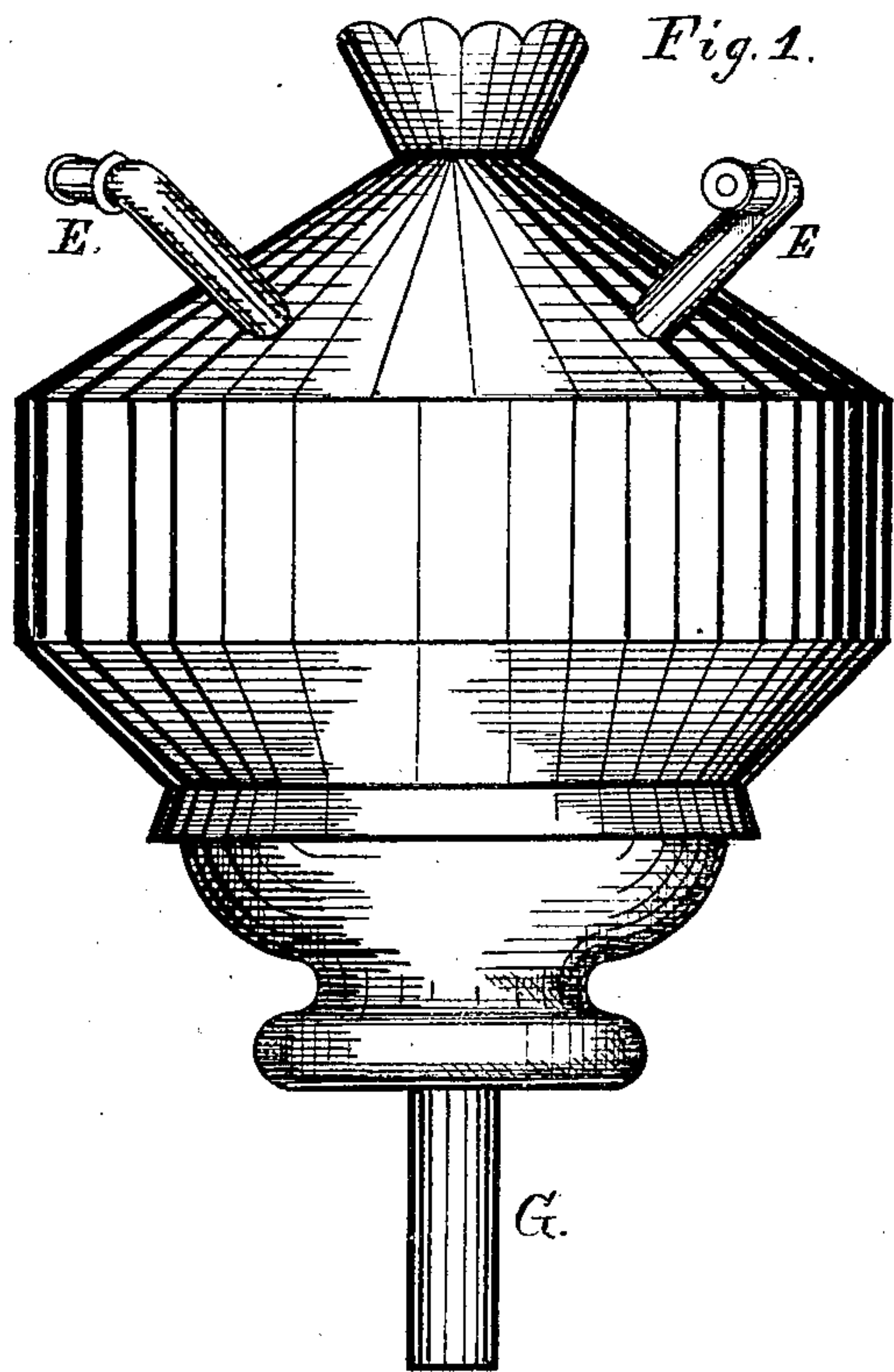


J. O. BELKNAP.
Revolving Gas-Burners.

No. 149,976.

Patented April 21, 1874.



Witnesses:
H. A. Toulmin.
A. J. Collins.

Inventor:
Jackson Ogden Belknap
per. Morton Toulmin
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACKSON O. BELKNAP, OF MOBILE, ALABAMA.

IMPROVEMENT IN REVOLVING GAS-BURNERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **149,976**, dated April 21, 1874; application filed March 7, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACKSON O. BELKNAP, of Mobile, Alabama, have invented a Revolving Gas-Burner, of which the following is a specification:

The object of this invention is to produce a novel revolving gas-burner for chandeliers, being both useful and ornamental.

Reference being had to the drawings, Figure 1 shows an elevation of the invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical central section of Fig. 1.

A represents a basin, to contain liquid, with a gas-pipe, G, projecting through it in the center, and firmly attached thereto, the upper end projecting above the upper edge of the basin A. B is a circular float in the basin, with an opening in the bottom a little larger than the gas-pipe, in order that it may revolve freely about the pipe G, there being also a tube attached to the bottom and inside of the float larger than the opening and gas-pipe encircling them, which projects upward to the height of the top edge of the float, which is to prevent the water from entering it; also another corresponding tube projecting downward to a desirable length on the bottom and outside of the float, which also encircles the gas-pipe G, and which is to prevent the gas from escaping below the float through the water. C is a series of flanges, arranged upon the inside of the wall or side of the float. D is one or more branch pipes connecting with the top of the gas-pipe inside the float, and stationary, so curved as to bear exactly toward the flanges C. E is a series of burners, inserted in the margin or cover of the float, in an angular, oblique, or spiral form. They may branch from the center of the cover of the float.

When the basin is filled with liquid, and the gas turned on, the gas passes with force from the tubes inside the float against the flanges, and escapes through the burners on the outside of the float, forcing the float and burners to revolve. The propelling power here is two-fold—first, from the tubes upon the flanges inside the float, and also against the air by the escape of the gas through the burners outside, where the current escapes with force. The float, however, can be revolved by the use of the burners alone, dispensing with the inside tubes and flanges entirely, which, in very small floats and burners, might be desirable, allowing an amount of gas to enter the float sufficient for the supply of the burners and for pressure.

This device differs from other revolving burners, in having no pivot-point upon which to rest, nor hot-air fan-wheels to drive it; but is entirely sustained upon liquid, the gas-supply pipe keeping the float in the center of the basin, and the burners revolved by the flow and pressure of the gas alone.

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

1. One or more gas-burners attached to a float, revolved upon liquid by the ingress and egress, or power and pressure, of gas, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination of basin A, float B, flanges C, branch pipes D, and burners E, substantially as shown.

J. O. BELKNAP.

Witnesses:

M. JACOBSON,
RUSSEL T. COE.