

R. HOADLEY.
Lamp-Burner.

No. 211,736.

Patented Jan. 28, 1879.

Fig. 1

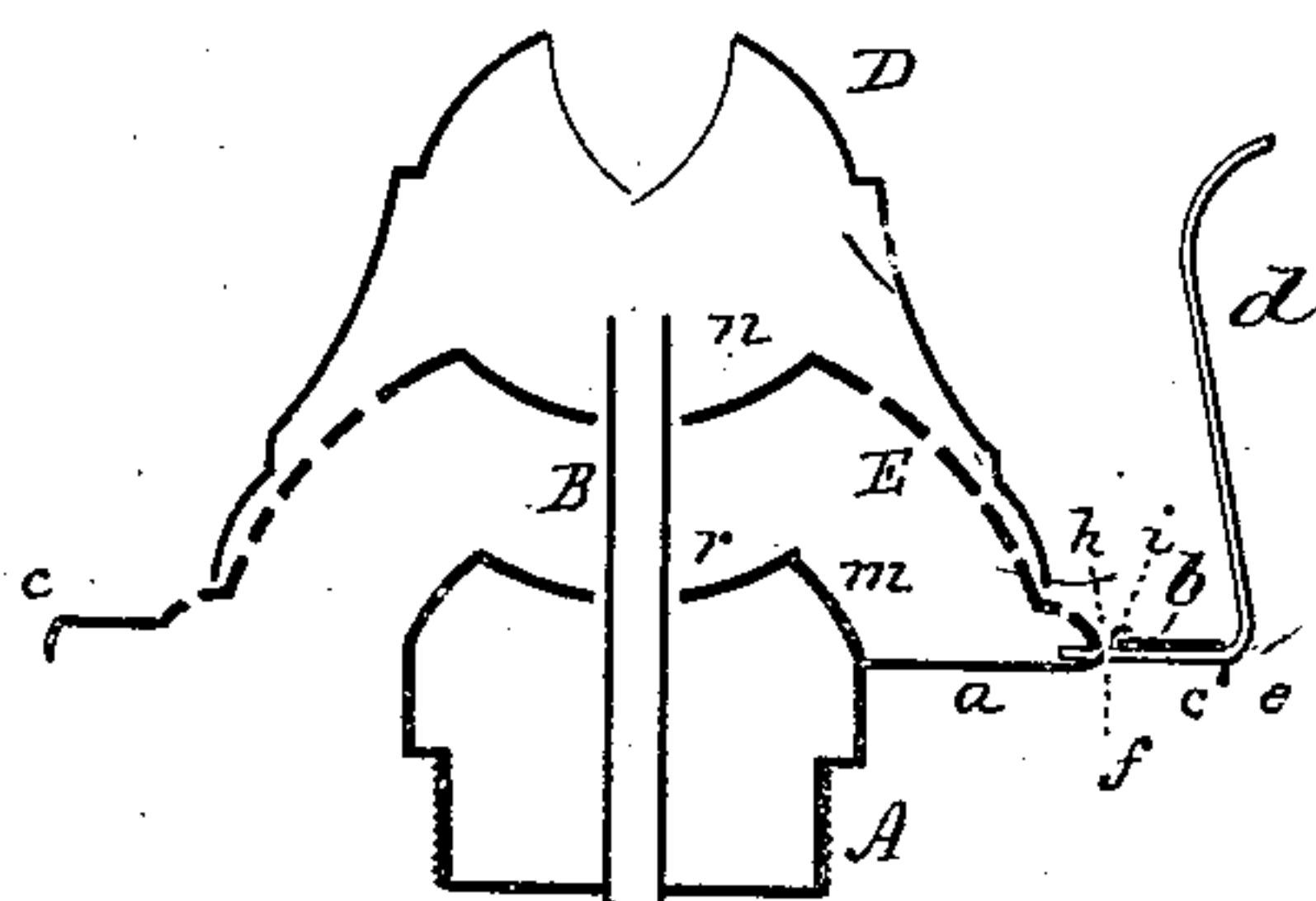
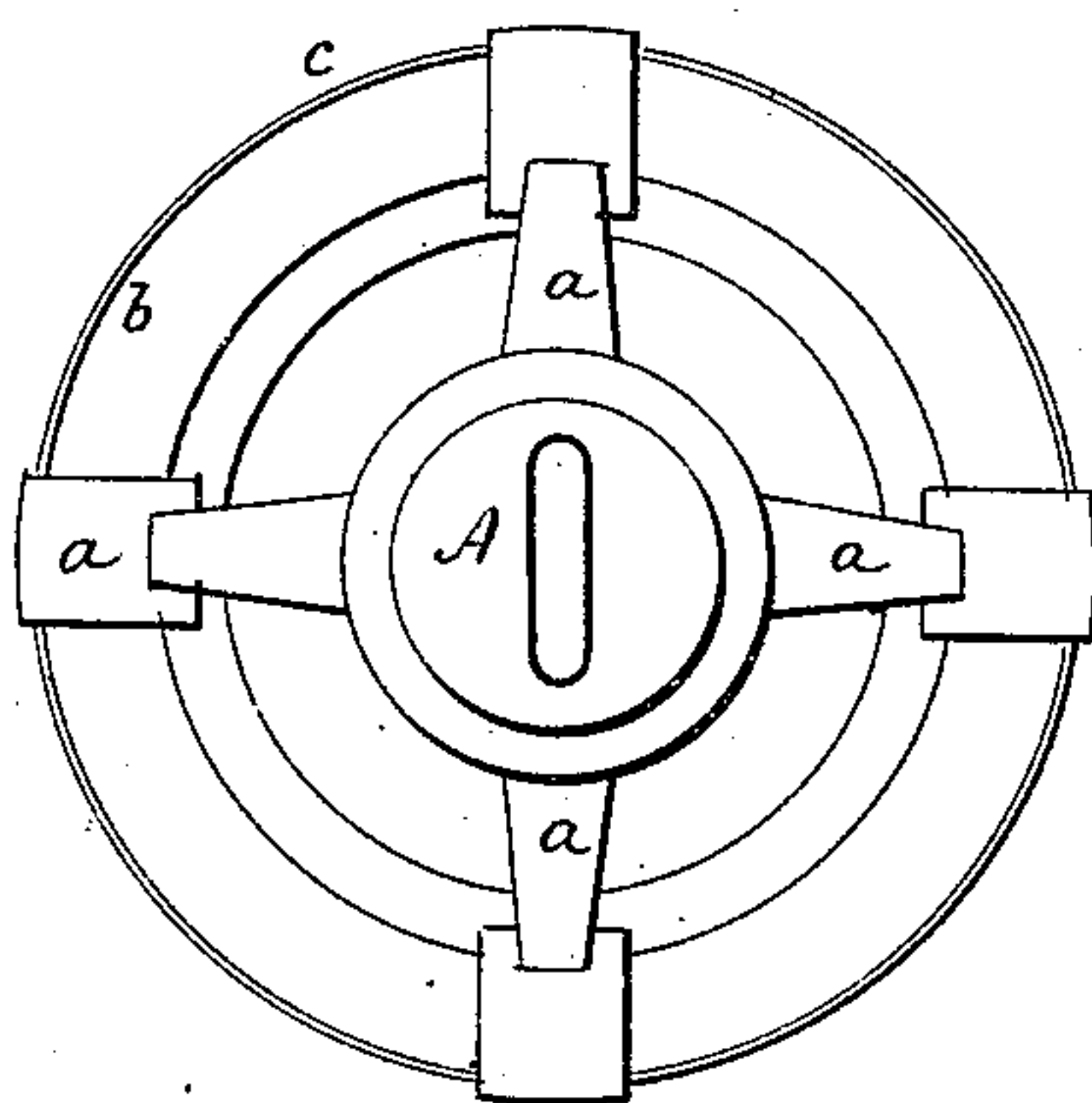


Fig. 2



Witnesses.

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By Atty.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT HOADLEY, OF ANSONIA, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF
HIS RIGHT TO RICHARD R. COLBURN, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN LAMP-BURNERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **211,736**, dated January 23, 1879; application filed
December 16, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT HOADLEY, of Ansonia, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Lamp-Burners; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a vertical section; Fig. 2, an under-side view, looking up.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of burners designed for burning kerosene and kindred oils; and the invention consists in the construction as hereinafter described, and more particularly recited in the claim.

A is the usual burner-screw, and which forms the base of the burner. From the upper part of this base extend the arms *a*, on which rests the chimney-holder or deck *b*. The edge of the deck is turned down to form a flange, *c*. The chimney-springs *d* are of the usual form; but the lower end is turned in through an aperture, *e*, in the flange *c*, and beneath the deck *b*. The outer end of each of the arms *a* is turned up through a perforation, *f*, in the extension of the spring, and a like perforation, *h*, in the deck, and then the protruding end of the arm turned or riveted down upon the upper surface of the deck, as at *i*. By this construction the arm serves not only as a support for the deck, but as a means of securing the springs *d* to the deck, and, all to-

gether, the result is an exceedingly strong burner.

To prevent the oil from working outward onto the deck and adjacent parts of the burner, the deck extends inward to the wick-tube B, and is perforated to form the air-distributor E beneath the deflector D, the air-distributor rising in a convex form; but immediately around the tube the surface of the air-distributor is left unperforated, and depressed to form a cup-shaped cavity, *n*, around the tube B, and which will receive the oil which flows over or drips from the top of the wick-tube. At the lowest point in the cavity (at the wick-tube) one or more small openings are made, through which the oil will pass and run down the wick-tube to the fount, and which, but for the cavity *n*, would run down over the surface of the air-distributor and soil the whole burner. In case a ratchet-cap, *m*, is used, this is constructed with a like cavity, *r*, and aperture for the drip. It is impossible in this construction for the drip to pass from the wick-tube, except to return to the fount.

I claim—

In a lamp-burner, the combination of the supporting-arms *a*, springs *d*, and chimney-rest *b*, the three secured together by the end of each of the arms turned through corresponding perforations in the end of each of said springs and in the chimney-rest, substantially as described.

ROBT. HOADLEY.

Witnesses:

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