

D. W. KISSAM.
Wick-Tube for Lamp-Burner.

No. 226,176

Patented April 6, 1880.

Fig. 1.

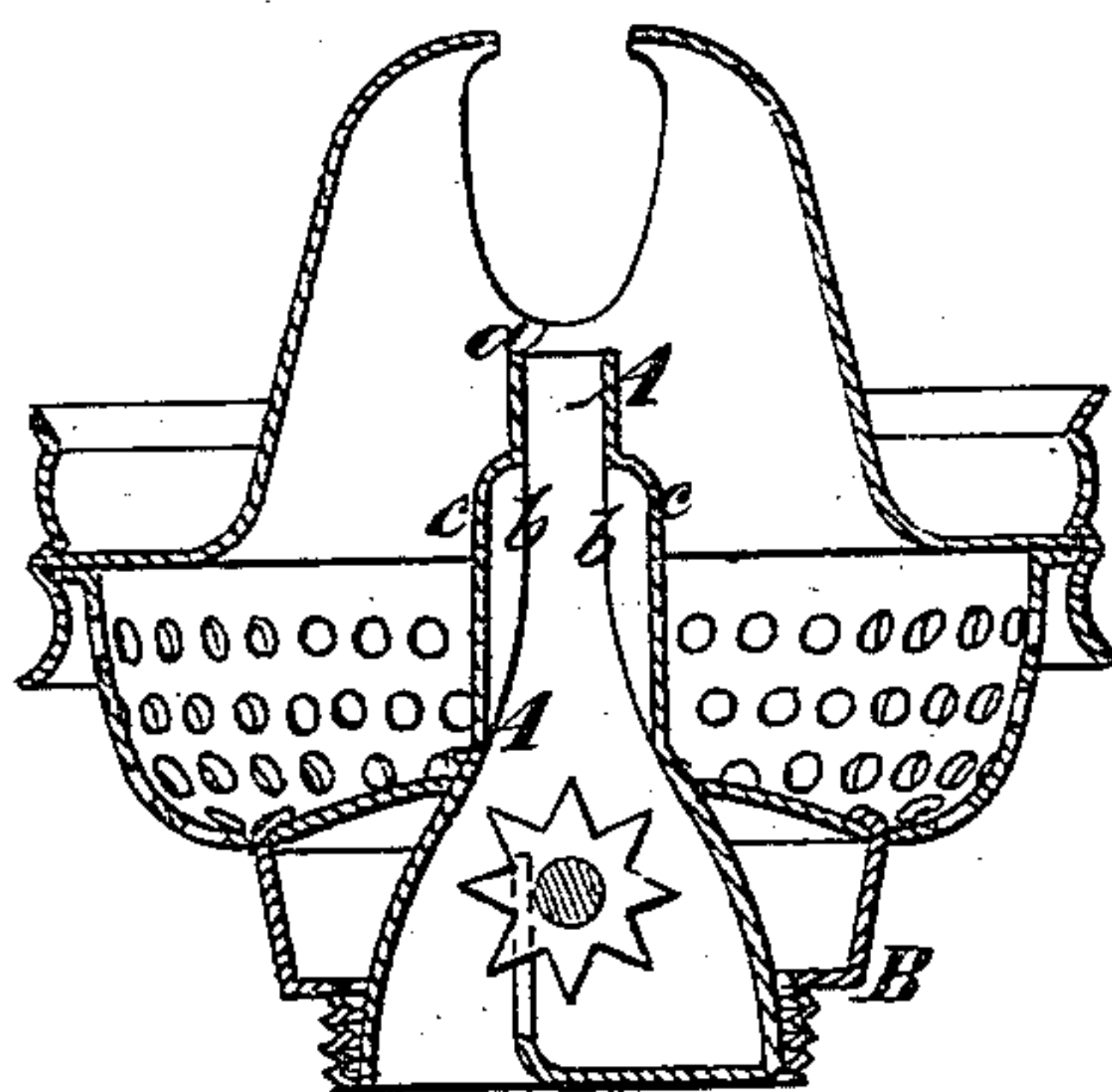


Fig. 2.

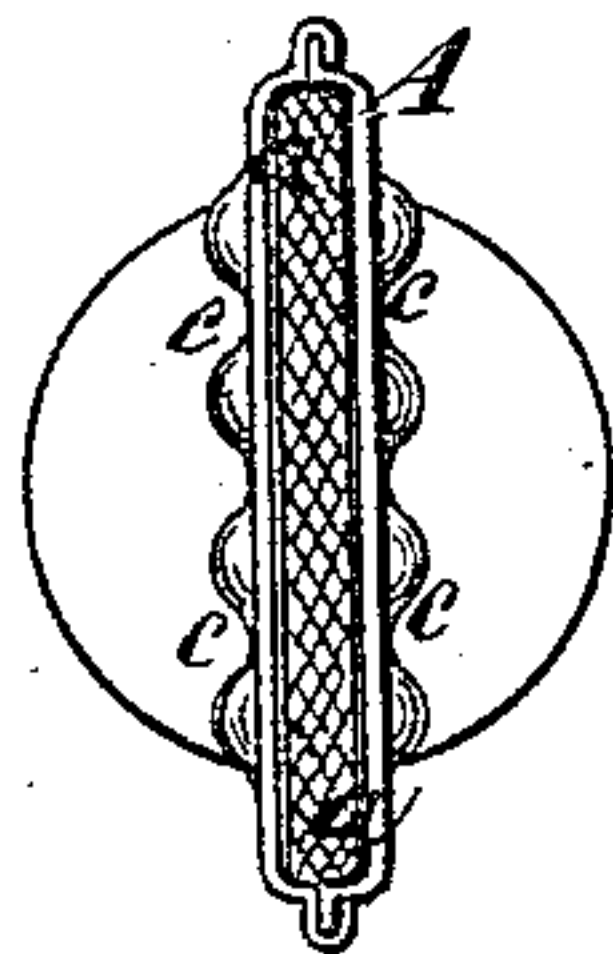


Fig. 3.

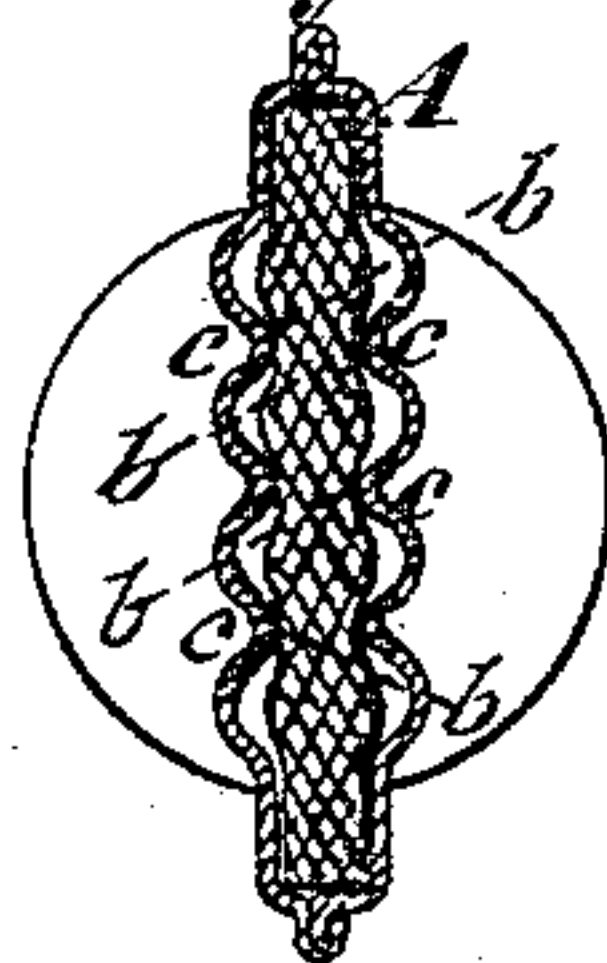
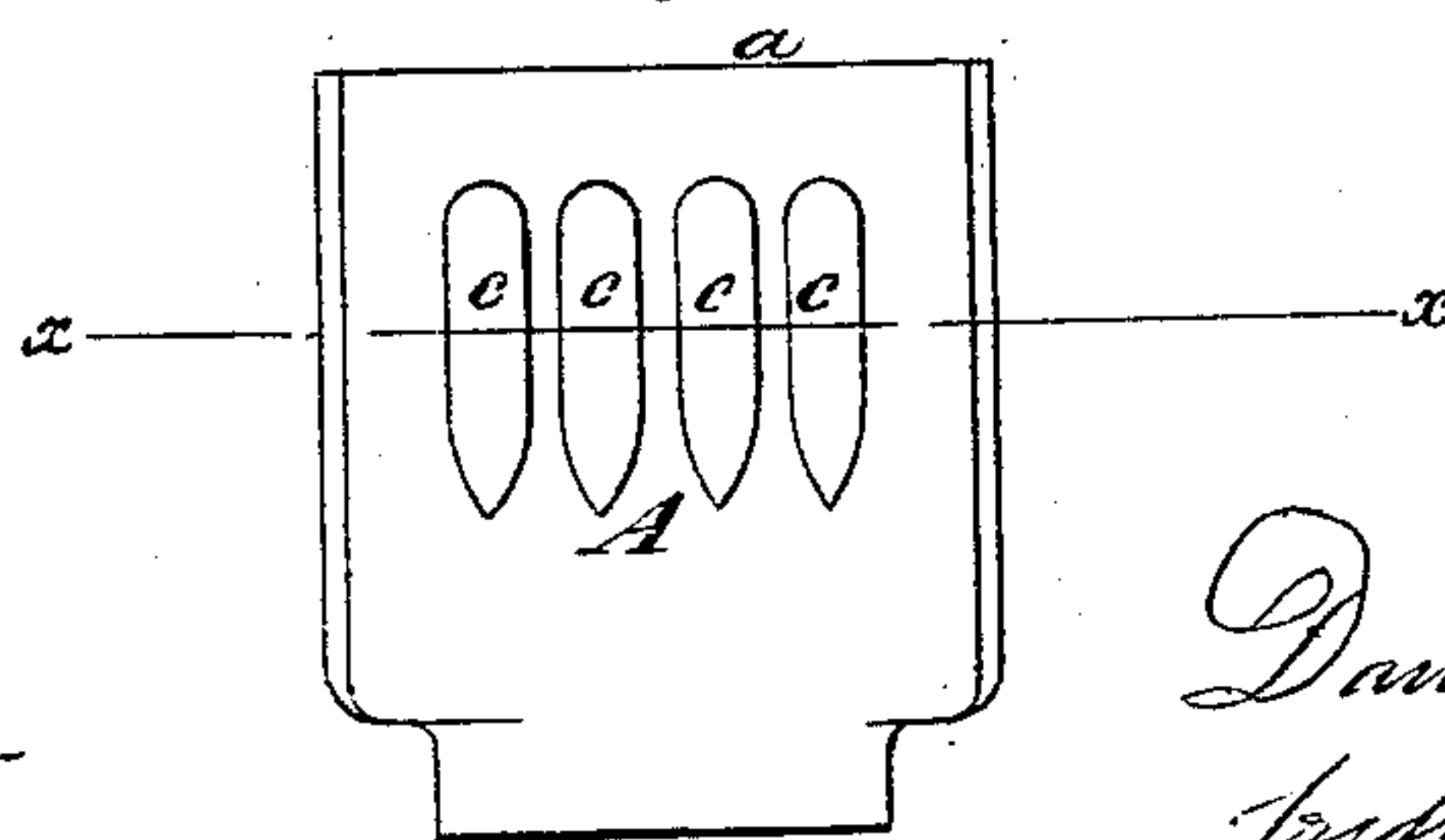


Fig. 4.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL W. KISSAM, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE
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WICK-TUBE FOR LAMP-BURNERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 226,176, dated April 6, 1880.

Application filed October 21, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANIEL W. KISSAM, of Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in the Wick-Tubes of Lamp-Burners: and I hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

This invention consists in the wick-tube of a lamp-burner having its mouth and upper part plain, so that it fits snugly and closely to and compresses the wick along its whole width or circumference in such manner as to prevent the escape of vapor from the interior of the reservoir upward to the flame and the passage of the flame downward to the oil or fluid in the lamp, but with the portion below corrugated in such manner as to form a series of internal ridges running lengthwise of the tube, for the purpose of grasping the wick in narrow longitudinal lines at certain parts of its width only, and to leave the intervening portions free to expand, and thereby to provide for a free upward passage of the oil.

The invention is applicable to burners with flat wicks, and also to Argand burners; but it will be sufficient for the illustration of my invention to describe its application to a flat-wick burner, as represented in the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is a vertical section of a burner. Fig. 2 is a top view of the wick-tube. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section of the wick-tube through the corrugated portion in the line *x x* of Fig. 4, which is a side view of the tube.

The wick-tube A may have its lower part, which is secured in the lamp-cap B, of any known or suitable form and construction. The upper part, at and a short distance below the mouth *a*, is of the same form in its horizontal section as the cross-section of the wick, and is of such size that the wick fits closely and snugly within it, and its surfaces are plain, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 4; but commencing

at a short distance below the mouth, and extending downward any distance lengthwise of the tube on each side, are the series of corrugations *c c*, which produce the internal ridges, *b b*, extending lengthwise of the tube. These ridges press against and hold the wick in narrow longitudinal lines, but leave it free to expand in the grooved spaces *c c* between them; and the said spaces thus provide for the free supply of oil through the parts of the wick, which so expand within them, so that while the wick is held by the tube not only at and immediately below the mouth thereof, but as much farther below as is desirable, it is only closely confined at and immediately below the mouth, where such confinement is necessary.

The wick-tube may be tapered longitudinally toward its tip.

By this construction of the tube all the advantage of the corrugated wick-tube is obtained, and the dangerous consequences which result from the liability of the flame to communicate with the vapor inside of the burner when the tube is corrugated all the way up to the mouth are obviated.

I claim—

1. The wick-tube of a lamp-burner having a plain mouth, but having below the mouth a series of longitudinal corrugations, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

2. A wick-tube of a lamp-burner having a plain mouth, but having below the mouth a series of longitudinal corrugations forming grooved spaces or channels extending outwardly beyond the inner wall of the wick-tube, substantially as herein described.

3. A wick-tube of a lamp-burner having a plain mouth, but having below the mouth a series of longitudinal corrugations, and made tapering lengthwise, substantially as herein described.

DANIEL W. KISSAM.

Witnesses:

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