

(No Model.)

H. B. FOLLETT.
Tip for Lamp Wick Tubes.

No. 241,344.

Patented May 10, 1881.

Fig: 1.

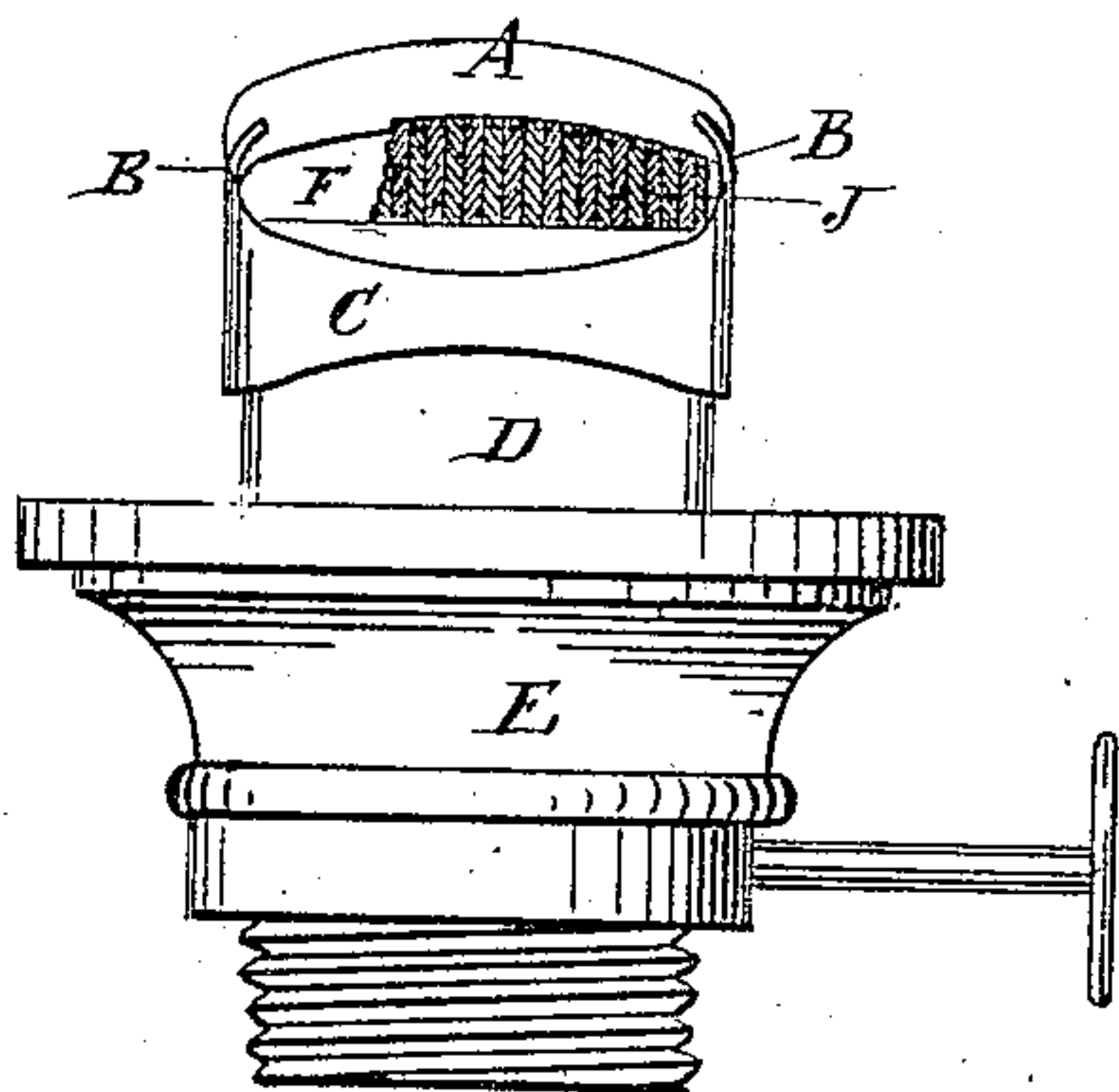


Fig: 2.

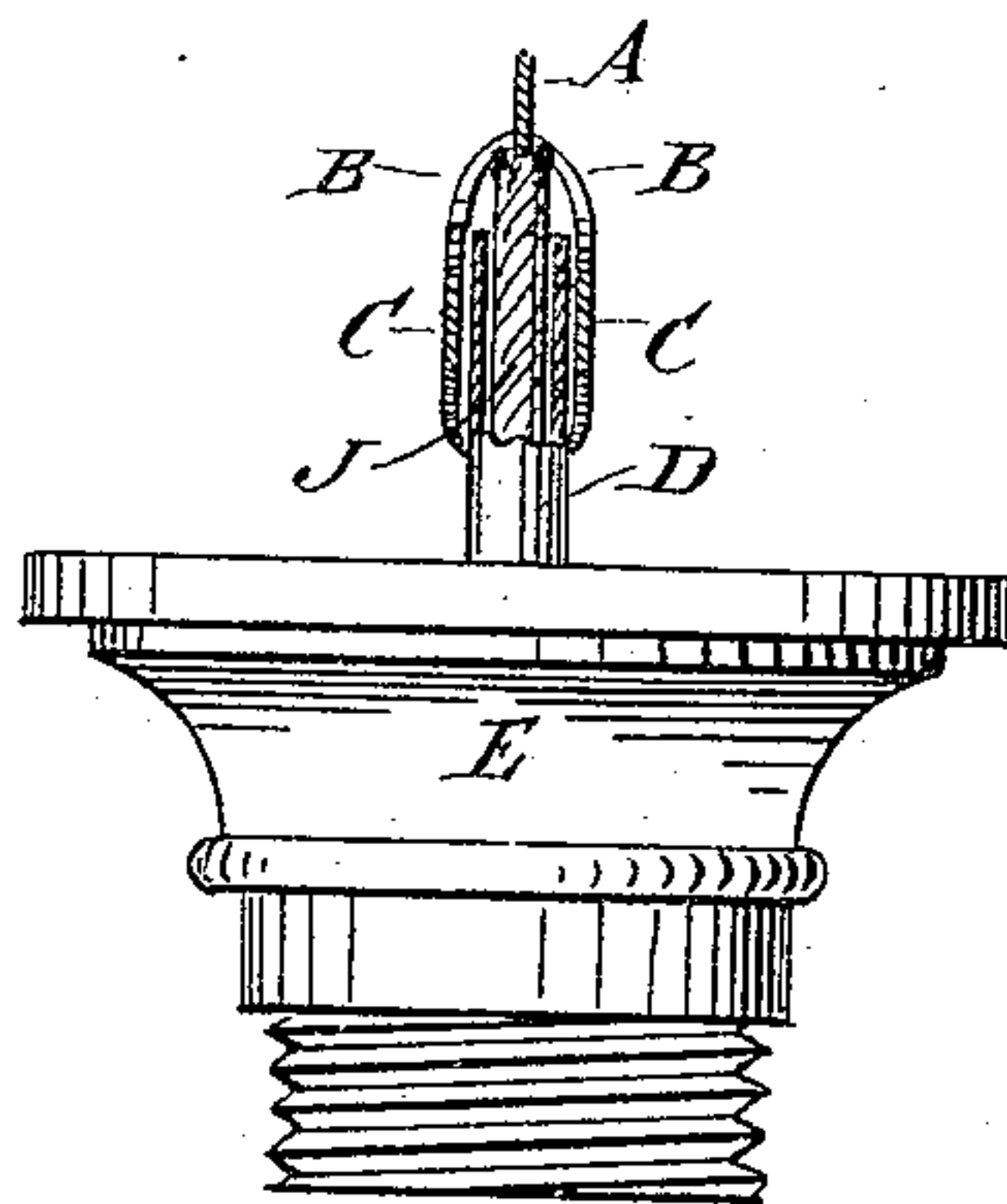


Fig: 3.

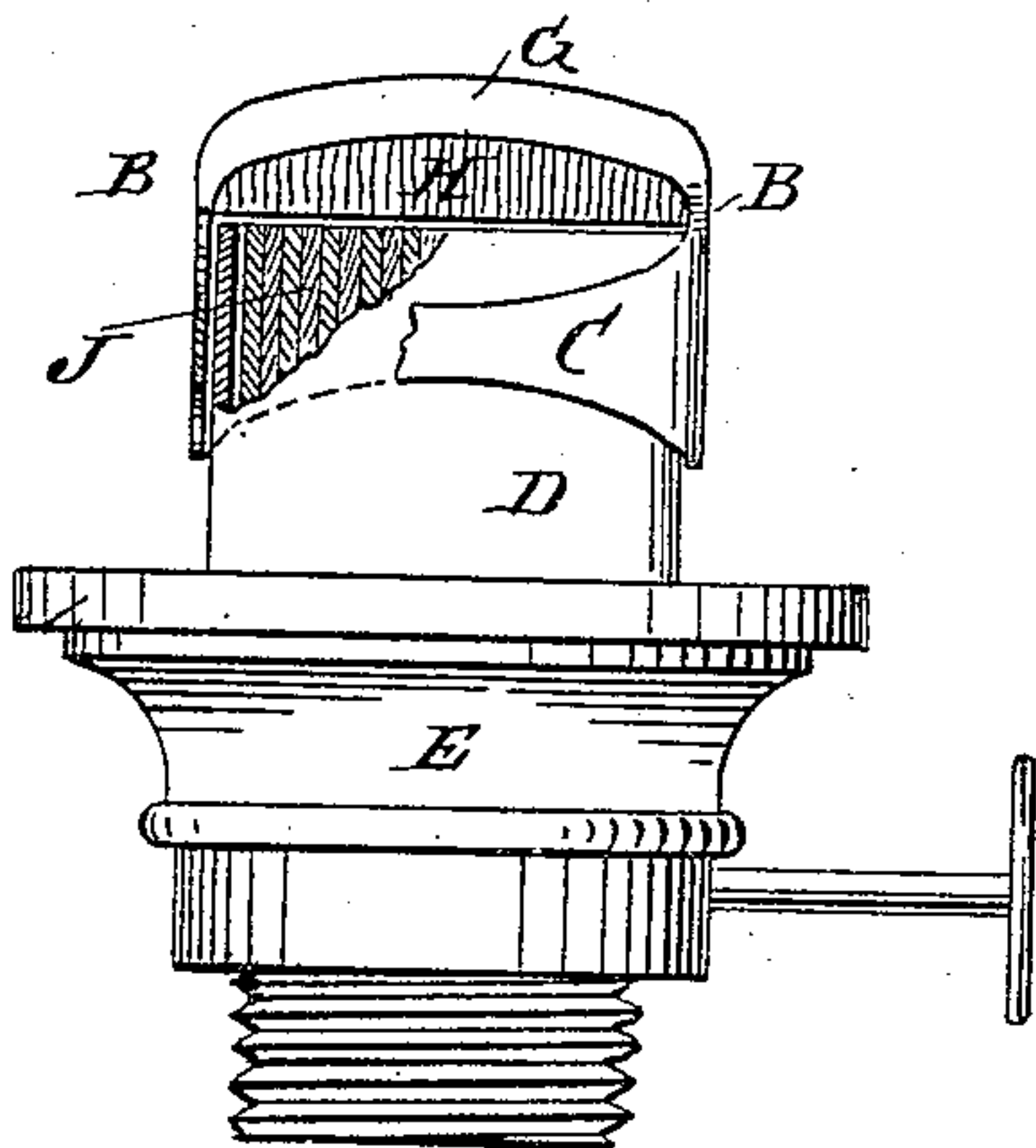
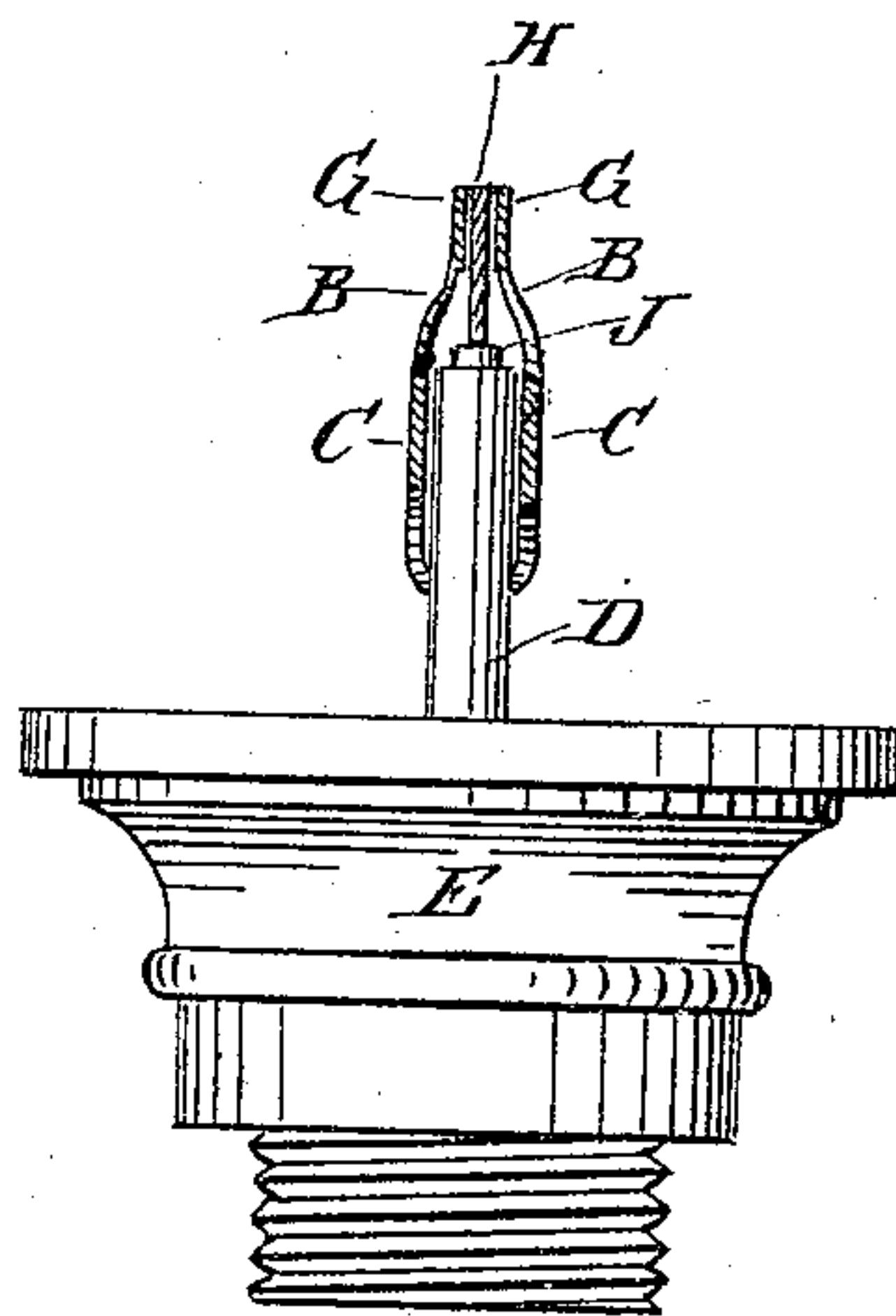


Fig: 4.



WITNESSES:

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HAMILTON B. FOLLETT, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

TIP FOR LAMP WICK-TUBES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 241,344, dated May 10, 1881.

Application filed February 19, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HAMILTON B. FOLLETT, of Brooklyn, Kings County, New York, have invented a new and Improved Tip for Lamp Wick-Tubes, of which the following is a specification:

The object of my invention is to produce a very brilliant and regular flame in a kerosene lamp or stove, and to prevent any irregular or undue carbonizing of the wick.

The invention consists in a small plate of metal, which passes edgewise and longitudinally over the middle of the upper edge of the wick-tube, a short distance above the same.

The invention further consists in making this plate of a series of layers of different materials, for a purpose that will be fully set forth hereinafter.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a longitudinal elevation of my improved tip for lamp wick-tubes, showing the manner in which it is held to the wick-tube. Fig. 2 is a central cross-sectional elevation of the same, showing the upper part of the wick-tube in section. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal elevation of my improved tip for lamp wick-tubes, showing it made of several layers, part of the wick-tube and part of the sleeve of the tip being broken out, and Fig. 4 is a central cross-sectional elevation of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A strip, A, of metal, the upper and lower edges of which are slightly curved upward, is fastened to the end lugs, B B, of an elongated sleeve, C, which fits closely on the wick-tube D of a burner. As the end lugs, B, of the elongated sleeve C project above the upper edge of the elongated sleeve, and as the strip A is slightly rounded, there will be greater or less space F between the lower edge of the strip A and the upper edge of the sleeve C. The strip A is held by the lugs B B in such a manner that it will pass longitudinally across the center of the wick-tube D when the sleeve C is on this tube. The sleeve can be adjusted higher or lower on the wick-tube, as the size of the wick, &c., may require. But instead of making the strip A of a single thickness of metal, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, it may be made of two parallel layers, G G, of thin metal, between which a

layer, H, of some non-combustible material, such as asbestos, is held, this layer of asbestos filling the greater part of the space F between the lower edge of the strip and the upper edge of the wick-tube. This laminated strip is also attached to the lugs B B of the elongated sleeve C, as shown.

The strip A, or the compound strip G H, may be made integral with the wick-tube D, instead of being attached to an adjustable collar. The strip may be replaced by a wire.

The operation is as follows: The sleeve C is adjusted higher or lower on the wick-tube D, according to the flame or blaze of the burner. Preferably the wick is turned up as high as possible without causing the lamp to smoke, and the sleeve C is adjusted on the wick-tube D in such a manner that the lower edge of the strip A will rest on or in the upper edge of the wick J, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. If the strip is made integral with the wick-tube, the opening F will have to be made according to the size of the wick-tube. The ends of the wick J will strike the under edge of the strip A first, and if the wick is turned up farther the upper edge of the same will lie closely against the under edge of the strip. The upper edge of the wick will then be curved gently, and will give a very large brilliant blaze. The combustion is complete, and the hairy parts of the upper edge of the wick will be burned off completely. The wick need not be cut and trimmed, as all that is necessary is to brush off the upper edge. As the combustion is perfect there is no waste of oil or of the wick. If the laminated strip is used, the wick is turned up until it is in contact with the lower edge of the strip H of asbestos, the sleeve C being adjusted in such a manner that the lower edge of the strip of asbestos is in the same level as the top of the wick-tube D. The wick J will convey the oil to the asbestos, and is ignited there, so that the wick does not burn, but only serves as oil-conveyer.

The within-described device is also to be used for Argand burners, and for the burners of kerosene-stoves.

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

1. The strip A, passed edgewise and longi-

5 tudinally over the middle of the upper edge of the wick-tube, made narrower than said tube, and attached to a sleeve on the wick-tube, as shown and described, whereby the wick is brought in contact with the under side of the strip.

2. The combination, with a wick-tube and a strip above it, of an elongated sleeve, C, provided with end lugs, B, above its upper edge, 10 said end lugs to hold the strip, as shown and described.

3. In a lamp-burner, the combination, with the wick-tube D, of the plates G G, and the layer H of asbestos, substantially as herein shown and described, and for the purpose set 15 forth.

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Witnesses:

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