

(No Model.)

P. J. FOULON.  
ARGAND LAMP BURNER.

No. 283,879.

Patented Aug. 28, 1883.

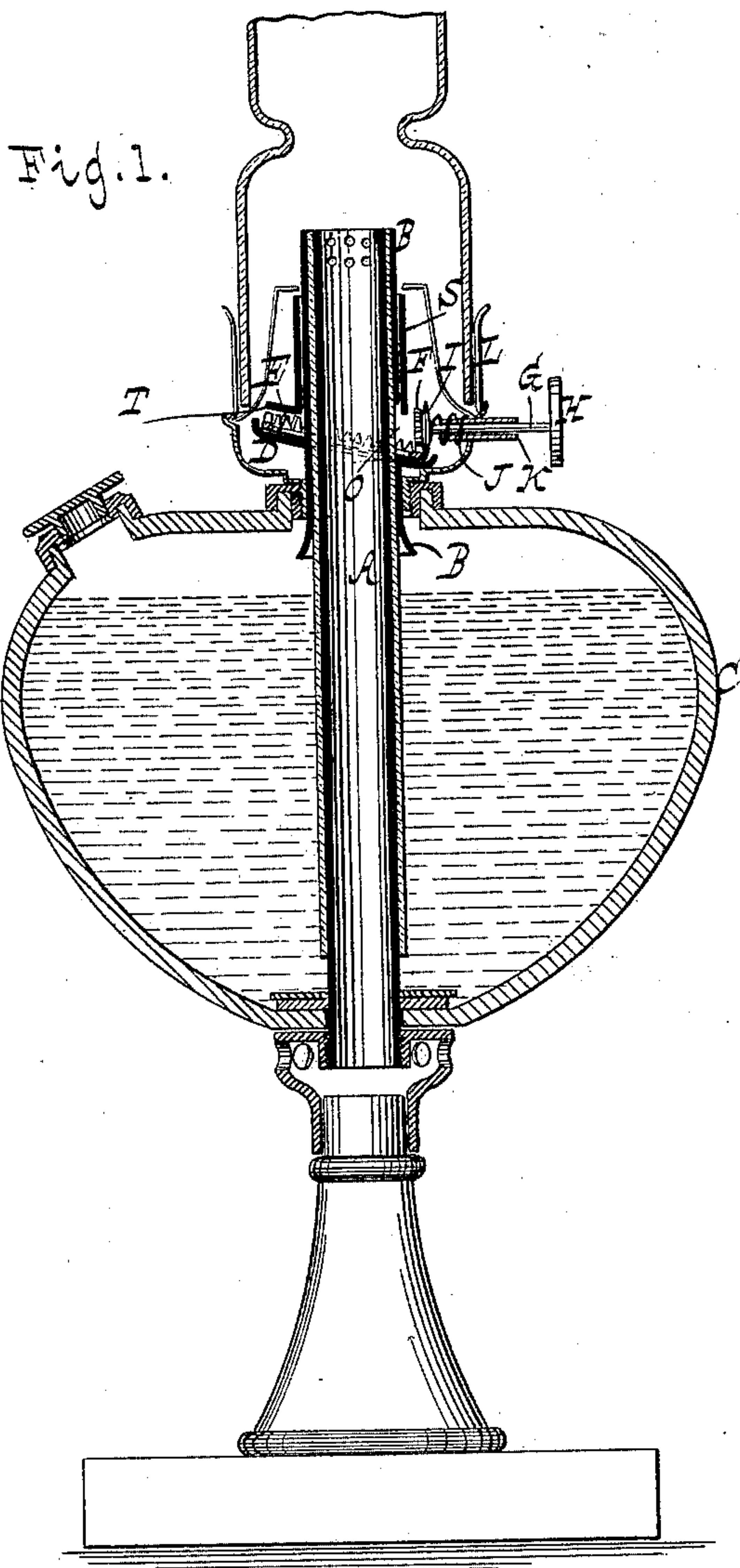


Fig. 2.

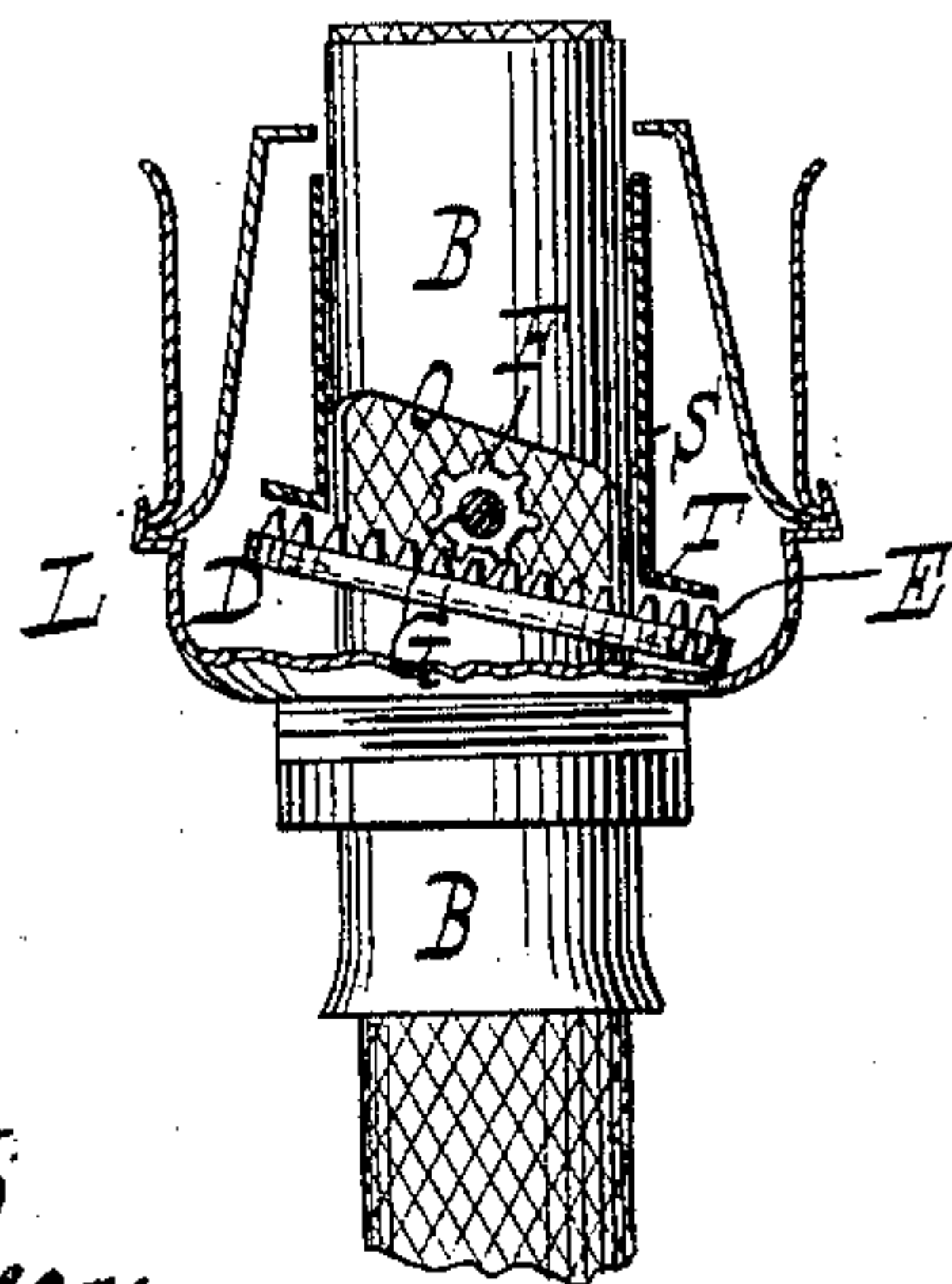
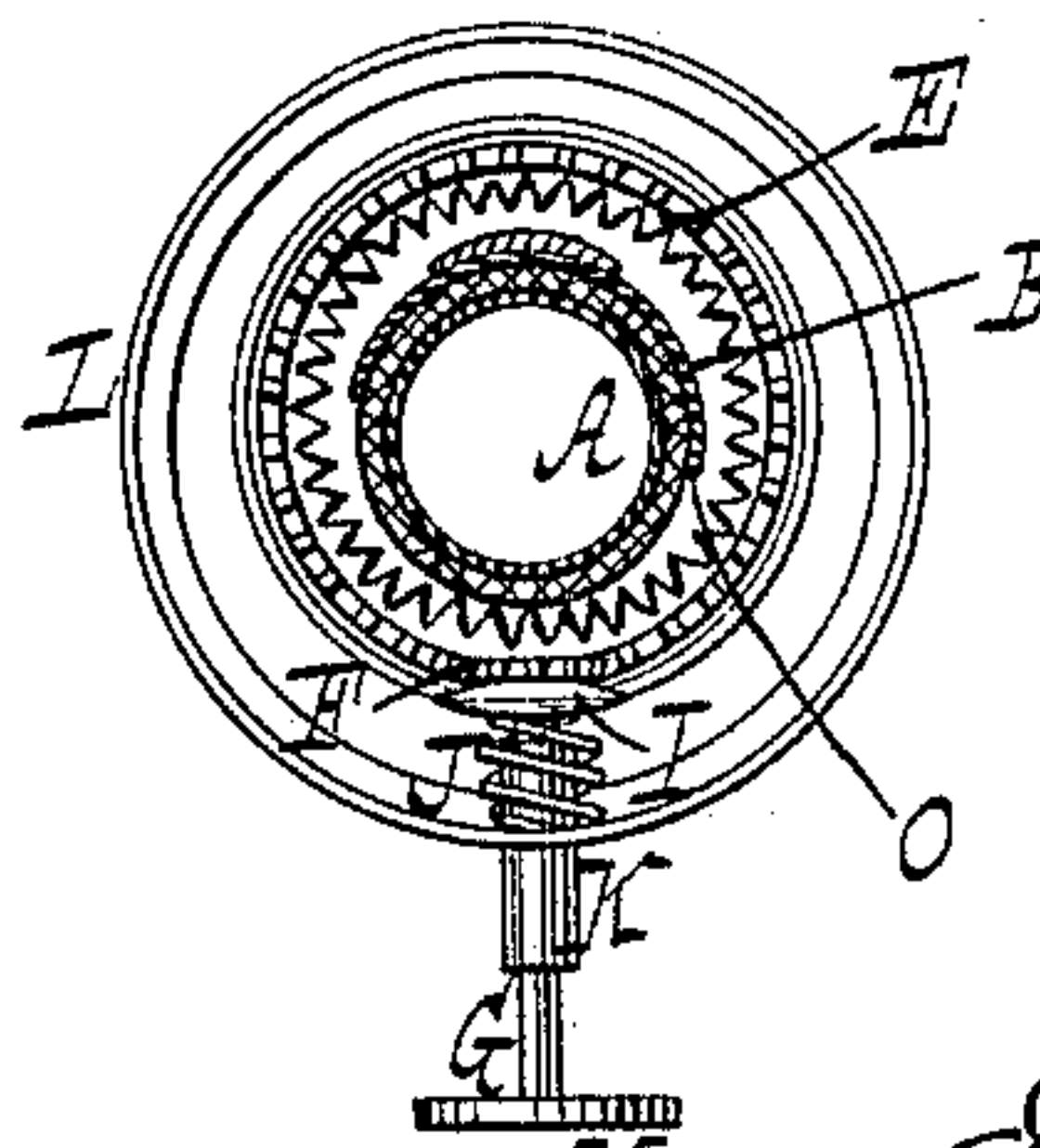


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:  
Chas. J. Berry,  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER J. FOULON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## ARGAND-LAMP BURNER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 283,879, dated August 28, 1883.

Application filed April 23, 1883. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, PETER J. FOULON, a citizen of Belgium, residing at New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Argand-Lamp Burners, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has special reference to the construction of the wick-adjusting devices of burners for Argand lamps.

It is a well-known fact that in order to keep the annular wick of an Argand lamp even or regular at the burning-point, the wick should be rotated as it is raised or lowered; and the object of my invention is to produce a wick-adjusting device which, while fulfilling the conditions named, shall be simple in the construction and operation, and adapted to be manufactured at a low cost. This object I have attained by the novel means hereinafter described, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical central section, showing the burner in position on a lamp. Fig. 2 shows the burner detached, partly in side view and partly in section, and on a larger scale than in the previous figure. Fig. 3 is a plan or top view of the burner, partly in section and omitting the cone.

Similar letters indicate similar parts.

The letter A, Fig. 1, designates the inner or wick tube, and B the outer tube, of an Argand burner. In the example shown this burner is confined with the oil-well C of a pedestal-lamp in substantially a usual manner; but it should be understood that it is also adapted to what is commonly known as a "student-lamp," in which the oil-well is at a distance from the burner.

On the exterior of the outer tube, B, Fig. 1, is a socket or shoulder, D, supporting within it a circular rack, E, which meshes with a pinion, F, carried by a spindle, G, the latter being provided with a thumb-button, H, so that when desirable a revolving motion may be imparted to the rack from the spindle. The position of the socket D on the outer tube, B, is such that the wick is eccentric and at an oblique angle to the wick-tube A, while the inner edge of the rack bears or impinges against the wick contained on said tube intermediate of the high-

est and lowest points of the rack. The inner edge of the rack E is serrated, as shown in Fig. 3, and when the rack is put in motion it acts on the wick at the place where said inner or serrated edge impinges against it to raise or lower the wick, and at the same time to rotate the wick, due to the fact that said action of the rack is on an inclined plane.

In the side of the outer tube is an opening, O, Fig. 1, for admitting the inner edge of the rack E to the wick, and on said tube is fitted a sleeve, S, having its lower edge provided with a flange, T, which covers the rack, it being eccentric, so that the rack is thereby protected against cinders, &c., that may drop from the burning-point.

Next to the pinion F is arranged a washer, I, which is in contact with the outer edge of the rack E, and is subjected to the action of a spring, J, having a tendency to force it against the rack, so that the washer serves to keep the inner edge of the rack in contact with the wick, thereby insuring its correct operation, the washer being opposite the point where the rack impinges against the wick. The spring J is coiled partly on the spindle G and partly on a tube, K, forming a bearing for the spindle, this tube being attached to the chimney-holder L of the lamp in a suitable manner. The wick-tube A is provided with a series of holes at the upper end, through which holes the gas generated near the burning part of the wick escapes to the interior of said tube, thereby carbureting the ascending draft of air and comparatively improving the flame.

It may be remarked that my invention is adapted for burners for stoves as well as to those designed for illuminating purposes.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The circular revolving rack arranged eccentrically and at an oblique angle to the wick-tube, and to impinge against the wick on the inner edge intermediate of the highest and lowest points of the rack, such edge being serrated, in combination with the inner or wick tube, the outer tube having a socket to support the rack and an opening to admit the inner edge thereof, and the spindle carrying a pinion which meshes with the rack, substantially as and for the purposes described.

2. The combination, with the circular revolving rack, arranged as specified, the inner or wick tube, the outertube, having the socket D and opening O, and the spindle carrying  
5 the pinion F, of the sleeve fitted on the outer tube and provided on the lower edge with eccentric guard-flange, substantially as and for the purpose described.

3. The combination, with the circular revolving rack, arranged as specified, the inner  
10 or wick tube, the outertube, having the socket

D and opening O, and the spindle carrying the pinion F, of the washer, arranged on said spindle in contact with the outer edge of the rack opposite to the point where the rack impinges  
15 against the wick, and the spring acting on the washer to force it against the rack, substantially as and for the purpose described.

PETER J. FOULON.

Witnesses:

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W. HARRIS ROOME.