

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

L. O. BREKKE.

LAMP.

No. 297,493.

Patented Apr. 22, 1884.

Fig. 1.

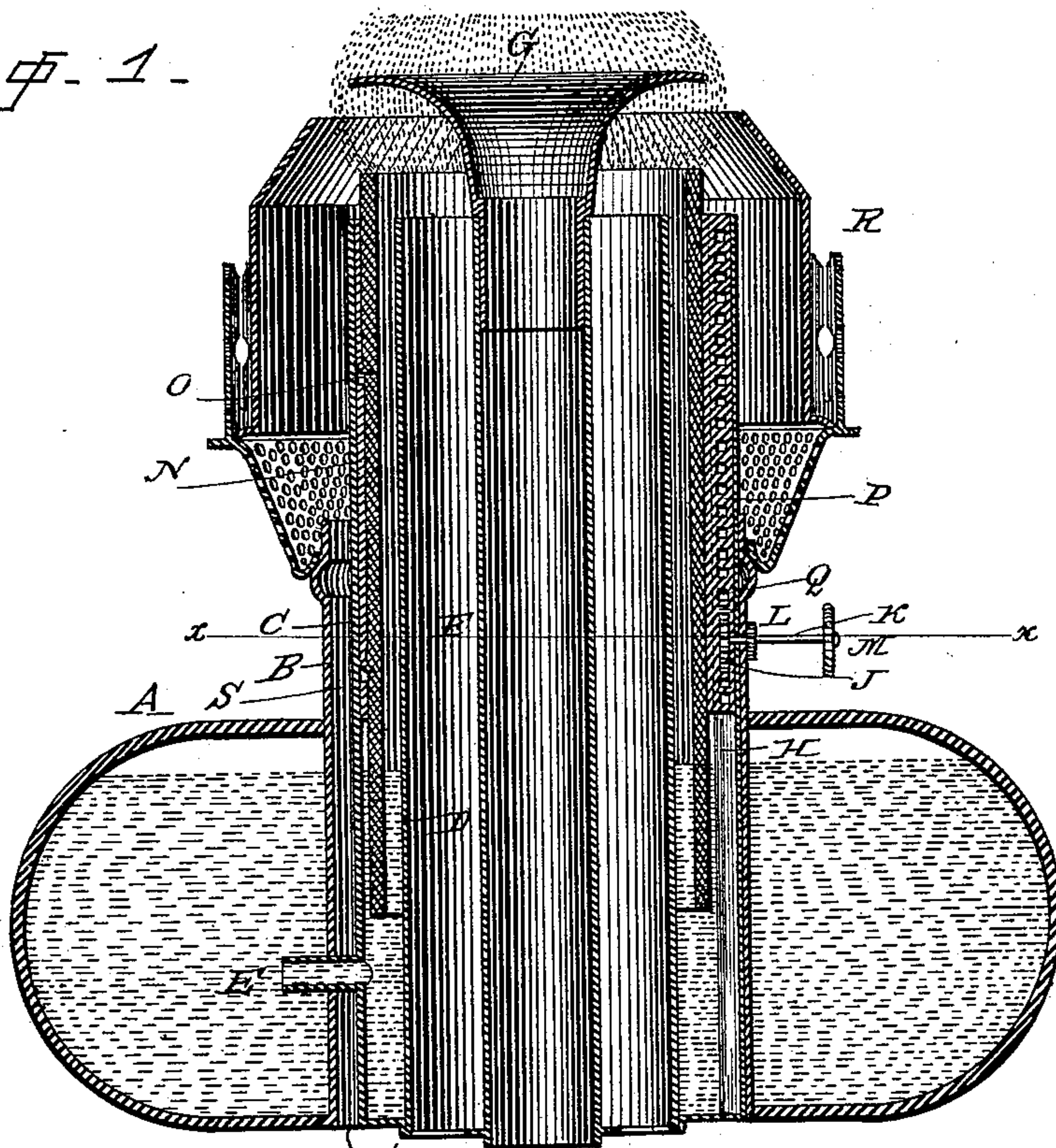


Fig. 2.

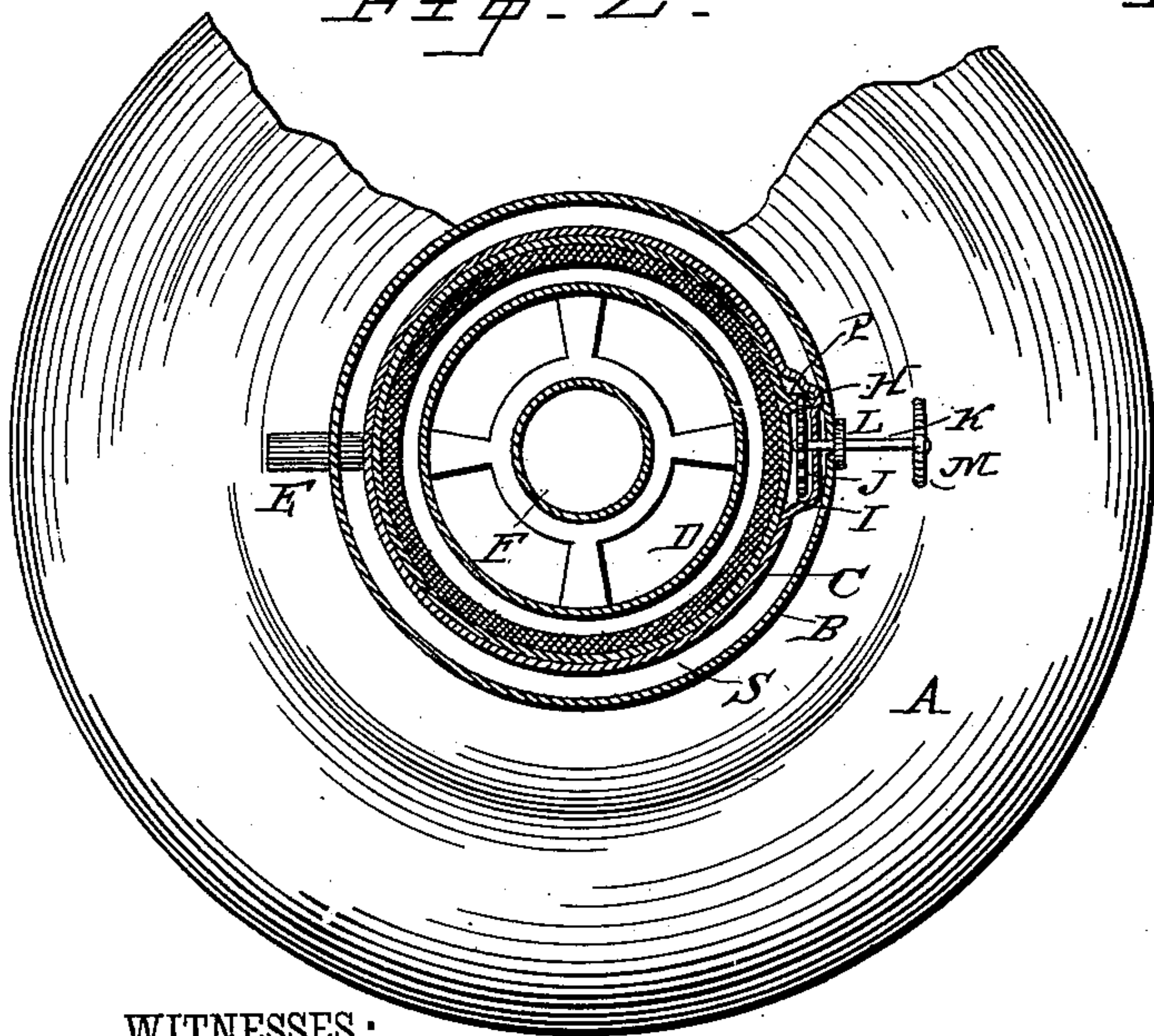
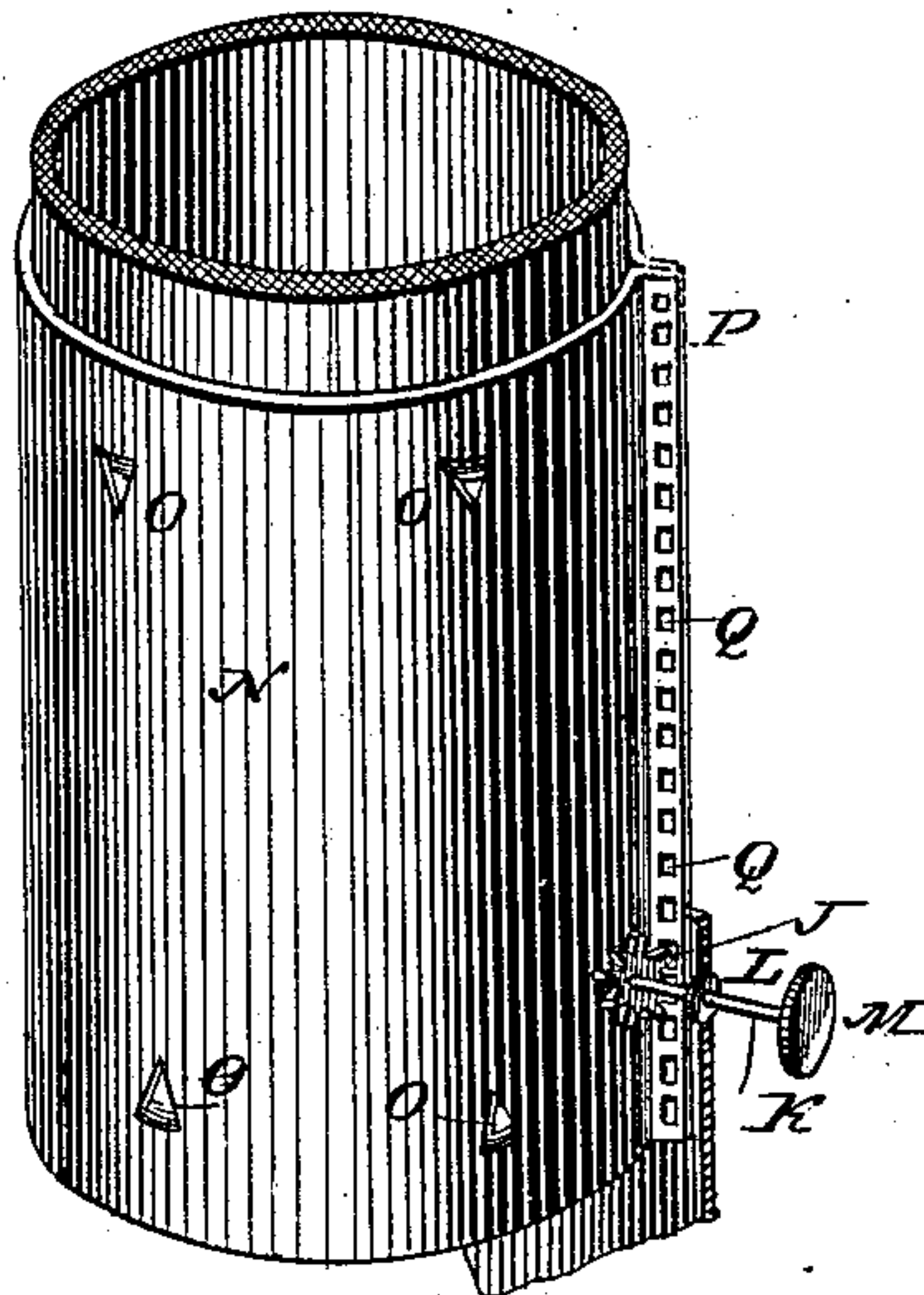


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

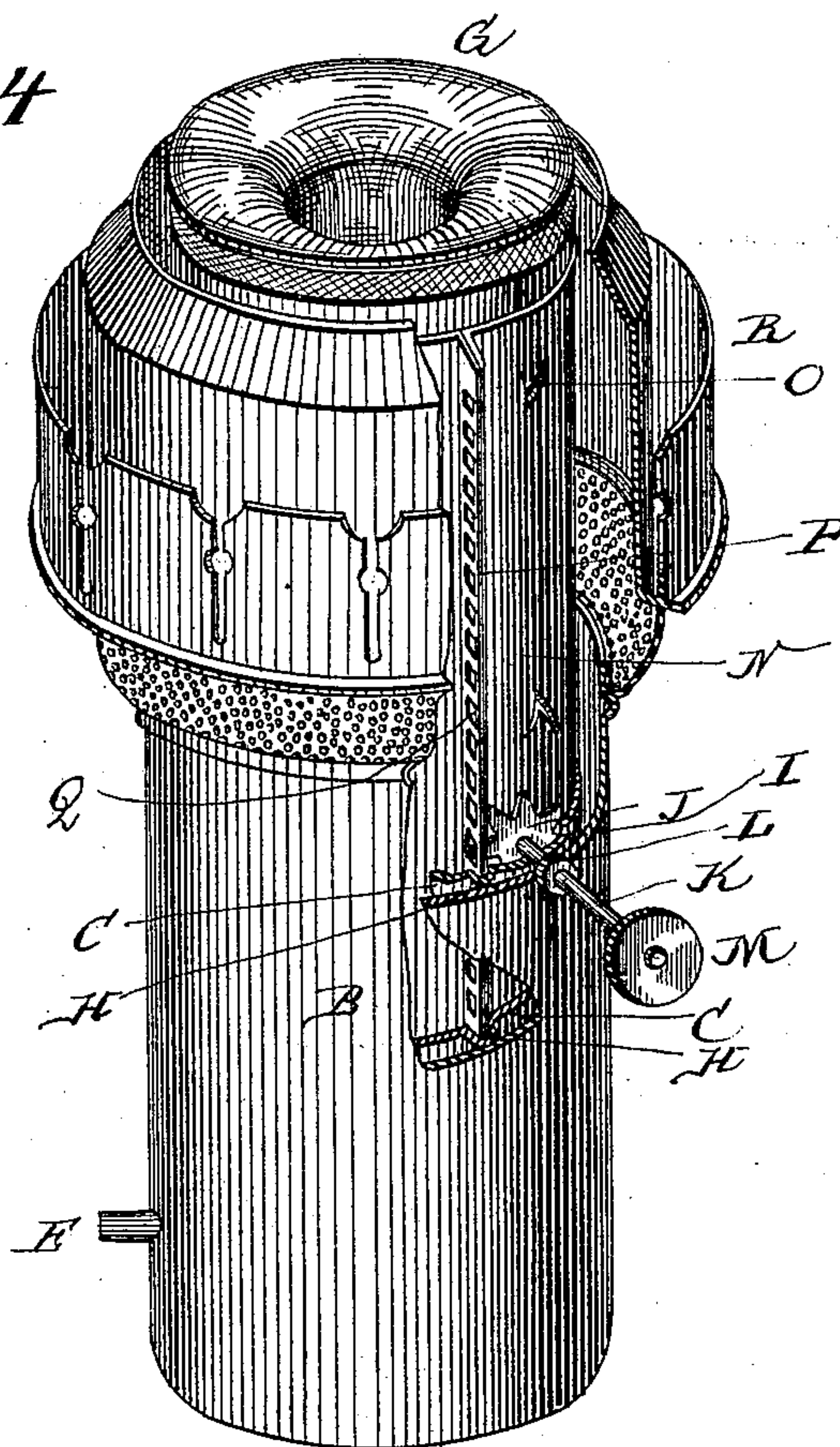
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Fig. 4



WITNESSES:

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Wm. Lecker

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEWIS O. BREKKE, OF DECORAH, IOWA.

LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 297,493, dated April 22, 1884.

Application filed November 26, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEWIS O. BREKKE, of Decorah, in the county of Winneshiek and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful
5 Improvements in Lamps; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference
10 being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view of my improved lamp. Fig. 2 is a cross-section on
15 line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail view of the wick-holding tube and the wheel for raising the same, and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the burner and tubes removed from the reservoir, showing a portion of the burner
20 and tubes broken away, and exposing the wick-raising tube and its operating mechanism.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

25 My invention has relation to that class of central-draft or Argand-burner lamps in which the oil-reservoir forms a central tubular space open at the lower end, which forms an annular draft-space between its inner wall and
30 the outside of the wick-tube, and in which a central draft-tube is secured in the space formed inside the wick-tube, the wick-tube connecting with the oil-reservoir through one or more small tubes passing through the walls
35 of the reservoir and the wick-tube; and it consists in the detailed construction and combination of parts of the wick-raising mechanism, as hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

40 In the accompanying drawings, the letter A indicates the reservoir; B, the inner wall of the same; C, the outer and D the inner wall of the wick-tube; E, the tube connecting the reservoir with the wick-tube; F, the central
45 draft-tube, and G a funnel-shaped top piece upon the upper end of the draft-tube. The outer wall of the wick-tube forms a vertical groove or fold, H, at the middle or nearer to the lower end of which is a recess, I, in which a
50 cogged wheel or pinion, J, turns, said wheel

being secured upon the inner end of a shaft, K, turning in a bearing, L, in the wall of the wick-tube, passing through the wall of the outer tube or extended inner wall of the reservoir, and provided at its outer end with a
55 milled disk, M, by which it may be turned.

N is a tube having a number of spurs, O, at its upper and lower end, formed by cutting triangular-pointed tongues out in the tube and pressing them inward, the ends of the upper
60 and the lower spurs pointing against each other, which spurs serve to hold the wick inside the tube, and the ends of the strip of sheet metal used in making the tube are bent outward, forming longitudinal flanges P,
65 which are soldered together, and thereupon punched to form a series of equidistant perforations, Q, into which the cogs upon the cogged wheel may mesh, raising or lowering
70 the flange and the tube with it, the flange fitting in the vertical groove formed in the outer wall of the wick-tube and sliding in the same.

The burner R is of the usual construction; but its lower end consists of perforated sheet
75 metal, which contracts and is secured to the upper end of the extended inner wall of the reservoir, and it will be seen that the draft will ascend through the annular channel S,
80 formed between the wall of the reservoir and the wick-tube, as well as pass through the lower perforated part of the burner, thus making an increased outside draft, keeping
85 the chimney cool, and making a steadier light, and the construction of the wick-raising tube is so simple as to render it very inexpensive.

I am aware that it is not broadly new to construct lamps having an annular channel between the reservoir and the wick-tube, and
90 that it is not new to have a draft-tube in the center of the space inside the wick-tube, and I do not wish to claim such construction; but

What I claim is—

The combination of the wick-tube having a
95 vertical groove in its outer wall, with a recess near the middle, a wick-raising tube having triangular inwardly-raised tongues pointing together, and having a perforated flange
100 formed by the ends of the strip composing the

5 tube bent outward, soldered together, and punched at equal close distances, and the cog wheel or pinion secured upon the inner end of a shaft turning with its inner end in the wick-tube and turning in the recess formed in the outer wall of the wick-tube, as and for the purpose shown and set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereunto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

LEWIS O. BREKKE.

Witnesses:

E. P. JOHNSON,

L. E. DAVIDSON.