

(No Model.)

J. BASSEMIR & G. HUMEL.  
LAMP.

No. 328,276.

Patented Oct. 13, 1885.

Fig. 1

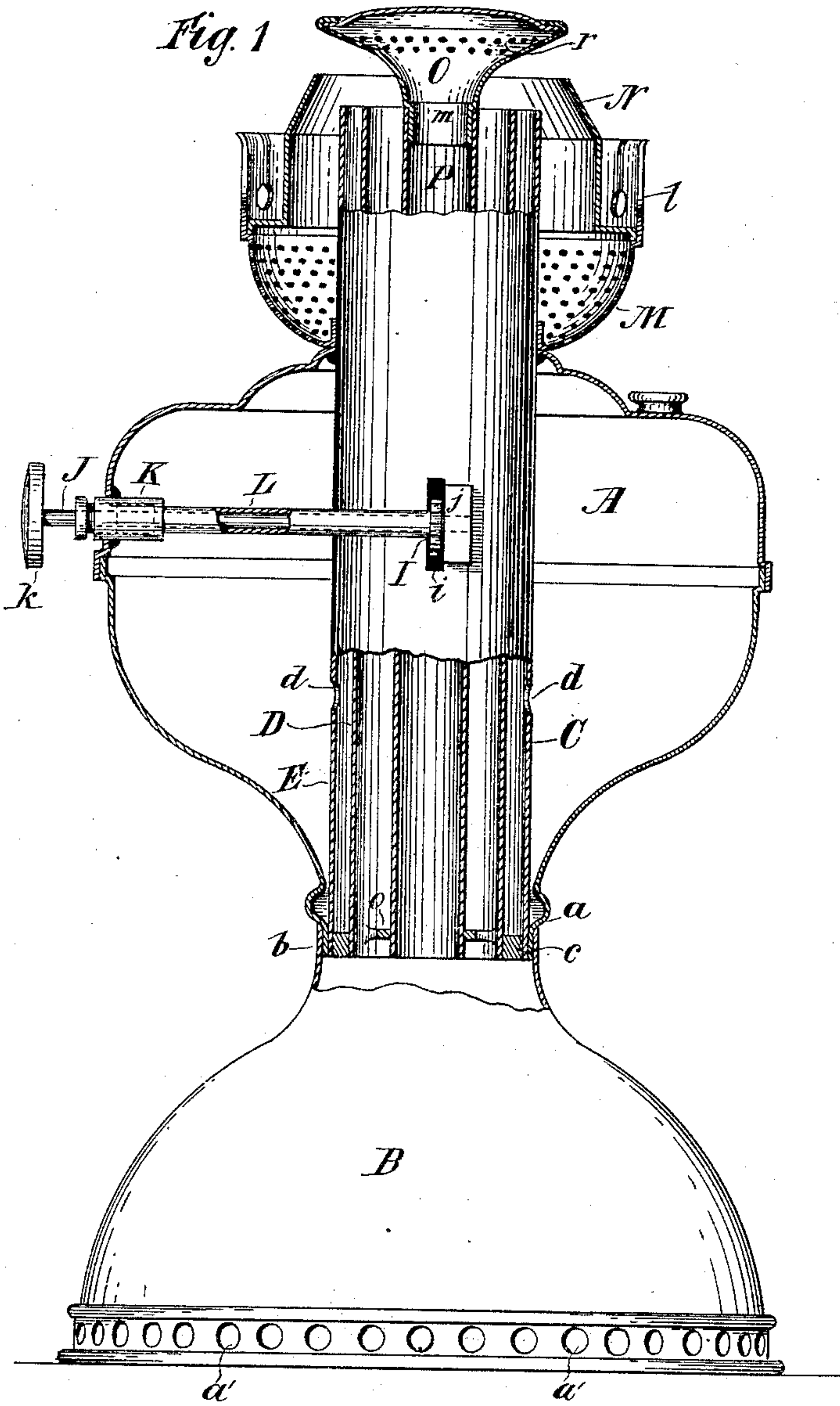


Fig. 2

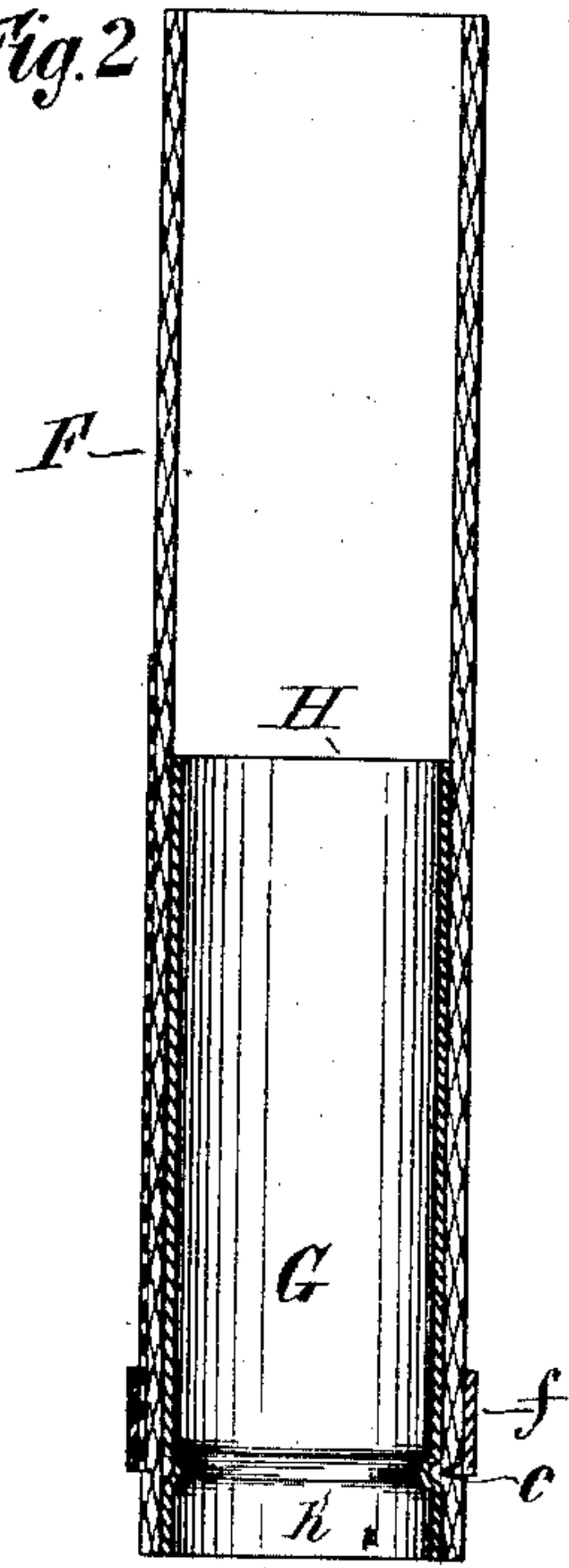


Fig. 3

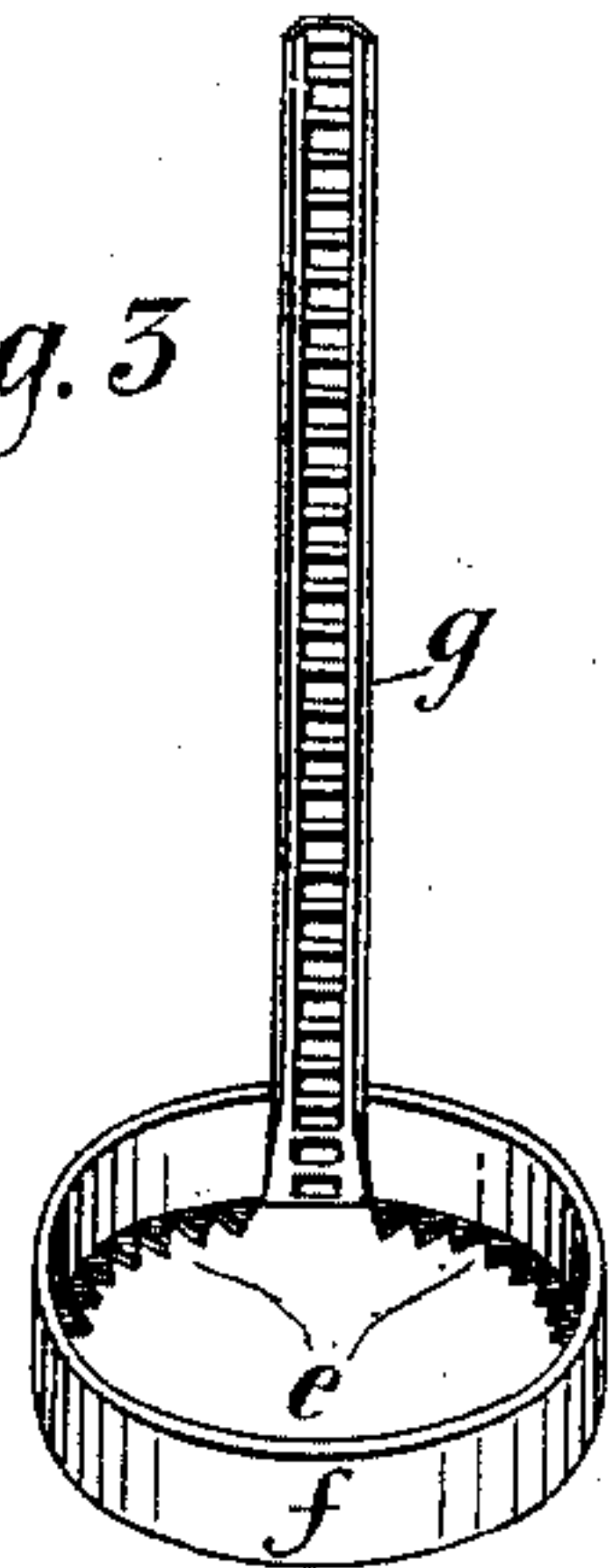
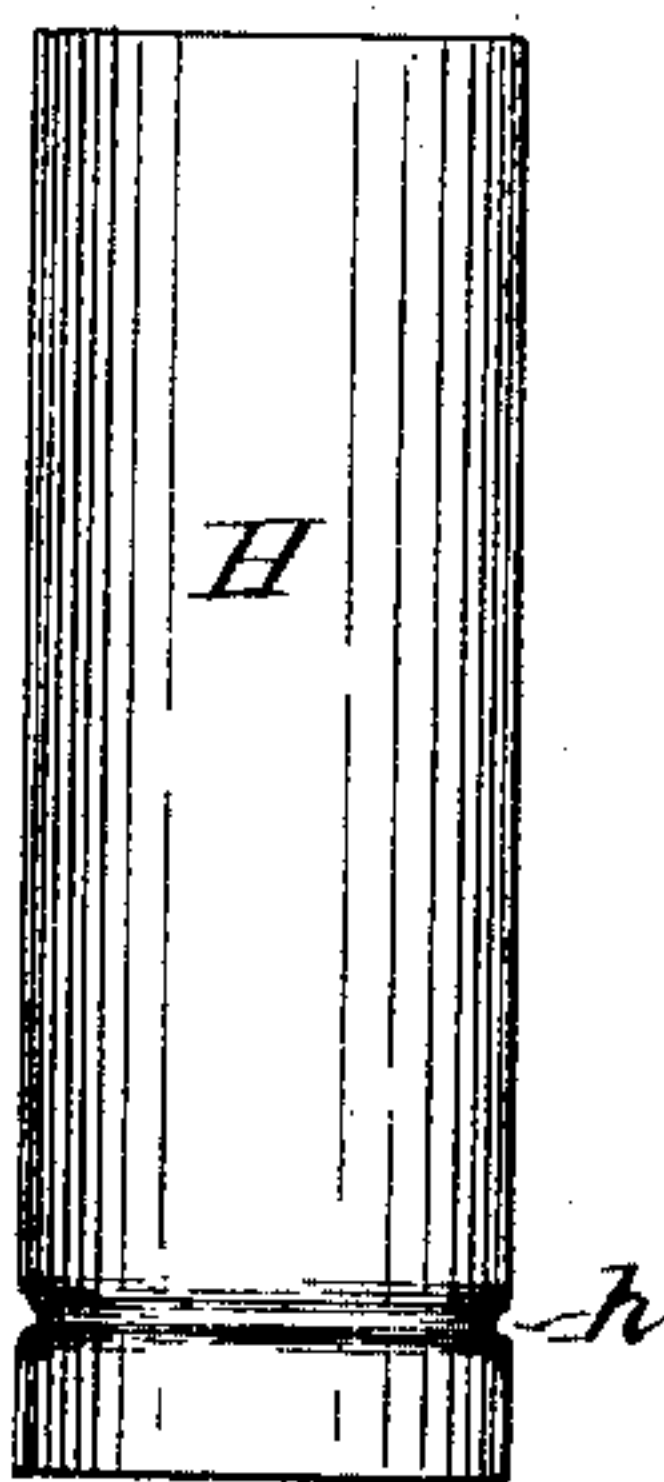


Fig. 4



Witnesses

James Bowen.

Wm. G. Lipsey

Inventor

John Bassemir,  
Gustav Humel  
by their attys,  
Hittord Brown.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN BASSEMIR AND GUSTAV HUMEL, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK; SAID HUMEL ASSIGNOR TO SAID BASSEMIR.

## LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 328,276, dated October 13, 1885.

Application filed February 11, 1885. Serial No. 155,580. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, JOHN BASSEMIR and GUSTAV HUMEL, both of Brooklyn, in Kings county, and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

We will describe a lamp embodying our improvement, and then point out the novel features in claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of a lamp embodying our improvement, a certain portion being broken away to exhibit parts which would otherwise be concealed. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation of a wick-carrier, and Figs. 3 and 4 are views of certain parts of the wick-carrier detached.

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

A designates the reservoir of the lamp. As here shown it is bowl-shaped, and has near the bottom a contracted portion or neck, *a*. It is supported upon a base, B. The base B has near its top a contracted or neck-like portion, *b*, adapted to fit upon the portion *a* of the reservoir A, and be secured thereto by solder or otherwise. Near its bottom the base B is provided with apertures *a'*, through which air is supplied to the interior of an annular wick-tube, C.

The wick-tube C is composed of an inner wall, D, and an outer wall, E, united at their lower ends by a ring of metal, *c*, secured thereto by solder. This wick-tube extends through the reservoir, and is secured near its lower end to the portion *a* of the reservoir by solder or otherwise in such manner as to be oil-tight. Holes *d* in the outer wall of the wick-tube admit oil to a tubular wick, F. I have shown the wick F detached from the wick-tube and secured to a wick-carrier, G. This carrier is adapted to be moved up and down within the wick-tube. It consists of a ring of metal, *f*, having serrations or teeth *e*, extending inwardly and circumferentially about the same. To the ring *f* is rigidly affixed a rack-bar, *g*.

H is a tube adapted to fit within the tubular wick F. Near one end it is provided with a circumferential groove, *h*. The ring *f* having been placed about the wick, the tube H is

inserted within the wick. When the groove *h* is opposite the teeth *e* on the ring, the teeth enter the same or force the portions of the wick with which they are in contact therein, and thus secure the wick by a strong grip to the tube H. By this means the wick may be raised evenly, and all canting to one side, which is usual in tubular lamp-wicks, is avoided.

I is a star-wheel of ordinary construction, adapted to engage with the rack-bar *g* of the wick-carrier G, through a slot, *i*, in the outer wall of the wick-tube. This star-wheel is mounted upon a shaft, J, near one end thereof. The shaft J is journaled at one end in a bearing, *j*, upon the wick-tube, and near the other in a bearing consisting of a stuffing-box, K. The shaft preferably passes through a tube, L, secured at one end to the inner end of the stuffing-box K, and at the other to the wick-tube by solder or otherwise. Upon its outer end the shaft has upon it a hand-wheel, *k*. The stuffing-box K extends through an aperture in the shell of the reservoir, and is secured therein by solder or otherwise. It may be stuffed with any suitable material. It is provided with a screw-cap, as usual. The stuffing-box prevents the oil from escaping from the reservoir about the shaft J.

The wick-tube passes through a suitable aperture in the top of the reservoir and extends for a considerable distance above the same.

M is an air-distributor, fitted about the wick-tube in the usual or any suitable manner. It has upon it a chimney-gallery, *l*. An annular deflector, N, also extends about the wick-tube within the distributor.

O is a button or spreader provided with a shank, *m*, adapted to fit within the upper end of the tube P, which passes upward within the inner wall of the wick-tube. Spider-like devices *o*, arranged about the tube P, and having the ends thereof secured to the inner wall of the wick-tube, maintain the tube P in a vertical position. The bottom of the shank *m* of the button or spreader is open, and permits air to pass upward through the button or spreader. The air escapes through perforations *r* into the flame.

The reservoir A may be filled with oil

through an aperture near the top thereof, which may be closed by a screw-cap, *p*.

All the different parts of this lamp may be made of metal.

5 What we claim as our invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a lamp, the combination, with a wick-tube, of a tube provided with a circumferential groove, a ring having inwardly-turned  
10 prongs or teeth adapted to pass through and grip a wick, and a rack-bar upon said ring, substantially as specified.

2. In a lamp, the combination, with the wick-tube C, of the wick F, the ring *f*, having serrations or teeth *e*, the rack-bar *g*, and the  
15 tube H, provided with the groove *h*, substantially as specified.

JOHN BASSEMIR.  
GUSTAV HUMEL.

Witnesses:

E. T. ROCHE,  
WM. G. LIPSEY.