

(No Model.)

C. H. MAISH.
LAMP BURNER.

No. 349,110.

Patented Sept. 14, 1886.

Fig. 1.

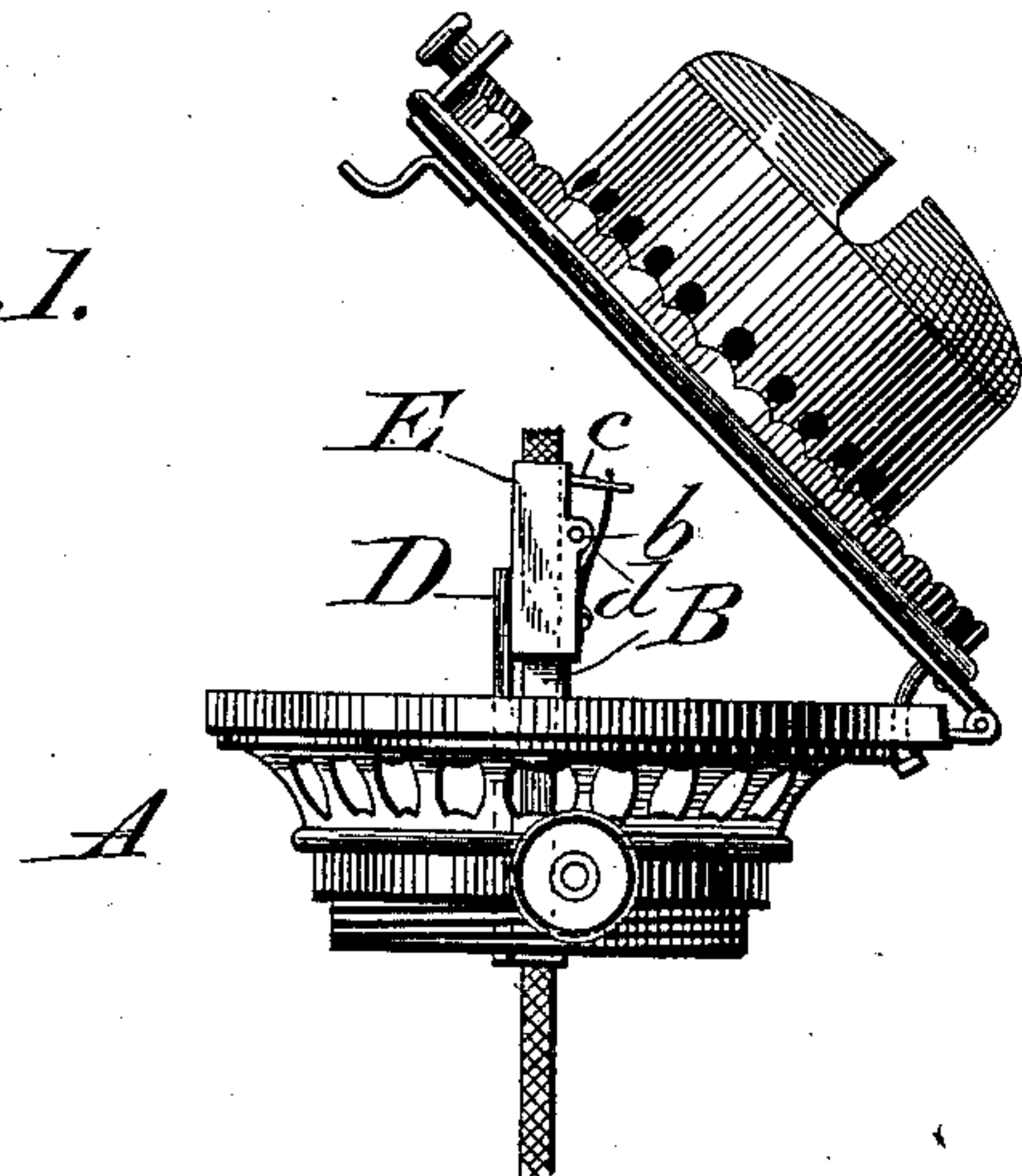


Fig. 2.

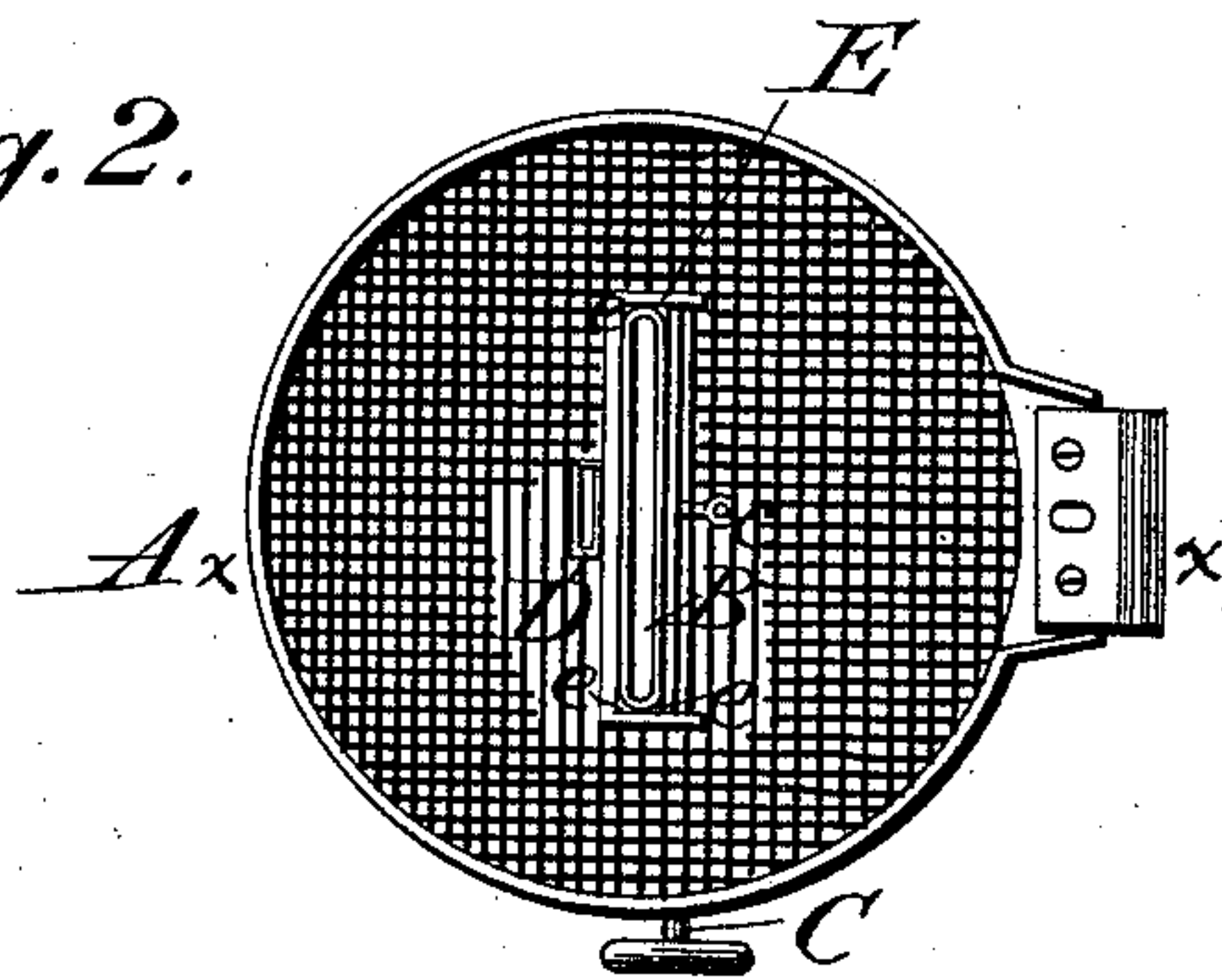


Fig. 4.

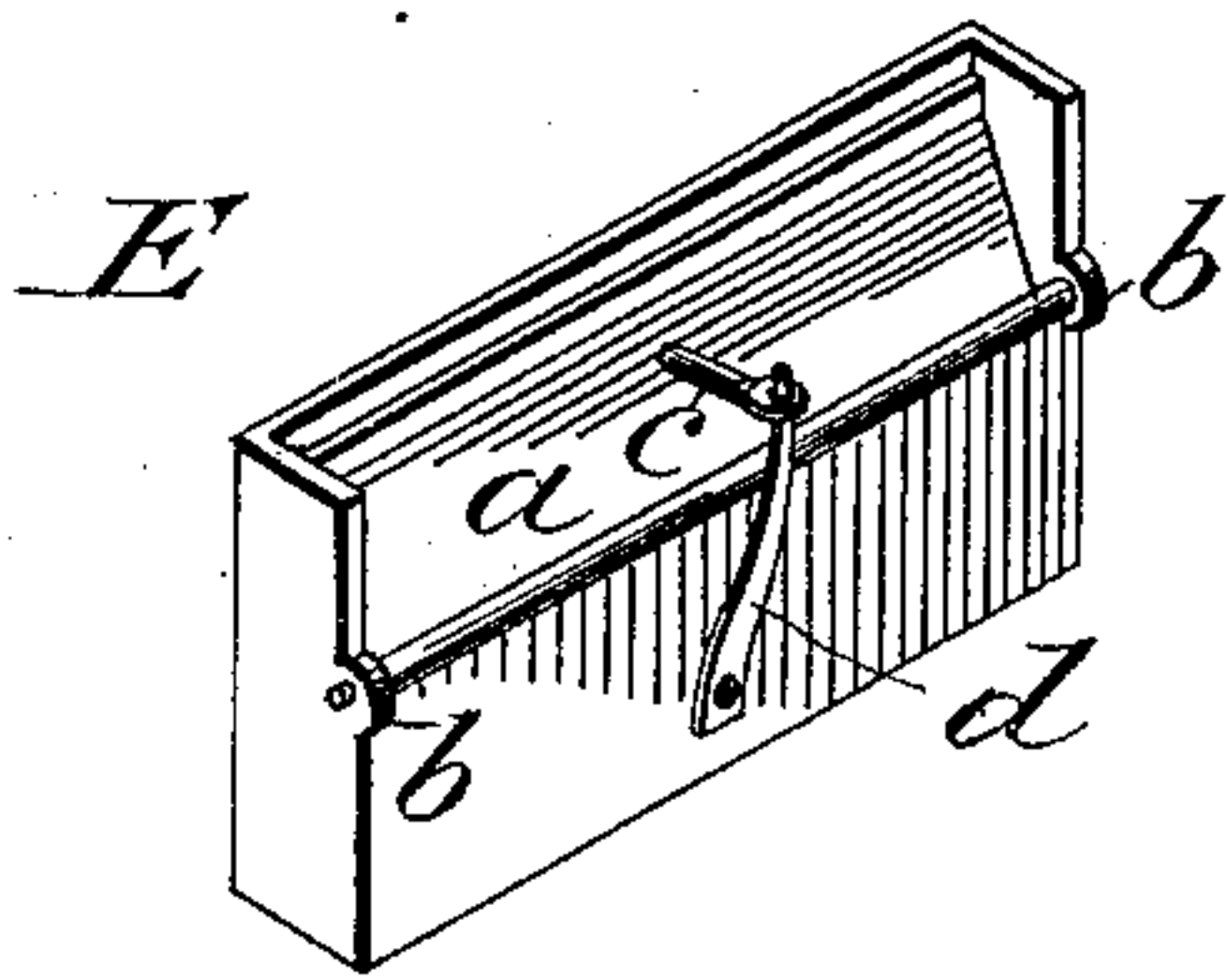


Fig. 5.

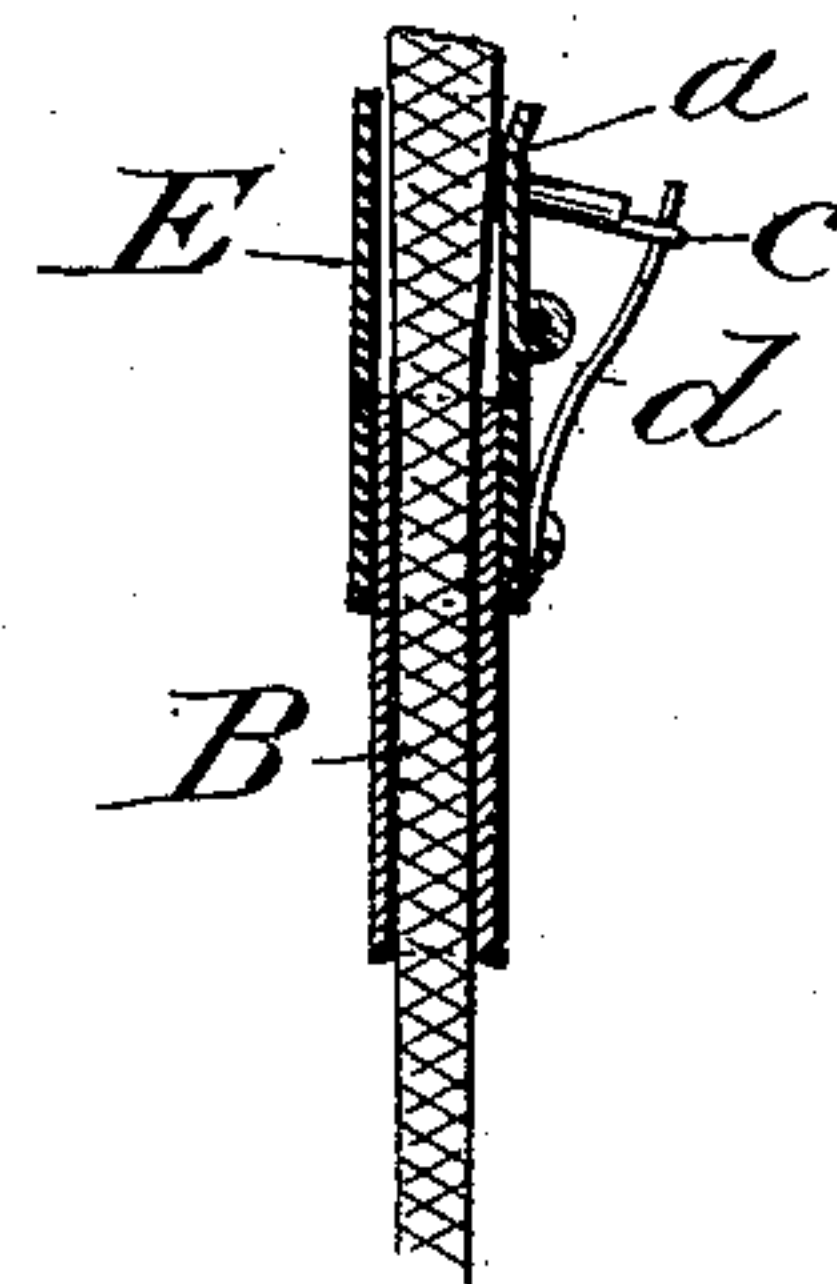
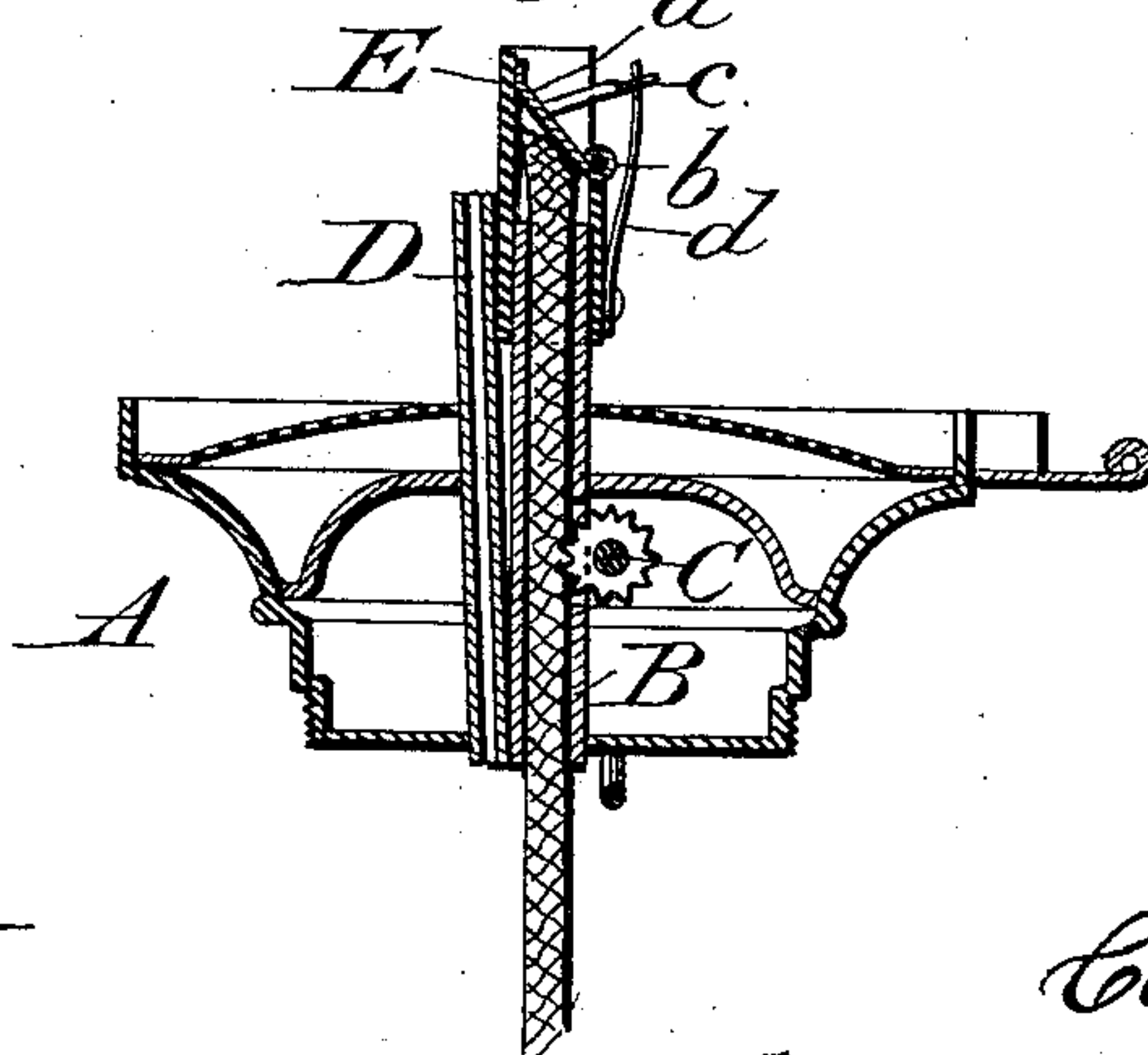


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

H. H. Schott
A. B. Rawlins

Inventor

Calvin H. Maish

By *his* Attorney *M. H. Chandler*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CALVIN H. MAISH, OF CARSON, NEVADA.

LAMP-BURNER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 349,110, dated September 14, 1886.

Application filed May 25, 1886. Serial No. 203,199. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CALVIN H. MAISH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Carson, in the county of Ormsby and State of Nevada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamp-Burners; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in lamp-burners, and especially to a device applied to the burner for the purpose of extinguishing the light and closing the wick-tube when the wick is turned down, the object being to form an extinguishing device that shall be automatic in its action, and thus avoid the dangers arising from the too common method of putting out these lights by blowing down the chimney, as well as the disagreeable smell arising from the charred wick when it is extinguished by turning it down into the wick-tube until the flame goes out.

A further object is to increase the brilliancy of the flame by giving an additional current of air at each side of the wick-tube, which impinges on the edges of the wick and materially assists in keeping up a perfect combustion at those points. The device also prevents oil from passing out of the lamp by capillary attraction through the wick when the lamp is not in use, as the top of the wick being below the top of the tube the oil drawn up by the wick cannot pass over, but must remain in the wick or return to the lamp.

This invention, therefore, consists in the construction, combination, and arrangement of the several parts of the burner and extinguishing device, as hereinafter described, and specifically stated in the claim, in order to effect the above-named objects in a better manner than by the devices heretofore in use for accomplishing a similar result.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of a lamp-burner provided with my improvements. Fig. 2 is a top or plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a vertical section,

with the wick down, on the line *x x*, Fig. 2; and Figs. 4 and 5 show enlarged detail views of the extension-tube, the flap, and its operating devices.

A represents the body of the burner, constructed in the usual manner with the ordinary wick-tube B, having its edges rounded, so as to give it an elliptical cross-section. A shaft, C, provided with toothed wheels, is also employed to raise and lower the wick, and a vent-tube, D, for the escape of gas, is also supplied. These parts, being all old and in common use, require no detailed description.

Surrounding the wick-tube and extending above it is a rectangular case, E, one side of which is cut away, as shown in Fig. 4, and its place supplied by the flap *a*. This flap is pivoted in line with its lower edge in the ears *b b*, and is free to swing across the opening in the case so as to close it completely, but when in line with the side of the case, to which it is attached, fills the space cut from the side of the case E and sustains one side of the wick, so that when in this position the case acts as an extension of the wick-tube, the wick when it is to be lighted being turned up until it projects above this extension. Attached to the outer side of the flap is an arm, *c*, having an eye in its outer end, through which passes the free end of a spring, *d*. This spring is attached to the side of the case, or at any other suitable point, and by its pressure on the arm has a tendency to cause the flap to close the opening in the case, which it does whenever the wick is turned down, as shown in Fig. 3; but when the wick is turned up the flap occupies the position shown in Fig. 5, and, as before stated, forms one side of the extension of the wick-tube.

The case E being rectangular in cross-section, and the wick-tube B rounded at the ends of its cross-section, it will be apparent that open spaces *e e* will be left at the corners. These spaces, being open at the bottom, act as flues, causing a draft of air at each edge of the wick, making the combustion at these points more intense and preventing smoke. In applying these devices to lamps now in use it is only necessary to shorten the wick-tube a little and slip the case over it, the latter, if properly constructed, being retained in position by

the pressure of its sides upon the sides of the wick-tube.

I am aware that it is not new to provide lamp-burners with a spring-operated hinge-
5 flap to act as an extinguisher; neither is it new to provide an outer case movable upon the wick-tube. I do not therefore claim those devices, broadly; but

What I do claim, and desire to secure by
10 Letters Patent, is as follows:

As an improvement in lamp-burners, the wick-tube having rounded corners, the wick, and devices for raising and lowering said wick, in combination with an outer case placed per-
15 manently upon the wick-tube, extending above

to form a continuation of the same, and having a rectangular cross-section and a hinged extinguishing-flap automatically operated by a spring attached to the case, its free end acting upon an arm projecting from the flap, all ar- 20 ranged to give a supply of air to the flame at the corners of the case and to extinguish said flame when the wick is turned down, in the manner substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in 25 presence of two witnesses.

CALVIN H. MAISH.

Witnesses:

I. L. LEE,

H. G. PARKER.