

(No Model.)

A. S. YANEZ.
LAMP AND WICK THEREFOR.

No. 368,698.

Patented Aug. 23, 1887.

Fig. 2.

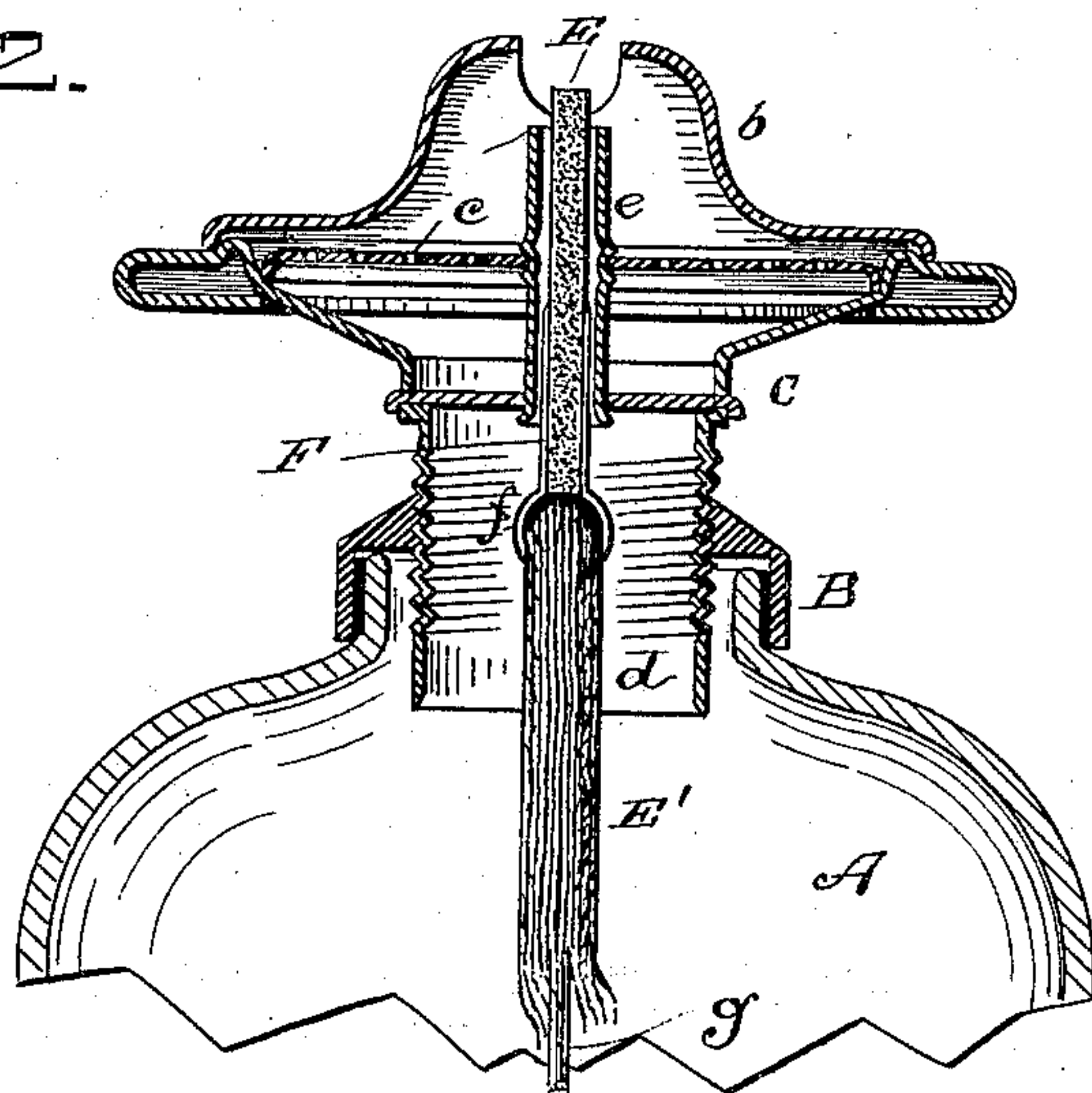


Fig. 5.

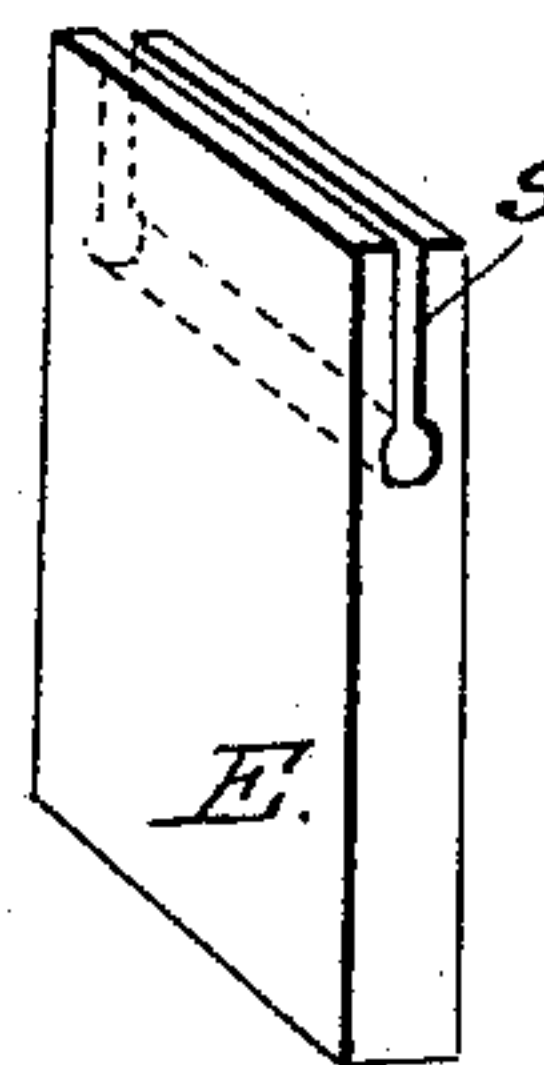


Fig. 3.

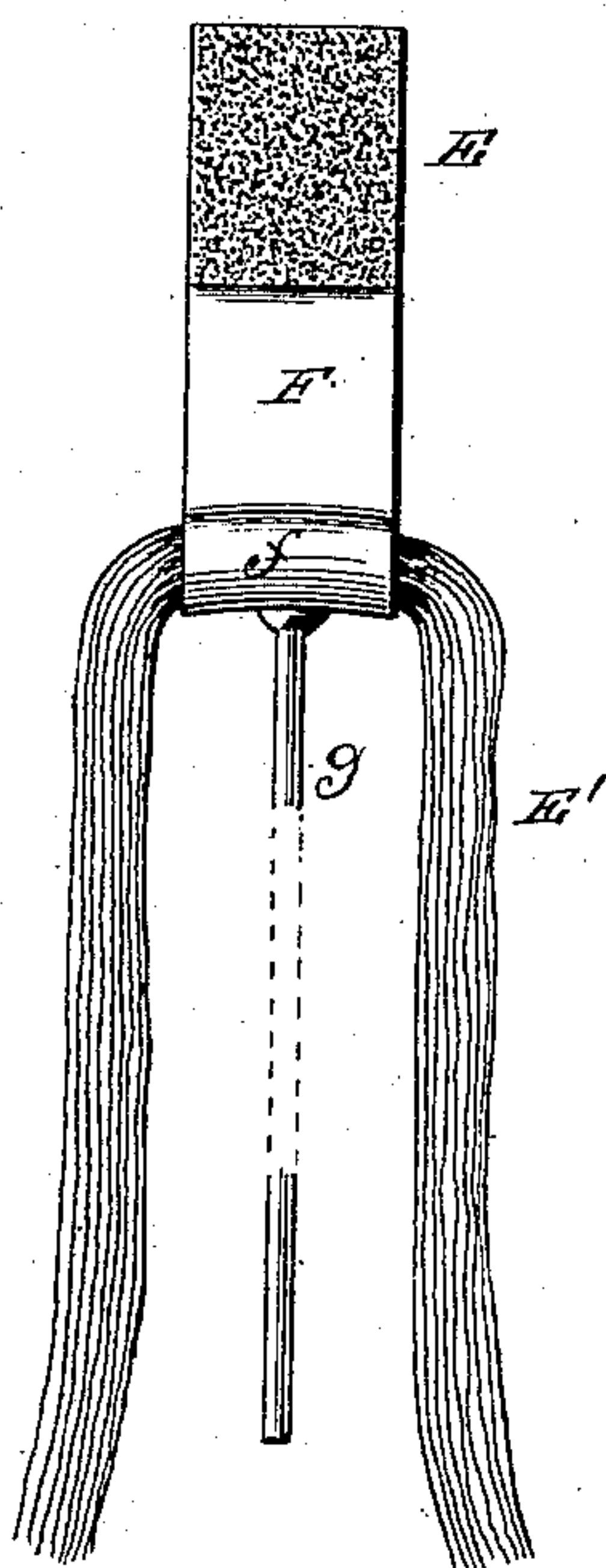


Fig. 4.

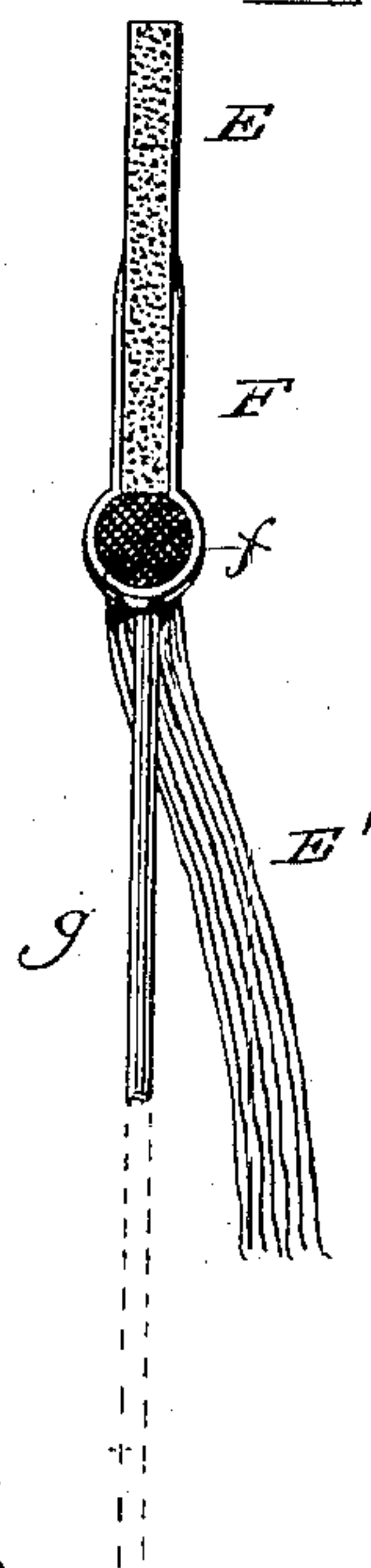
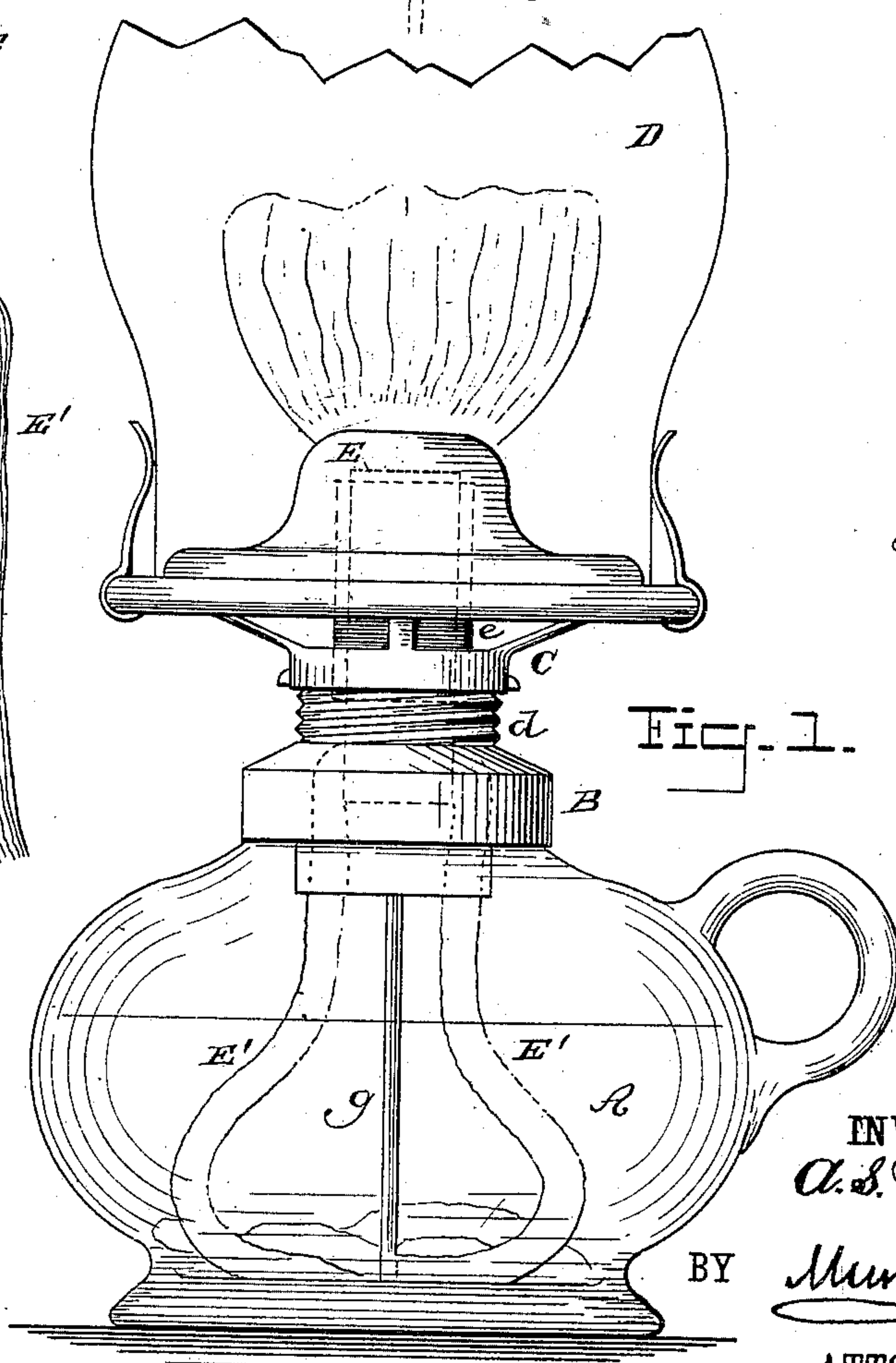


Fig. 1.



WITNESSES:

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ADOLFO SÁENZ YÁÑEZ, OF HAVANA, CUBA.

LAMP AND WICK THEREFOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 368,698, dated August 23, 1887.

Application filed November 1, 1886. Serial No. 217,724. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADOLFO SÁENZ YÁÑEZ, of Havana, Cuba, at present residing in the city, county, and State of New York, have
5 invented new and useful Improvements in Lamps and Wicks therefor, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention more particularly relates to lamps for burning various kinds of hydro-
10 carbon fluids and oils, in which a compound wick is used composed of an incombustible tip-piece of mineral or refractory material and a cotton or other like fibrous wick or wick-
section for feeding the burning fluid or oil to
15 said tip-piece; and the invention consists in certain novel constructions and combinations of parts, substantially as hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying
20 drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 represents a side elevation of a lamp embodying my invention, with a shade,
25 shown only in part, applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a vertical central section of the upper portion of my improved lamp with shade omitted. Figs. 3 and 4 are longitudinal views, in planes at right angles with each other, of the com-
30 pound wick and its holder; and Fig. 5 is a perspective view showing a modified construction of the incombustible tip-piece or upper section of the compound wick.

A is the reservoir of the lamp, here shown
35 as a hand one, but which might be a table or other description of lamp, and, so far as its reservoir and other ordinary parts are concerned, may be made of any suitable material.

B is the lamp-top, and C the burner, pro-
40 vided with the usual cone, *b*, perforated diaphragm *c*, and having an enlarged lower neck, *d*, which is fitted to screw up and down within or through the lamp top, cap, or ring B, for a purpose that will be hereinafter described.
45 The burner C is or may be also provided with a stand or support for the shade D of the lamp, and is fitted with a short wick-tube, *e*, here shown as a flat one and as arranged to project up within the cone *b*, as usual.

50 E is a wick tip or section of flat or slab form, to fit freely within the tube *e*, and made of bath-brick, unglazed porcelain, or other like

porous incombustible material. This tip piece or section is the portion of the wick which supplies the flame, its porous character providing
55 for the upward passage through it of the burning gases or vapors supplied by the oil or fluid in the reservoir A. It is held in place within the tube *e*, above and below which it projects, and is inserted or removed, as required, therein
60 or therefrom by means of a pinchers-like clip or clamp, F, adapted to receive the lower portion of said tip-piece within it and of a transverse tubular construction at its base *f*, which is open above to expose the lower end of the
65 tip-piece E within it. Through this hollow or tubular base *f* a cotton or other like fibrous wick or wick-section, E', is doubled and descends into the reservoir A below to supply the oil or burning-fluid by capillary attraction
70 to the porous incombustible tip-piece E, which rests upon the upper end portion of the wick or wick-section E'. The upper portion of the clip or clamp F is composed of two opposite side cheeks, interrupting at their lower ends
75 the continuity of the tubular base *f*. The two sections E E' form a compound wick, which is indestructible by reason of the incombustible character of the porous earthenware tip-piece E, to which the oil or fluid is freely supplied
80 by the capillary action or property of the fibrous wick or wick-section E'.

Fig. 5 of the drawings shows a modification of the incombustible tip-piece E, which is constructed with a passage, *s*, in its upper part,
85 said passage consisting of a lower transverse tubular opening extending throughout the width of the tip-piece, with a kerf bisecting the thickness of the tip-piece from the top edge down to said tubular opening.
90

The wick clamp or holder F fits loosely or freely within the tube *e*, and is supported at a fixed or given altitude by a rod, *g*, resting below upon the base of the reservoir A. To regulate the flame, or to expose or project, as
95 required, the tip-piece E above the tube *e*, or to extinguish the flame, if necessary, the burner C is turned to the right or left, so as to screw or unscrew its lower neck, *d*, up or down within the fixed top B, and thereby to raise or lower
100 the tube *e* to any desired distance above or below, if desired, the upper end of the stationary tip-piece E of the wick.

Having thus described my invention, what I

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

1. In a lamp-wick holder adapted to receive within and through it an upper porous in-
5 combustible tip-piece and lower fibrous doubled wick or wick-section, upon which the tip-piece rests, the wick clamp or holder F, composed of a tubular passage, *f*, at its base and upper opposite side cheeks, interrupting at
10 their lower ends the continuity of the tubular base-passage, essentially as shown and described.

2. The burner C, provided with a wick-tube, *e*, and lower screw-neck, *d*, in combination with the lamp top or cap B, having a
15 screw-thread adapted to fit said screw-neck,

the lamp-reservoir A, and the holder F of the wick, adapted to fit freely within the wick-tube, and provided with a lower support or rod, *g*, substantially as and for the purposes 20 herein set forth.

3. The porous incombustible tip-piece E of the wick, constructed with a passage, *s*, in its upper part, consisting of a lower transverse tubular opening extending throughout the 25 width of the tip-piece, with a kerf bisecting the thickness of the tip-piece from its top edge down to said tubular opening.

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Witnesses:

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