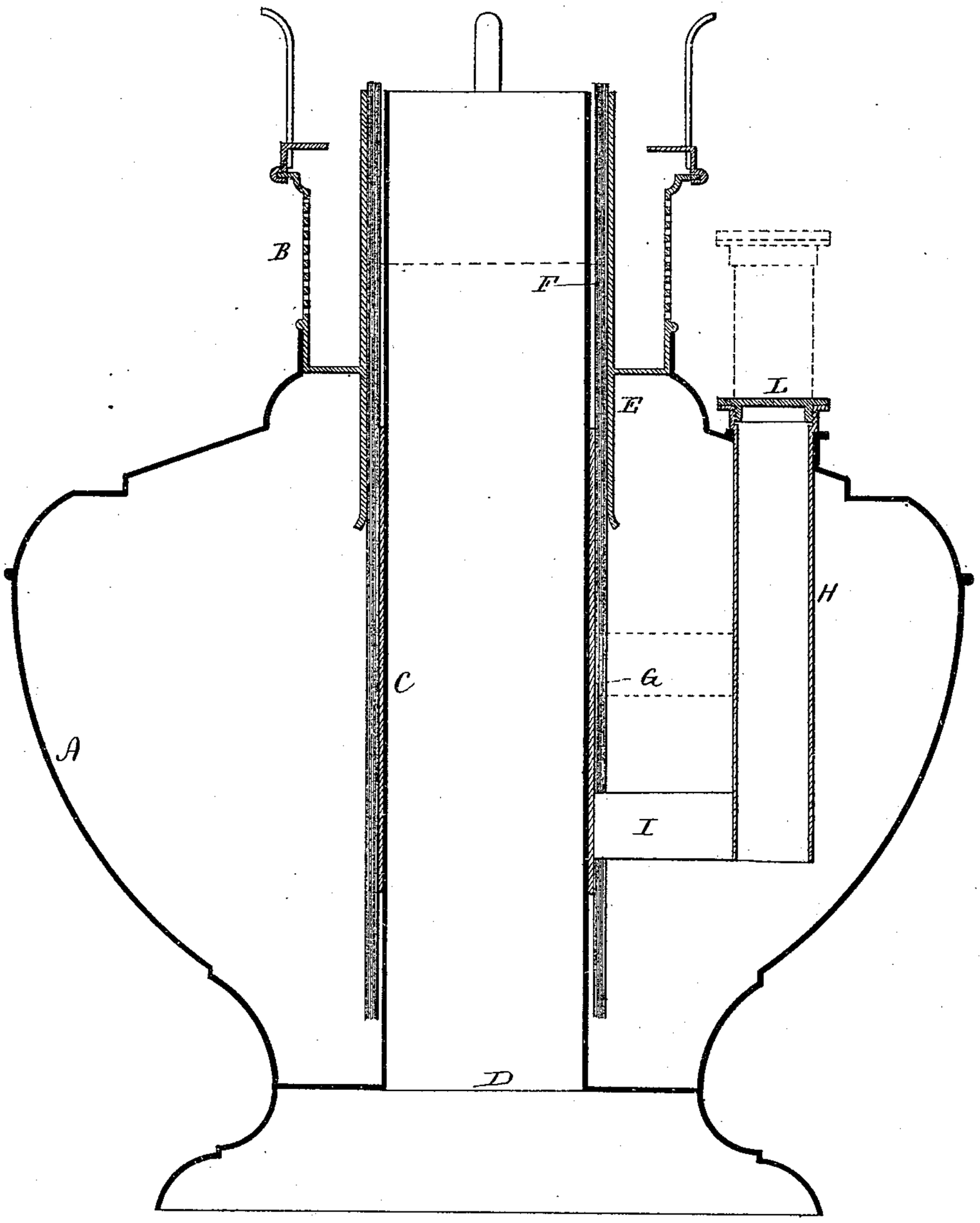
(No Model.)

F. RHIND.

WICK RAISER.

No. 372,639. Patented Nov. 1, 1887.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK RHIND, OF MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO EDWARD MILLER & COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

WICK-RAISER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 372,639, dated November 1, 1887.

Application filed April 15, 1887. Serial No. 234,875. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK RHIND, of Meriden, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented new Improvements in Wick-Raisers; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawing and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawing constitutes part of this specification, and represents a vertical central section of the lamp with my improvements attached.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of lamps in which the wick is of a tubular character, and the air to support combustion, or a portion of it, is led centrally up through the wick-tube, and such as commonly called "Argand" or "Central-Draft" lamps, and particularly to lamps of this class in which an inner or central tube leads up through the fount and forms the inner wall of the wick-chamber, with a concentric tube outside this inner tube which forms the outer wall of the wick-chamber, the wick being adjustable up and down through the said chamber, and in which a collar is fixed upon the outside of the lower end of the wick, and that collar having an arm extending from it into connection with a vertically-sliding rod outside the wick-tube, and which extends up through the fount outside the chimney and so that by taking hold of the rod the wick may be raised or lowered; and the invention consists in the construction of the adjusting device, as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claim.

In the illustration, A represents the fount, which is of any desirable form, upon the top of which rests the shell of the burner B'. Centrally in the fount is the tube C. This tube extends up to the base of the flame in the usual manner for central-draft lamps, and is open at some point (here represented as through the bottom at D) for the admission of air to the tube that it may pass upward to the burner. Outside the inner tube, C, and concentric with it, is a second tube, E, this tube being fixed to the burner and so as to be removed from the fount with the burner. This tube, when in place, has its upper end about in the same plane with the inner tube, C, and the two tubes C E form, respectively, the inner and outer walls of the wick-chamber.

F represents the wick, which is of tubular form, and stands in the wick-chamber between the two tubes and extends down into the fount to receive a supply of oil. Surrounding the inner tube, C, is a metal sleeve, G, which closely fits the inner tube, but so as to freely slide up and down thereon, the inner tube forming a guide for the movement of the sleeve G.

Parallel with the wick-tubes, but outside the burner, is a vertical rod, H, preferably tubular, for reasons hereinafter mentioned, and which extends up through an opening in the top of the fount and so as to be freely moved up and down therein, as indicated by broken lines. At its lower end the rod H is rigidly connected to the sleeve G by an arm, I, so that by moving the rod H up or down the sleeve G will be moved accordingly.

To apply the wick. the burner is removed, taking with it the outer wall, E. Then the rod H is drawn upward, as indicated in broken lines, taking the upper end of the sleeve G out above the top of the fount. Then the tubular wick F is set on around and outside of the sleeve G, which the wick closely fits, and so close as to adhere firmly to it, that any vertical movement imparted to the sleeve will be correspondingly imparted to the tube.

Additional appliances may be employed, if necessary, to secure the wick to the sleeve; but in any case the sleeve is practically the wick-holder, and sliding on the inner tube alone controls the movement of the wick.

After the wick has been applied the rod H is forced downward, taking with it the sleeve and wick to its required position. Then the burner is replaced, bringing the outer wall, E, to its place around the outside of the wick.

I make the vertically-sliding rod tubular for the purpose of utilizing the rod as a filler-opening for the fount. Its upper end is closed by a screw-cap, L, similar to the filler-caps usually applied to a lamp.

To fill the fount, remove the cap L and pour the oil through the tube H into the fount, the tube being open into the fount at its lower end, so that the oil will freely flow into the fount.

I do not in this application claim, broadly,

an adjusting device outside the wick-tube in connection with the wick-holder made adjustable vertically, or made tubular, such tubular wick-adjuster being shown in my Patent No. 361,545, dated April 19, 1887; but

What I do claim in this application, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a central-draft lamp, the combination of the central tube, C, the outer tube, E, the sleeve G, surrounding the inner tube and adjustable thereon, the wick F, applied upon the outside of said sleeve G and held to move with the said sleeve, a sliding tubular rod, H, parallel with said tubes and extending through the fount outside the burner and connected with the said sleeve G inside the fount, the said tubular rod H opening at its lower end into the fount and provided with a closing-cap at its upper end, substantially as described.

FRANK RHIND.

Witnesses:
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