

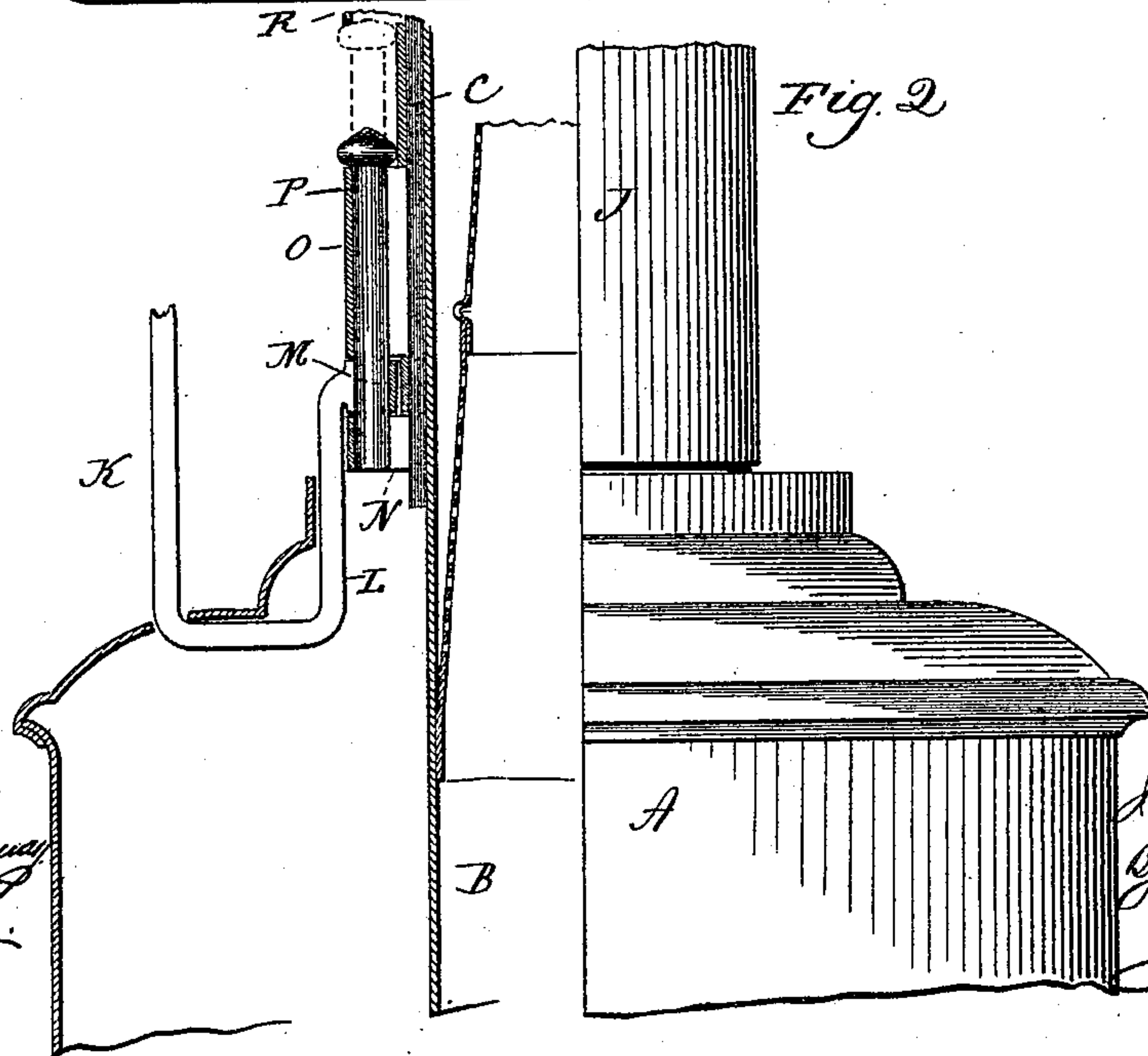
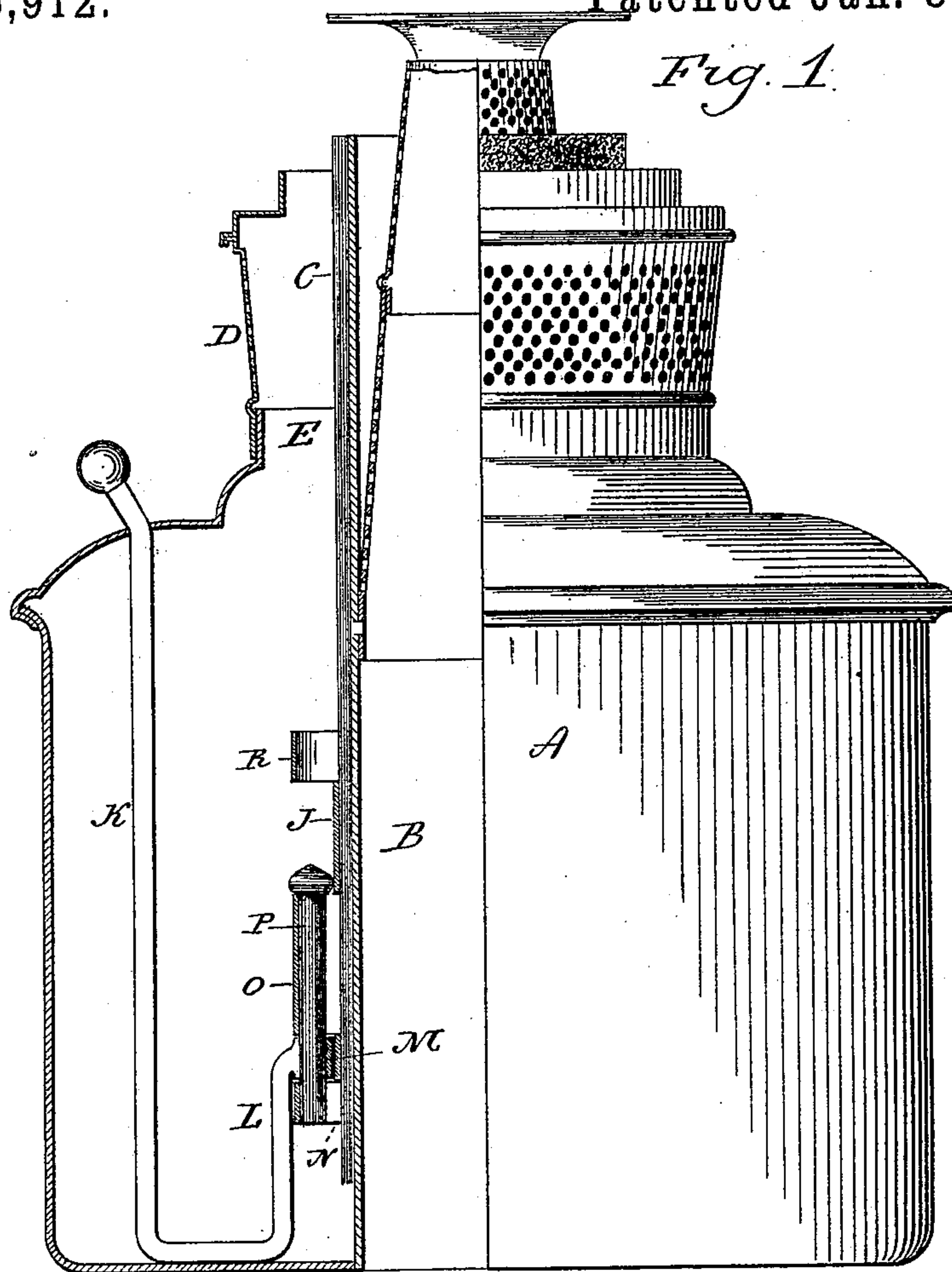
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. C. MILLER.  
CENTRAL DRAFT LAMP.

No. 395,912.

Patented Jan. 8, 1889.



Witnesses  
J. H. Shumway  
F. C. Earle

John C. Miller  
Inventor  
By Atty.  
F. C. Earle

(No Model.)

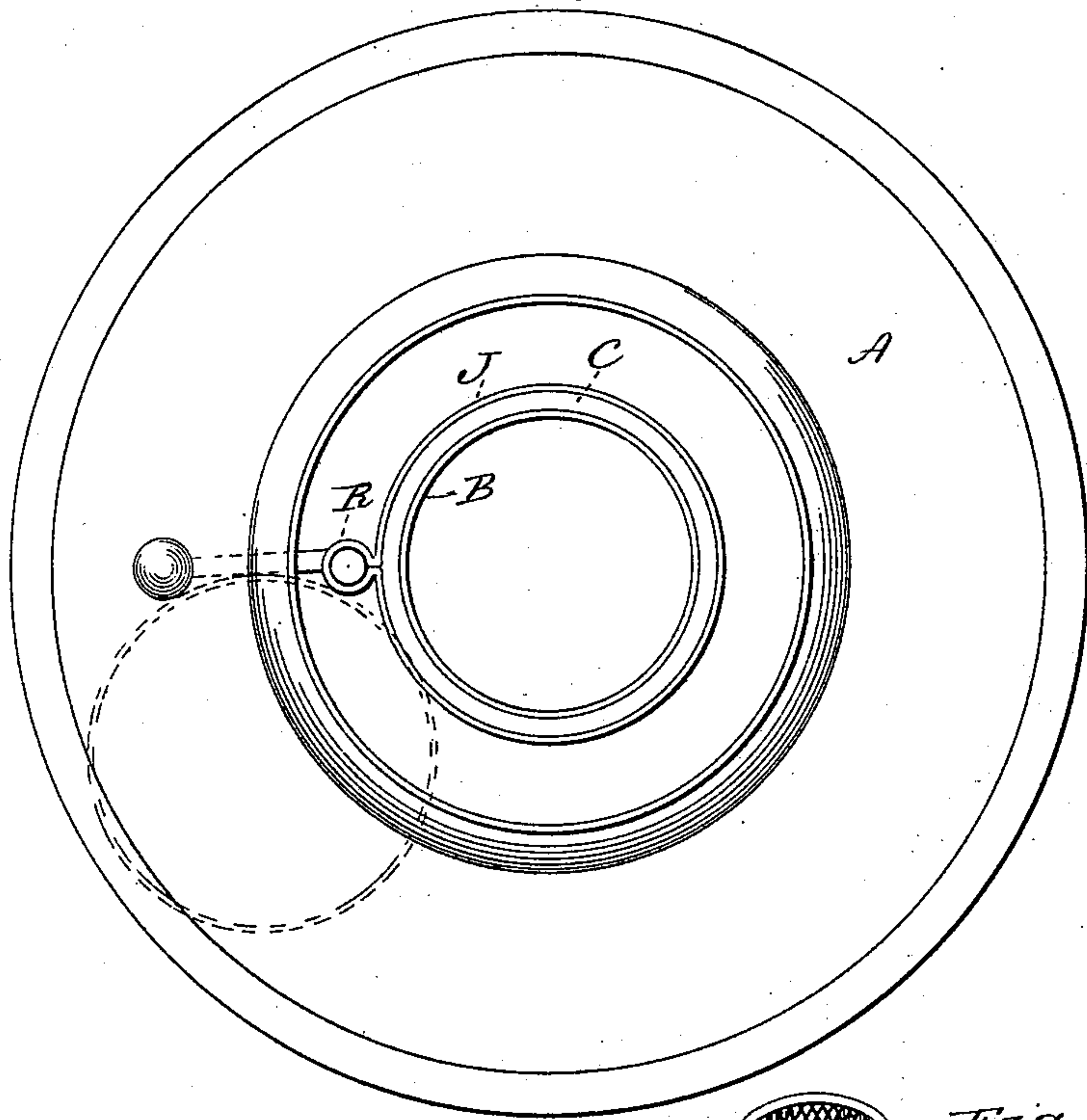
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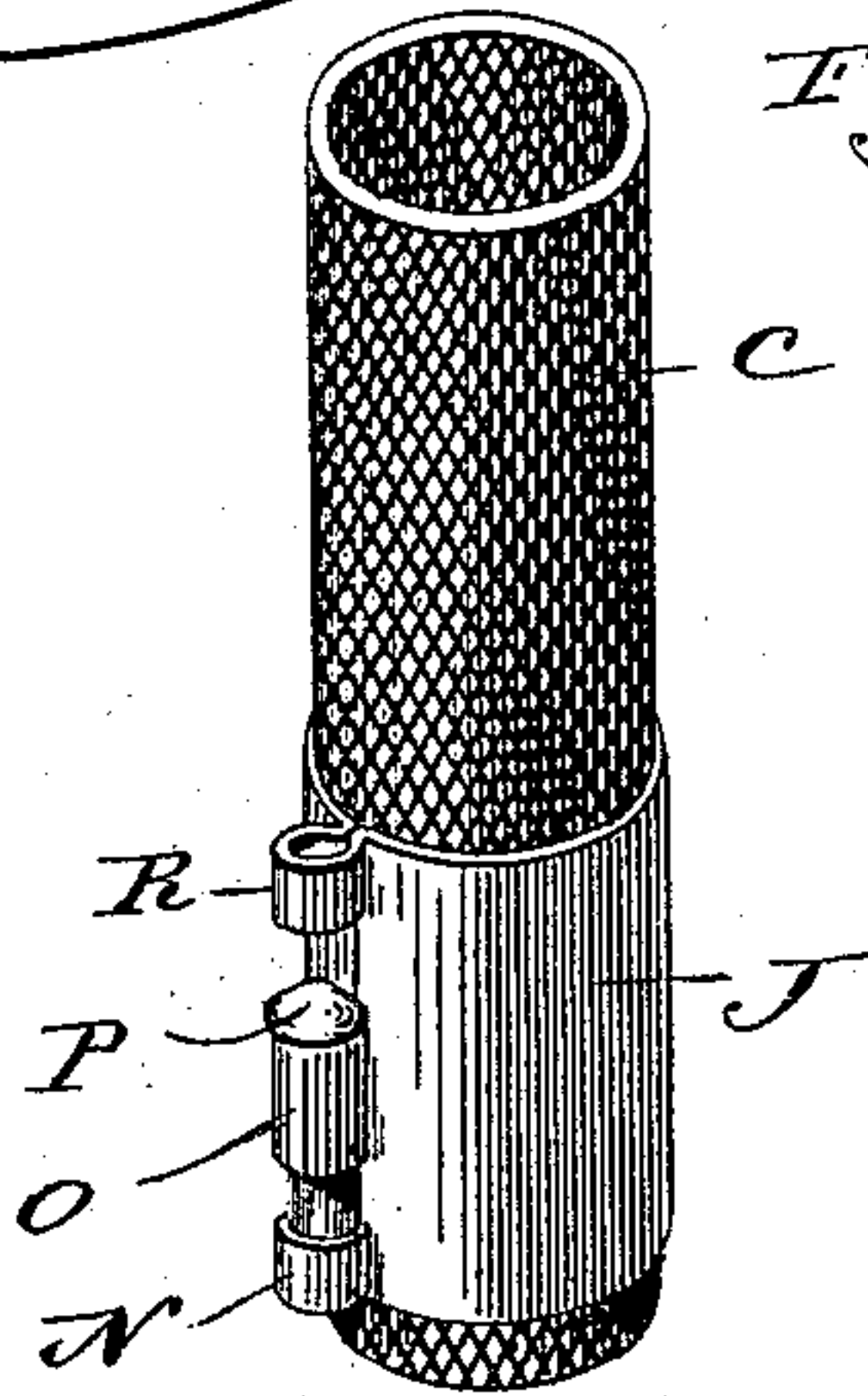
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*Fig. 3*



*Fig. 4*



Witnesses:  
*J. H. Shumway*  
*Fred C. Earle*

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*John C. Earle*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN C. MILLER, OF MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE MERIDEN  
BRONZE COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

## CENTRAL-DRAFT LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 395,912, dated January 8, 1889.

Application filed May 28, 1888. Serial No. 275,280. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN C. MILLER, of Meriden, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new  
5 Improvement in Central-Draft Lamps; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of  
10 the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a side view of the lamp, half in vertical section, showing the wick-adjusting device at the lowest point; Fig. 2, the same  
15 as Fig. 1, showing the burner removed and the wick-adjuster at its highest elevation; Fig. 3, a top view of the lamp, the burner removed; Fig. 4, a perspective view of the wick and adjusting-sleeve detached, on a reduced  
20 scale.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of lamps in which a tubular wick is employed placed around a central tube in the lamp, and so that the said central tube  
25 forms a flue for the admission of air to the flame at the upper end of the wick to aid in the support of combustion, and commonly called "central-draft" lamps.

The object of the invention is to provide a  
30 convenient means for introducing, replacing, or adjusting the wick; and the invention consists in the construction as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claim.

A represents the lamp-fount, and B the  
35 central tube, which opens through the bottom of the fount and around which the wick C is arranged; D, the burner, which may be of any of the usual constructions, and is set onto the neck of the fount, the opening E through  
40 the neck of the fount being concentric with the central tube, but considerably larger in diameter than the said central tube.

Around the outside of the wick a sleeve, J, is arranged so as to embrace the wick, and  
45 so firmly grasp it that an up-and-down movement imparted to the sleeve J will impart a corresponding up-and-down movement to the wick. This sleeve is a common device in this class of lamps, and employed as the means  
50 for adjusting the wick. It is, however, nec-

essary to remove this sleeve from the lamp in order to attach the wick to it that it may be properly applied to the lamp. It is also desirable that the means for adjusting the wick shall be outside the burner, which, broadly  
55 considered, is a common expedient in this class of lamps. The means which I employ for operating the sleeve J consists of a rod, K, arranged vertically through the fount outside the burner. This rod extends down and  
60 its lower end is turned inward and upward to form an arm, L, inside of but parallel to the rod K. This arm L comes within the circle of the opening E of the neck, so that the rod may be raised and the arm L pass up through  
65 the neck, as represented in Fig. 2.

The arm L terminates at its upper end in a socket, M. The sleeve J is constructed with two ears, N and O, on one side, the ear O being over the ear N, and distant from each  
70 other according to the length of the socket M. The said two ears have an opening through them corresponding to that of the socket M, and so that a headed pin, P, may be introduced through the upper ear, O, and extend  
75 down through the socket M into the ear N, as shown, thus uniting the sleeve and adjusting-rod, so that as the adjusting-rod is raised or lowered the sleeve will be correspondingly  
80 raised and the wick adjusted accordingly.

Above the headed pin O, I preferably form a projection, R, on the sleeve, which will serve as a stop to prevent the pin from being drawn  
entirely from the ear O.

To apply or remove the wick, the burner is  
85 removed and the wick-adjuster is raised to bring the sleeve J above the neck, as represented in Fig. 2. Then the sleeve J may be removed from the adjuster-rod by raising the pin P, as indicated in broken lines. The  
90 wick is applied to the sleeve so removed and then replaced and engaged with the adjusting-rod, and by means of the adjusting-rod the wick is moved down into the fount, and may be adjusted to any desired point by rais-  
95 ing or lowering the rod.

The connection between the sleeve and the adjusting-rod is in the form of a hinge, the pin forming the pintle, and so that the sleeve may be turned to the right or left after it is  
100

raised from the fount, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 3, and so that the wick may be applied or removed without taking the sleeve from the adjuster-rod, should it be desired so to do.

From the foregoing it will be understood that I do not claim, broadly, a wick-adjuster having an adjusting-rod arranged outside the burner; but

10 What I do claim is—

In a lamp having a central air-supply tube and a wick encircling it, the fount having an open neck of larger diameter than the wick, a sleeve, J, adapted to surround and hold the  
15 wick when on the tube, the adjusting-rod K,

arranged vertically through the fount outside the burner, the lower end of the said rod turned upward to form the arm L and terminating in a socket, M, the said sleeve constructed with ears N O, the one over the other, 20 and between which the said socket M is adapted to set, with a removable pin, P, through said ears and socket to form the connection between said sleeve and adjusting-rod, substantially as and for the purpose de- 25 scribed.

JOHN C. MILLER.

Witnesses:

FRED C. EARLE,  
J. H. SHUMWAY.