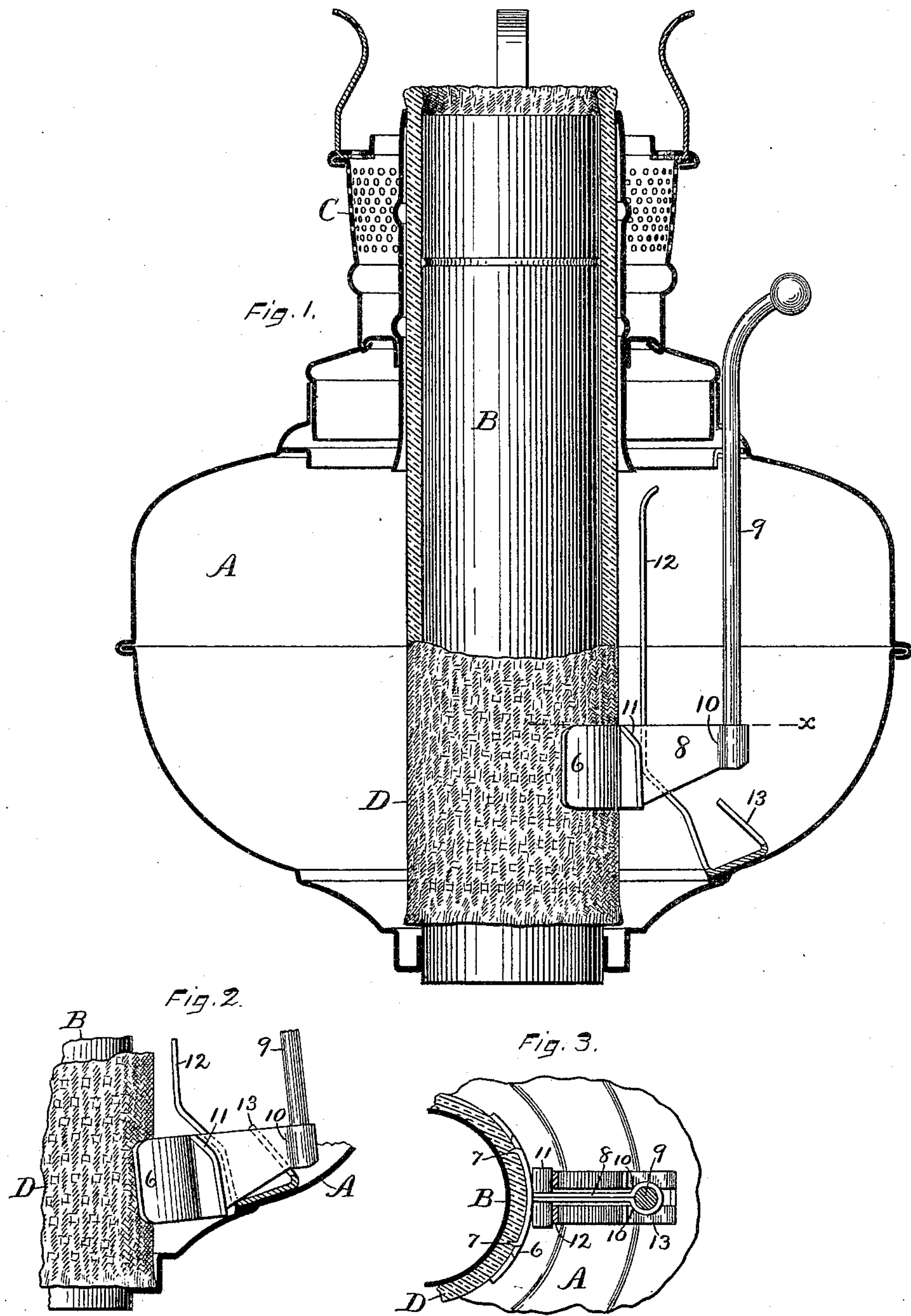


(No Model.)

A. TAPLIN.
LAMP.

No. 432,339.

Patented July 15, 1890.



WITNESSES.

John Edwards W.
Wilson & Pierce

INVENTOR.

Alvin Taplin.
By James Shepard Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALVIN TAPLIN, OF FORESTVILLE, CONNECTICUT.

LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 432,339, dated July 15, 1890.

Application filed February 3, 1890. Serial No. 340,305. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALVIN TAPLIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Forestville, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in lamps of the class having a central draft-tube; and the main object of my improvement is to facilitate the operation of wicking and re-wicking the lamp.

In the accompanying drawings Figure 1 is a central vertical section, partly in elevation, of a central-draft lamp with my wick-carrier attached. Fig. 2 is a detached view of a portion thereof with the wick-carrier in its lowermost position. Fig. 3 is a sectional view of the same on line *x* of Fig. 1, the parts being in the same position as in Fig. 1.

The lamp-fount A, the central draft-tube B, the surrounding burner C, and the tubular wick D are of an ordinary construction for this class of lamps.

6 designates the wick-carrier, which is a curved clasp provided, if desired, with suitable prongs or spurs 7 for penetrating the wick. It is provided with a shank 8, that extends laterally to one side, where it is rigidly connected with the lower end of the lifting-handle 9, preferably by being bent around said handle, as shown, whereby shoulders 10 are formed at the junction of the shank 8 and handle 9 on that side of the handle which faces the wick. I also provide the shank of the wick-raiser with a cam 11 at a point near the clasp portion of the wick-carrier 6, the upper end of said cam being inclined, while its lower end is substantially straight, as shown.

To the bottom of the lamp-fount A, at one side, I attach the base of the spring 12, said spring being slotted vertically, as shown, to permit of the passage of the shank 8 of the wick-carrier between the two members of said spring. The extreme upper end of the spring 12 is preferably curved outwardly a little, from which point it extends downwardly substantially parallel to the central draft-tube to a point near the bottom of the cup, where

it is inclined outwardly to its base, as shown. The heel of the spring is also turned upwardly to form a cam 13, which lies immediately underneath the lower end of the lifting-handle and the shoulders 10 10.

In order to place a wick in the lamp, the handle 9 is depressed until the shoulders 10 come in contact with the cam 13 and the cam 11 falls to a point below the outwardly-inclined bend of the spring 12, so as to permit of an outward movement of the wick-carrier 6 as the shoulders 10 are pressed down upon the cam 13, thereby withdrawing the wick-carrier 6 from the central draft-tube B sufficiently to leave room for the passage of the wick between said wick-carrier and tube. The burner C is removed and the wick D slipped upon the central draft-tube and dropped down to the bottom of the lamp-cup, as shown in Fig. 2. The handle 9 is then lifted, when the upper inclined ends of the cam 11 will strike the inside of the inclined portion near the lower end of the spring 12, and thereby force the wick-carrier 6 against the wick with all the force of said spring, so that by the time the straight portion of the cam 11 is opposite the straight portion of the spring 12 the wick-carrier is compressing the wick between it and the central draft-tube with sufficient force to carry the wick with said carrier as it is raised or lowered, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3. The upper end of the wick-carrier handle 9 is projected through an orifice in the upper part of the lamp, whereby the burner C may be wholly detached when a wick is being placed in position within the lamp. For re-wicking the lamp, it is only necessary to again depress the lifting-handle 9 to carry the wick-carrier into the position represented in Fig. 2, when the old wick can be removed and a new one inserted in the manner before described, and all by a very simple and convenient operation.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a lamp having a central draft-tube and tubular wick, the combination of the vertically-moving wick-carrier having a handle, and the spring 12, fixedly secured to the bottom of the lamp-cup and arranged parallel to

the draft-tube to press upon said wick-carrier, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

2. In a lamp having a central draft-tube
5 and tubular wick, the combination of the vertically-moving wick-carrier having a handle, and two cams secured to the bottom of the lamp-cup, one for withdrawing said carrier from the wick and the other for forcing it
10 against the same, substantially as described.

3. In a lamp having a central draft-tube and tubular wick, the combination of the wick-

carrier 6, having the shank 8, cam 11, and shoulders 10 10, the handle 9, secured to said shank, the spring 12, having the inclined
15 bend near its lower end, and the cam 13, against which the shoulders 10 10 act, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

ALVIN TAPLIN.

Witnesses:

HENRY W. PORTER,
ISAAC W. BEACH.