(No Model.)

B. P. LUCE.

WICK RAISER.

No. 435,663. Patented Sept. 2, 1890.

Fig. 1.

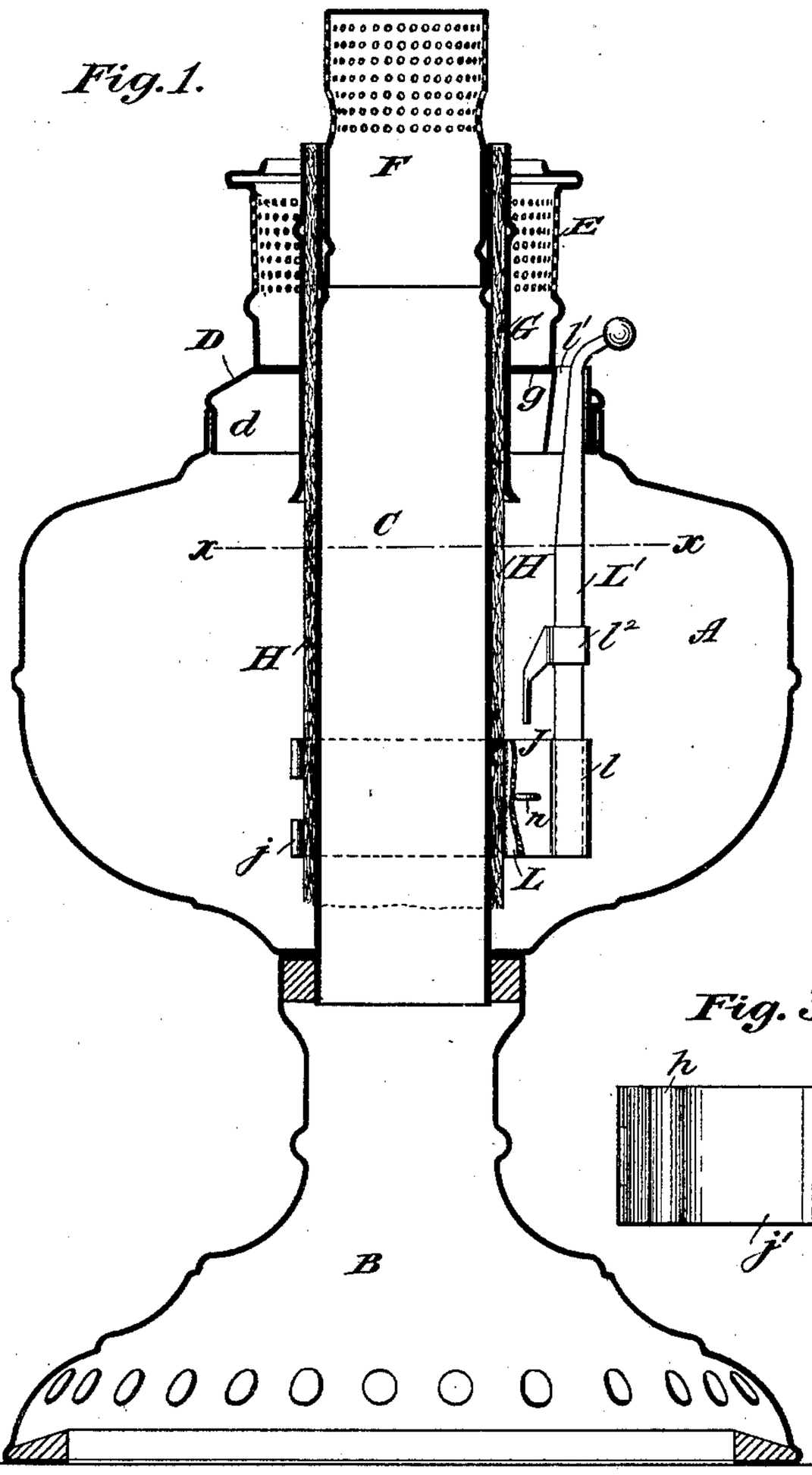

Fig. 3.

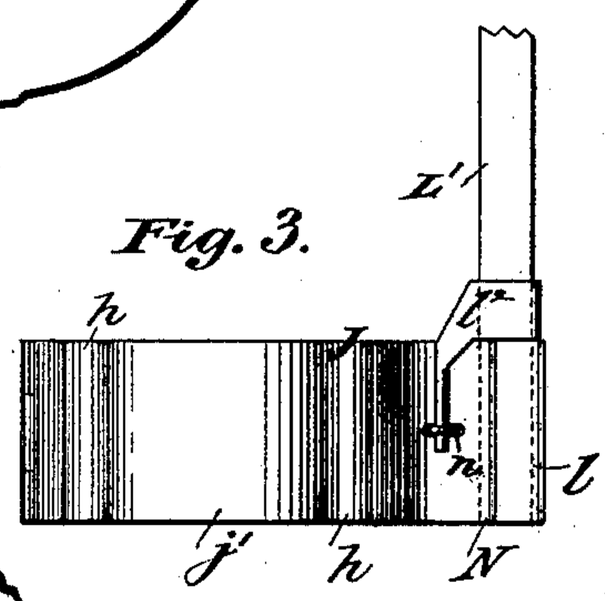

Fig. 2.

Fig. 4.

Witnesses:
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BARTLETT P. LUCE, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

WICK-RAISER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 435,663, dated September 2, 1890.

Application filed March 4, 1890. Serial No. 342,536. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BARTLETT P. LUCE, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Wick-Raisers for Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

My improvement relates to means for raising and lowering the wicks of lamps.

I have illustrated my improvement as applied to a so-called "central-draft lamp;" but I wish it to be understood that the invention is not necessarily restricted in its application to that style of lamp.

I will describe in detail a wick-raiser embodying my improvement and then point out the novel features in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section of a lamp embodying my improvement. Fig. 2 is a detail in horizontal section of the wick-tube portion of the lamp, the section being taken on the line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail, on a somewhat enlarged scale, of the wick-raiser detached and looking at the side. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section illustrating a modification.

Similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures.

A designates the lamp fount or reservoir, and B the base thereof.

C is a tube forming the inner wall of the wick-tube and also the center draft-flue. This tube is secured near its lower end in the bottom of the fount or reservoir and opens into the base B.

D designates a cap having a cylindrical lower portion *d*, received within a suitable opening in the top of the reservoir or fount, wherein it is supported. This cap is surmounted by a perforated petticoat E, whereby air is distributed to the outer side of the lamp-flame.

F designates an air-distributer. (Shown as having a closed top and perforated sides.) This air-distributer is supported in the upper end of the tube C to distribute air to the inner side of the flame of the lamp.

G designates the outer wall of the wick-tube. This outer wall is supported from a flange *g*, extending inwardly from the cap D.

H designates the wick shown in Figs. 1 and 2 as cylindrical. This wick surrounds the tube C, and its upper portion extends between the tubes C G.

J designates the wick-raiser. This wick-raiser is composed of two members *j j'*. These members are hinged together at one of their ends, and are of semicircular form and of approximately the same length. They need not, however, be of the same length. As shown, they are corrugated as at *h*, the corrugations extending vertically. These corrugations take up any excess in the circumference of the wick and thus prevent any wrinkling or lapping over of the material of the wick. The members *j j'* may be roughened in any suitable way upon their inner sides, so as to facilitate their grasp upon the wick. The member *j* is provided with a horizontally-extending portion or arm L, provided near its outer extremity with a vertically-extending socket *l*. In this socket is secured one end of a wick-raiser rod L'. This wick-raiser rod extends upwardly through a suitable opening *l'* formed in the cap D. This upper end portion is shown as bent over somewhat to prevent the rod from being moved down too far into the fount. Upon the arm L is a sliding locking-piece l^2. As shown, this locking-piece consists of a sleeve portion surrounding the rod L' and a downwardly-extending projection l^2. The member *j'* of the wick-raiser is also provided with a horizontally-extending portion or arm N, upon the outer face of which is a loop or eye *n*.

In operation, the members *j j'* are passed about the wick and the arms L N are brought together, as shown more clearly in Fig. 2. In such position the said arms are approximately parallel with each other. The sliding locking-piece l^2 is then moved downwardly upon the rod L until the projection l^3 of the locking-piece passes through the eye or loop *n*. The members *j j'* will then be firmly locked above the wick, and when the rod L is raised or lowered will cause a raising or lowering of the wick.

The lock which I have illustrated for the members *j j'* is a convenient one; but I wish it to be understood that I may use any other suitable means for securing said members together.

In Fig. 4 I have shown how my improvement may be applied to a wick which is sub-

stantially flat, or, in other words, which is not used with a central-draft lamp. In this example I designates a plate or core piece which may extend vertically from the bottom of the reservoir, where it is secured. Surrounding this core-piece in the example shown is a tubular wick, which, however, owing to its arrangement becomes a flat wick. The wick-raiser which I have described may be employed with this style of wick, as will be clearly seen in the drawings.

It will be seen that by my improvement a very simple and effective wick-raiser is formed, which may be very quickly secured about the wick or detached therefrom, while at the same time it will effectually grip the wick.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a wick-raiser, the combination of two members hinged together near one of their ends and adapted to be passed about a wick in order to grip the latter, a rod secured to one of said members and extending upwardly above the reservoir of the lamp, a sliding locking device on said rod provided with a projection, and a loop or eye on the other of said members through which said projection may be passed in order to lock the members together, substantially as specified.

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Witnesses:

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