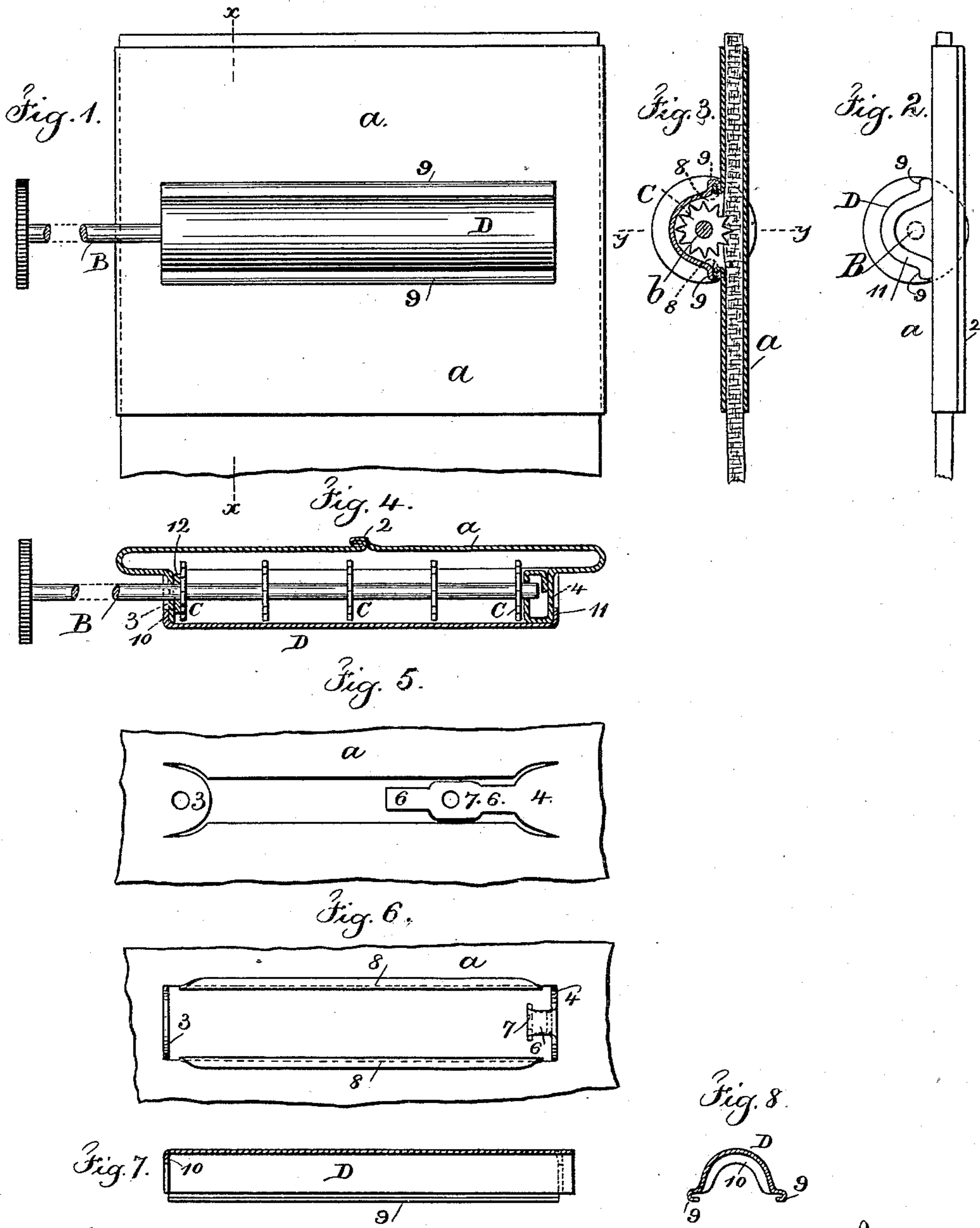


(No Model.)

J. H. WHITE.
WICK TUBE FOR LAMP STOVES.

No. 452,927.

Patented May 26, 1891.



Witnesses

Char. H. Smith
J. Staib

Inventor

James H. White
per Lemuel W. Serrell
att.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES H. WHITE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO THE MANHATTAN
BRASS COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

WICK-TUBE FOR LAMP-STOVES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 452,927, dated May 26, 1891.

Application filed December 24, 1890. Serial No. 375,690. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES H. WHITE, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Wick-Tubes for Lamp-Stoves, of which the following is a specification.

In stoves wherein there is a large wick for burning coal-oil the wick-tube has been made with a wick-raiser case or housing at one side for containing the wick-raiser wheels, and in some instances this housing has been made of a separate piece of metal struck up and provided with flanges riveted upon the sheet metal of the tube.

The object of my invention is to connect the ratchet case or housing with the side of the wick-tube in such a manner that the wick-tube will be strengthened and stiffened thereby, so that thinner sheet metal can be made use of than in the ratchet-cases and wick-tubes of this character heretofore constructed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of the lamp-tube and wick-raiser case complete. Fig. 2 is a view edgewise of the same. Fig. 3 is a section at the line xx of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section of the ratchet-case and wick-tube at the line yy , Fig. 3. Fig. 5 represents the manner in which the sheet metal of the wick-tube is cut out previous to the same being bent up. Fig. 6 shows the sheet metal with the parts bent up ready to receive the ratchet-case. Fig. 7 is a longitudinal section of the ratchet-case, and Fig. 8 is a cross-section of the same. In all these figures the sheet metal is represented as much thicker than usually employed for such wick-tubes, in order that the flanges and mode of interlocking may be more clearly represented.

The wick-tube A may be made of one piece of sheet metal with the edges folded together and interlocked, as at 2, or the wick-tube may be made of two parts interlocked at the edges in the manner heretofore employed. The sheet metal of one side of the wick-tube is cut out in the form represented in Fig. 5, with a nearly-semicircular ear 3, with a central perforation, a similar ear 4 at the other end, but without perforation, and a tongue 6, having a perforation 7. The sheet metal is adapted to be folded over at the edges of the opening to form side flanges 8. The ear 3 is bent

up at right angles, so that the axis B of the wick-raiser may pass through the same. The ear 4 is also bent up at right angles to form a closed end for the wick-raiser case, and the tongue 6 is bent, as represented in Figs. 4 and 6, so that the perforation 7 is adapted to receive the end portion of the wick-raiser shaft B. The tongue beyond this perforation is bent around, as shown in Fig. 4, so as to come in contact with the inner surface of the ear 4, to which the metal is soldered, so as to form a bracket adapted to receive the end of the wick-raising shaft or axis B. Upon this axis B are wick-raising wheels C, of ordinary character, and these are permanently fastened into place before the wick-raiser case D is introduced in position. This wick-raiser case is of sheet metal, made, as shown in Figs. 7 and 8, with inturned edges 9 to interlock with the folded side flanges 8 by sliding the wick-raiser case endwise along over the wick-raisers, with the interlocking flanges setting together. At one end of such case is an internal flange 10, which comes into contact with the ear 3, and at the other end of the case the inturned flange 11 is formed after the case has been slipped into place. It is to be understood that the flanges 8 and 9 are securely locked together by pressure from any suitable tool. The flange 11 is also turned in by a suitable tool, after which the flanges 10 and 11 may be securely soldered to the ends or ears 3 and 4, so as to form a tight case for the wick-raiser. By this construction the wick-raiser case is very securely connected with the wick-tube, the interlocked and folded sheet-metal flanges stiffening the sheet metal and strengthening the wick-tube, so that much thinner sheet metal can be employed than heretofore. It is advantageous to make use of thin metal, because less heat is conducted from the flame down to the reservoir. The thin sheet metal, however, is sometimes injured by the rotation of the wick-raiser shaft, to prevent which I introduce a washer 12 adjacent to the sheet-metal ear, the same being perforated for the passage of such shaft and soldered to place against the ear, preferably on the inside.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, with the wick-tube A, having ears 3 and 4 and flanges 8, of the wick-

raiser case D, having inturned flanges 9, interlocking with the folded side flanges 8, for securing the wick-raiser case to the wick-tube, substantially as set forth.

5 2. The wick-tube A, having the folded side flanges 8, the ears 3 and 4, and the tongue 6, perforated for the reception of the wick-raiser axis and bent around and fastened to the ear
10 4, in combination with the wick-raiser axis and wheels, and the case having inturned flanges to interlock with the flanges upon the wick-tube and inturned end flanges on the wick-raiser case adjacent to the ends or ears upon the wick-tube, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, with the wick-tube A, 15 having ears 3 and 4, of the separate sheet-metal wick-raiser case united to the wick-tube and closed at its ends by said ears 3 and 4, the wick-raisers and wick-raiser shaft, and perforated supports for the shaft connected 20 to the respective ears, substantially as specified.

Signed by me this 18th day of December, 1890.

JAMES H. WHITE.

Witnesses:

GEO. T. PINCKNEY,
HAROLD SERRELL.