

(No Model.)

W. A. HULL.
WICK RAISING MECHANISM FOR LAMPS.

No. 467,975.

Patented Feb. 2, 1892.

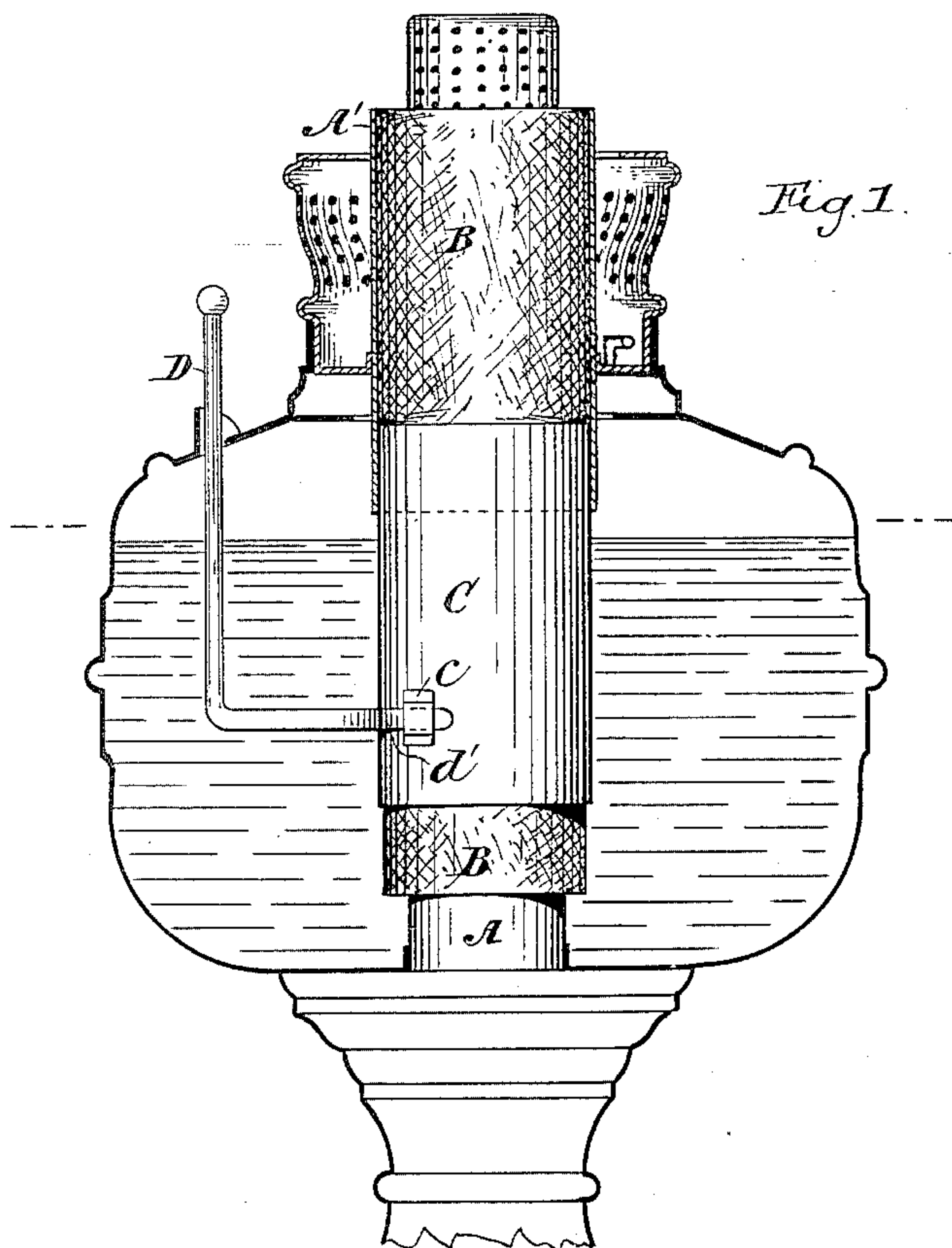


Fig. 1.

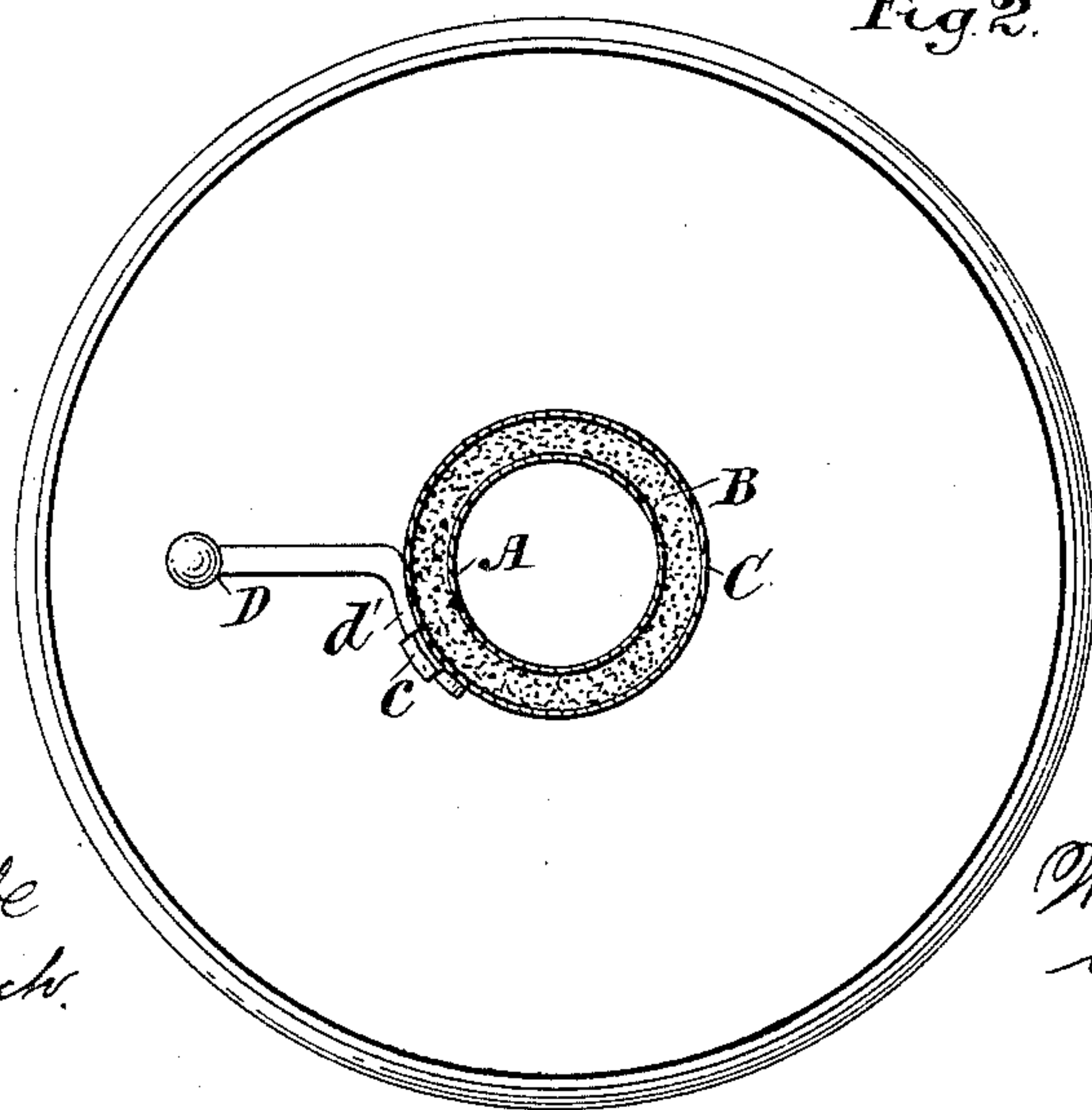


Fig. 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WOLCOTT A. HULL, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO THE ANSONIA BRASS AND COPPER COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

WICK-RAISING MECHANISM FOR LAMPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 467,975, dated February 2, 1892.

Application filed May 12, 1887. Serial No. 237,953. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WOLCOTT A. HULL, of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Wick-Raising Mechanism for Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

This improvement relates to Argand burners; and it consists in the combination of a ring or analogous device to which the wick in such a burner is fastened, and a vertically-moving rod detachably connected to the ring by means of a tongue and a slot or strap. When the wick is adjusted as far as it can be by an upward movement of the rod, the ring may be detached from the rod and with the wick removed from the burner.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section of a portion of a central-draft lamp provided with an Argand burner and embodying my improvement. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of parts of the same.

Similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts in both figures.

A A' designate the wick-tube of the lamp. The wick-tube consists of two cylindric shells of metal A A', arranged one within the other concentrically thereto and at such a distance therefrom as to leave a space for a hollow cylindric ring C.

The wick B may be of any suitable construction and material. In the drawings I have intended to represent one of ordinary construction and material.

The inner shell A of the wick-tube may be a part of the lamp-reservoir and extend entirely through the same. In such case it will be open at the bottom, so that air may pass upwardly through it. The outer shell A' of the wick-tube will not extend to the bottom of the reservoir, but will terminate some distance above the same, so that it will leave the lower part of the wick exposed to the oil in the reservoir. There may be combined with the wick-tube air-distributors or draft plates and deflectors in the usual or any suitable manner. I have shown the upper part of the inner shell of the wick-tube as receiving within it a perforated metal thimble, which extends above the same.

It is immaterial so far as my present im-

provement is concerned what the appurtenances of the wick-tube shall be, as this improvement relates to the mechanism for adjusting the wick.

The wick-adjusting mechanism consists of a ring C, to which the wick is attached. As shown, the ring surrounds the wick externally. The wick may be secured to this ring by sewing or by means of prongs with which the ring is provided. This ring in effect constitutes a wick-carrier, for motion is transmitted to it for the purpose of adjusting the wick.

The means employed to adjust the ring C consist, as here shown, of a rod D, fitted to a guide in the lamp-reservoir so as to be capable of being reciprocated or moved lengthwise in a vertical direction. Its upper end extends through the top of the reservoir and is provided with a handle which can be conveniently grasped by the hand. The rod D is not permanently connected to the ring C, but is only detachably secured to the latter. Owing to this the ring C may be disengaged from the rod, so that it may with the wick B be removed from the lamp without necessitating the removal of the rod. This affords convenience for wicking or substituting in the lamp a new wick for an old one. I provide the ring C with a slot or loop c, and the rod with a laterally-extending segmental or bent tongue d'. By partially rotating the ring C when opposite the tongue of the rod D the loop c of the ring may be made to slip over the tongue, so as to engage it. The ring C and the rod D will then be securely fastened together, although in such manner as to admit of the separation of the ring from the rod whenever it becomes desirable to rewick the lamp.

If, instead of a loop c, a slot is employed, the same may be formed by making an incision in the ring C and forcing outwardly a portion of the metal upon one side of the incision sufficiently far to form a slot which would receive the tongue d'. Such a slot would in effect constitute a loop.

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

The combination, in a central-draft lamp, of a wick-raising ring surrounding the cen-

tral-draft tube, a rod provided with a hand-
piece above the reservoir, and a bearing in
the reservoir which receives but does not en-
gage the rod, said ring and rod being pro-
5 vided the one with a tongue and the other with
a loop, and said rod below the hand-piece be-
ing substantially the same size, so that it may

be slid lengthwise through the bearing, sub-
stantially as shown and described.

WOLCOTT A. HULL.

Witnesses:

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M. J. ROACH.