(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. KING.

LAMP BURNER ATTACHMENT.

No. 483,253. Patented Sept. 27, 1892.

Fig: 2.

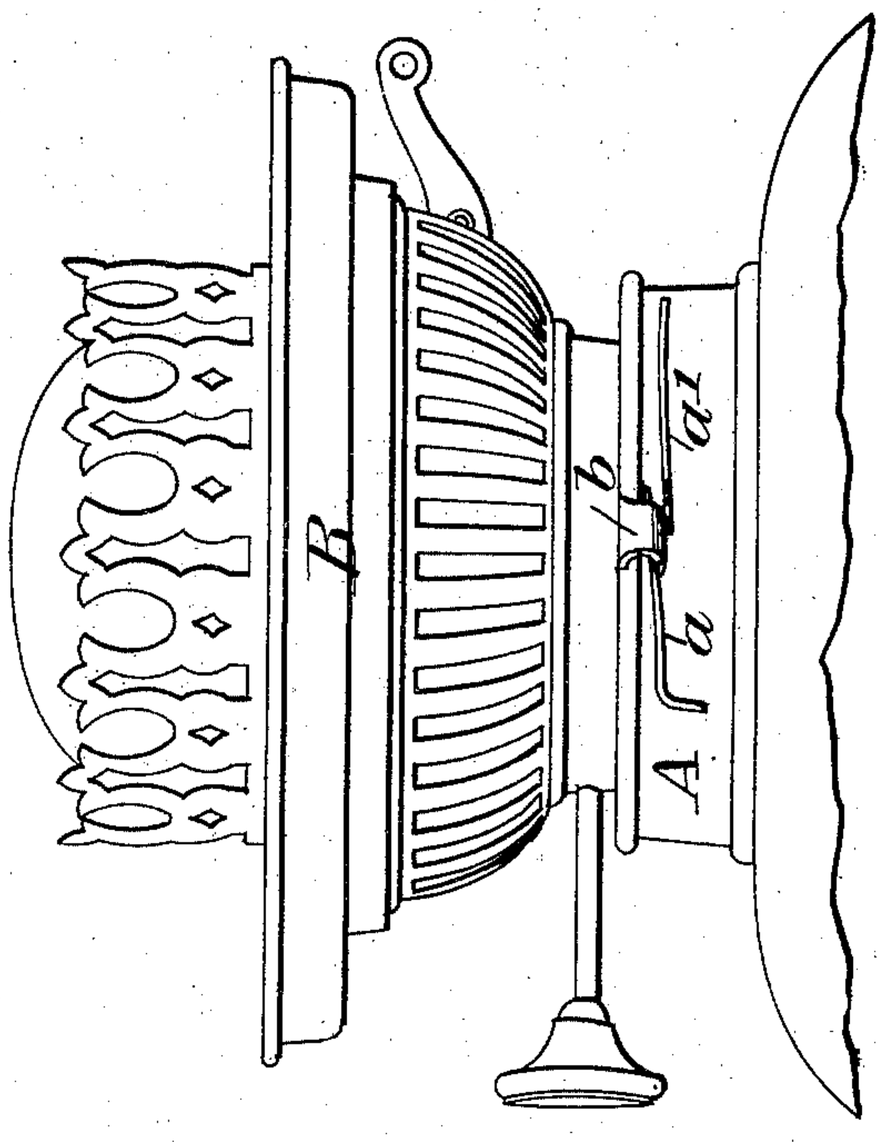


Fig: 1.

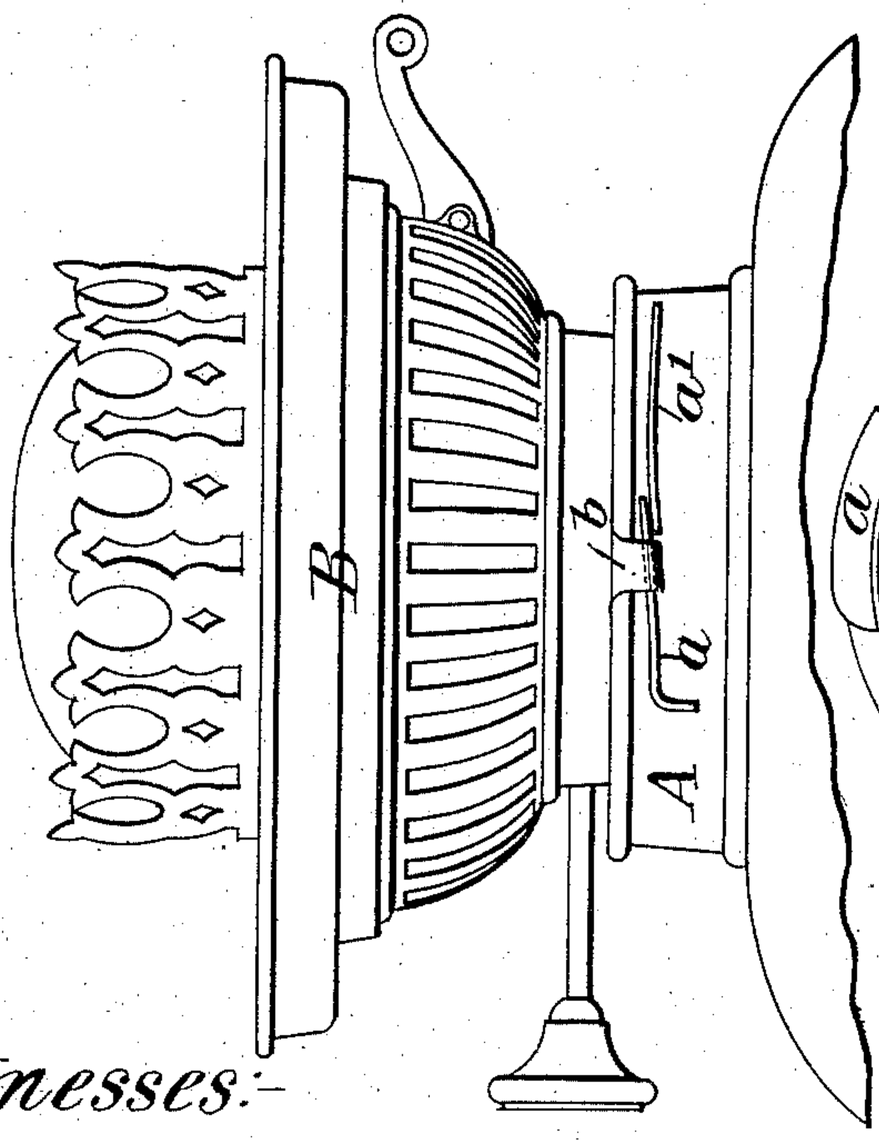
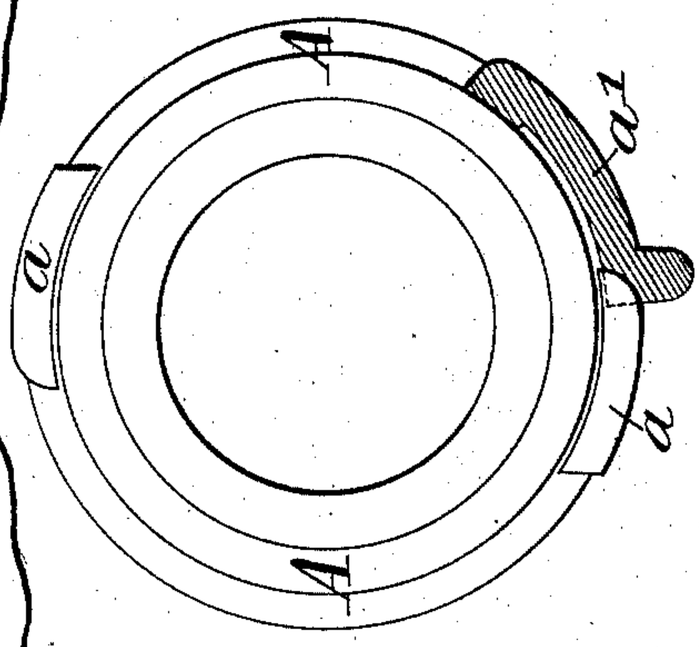


Fig: 3.



Witnesses:-
George Barry.
C. L. Sundgren

Inventor:-
James King
by attorneys
Brown & Seward

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig: 5.

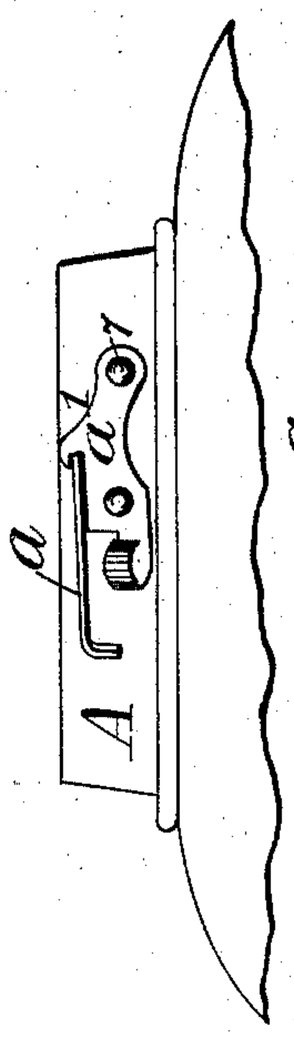


Fig: 6.

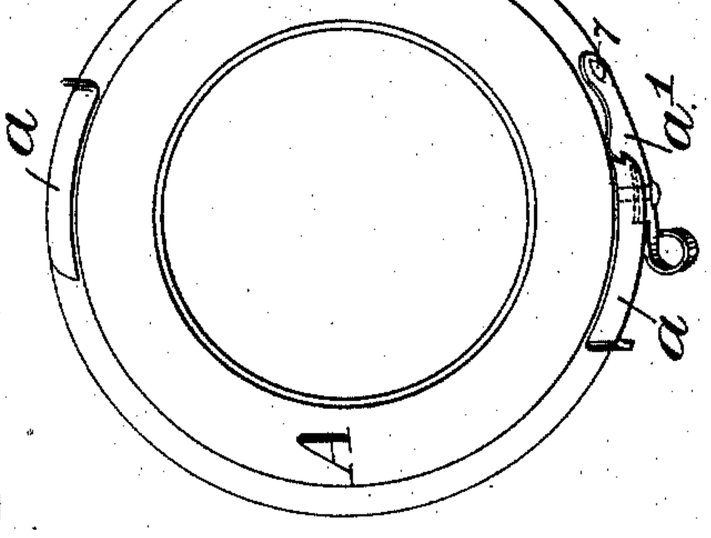
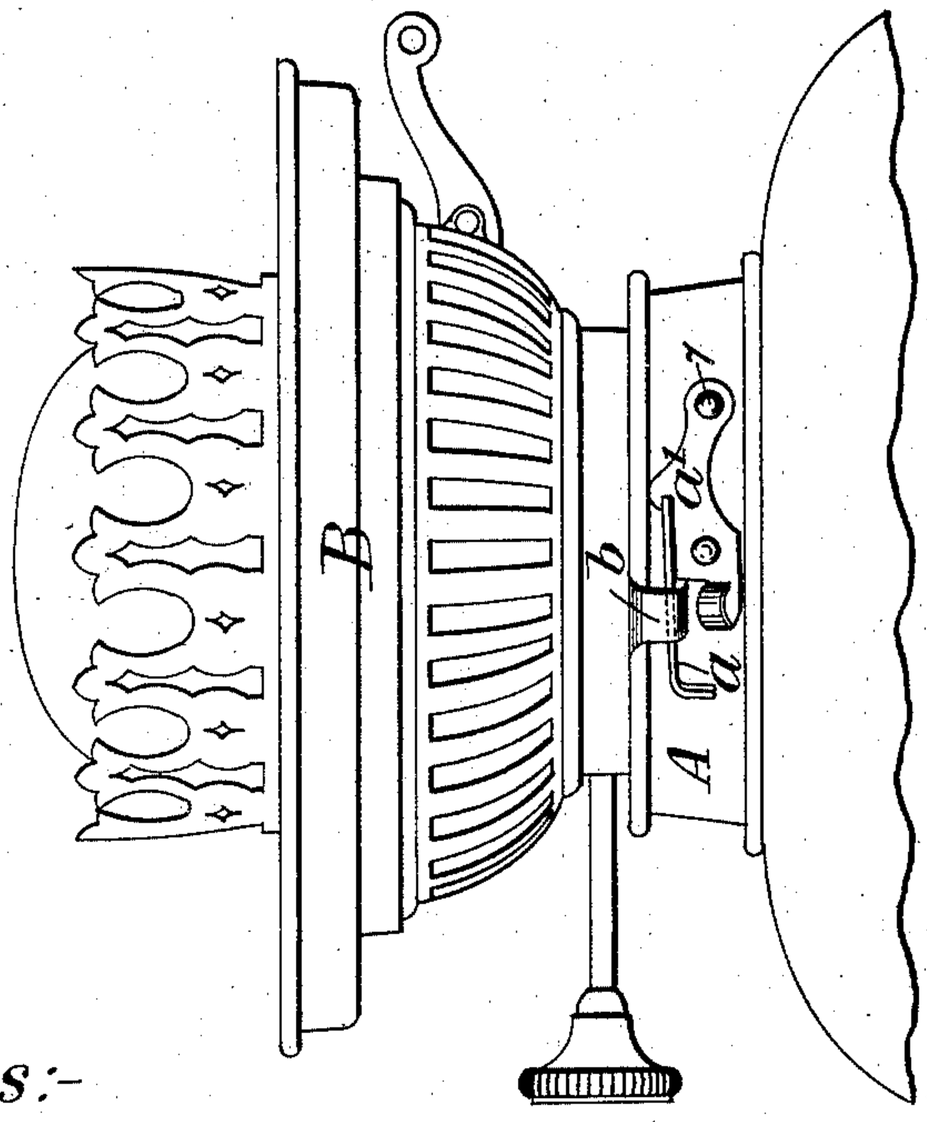


Fig: 4.



Witnesses:-
George Barry.
C. L. Sundgren

Inventor:-
James King
by attorneys
Brown & Seward

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES KING, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

LAMP-BURNER ATTACHMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 483,253, dated September 27, 1892.

Application filed October 28, 1891. Serial No. 410,087. (No model.) Patented in England April 9, 1891, No. 6,096.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES KING, of 11 Thavies Inn, London, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamp-Burner Attachments, (for which I have obtained Letters Patent in Great Britain, No. 6,096, dated April 9, 1891,) of which the following is a specification.

The object of the present invention is to provide simple and efficient means for the attachment of burners of paraffine-lamps to the containers or lamp-bodies, so as to avoid as far as possible the disastrous consequences which are likely to arise if a lighted lamp be accidentally upset. It is universally admitted that it is of the highest importance that the burner be not liable to accidentally become detached from the container, for with the burner removed there is a large aperture for the free escape of the oil from an overturned lamp, which is not so when the burner is secured in position.

In the accompanying drawings I have illustrated part of a lamp fitted with my invention, Figure 1 showing in side elevation the lamp-burner properly secured to the container, and Fig. 2 the burner in the act of being secured, also in side elevation. Fig. 3 is a plan of the collar, which is permanently secured to the container with my securing device applied thereto. Fig. 4 is a side elevation similar to Fig. 1, showing a slightly-modified form of spring. Figs. 5 and 6 are side and plan views of the collar to which the spring is attached.

I will first describe the example shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3.

A is the permanently-fixed collar, and *a a* are the ordinary lugs with which the claws *b b* of the burner B engage in the ordinary way. *a'* is a spring mounted upon the collar A and forming a safety-catch for preventing the escape of the claw *b* when in engagement with the lug *a*. There may be as many safety-springs *a'* as there are lugs *a;* but in the drawings herewith only one is shown, as that is deemed sufficient to prevent the backward rotation of the burner B upon the collar A.

To disengage the burner from the container, it is only necessary to depress the spring *a'* by the thumb or finger sufficiently to allow the claw *b* to pass over it, and then rotate the burner backward clear of the lug *a*. The depression of the spring when the burner is being attached is effected by the claw *b* passing over it, as shown in Fig. 2.

The example shown in Figs. 4, 5, and 6 only differs from that shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3 in the construction of the spring safety-catch *a'*, which in Figs. 4, 5, and 6 is riveted at 7 to the lamp-collar, and is brought into and out of operation by a lateral movement toward and from the collar, the said spring-catch being pulled outward by the thumb and finger to disengage the burner, and being pushed aside by the claw *b* in the act of attaching the burner.

When the burner is properly engaged with the lugs, the attachment is perfect until the spring breaks or the burner is intentionally released.

Hitherto it has been proposed to use for the purposes for which this invention is intended the well-known bayonet-joint, in which a projection is formed upon the oil-tank, while in the foot of the lamp or lantern is provided a slot extending downward from the upper rim of this foot for a short distance, where the slot is continued at right angles to its first direction. This joint necessitates the rotation of the tank about the foot until the projection engages in the slot, then the depression of the tank until the projection reaches the point at which the slot changes direction, and finally a second rotation of the tank to bring the projection to the end of the secondary slot. The present invention affords a much simpler means of attachment. Here the burner is placed upon the collar at any convenient point and then simply rotated in one direction until the claw *b* depresses the spring-catch *a'* and is stopped in its movement by the shoulder upon the lug *a*.

What I claim is—

The combination, with a lamp-collar and a burner, of a claw dependent from the burner, a lug on the collar with which the said claw engages, and a spring safety-catch on the collar, arranged to be depressed by the claw in the act of attaching the burner to the collar and to pass behind the claw after said attachment, substantially as described.

JAS. KING.

Witnesses:
H. K. WHITE,
H. F. C. GOLTZ.