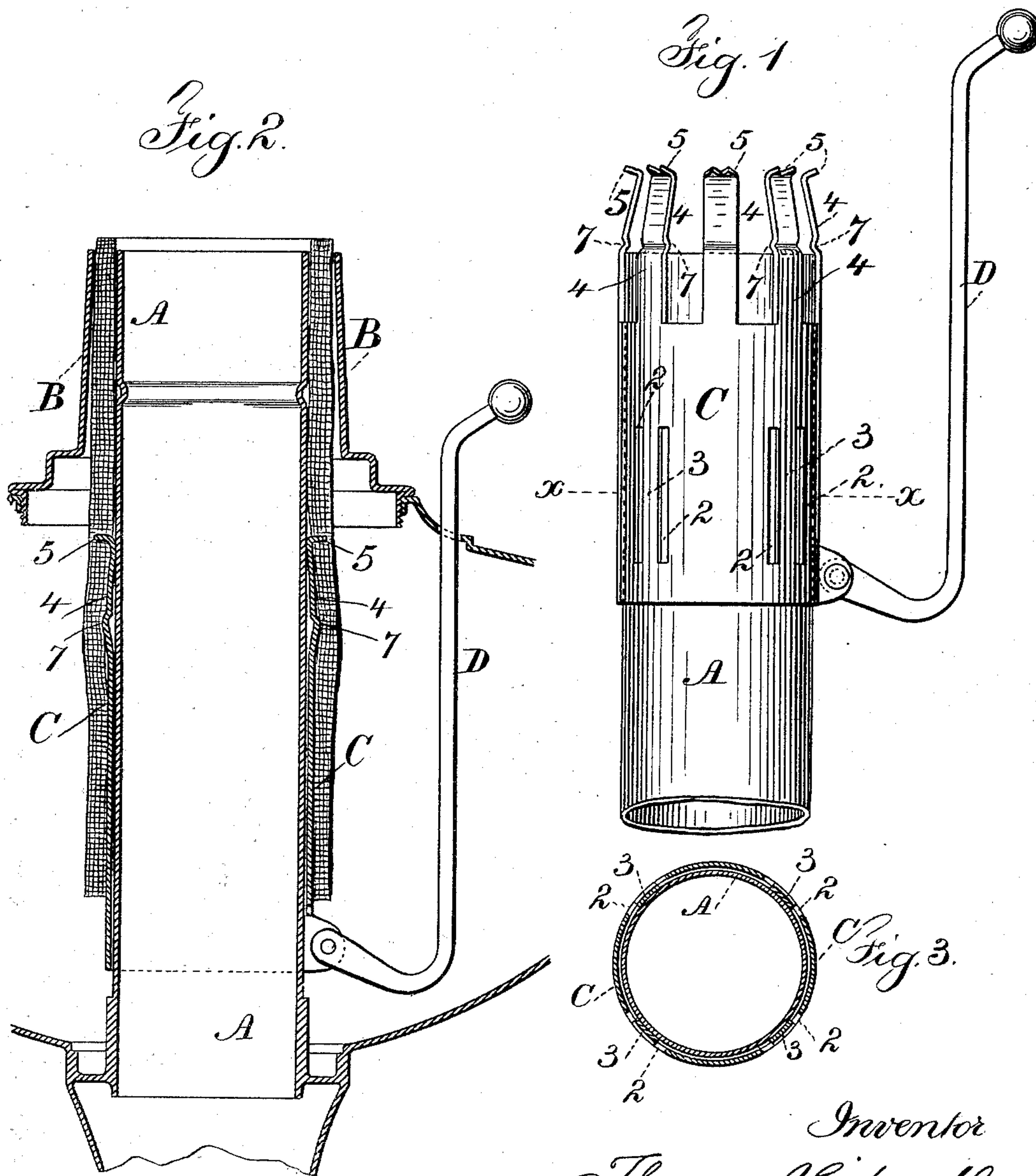


(No Model.)

T. HIPWELL.  
WICK RAISER FOR ARGAND LAMPS.

No. 488,968.

Patented Dec. 27, 1892.



Witnesses

Chas. N. Smith  
J. Staib

Inventor  
Thomas Hipwell  
per Lemuel W. Terrell  
Att'y.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS HIPWELL, OF LONG ISLAND CITY, ASSIGNOR TO THE MANHATTAN  
BRASS COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## WICK-RAISER FOR ARGAND LAMPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 488,968, dated December 27, 1892.

Application filed October 4, 1892. Serial No. 447,785. (No model.)

### *To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, THOMAS HIPWELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Long Island City, in the county of Queens and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Wick-Raisers for Argand Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

In Argand lamps a cylinder has been fitted to slide upon the central air tube, and at the upper end of this cylinder pointed spring fingers have been provided that have been forced outwardly into the wick as the wick and wick cylinder have been moved upon the air tube. A device of this kind is represented in Patent No. 14,248 granted February 12, 1856 to C. Moeller.

The present invention is made for steadying the wick raising tube during the insertion over the same of the wick. This is especially advantageous in Argand lamps where the wick is of considerable diameter, for in practice it is found that in passing the large wick over the wick raising cylinder such cylinder is frequently pushed down into the lamp and it is difficult to adjust the wick around the cylinder to bring both ends of the wick into a level position.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of the wick raising cylinder with the spring fingers thereof above the upper end of the air tube, and Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the air and wick tube with the wick in position for use. Fig. 3. is a section at the line  $x, x$ , of Fig. 1.

The air tube A is connected at its bottom end with the reservoir, and the wick tube B surrounding the wick forms an annular chamber for the reception of the wick as usual in this class of lamps, and the wick raising cylinder C slides upon the air tube A. This wick cylinder C is preferably of thin sheet metal having vertical incisions 2 at suitable distances apart leaving intermediate springs 3, which springs are to be pressed inwardly to bear against the outer surface of the air tube with the force necessary for giving to the wick raising tube sufficient friction to prevent it dropping or becoming misplaced under ordinary circumstances of use, and the metal of the upper end of the wick raising tube is slotted leaving the spring tongues 4

extending upwardly and provided with out-turned claws 5 to enter the wick, and such upwardly projecting spring tongues are bent backwardly so that when raised above the upper end of the air tube A the claws 5 are sprung inwardly sufficiently to allow the wick to be slipped around the wick raising tube with facility; but in order to prevent the wick raising tube sliding downwardly while the wick is being applied thereto, I employ the inward bends 7 in the spring tongues forming latches that rest upon the upper end of the air tube and hence hold the wick tube in its elevated position while the wick is being applied to the same, and when sufficient force is exerted upon the rod D that is connected at its lower end with the wick raising cylinder C, such wick raising cylinder is forced downwardly, the beveled lower edges of the latches causing such latches to yield and spring under the force that is exerted upon the rod D. By this construction the wick can be applied to the wick raising cylinder with greater facility than in lamps of this class heretofore constructed.

I claim as my invention.

1. The wick raising cylinder having upwardly projecting spring tongues at the upper end, outwardly projecting claws at the top ends of the spring tongues and the bends 7 in such tongues forming latches to catch above the upper end of the air tube when the wick raising tube is elevated for the reception of the wick, substantially as set forth.

2. The wick raising cylinder having slots 2 in the body and backwardly projecting springs 3 and upwardly projecting spring tongues at the upper end, outwardly projecting claws at the top ends of the spring tongues and the bends 7 in such tongues forming latches to catch above the upper end of the air tube when the wick raising tube is elevated for the reception of the wick, substantially as set forth.

Signed by me this 28th day of September, 1892.

THOMAS HIPWELL.

Witnesses:

J. J. WRENN,  
S. D. FENNELL.