

(No Model.)

W. H. EDSALL.
LAMP.

No. 502,880.

Patented Aug. 8, 1893.

Fig 2

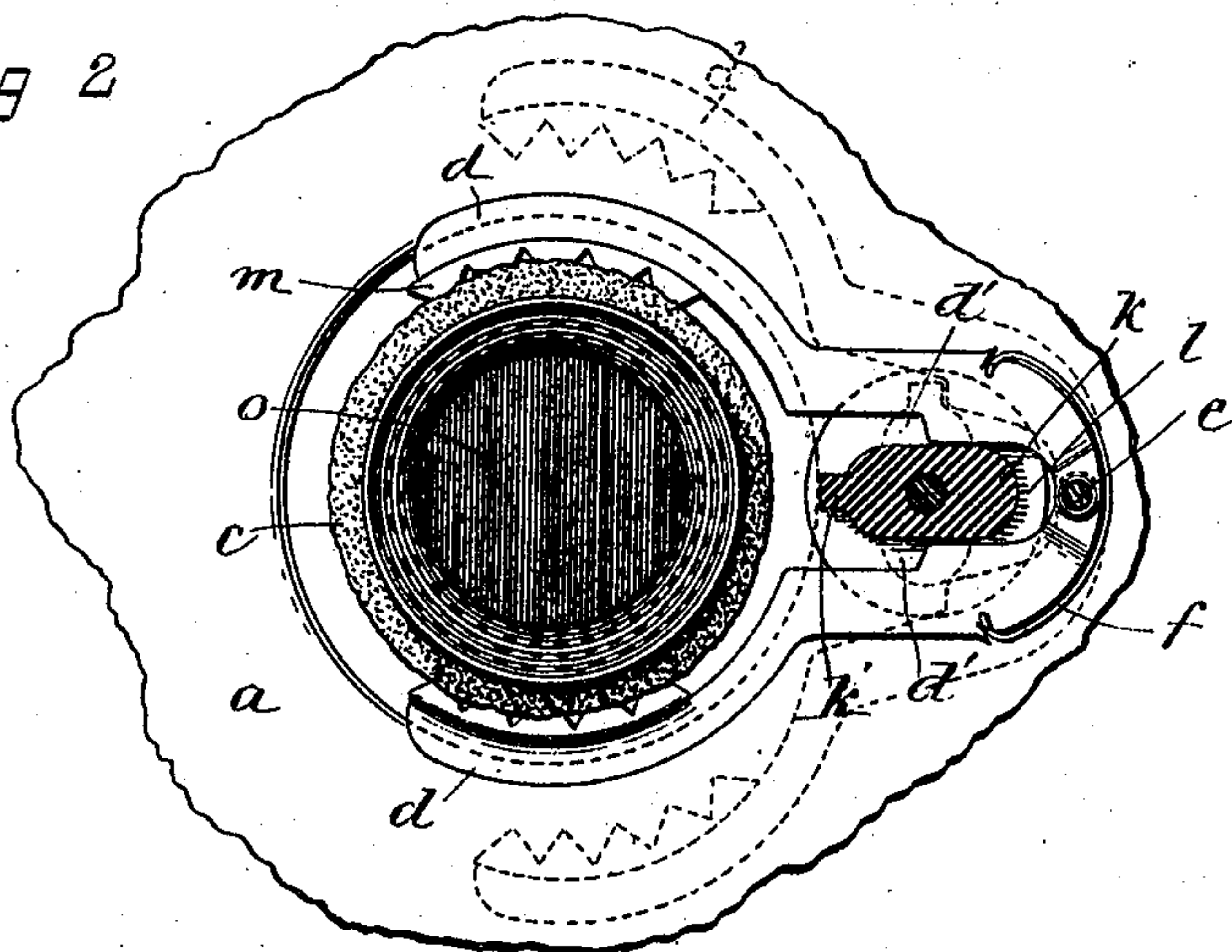
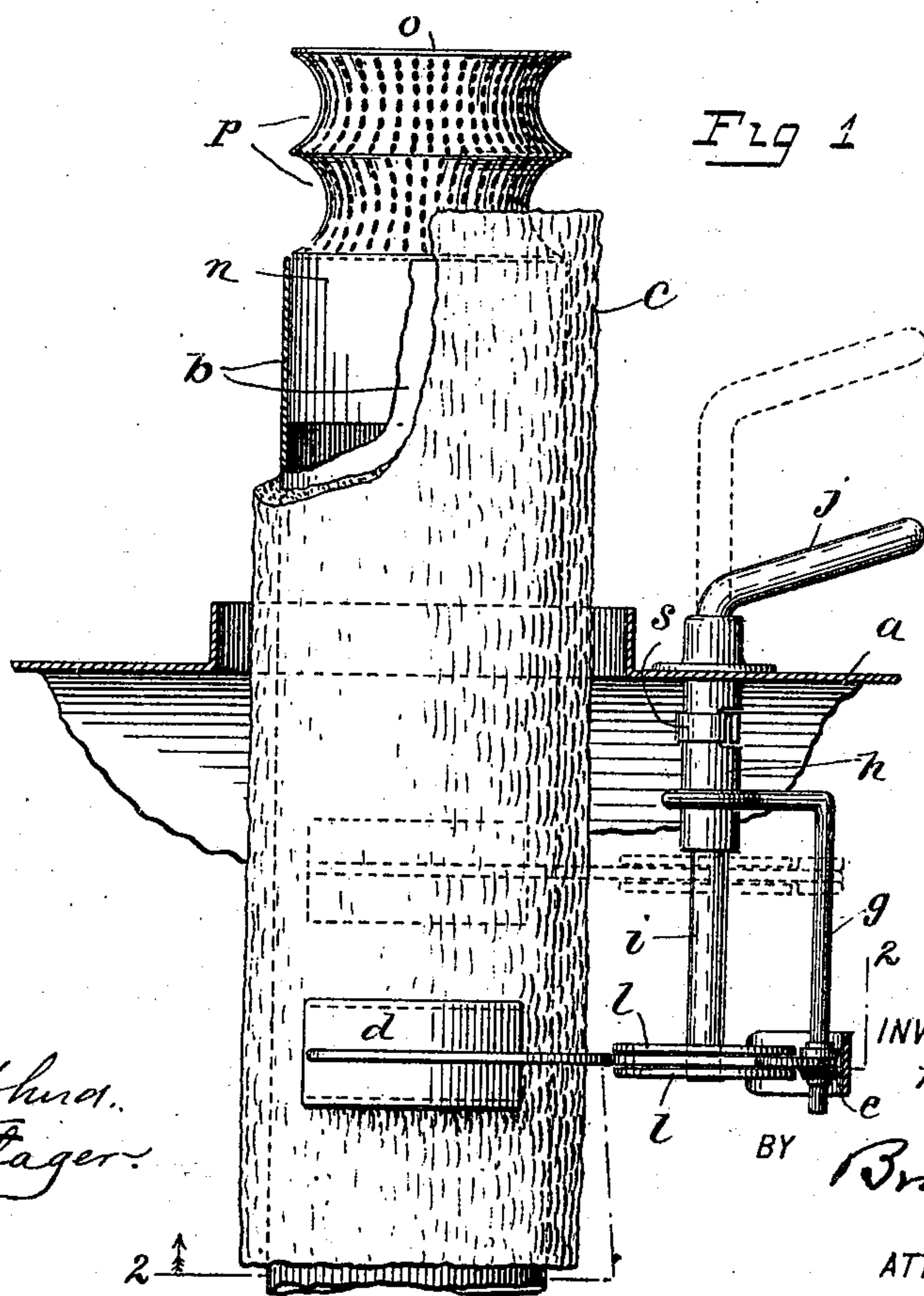


Fig 1



WITNESSES:

W. B. Shepherd.
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INVENTOR

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LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 502,880, dated August 8, 1893.

Application filed February 15, 1893. Serial No. 462,392. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. EDSALL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, Kings county, New York, have invented
5 a new and useful Improvement in Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to oil burning lamps, and especially to central draft lamps, employing cylindrical wicks.

10 The object of the invention is to provide improved means for raising and lowering the wick of such character that the device connected to the wick can be disconnected therefrom and again connected at any point on the
15 wick from outside the lamp.

The invention consists in the arrangement and combination of parts as hereinafter more fully described and set forth in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is
20 a side view, partly in section, of so much of a lamp as is necessary to illustrate the improvements; and Fig. 2 is a view on line 2—2, Fig. 1, looking in the direction of the arrow.

a indicates the body or oil-chamber of the
25 lamp, and *b* the central draft tube, which may be supported in any suitable way by the body of the lamp. *c* is a cylindrical wick surrounding said tube, and terminating just above the tube, at which point the wick may
30 be lighted. As the wick burns away it becomes necessary to raise it on the tube, and for this purpose I have invented a new device now to be described; *d* are jaws or arms, on opposite sides of the cylindrical wick, pivoted together at *e*, and provided with shoulders *d'* thereon for purposes which will be hereinafter referred to. These arms *d* are
35 pressed together by a spring *f*, so as to bear upon the wick *c*. The pivot pin consists of a rod *g* rigidly supported from the body of the lamp, preferably by means of the sleeve *h* extending down from the top of the lamp, as shown in Fig. 1, and on which arms *d* can
40 slide up and down. Through the sleeve *h* extends a rod *i*, preferably having a bent end *j* to form a handle, and carrying at its lower end an arm or cam *k* rigidly fixed thereon so as to turn with the rod, and, having also a disk *l* above and below the cam *k*. The bent

end of the handle bears a definite relation to
50 the cam, and indicates outside of the lamp the position of the cam within the lamp. Between the disks *l*, the arms *d* extend in position to be operated upon by the cam *k*, when the latter is turned. The cam *k* is provided
55 with a lug *k'* thereon adapted to abut against a shoulder *d'* on the arms *d* and so limit the movement of the cam in either direction. This prevents the rod *i* from turning so that the handle will jam against the gallery, and
60 also prevents the cam *k* from turning farther than the highest point thereon, thereby avoiding any danger of the teeth on the jaws engaging the wick. When cam *k* just passes the center, in spreading the arms, spring *f*
65 will tend to hold the parts in the dotted position, Fig. 2. The arms *d* will also stand open without being held by the operator, while a new wick is being put on the wick tube.

At the outer ends of the clamping arms *d*
70 are preferably formed one or more rows of teeth *m*, adapting them to take a firm hold of the wick.

When the wick raising devices are in the position shown in full lines in Fig. 1, and it
75 is desired to raise the wick, it is simply necessary to grasp the handle *j*, and to move it up to the desired extent. When the wick has been repeatedly raised and burned away at the top until the handle occupies the position shown in dotted lines, Fig. 1, it becomes
80 necessary to disengage the clamping arms *d* from the wick, which is done by turning the handle *j* until the cam *k* presses said arms apart, so that they occupy the position shown
85 in dotted lines, Fig. 2; the handle can then be moved down to its full line position, Fig. 1, after which the wick can be raised, as already described.

A spring *s* is supported on sleeve *h*, or in
90 any other suitable position, and bears against the rod *i* with sufficient force to keep it from slipping down, accidentally, during use.

What I claim is—

1. In a wick raising device for lamps, the
95 combination of pivoted spring pressed shouldered jaws *d*, wick raising, rod *i*, cam *k*, attached to said rod and lug *k'* on said cam,

adapted to abut against the shoulders on the jaws d to limit the movement of the cam, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

2. In a wick raising device for lamps, the
5 combination of spring-pressed, pivoted jaws d , having shoulders d' thereon, wick raising rod i , cam k attached to said rod and lug k' on said cam, adapted to abut against the shoul-

ders d' on the jaws d to limit the movement of the cam and a spring s bearing against the rod i to hold it in its adjusted position, substantially as specified.

WM. H. EDSALL.

Witnesses:

HARRY M. TURK,
CHARLES M. CATLIN.