(No Model.)

G. A. BURTNER.

LAMP BURNER.

No. 504,554. Patented Sept. 5, 1893.

Fig. 1.

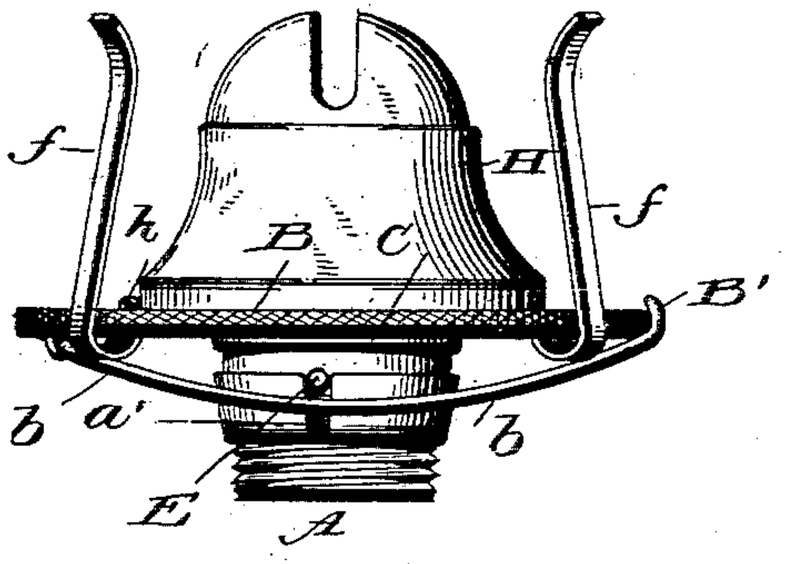


Fig. 2.

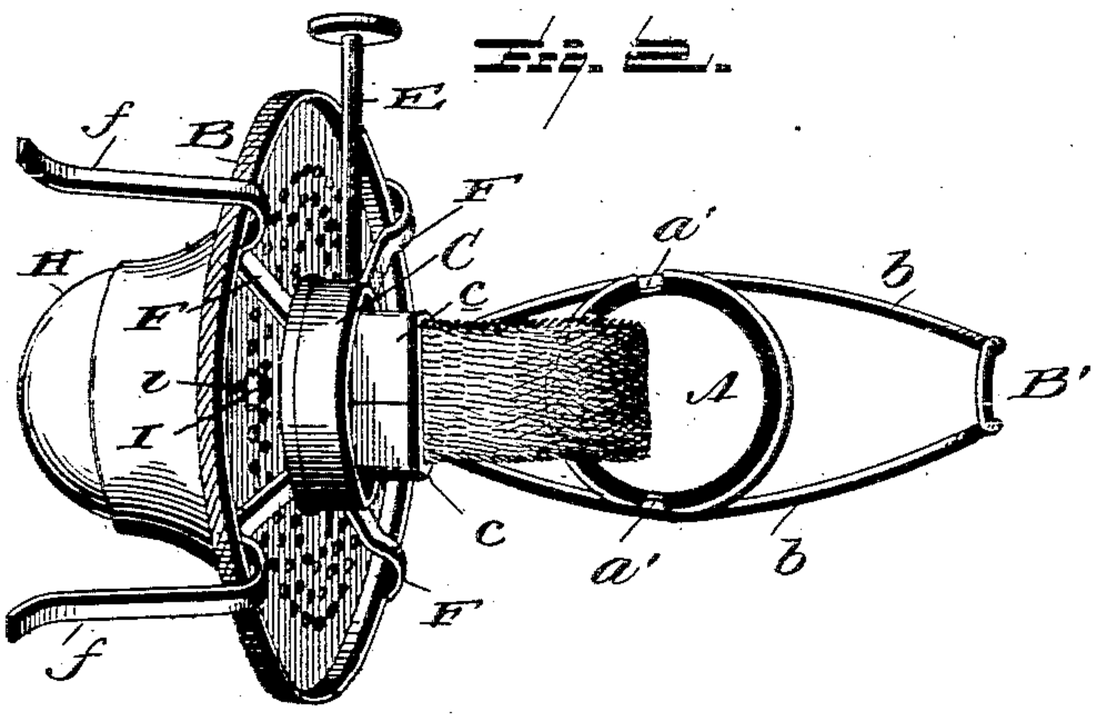
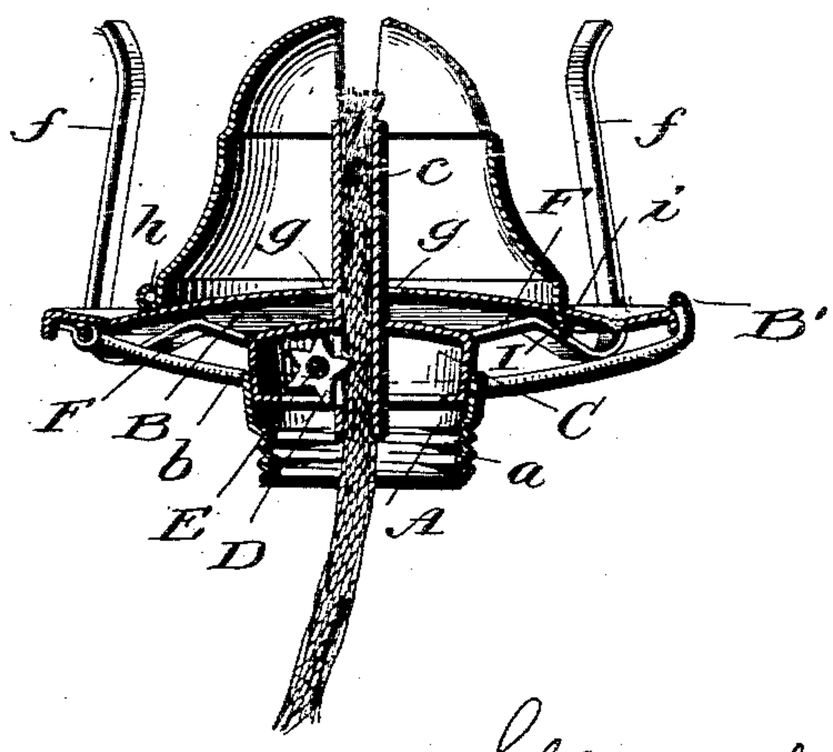


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:
L. C. Hills.
E. S. Trull.

Inventor
George A. Burtner,
by Franklin N. Hough
his Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE A. BURTNER, OF ALTOONA, PENNSYLVANIA.

LAMP-BURNER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 504,554, dated September 5, 1893.

Application filed May 6, 1893. Serial No. 473,253. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE A. BURTNER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Altoona, in the county of Blair and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamp-Burners; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in lamp burners of that class in which the upper part is hinged to allow of its being thrown back when desired, and it has for its objects among others to provide an improved burner which shall be simple, cheap and efficient, not liable to get out of order and which will avoid the objectionable features of burners of prior forms. The lower portion of the burner is adapted to screw into the neck of the lamp in the usual way, the cap on which the screw is formed having openings in the side directly opposite each other to allow a passage of air over the top of the oil in the lamp to carry off all the gas on the oil without its having to pass up through the flame of the lamp thus avoiding all danger of explosion. The upper part of the burner is hinged to the cap so that the said upper part can be turned back to permit of easy filling of the lamp without removing the burner and avoiding the necessity of unscrewing the burner from the neck of the lamp. When the upper part is turned back it gives free access to the operating parts for cleaning or other purposes. The top of the upper part is air tight so that no place is allowed for the flame to come in contact with the oil. Means are provided for allowing a passage of air up under the cone to give a good strong draft, thus making a bright strong, light.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter appear and the novel features thereof will be specifically defined by the appended claim.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which, with the letters of reference marked thereon, form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a lamp burner constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a view looking at the under side thereof with the upper portion thrown back on the hinge. Fig. 3 is a central vertical section through the same.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts throughout the several views.

Referring now to the details of the drawings by letter, A designates the lower portion which is in the shape of a collar having exterior threads *a* to be threaded into the threaded neck of a lamp of any construction. At its upper edge this portion is provided upon diametrically opposite sides with the openings *a'*, which allow for a passage of air over the top of the oil in the lamp to carry off or away all the gas on the oil without its having to pass up through the flame of the light, and thus avoiding all danger of explosions from the collection of gas in the lamp.

B is the upper part of the burner to the under side of the horizontal portion of which is connected the hinged strip or wire *b* which passes upon opposite sides of the part A and is secured thereto in any suitable manner, the portion beyond the said part A being looped and formed into a spring catch B', which is designed to engage over the edge of the said horizontal portion of the upper part when the burner is in its closed position. By this construction all that is necessary when it is desired to fill the lamp is to turn the upper part over to one side on its hinge, thus avoiding the necessity of unscrewing the burner from the neck of the lamp which operation soon wears the threads and ruins the burner.

C is the cap upon the under side of the horizontal portion of the upper part B; it contains the wick guide *c* and the wheels D by which the wick is raised and lowered in the usual way by the stem or shaft E. This cap C is supported by the wick-guide and by the radial arms F which are extended to form the chimney-holding spring arms *f;* the top of this cap is closed as shown, and upon each side of the wick guide or tube there is an opening *g* above the top of this cap to allow

of a passage of air up under the cone H to give a strong draft aiding in making a strong bright light. The cap C being open upon its under side gives free access to the parts inclosed therein for repairs or otherwise. The cone H is hinged to the horizontal portion of the upper part as seen at *h* and upon the opposite side it is provided with a spring catch I adapted to engage in an opening *i* in the said horizontal part.

A burner constructed substantially as above described is simple in its construction, there being no valve required; there is no opening from the flame of the light to the oil, thus making it impossible for the two to come into contact, and thereby combining safety with good draft and ease of filling and making in all a very convenient and safe lamp burner.

What I claim as new is—

The combination with the upper part and the lower part, of the wire strip *b* hinged at one end to the upper part, embracing the lower part and secured thereto and formed opposite its connection with the upper part with a looped opening catch, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE A. BURTNER.

Witnesses:

C. HEISLER,

JAMES MCFEELY.