

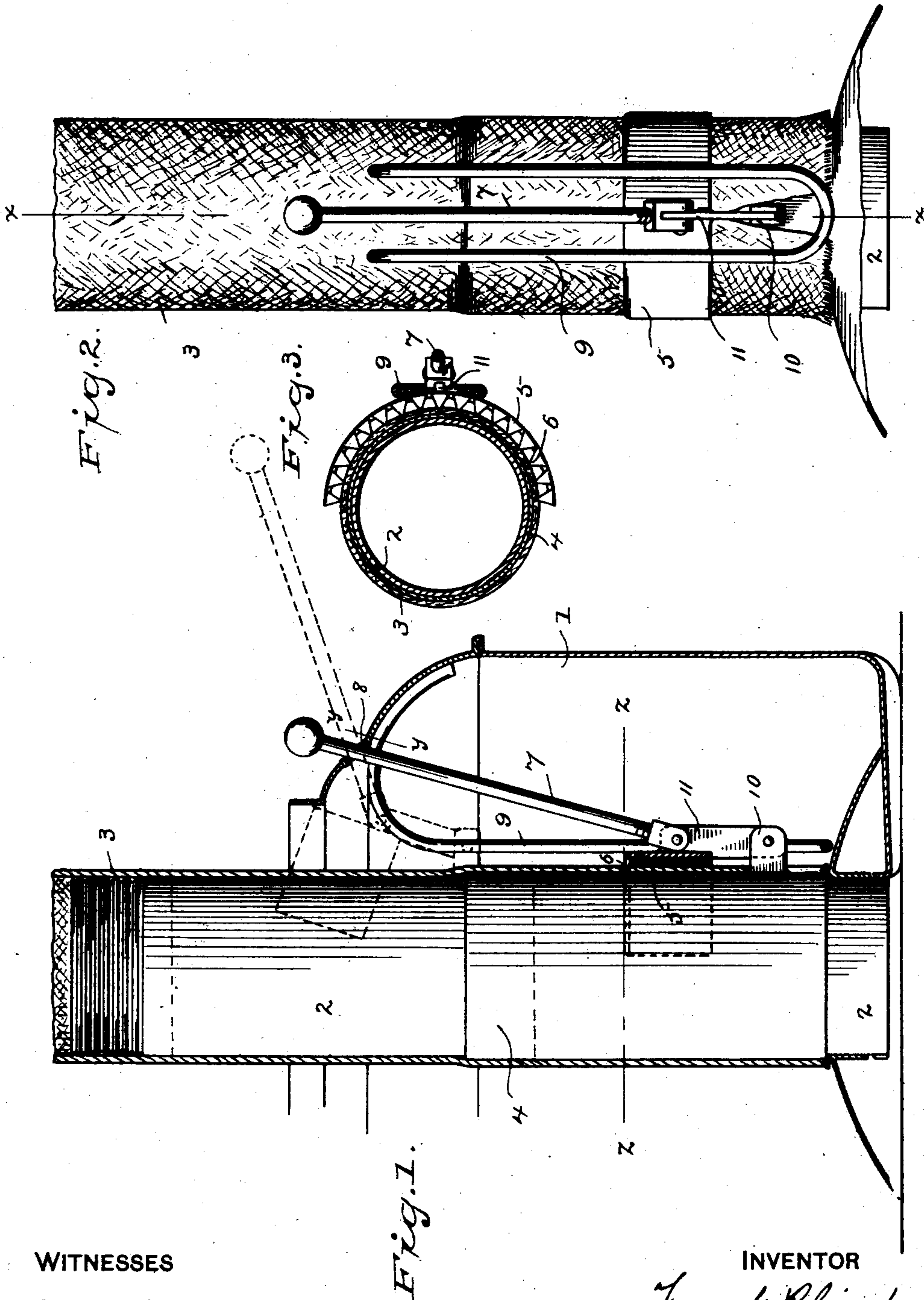
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

F. RHIND.  
WICK RAISER.

No. 525,720.

Patented Sept. 11, 1894.



WITNESSES

H. A. Lamb  
S. V. Richardson

INVENTOR

Frank Rhind  
By A. M. Broster  
Att.

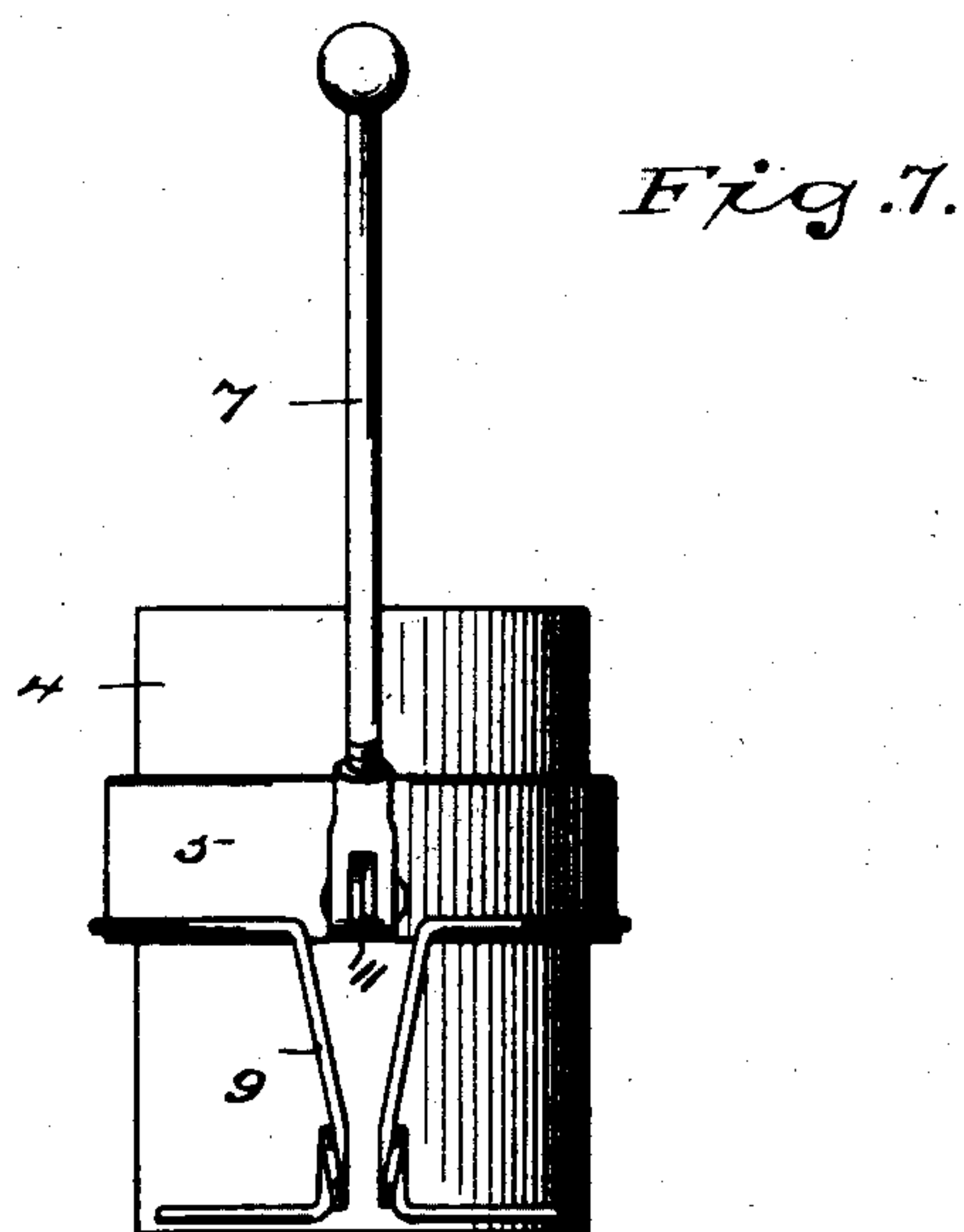
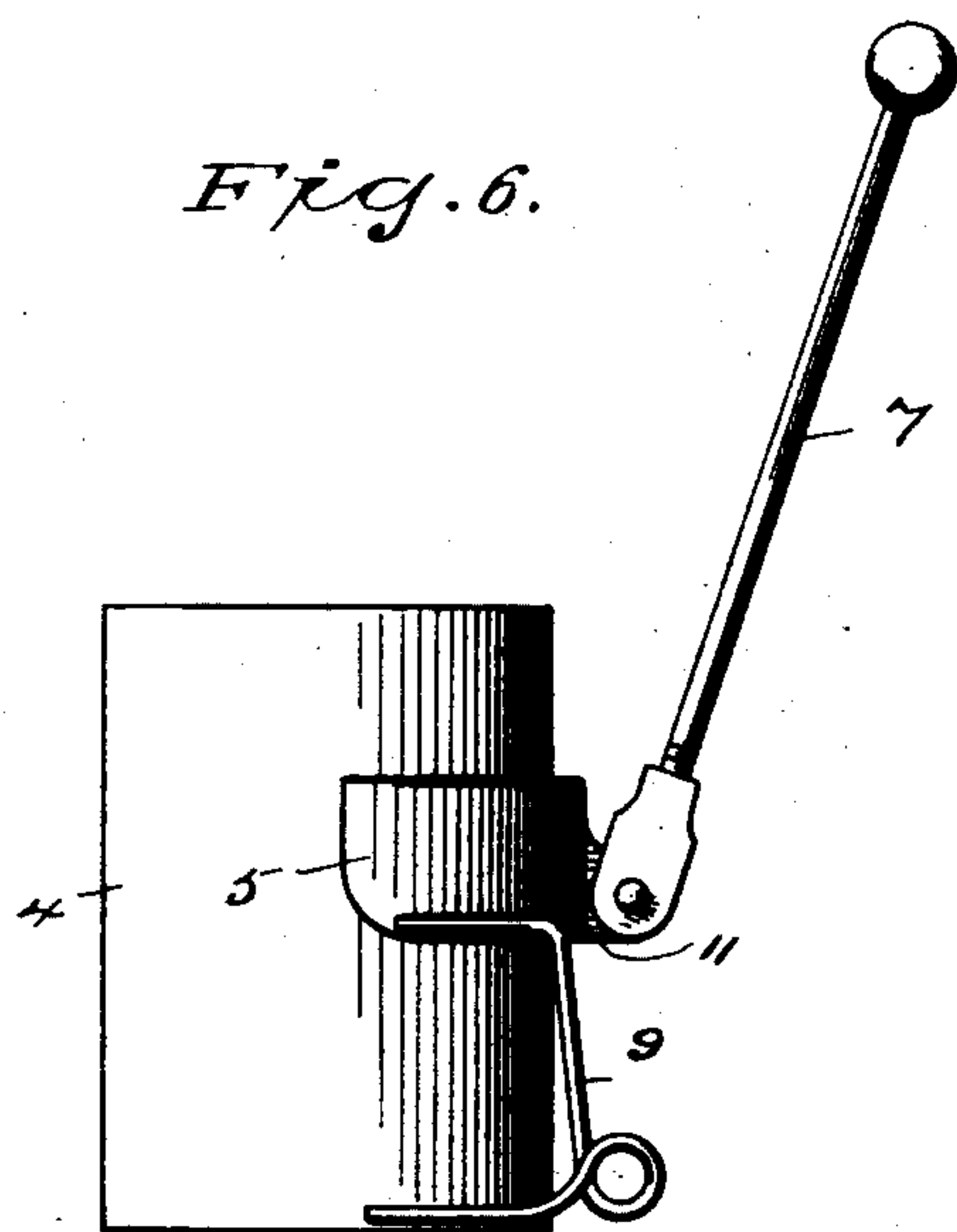
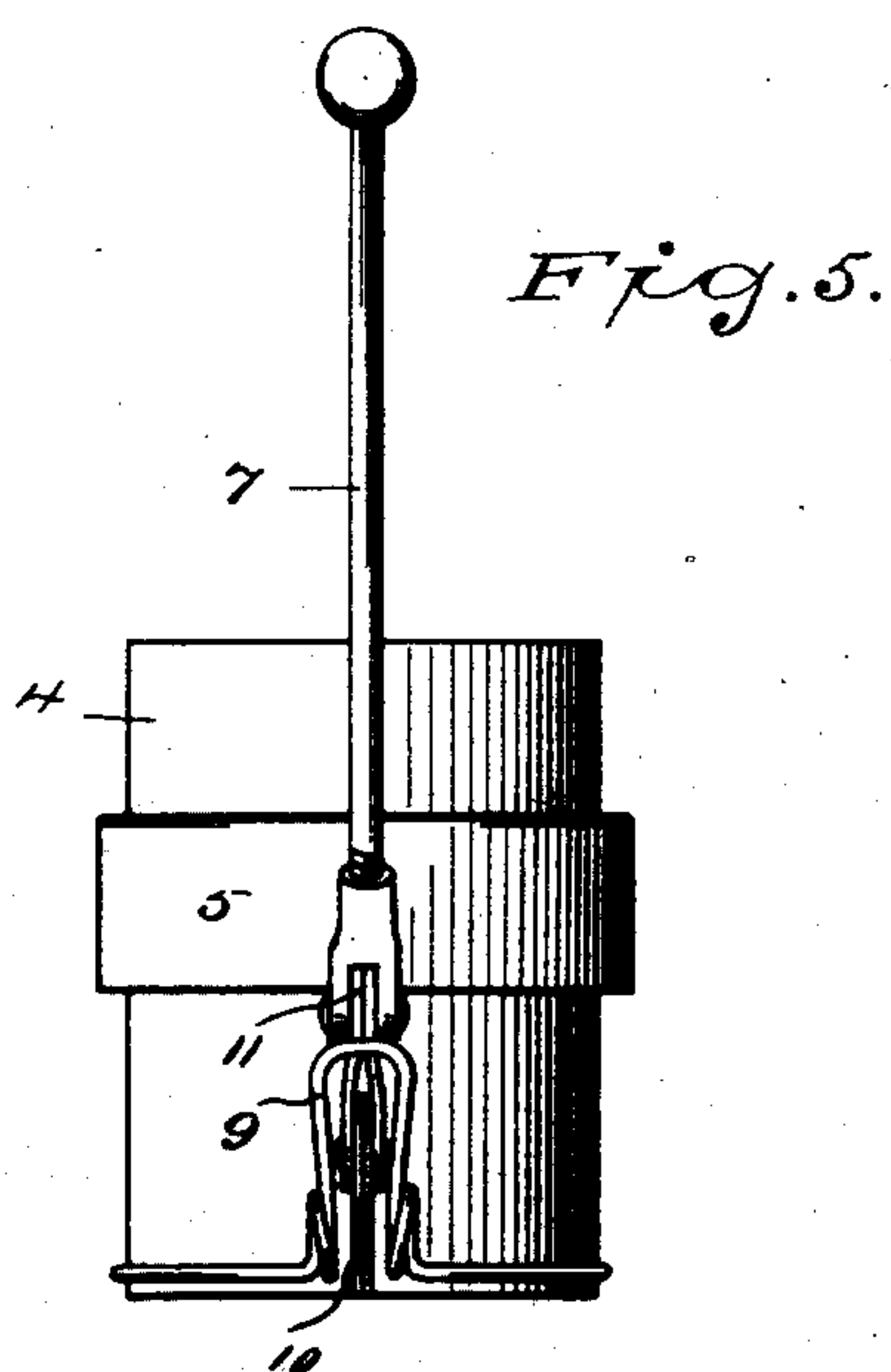
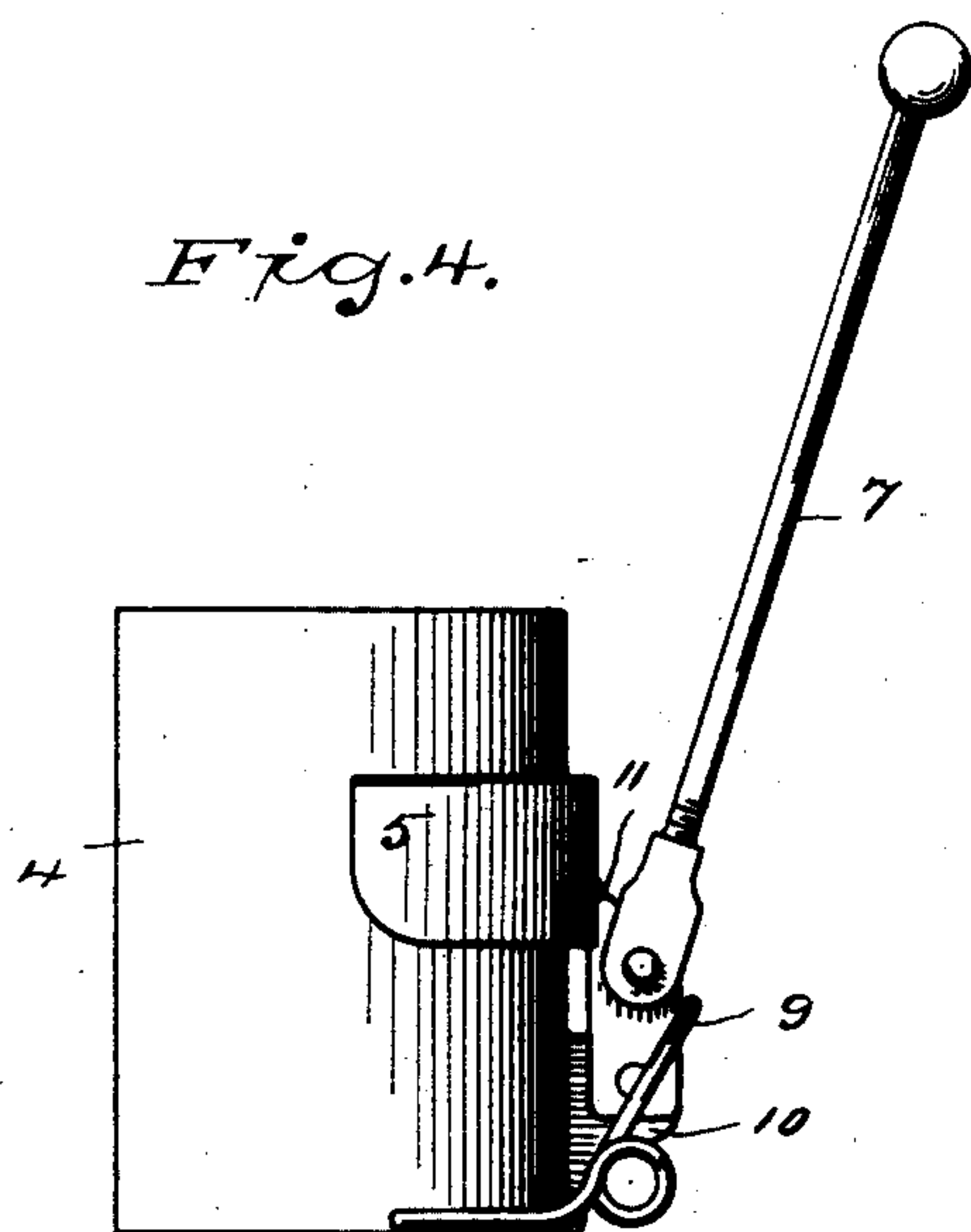
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*H. A. Lamb*  
*S. V. Richardson.*

INVENTOR

*Frank Rhind*  
*By A. M. Wooster*  
*Att'y.*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK RHIND, OF MERIDEN, ASSIGNOR TO THE BRIDGEPORT BRASS COMPANY, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT.

## WICK-RAISER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 525,720, dated September 11, 1894.

Application filed February 26, 1894. Serial No. 501,525. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FRANK RHIND, a citizen of the United States, residing at Meriden, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wick-Raisers; and I do hereby 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.

My invention has for its object to provide a wick raising device for central draft lamps which shall be inexpensive to produce, easy and positive in action, practically impossible to get out of repair and which furthermore shall be so constructed as to permit the ready removal of the wick and rewicking of the lamp.

With these ends in view I have devised the simple and novel construction of which the following description in connection with the accompanying drawings is a specification, numbers being used to designate the several parts.

Figure 1 is a view partly in elevation and partly in section illustrating the application and use of my novel wick-raiser, the section line being indicated by  $xx$  in Fig. 2, the position of the parts in removing a wick and rewicking being illustrated by dotted lines; Fig. 2, a section on the line  $yy$  in Fig. 1 the wick, wick raiser and spring being in elevation; Fig. 3, a section on the line  $zz$  in Fig. 1 looking down. Figs. 4 and 5 are respectively side and end elevations of the wick carrier jaw, &c., illustrating a form in which the spring is attached to the wick carrier, and Figs. 6 and 7 are similar views illustrating a form in which the jaw is carried by the spring.

1 denotes the reservoir, 2 the central tube and 3 the wick, which is carried by wick carrier 4 which slides freely over the central tube. The wick is held in position upon the carrier by a jaw 5 pivotally connected to the carrier, said jaw being provided with teeth 6 which engage the wick from the outer side.

The wick carrier and wick are raised and lowered by means of a lifting rod 7 which is pivoted to the jaw. The upper end of this rod passes through a hole 8 in the top of the reservoir which is so located as to place the

lifting rod in convenient position for use. As the lifting rod is moved upward the upper end thereof will swing outward away from the shade or globe ring and consequently farther away from the flame. This is an important feature as in some instances it is impossible to use a four inch shade or globe ring with a direct acting rod and furthermore as the wick becomes shorter in use the upper end of the lifting rod becomes heated by close proximity to the flame. In order to keep the jaw in engagement with the wick I provide a suitable retaining element 9 preferably a spring which operates independently of the lifting rod. This construction permits both the jaw and the lifting rod to perform their usual functions and also permits the jaw to be drawn away from the wick when it is desired to adjust the latter on the carrier. This retaining element may be attached to the reservoir as in Fig. 1 or to the wick carrier as in Figs. 4 to 7 inclusive. The action of element 9 is to keep the jaw in engagement with the wick until it is raised to its highest position, that is, until the lifting rod has been raised to nearly a horizontal position as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 1. When the parts have been raised to this position an outward pull upon the lifting rod will disengage the jaw from the wick so that the wick may be readily removed from the carrier and a new wick placed in position. It should be understood that in ordinary use the carrier is not raised to anywhere near this position, and that it is impossible to disengage the jaw from the wick without raising it to this position.

In the form illustrated in Figs. 6 and 7 the retaining element which in this form consists of two independent springs is soldered or otherwise secured to the wick carrier and the jaw is soldered or otherwise secured to the retaining element.

In the forms illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 and in Figs. 4 and 5 the wick carrier is provided with a lug 10 to which arm 11 extending from the jaw is pivoted thus making a double joint between the lifting rod and the wick carrier.

In the form illustrated in Fig. 1 the retaining element is shown as secured to the top of



the reservoir and extending downward into the reservoir.

In Figs. 4 to 7 inclusive the retaining element is secured to the lower end of the wick carrier and extends upward. In Figs. 4 and 5 this element is made from a single piece of spring wire provided with coils to give greater resiliency and so formed as to bear upon arm 11 which extends from the jaw and is pivoted to lug 10.

In the form illustrated in Figs. 6 and 7 the jaw is carried by element 9 which is shown as made in the form of two independent springs provided with coils so as to make in fact a double joint between the lifting rod and the wick carrier the same as in the other form. The lifting rod is pivoted to arm 11 the same as in the other forms.

I am aware that a joint connection of a lifting device to a wick carrying device is not broadly new, such a construction being shown in expired patent to R. Hitchcock, No. 134,547, dated January 7, 1873, and in patent to C. H. Broad, No. 467,571, dated January 26, 1892.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. The combination with the wick carrier, a pivoted jaw, and means independent of the lifting rod by which the jaw is held in en-

gagement with the wick, of a lifting rod pivoted to the jaw and passing through a hole in the reservoir whereby it is inclined outward as the wick is raised, and at the raised position the jaw is disengaged from the wick.

2. In combination a wick carrier, a jaw pivotally connected thereto, suitable means independent of the lifting rod for holding the jaw in engagement with the wick, and a lifting rod pivotally connected to the jaw and inclined outward away from the wick so that as the wick is raised the upper end of the rod will swing downward and away from the flame and when the wick is at the raised position the jaw will move backward and release the wick.

3. The combination with a central tank and a wick carrier adapted to slide thereon of a clamping jaw carried by an arm pivoted to the carrier, a lifting rod pivoted to the jaw above its pivotal point to the carrier, and a spring acting to hold the clamping rod in the engaged position.

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

FRANK RHIND

Witnesses:

A. M. WOOSTER,  
S. V. RICHARDSON.