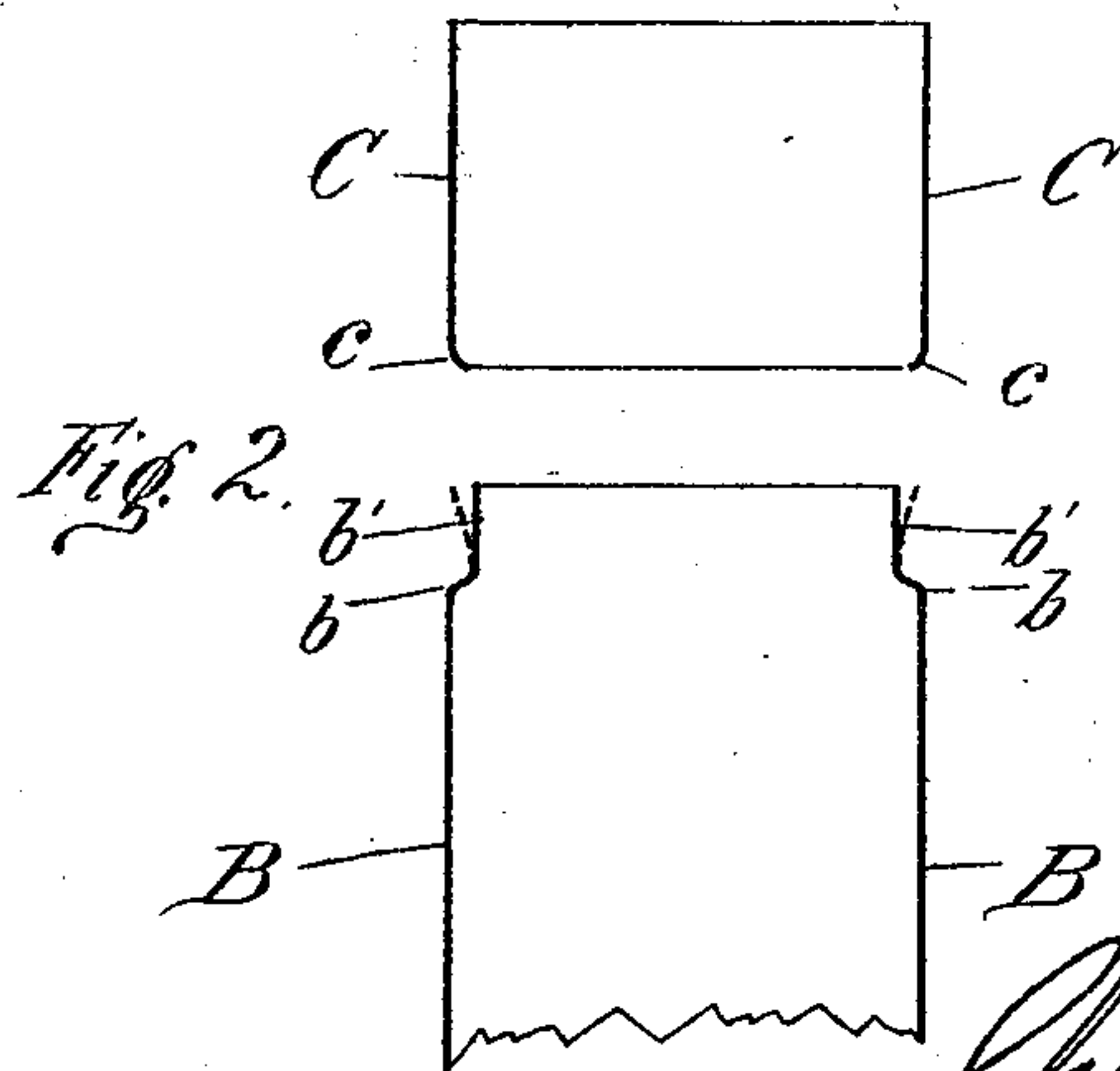
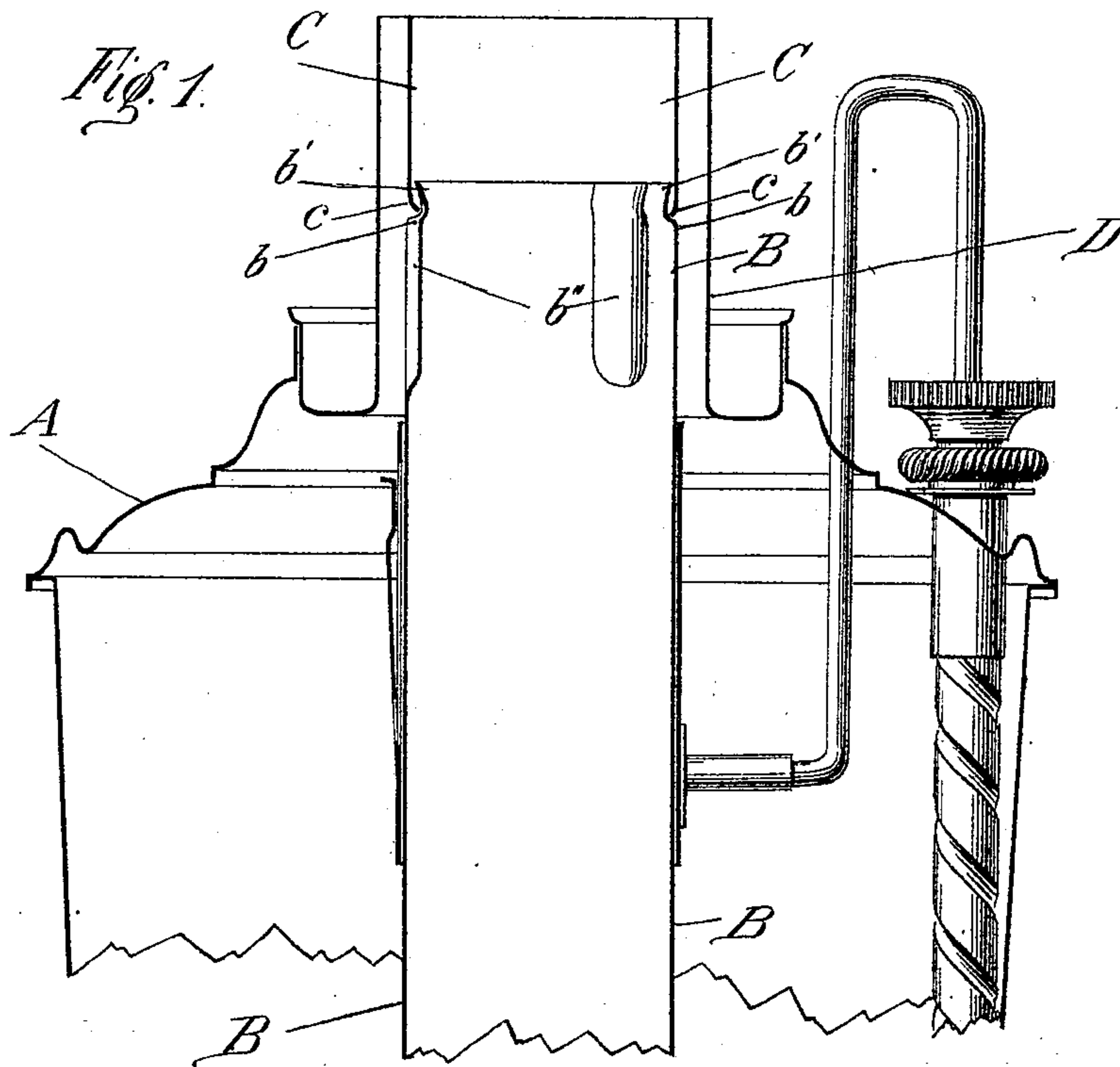


(No Model.)

C. MASCHMEYER.
LAMP.

No. 538,427.

Patented Apr. 30, 1895.



WITNESSES:

Louis W. Standtmeier
Watson W. Clark

Charles Maschmeyer
INVENTOR

BY
Geo. L. Cooper
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES MASCHMEYER, OF MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE
EDWARD MILLER & COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 538,427, dated April 30, 1895.

Application filed January 10, 1895. Serial No. 534,468. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES MASCHMEYER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Meriden, New Haven county, Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates chiefly to Argand lamps. It is intended to secure a better combustion by providing for the continuous concentricity of the inner and outer wick tubes.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents in vertical section so much of an Argand lamp as is necessary to show my invention. Fig. 2, also in section, shows the parts of my device slightly modified before assembling.

The same letters refer to like parts in both views.

A designates a lamp fount or body; B, an inner wick tube body provided with shoulder *b*, neck *b'* and recesses *b*²; C, an inner wick tube tip formed with contracted lower end *c*; D, an outer wick tube.

In the example of my invention shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings the lamp fount A and outer wick tube D may be of any well known or desired form. The inner wick tube body B is secured at the bottom of the fount A as usual and as shown serves the additional purpose of central air supply tube. This however is non-essential to my invention. At the upper end of the body B is formed an inturned shoulder *b* from which rises a contracted neck *b'*. From the contracted portion or neck *b'* grooves or recesses *b*² extend downward as shown. The upper portion or tip C is contracted at its lower end *c* so as to loosely embrace the neck *b'* and rest upon the shoulder *b*. After the tip C is placed in position the upper edge of the neck *b'* is spread as shown in the drawings so that the exterior diameter of its upper edge is greater than the internal diameter of the lower end *c* of the tip C. In this way the tip C is secured against removal to the body B but may have a limited lateral movement.

In Fig. 2 of the drawings I have shown the parts B and C of the wick tube before they are united by the operation of flaring or

spreading the neck *b'*. In this figure I have omitted the grooves or recesses *b*² as these form no part of my invention.

The operation of my device will be readily understood from an inspection of the drawings. The lamp is wicked and used in the ordinary manner. As the shoulder *b* and the contracted end *c* are both preferably rounded as shown no obstruction is offered to the vertical movement of the wick. It is found in practice that the chief danger to which an Argand lamp is subject is the displacement of one of the wick tubes relatively to the other. A blow at the bottom of the lamp which produces only a slight distortion is sufficient to force the upper end of the inner wick tube to one side. This pinches the wick at this point preventing a free flow of oil and lowering this side of the flame. On the opposite side is an open space between the wick and the tube through which gas may rise to the flame. The result is a one sided, unsteady and often ill smelling flame.

In a lamp provided with my device the resilience of the wick is sufficient to force the tip C to a position concentric with the outer tube D, thereby entirely preventing these inconveniences. It will be understood that in case of a blow at the top of the fount by which the outer wick tube D was slightly tilted out of line the action of my device would be as before to secure a perfect annular space for the wick at its tip.

As I have shown in the drawings it is unnecessary to spread the neck *b'* so that it touches the inner surface of the tip C. By leaving an annular space between the neck and the tip an efficient drip cup is formed by means of which any oil flowing down the inside of the tip C may be returned to the wick space between the tubes B and D. In this way are secured all the advantages gained by the device shown in United States Patent No. 494,863. This device indeed the construction shown in Fig. 1 of my drawings resembles in this particular. It is evident that even in the form of my device shown in Fig. 2 all the oil that passes down the inner side of the wick tube may easily be returned to the wick space.

It will be understood that many mechanical alterations may be made in my device without departing from the spirit of my invention.

5 What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is as follows:

10 1. A wick tube consisting of two portions the upper of which is loosely secured to the lower, so that the free end of said upper portion is capable of a relative lateral motion substantially as described.

15 2. A wick tube consisting of two portions one of which is formed with a contracted neck, the other with a contracted end adapted to surround said neck and loosely secured thereon by flaring said neck within said end, so that the free end of the upper portion of said tube is capable of a relative lateral motion sub-
20 stantially as described.

3. A wick tube consisting of two portions the lower of which is formed with a contracted neck at its upper end, the upper portion be-

ing formed with a contracted lower end adapted to surround said neck and loosely secured 25 thereon by flaring said neck within said lower end, so that the free end of said upper portion is capable of a relative lateral motion substantially as described.

4. A wick tube consisting of two portions 30 the lower of which is formed with a contracted neck at its upper end, the upper portion being formed with a contracted lower end adapted to surround said neck and loosely secured thereon by flaring said neck within said lower 35 end sufficiently to retain said upper portion but so as to make the external diameter of said neck less than the internal diameter of the body of said upper portion thereby leaving an annular space between said neck and 40 said upper portion, substantially as described.

CHARLES MASCHMEYER.

Witnesses:

GEO. L. COOPER,
S. J. RABY.