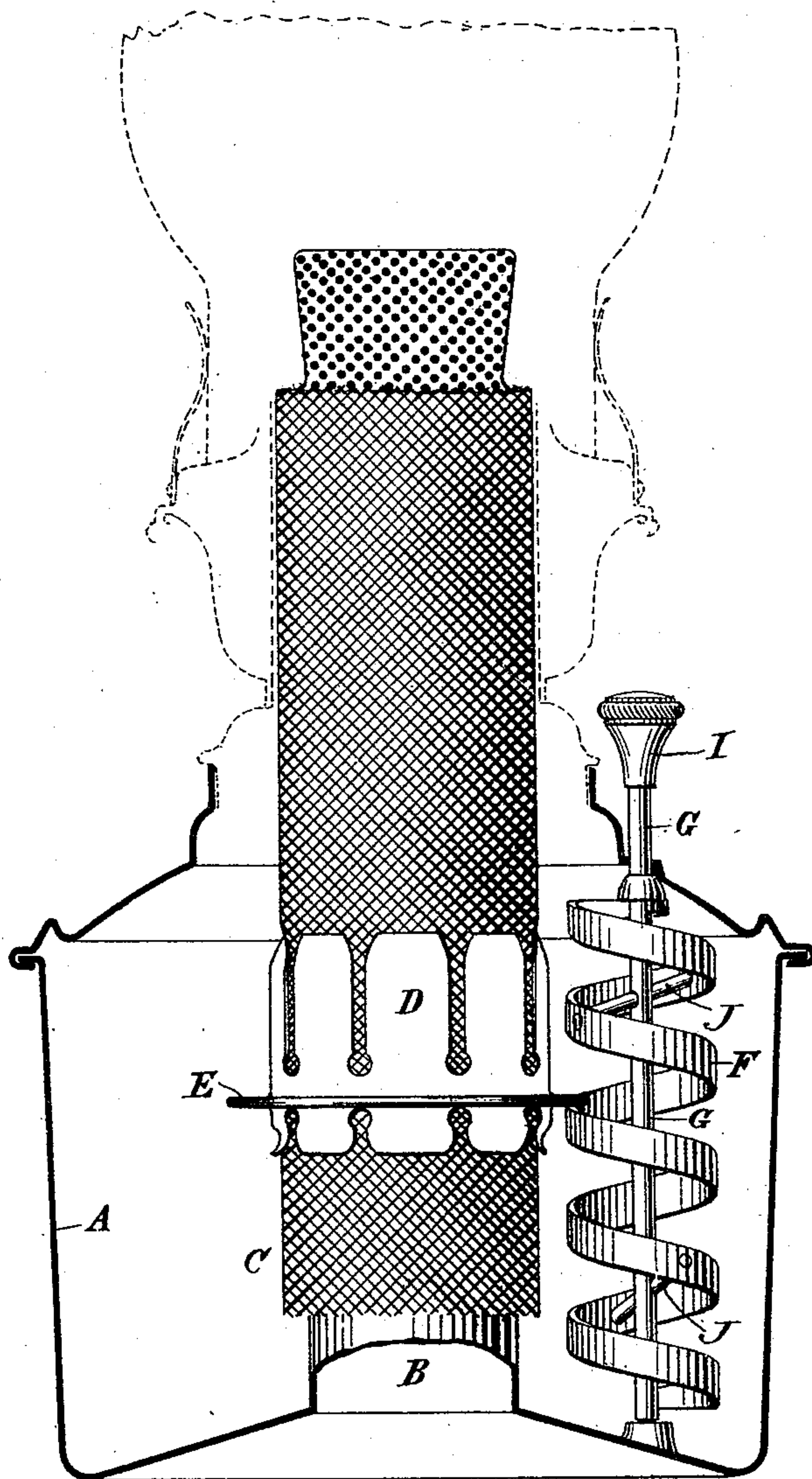


(No Model.)

J. E. BOHNER.
LAMP.

No. 538,862.

Patented May 7, 1895.



Witnesses:

Raphael Netter

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH E. BOHNER, OF ANSONIA, CONNECTICUT.

LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 538,862, dated May 7, 1895.

Application filed February 6, 1895. Serial No. 537,468. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH E. BOHNER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Ansonia, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamps, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the drawing accompanying and forming a part of the same.

The present improvements relate to wick-raisers for lamps particularly of the class having a central flue and cylindrical wick tube; and the invention consists in new and improved means for raising and lowering the wick-carrier which shall permit the carrier to be readily taken from the lamp and without the necessity of effecting special disconnection from the raising and lowering devices.

Referring to the drawing, the figure there shown is a central vertical section through the lamp-fount and associated parts embodying my improvement, the wick carrier and raising devices therefor being shown in full elevation.

Referring to the drawing in detail, A represents the fount or reservoir of the lamp; B, the central draft flue or wick tube; C, the wick, and D, the wick carrier, these parts being in general of common construction and associated in the usual way.

E is a flat flange, rim or annular plate shoulder surrounding the wick carrier and fixedly connected thereto or made thereon. This flange or rim projects to within the path of the screw spiral F, which is mounted on the axis G rotatably held in position in sockets or bearings on the fount of the lamp. The axis of this spiral projects to without the reservoir and is provided with the thumb nut I. Cross arms J are provided for holding the spiral in place, the ends of which spiral are also preferably secured to the axis. It will now be plain that, upon turning the spiral, it will have a screw action upon the wick carrier to elevate or lower the same. It is to be particularly noted that when the wick carrier has run off the spiral at the top, it is entirely free, so far as engagement with the lifting device is concerned, to be taken from the fount; also,

that the wick carrier may be freely turned upon the wick tube to adjust the burning edge of the wick if desired. As is well understood, in this class of wick carriers which are raised and lowered by pressure brought to bear upon one side only, the tendency is for the carrier to tip and so act irregularly on the wick, and hence the burning edge of the wick is not always evenly presented at the burner parts. With this structure, the wick carrier can be raised on the tube to where it can be grasped and slightly turned on the tube, for the purpose of readjusting the edge of the wick, should this be desirable; also, in fitting the wick to the tube, with the carrier on the outside of the wick, the wick and carrier may be freely rotated around the tube as the latter is drawn thereon, as it is immaterial what point of the lifting flange rim comes in contact with the lifting screw. This insures the wick being properly disposed on the tube. The action of the screw upon the wick carrier is such as to tend to rotate the carrier, and consequently the wick upon the tube, which action also further tends to adjust the burning edge of the wick and prevent the irregular burning away of the same.

I am aware that various forms of screw lifting devices have been employed for elevating the wick carrier of lamps of this type, but in all of such structures the engagement of the screw with the carrier is such as to prevent the wick carrier from turning on the tube when the carrier is in engagement with the screw. I am also aware that screw devices for elevating a wick carrier and consisting essentially of a wire or strip lying on and wound spirally around an axis are old.

My elevating screw is composed of a strip of thin metal disposed spirally around an axis and separated therefrom. This permits me to provide a screw of long bearing pitch and with a minimum amount of metal and cost in producing the same.

What is claimed as new is—

1. In a wick lifting mechanism for lamps, the combination of a rotating screw held in fixed position, and a wick carrier bearing a projection engaging said screw and extend-

ing entirely around said carrier, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In combination in a wick lifting mechanism and with the fount of cylindrical tube,
5 a fixed rotatory screw arranged parallel to the wick tube, and a wick carrier bearing a projecting rim or flange extending entirely

around the same and projecting to and engaging with said screw, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

JOSEPH E. BOHNER.

Witnesses:

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