

(No Model.)

T. SKINNER.
LAMP BURNER.

No. 542,506.

Patented July 9, 1895.

Fig. 1.

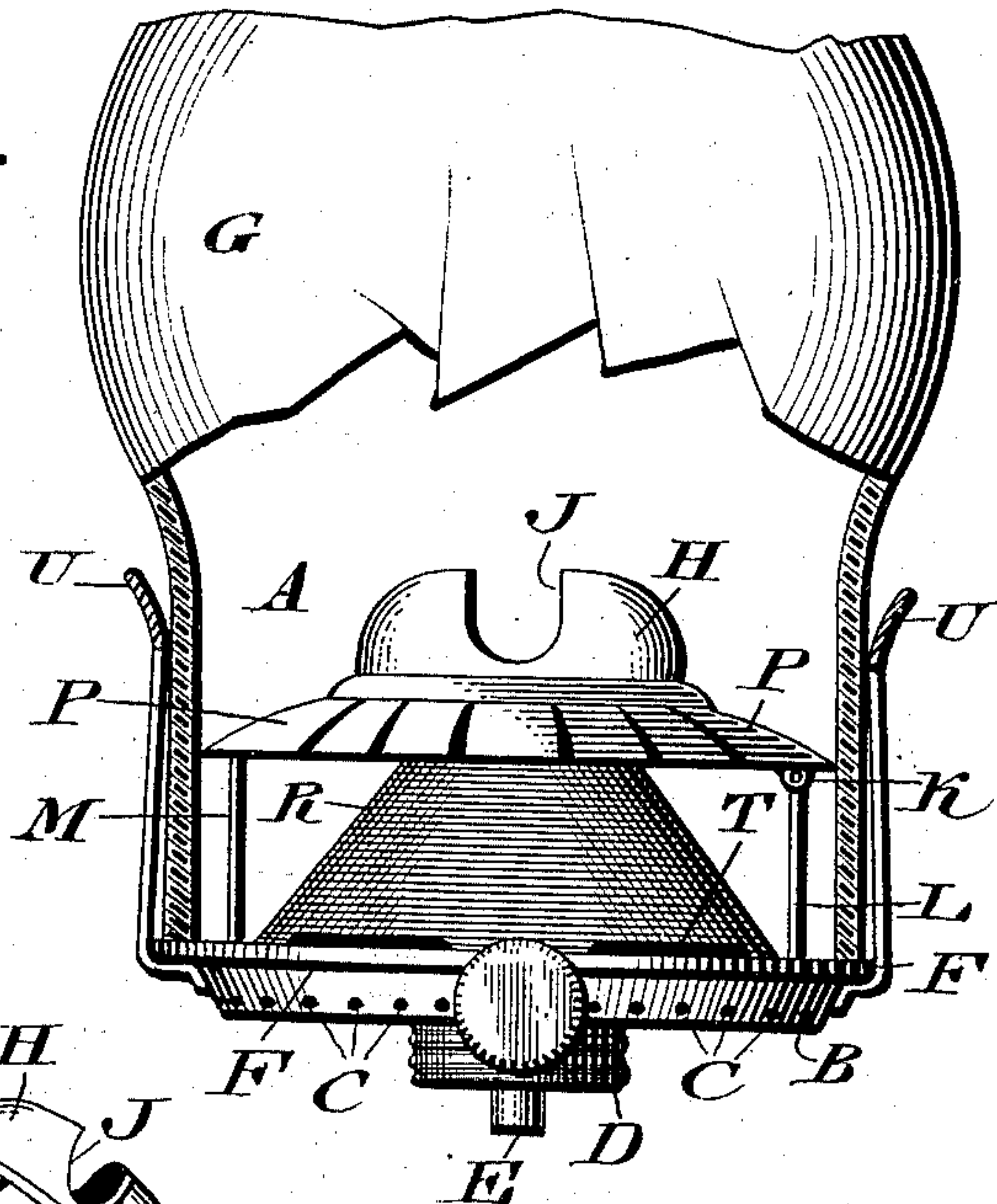


Fig. 2.

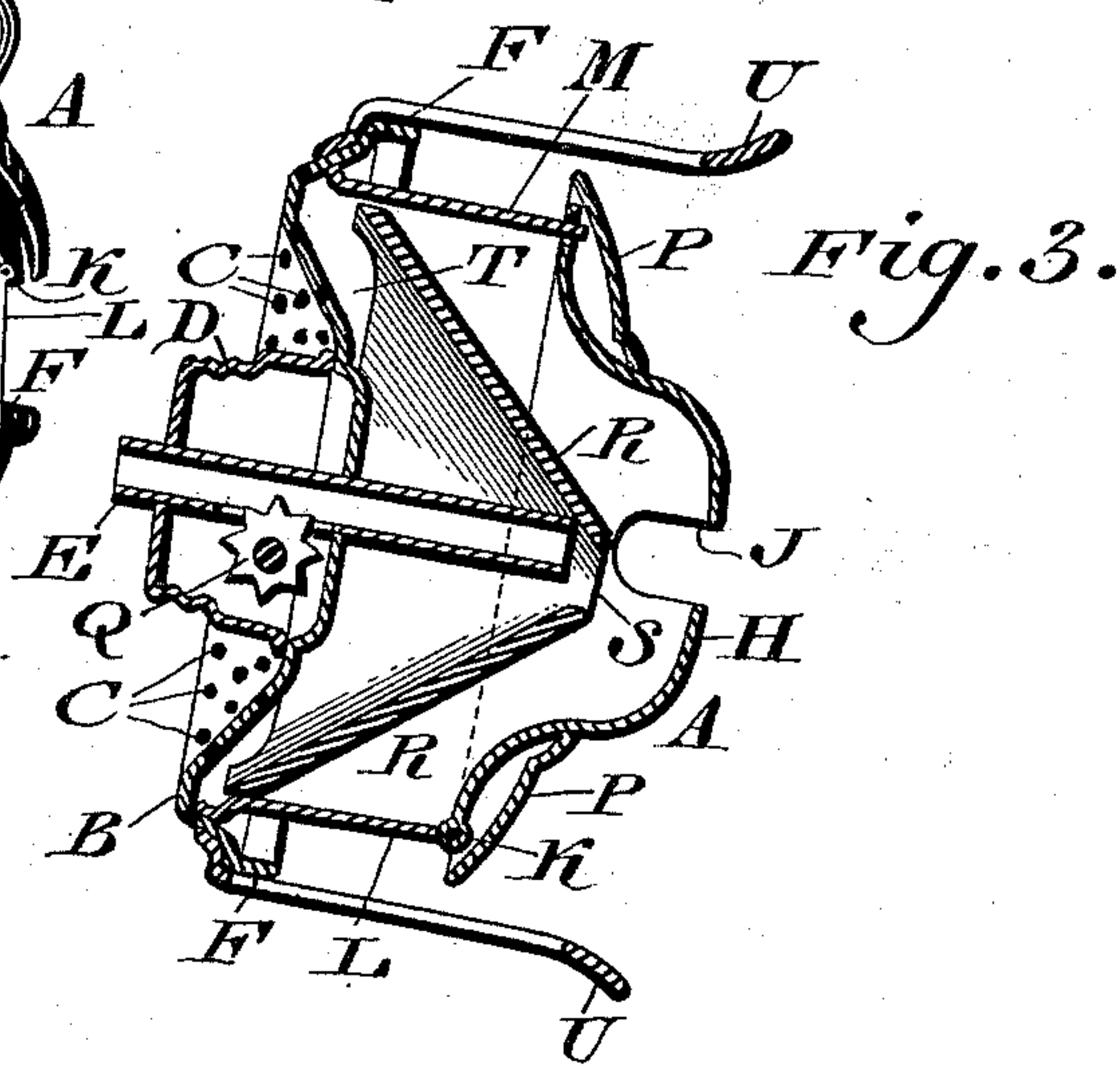
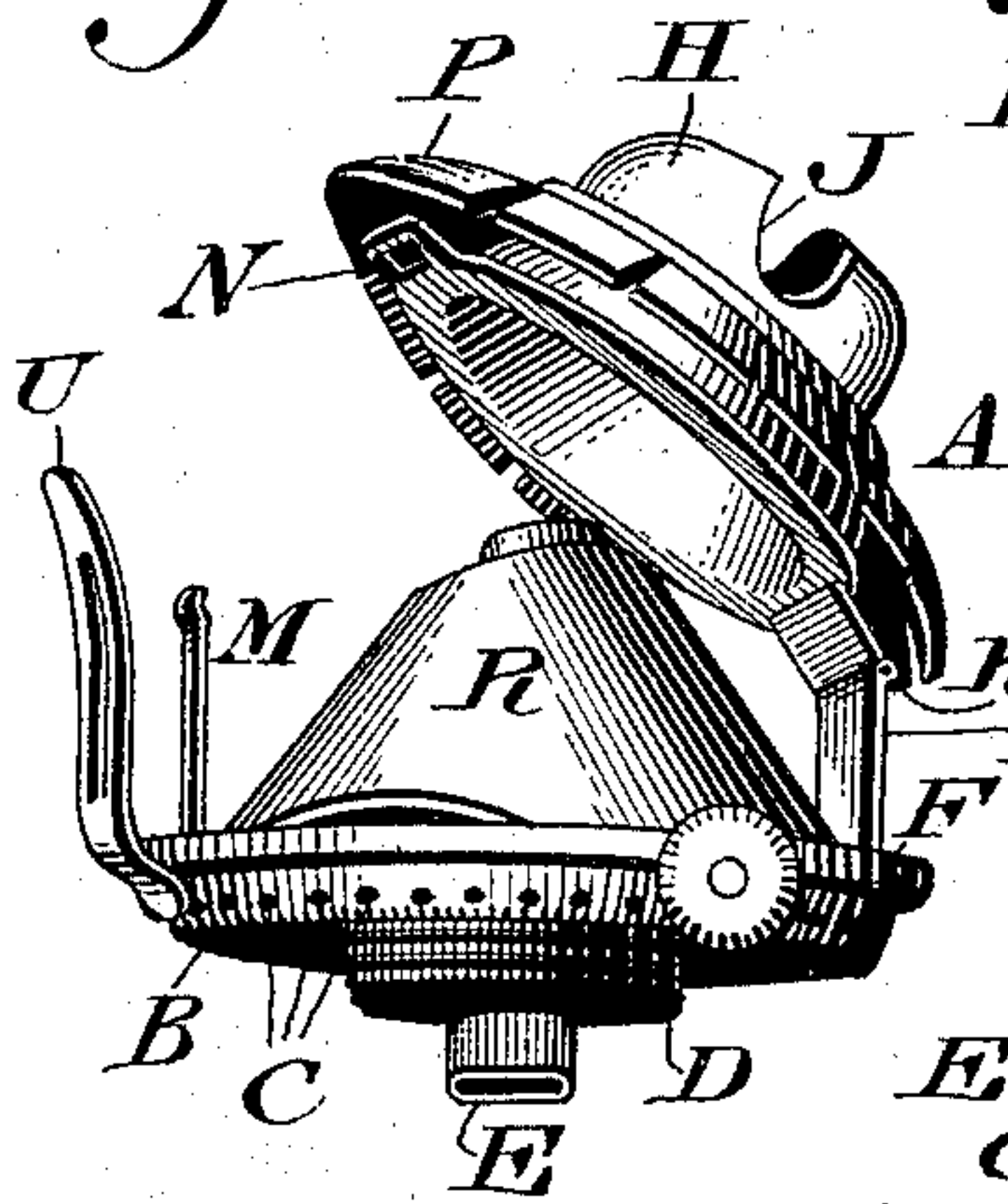
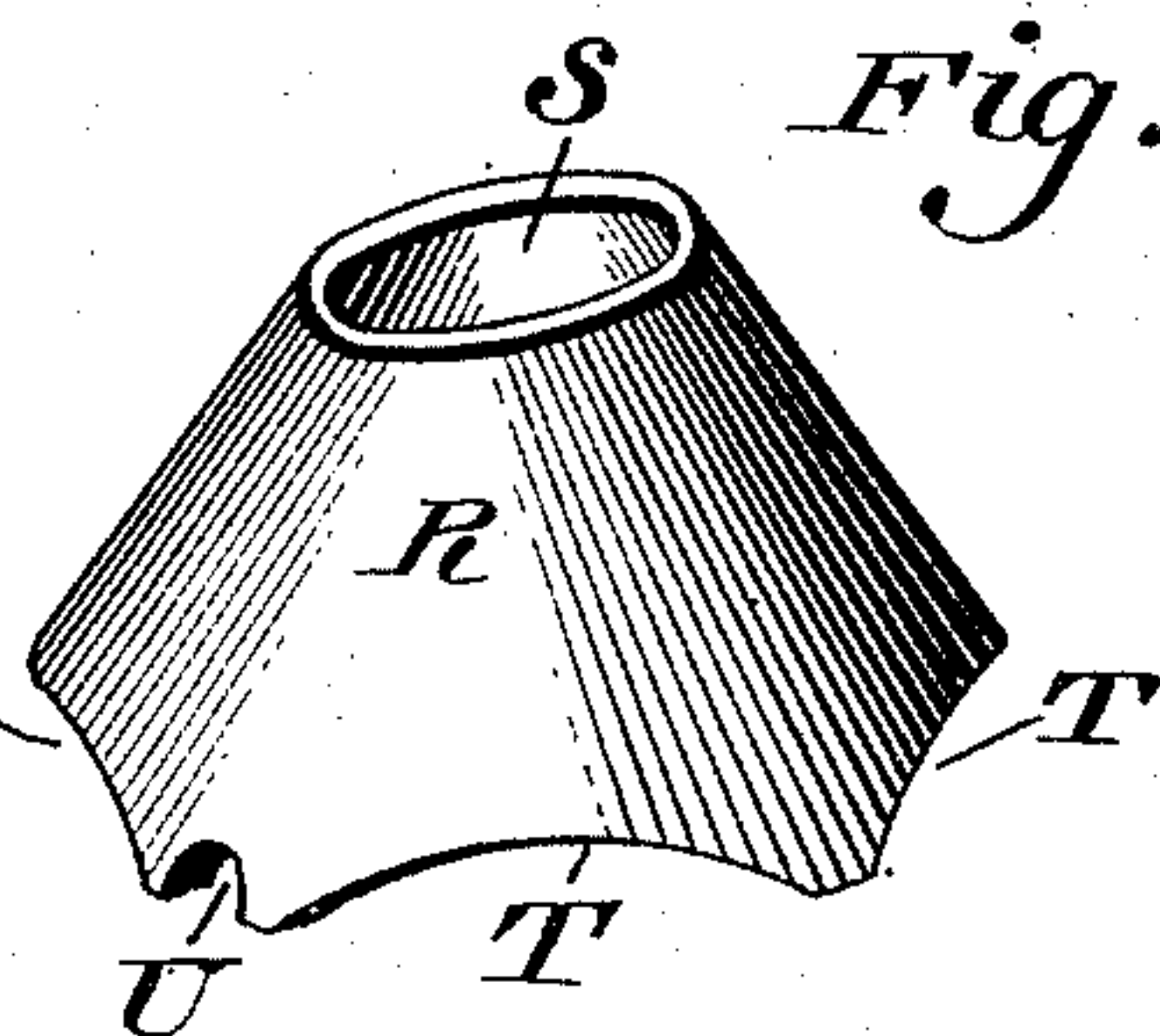


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

P. H. Tagler.
L. Douville.

Inventor
T. Skinner
By John W. Diederich
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

TABER SKINNER, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

LAMP-BURNER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 542,506, dated July 9, 1895.

Application filed February 16, 1895. Serial No. 538,619. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, TABER SKINNER, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Lamp-Burners, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to lamp-burners; and it consists of a novel attachment therefor and the location of the same, said attachment comprising a movable open-ended hood which surrounds the wick-tube and is held in position between the cone and the base of the burner, said hood being adapted to shift its position relative to the wick-tube when the lamp falls or is upset, so that currents of air are directed upon the flame so as to instantly extinguish the same, said flame being prevented from ever passing down the wick-tube and said hood in its normal position serving also to increase the brilliancy of the flame and to prevent smoke or offensive odor when the wick is turned down.

It further consists of novel details of construction, all as will be hereinafter set forth.

Figure 1 represents a side elevation of a lamp-burner embodying my invention and a portion of a chimney applicable thereto. Fig. 2 represents, on a reduced scale, a perspective view of the same with the cone raised. Fig. 3 represents a sectional view of the burner and its adjuncts, showing the position the parts assume when the lamp falls or is upset. Fig. 4 represents a perspective view of a conical or other shaped hood employed, to be hereinafter referred to.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

Referring to the drawings, A designates a lamp-burner having the base B, provided with the perforations C, the threaded neck D, the wick-tube E, which in the present instance is flattened and is held in position by means of said neck and base, the latter being provided with the outwardly and upwardly projecting peripheral flange F, upon which the chimney G is adapted to be supported, and the cone H having the opening J therein, the above parts being of the usual construction. The said cone H is hinged at K to the stand-

ard L, which is preferably attached to said base B.

M designates a catch which is attached to the base B at a point preferably opposite to the standard L and whose upper portion is adapted to engage the slot N in said cone when the latter is closed, as seen in Figs. 1 and 3.

P designates a slitted flange which is attached to said cone H.

U designates springs to assist in holding the chimney in place.

Q designates the wheel for raising the wick.

R designates a conical or other shaped hood which has the elongated or elliptical opening S at its top and whose lower edge has the scallops or recesses T therein for the admission of air, and also the recess V for the stem of the wick-wheel Q, in order to enable said hood to rest evenly on the base B, it being noticed that said hood in the present instance is substantially the shape of a truncated cone slightly flattened near its apex so as to conform more nearly to the shape of the upper end of the wick-tube, it being apparent that said hood rests on the base B and occupies a position around the wick-tube between said base and cone.

The operation is as follows: As the lamp burns, it will be seen that the hood centers the draft around the wick-tube and continually throws the heat upwardly instead of allowing it to pass down to the oil, thus rendering an explosion impossible under ordinary conditions. In case of accident, the lamp falling or being upset, the parts will assume substantially the position seen in Fig. 3, the hood R shifting by gravity with respect to the wick-tube and the cone H, so that the apex portion of the hood overlaps the end of the wick-tube, cuts off the draft, and extinguishes the flame. When the hood is in its normal position, the air necessary to support combustion is concentrated at the point of ignition, the brilliancy of the light being increased, and no smoke or offensive odor being caused when the wick is turned down, and since the flame is also prevented from passing below the wick-tube no heat is generated, and consequently no gas, thereby obviating the risk of explosion, while in case of

accidents the flame is instantly extinguished by the change of position of said hood R, as has already been explained.

I am aware that it is not broadly new to
 5 arrange a movable hood or cap adjacent to a lamp-wick upon the exterior of a burner, and to such construction I herein make no claim, the present invention consisting in locating
 10 a hood intermediate to the cone and the base of the lamp-burner so as to surround the wick-tube, said hood being applicable to lamps of the usual construction and serving
 also when in its normal position to increase the brilliancy of the flame by concentrating
 15 the currents of air at the point of combustion, as is evident.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

20 1. A burner, provided with a perforated flanged base, a cone suitably mounted upon said base, a wick tube, and an open ended flaring, gravitating hood inclosing said wick tube, and situated between said cone and

base, said hood serving to concentrate cur- 25
 rents of air at the point of combustion and being movable relative to said wick tube.

2. A burner, having a suitable base and wick tube, a cone mounted upon said base, and an open ended flaring, gravitating hood 30
 inclosing said wick tube, and located between said base and cone, said hood serving to concentrate currents of air at the point of combustion, and being movable relative to said
 35 wick tube.

3. A burner, having a suitable base and a wick tube, a support attached to said base, a cone hinged to said support, a catch for hold-
 ing said cone in position, and an open ended
 40 conical gravitating hood supported upon said base, below said cone, and inclosing said wick tube, said hood having a recessed edge and serving to concentrate currents of air at the
 point of combustion.

TABER SKINNER.

Witnesses:

JOHN A. WIEDERSHEIM,
 E. H. FAIRBANKS.