

(No Model.)

W. S. REAMER.
BURNER WICK AND FLAME REGULATOR.
No. 585,702. Patented July 6, 1897.

Fig. 1.

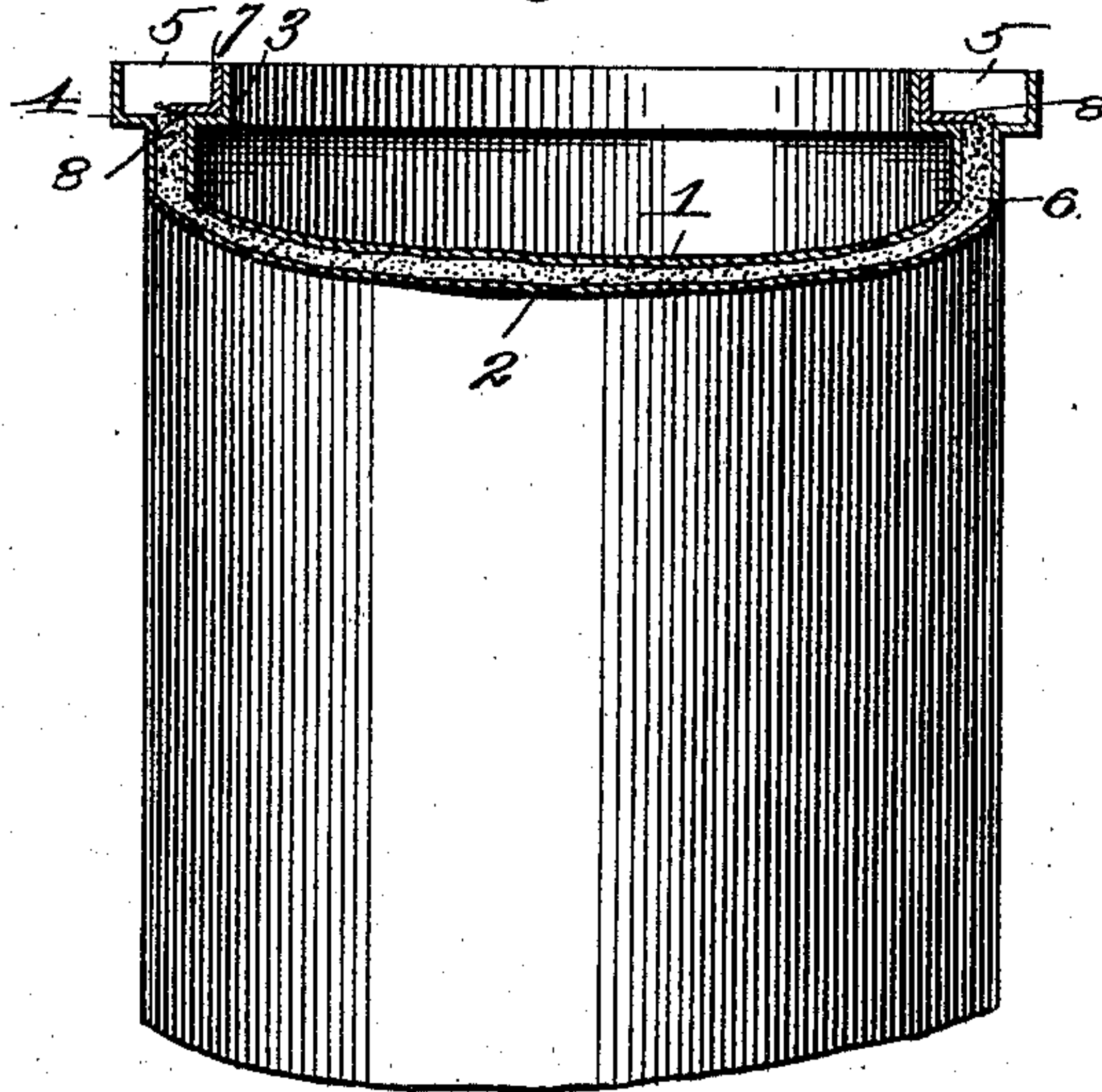
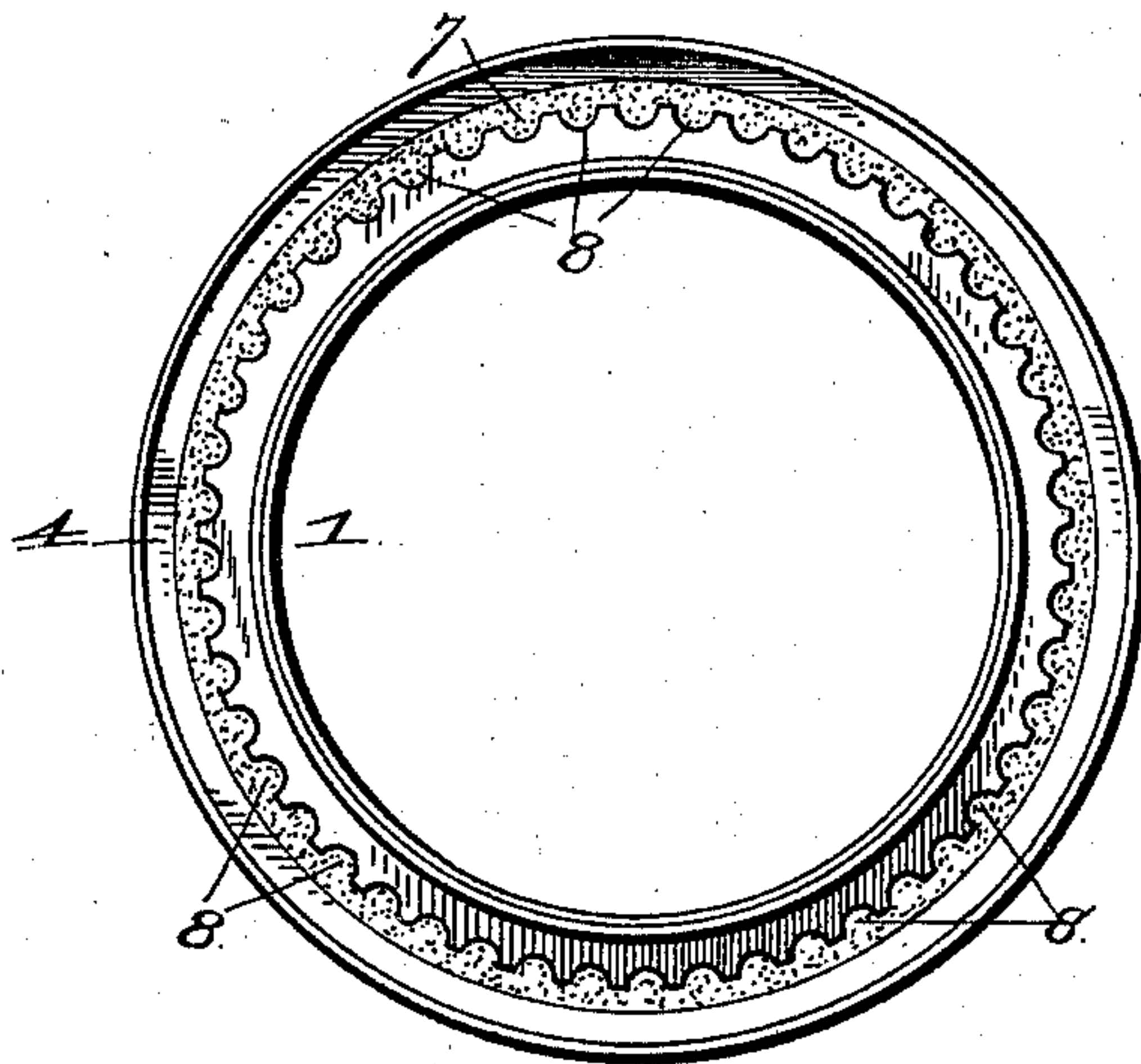


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

F. G. Fischer
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM S. REAMER, OF OSWEGO, KANSAS.

BURNER-WICK AND FLAME REGULATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 585,702, dated July 6, 1897.

Application filed June 1, 1896. Serial No. 593,893. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM S. REAMER, of Oswego, Labette county, Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Burner-Wick and Flame Regulators, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

My invention relates to wick and flame regulators; and it consists in certain novel and peculiar features of construction and arrangement hereinafter to be described and claimed.

The object of my invention is to produce a device of this character which is simple, durable, and inexpensive of manufacture.

In order that the invention may be fully understood, reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents, partly in elevation and partly in section, an oil-stove burner provided with a wick-check and flame-regulator embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents a top plan view of the same.

In the said drawings the usual wick cylinder or barrel employed in oil-stoves comprises the inner cylinder 1 and the outer cylinder 2, to provide a circular space for the wick, to be hereinafter specifically referred to. The upper end of the cylinder 1 is provided with an inwardly-disposed angle-flange 3, a part of which is horizontal and the other part vertical. The upper end of the cylinder 2 is also provided with an annular angle-flange 4. This flange is disposed outwardly, so as to provide a comparatively wide passage or trough 5 between the vertical arms of said flanges 3 and 4. The said passage or trough permits the flame to spread laterally in a sufficient degree and protects it more or less from side currents of air—entering the room when the stove or burner is in operation through an open door or window—which might otherwise extinguish it.

6 designates a wick of the customary form, which is arranged between the cylinders 1 and 2 and is adapted to be raised and lowered in the customary manner, its upper end projecting slightly above the horizontal arms of said flanges, except where it is repressed by means of the annular ring 7, which fits snugly within and upon the flange 3 and embraces

the vertical arm of said flange, and a horizontal arm, which rests upon the horizontal arm of the said flange and which overhangs the wick-passage, as shown clearly in Figs. 1 and 2, and is provided peripherally with notches 8, so as to leave exposed most of the surface of the upper end of the wick and yet obstruct the passage of the same sufficiently to prevent the unobstructed portion reaching a plane higher than the upper surface of the notched flange of said ring, which of course may be secured in place in any suitable manner, provided it may be removed when necessary.

In practice the wick is turned upwardly until said ring limits such motion and thereby prevents a certain part or parts of the upper end of said wick from reaching a higher plane than other parts, so that when lighted the flame will be regular and even and the consumption of the wick will be uniform. At intervals, of course, the wick as it is consumed may be adjusted so as to keep the flame at a uniform height, and it is obvious that the said ring, by obstructing the upward movement of the wick, will tend, after the wick has been in use some time, to render its upper surface perfectly even, as its contact with the upper end of the wick will remove or break off the charred surface of the same and thereby obviate the necessity of trimming the wick very imperfectly by means of scissors. Thus it will be seen that this ring, acting as a flame-regulator, prevents it from emitting smoke and the attendant noxious odor and also insures the gradual consumption of the wick without the necessity of removing and replacing the regulator. In other words, said ring or obstruction performs the function of a permanent flame-regulator.

It will be seen from the above description, taken in connection with the drawings, that I have produced a wick and flame regulator which embodies the desirable features enumerated in the statement of invention, and it is to be understood that slight changes in the form, proportion, and detail construction of the parts may be made without departing from the spirit and scope or sacrificing any of the advantages of my invention.

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

In combination with a burner consisting of a pair of cylinders one arranged concentrically around the other, and provided at their upper ends with oppositely disposed and arranged angular flanges, consisting of horizontal base portions and vertical portions projecting upwardly therefrom, of an annular metallic ring resting upon the flange of the inner cylinder, and secured thereto, and having the outer margin of its horizontal portion

notched as shown at 8, and overhanging the space between said cylinders, and thereby limiting the upward movement of the burner-wick, substantially as shown and described.

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

WILLIAM S. REAMER.

Witnesses:

E. T. READ,
B. W. READ.