

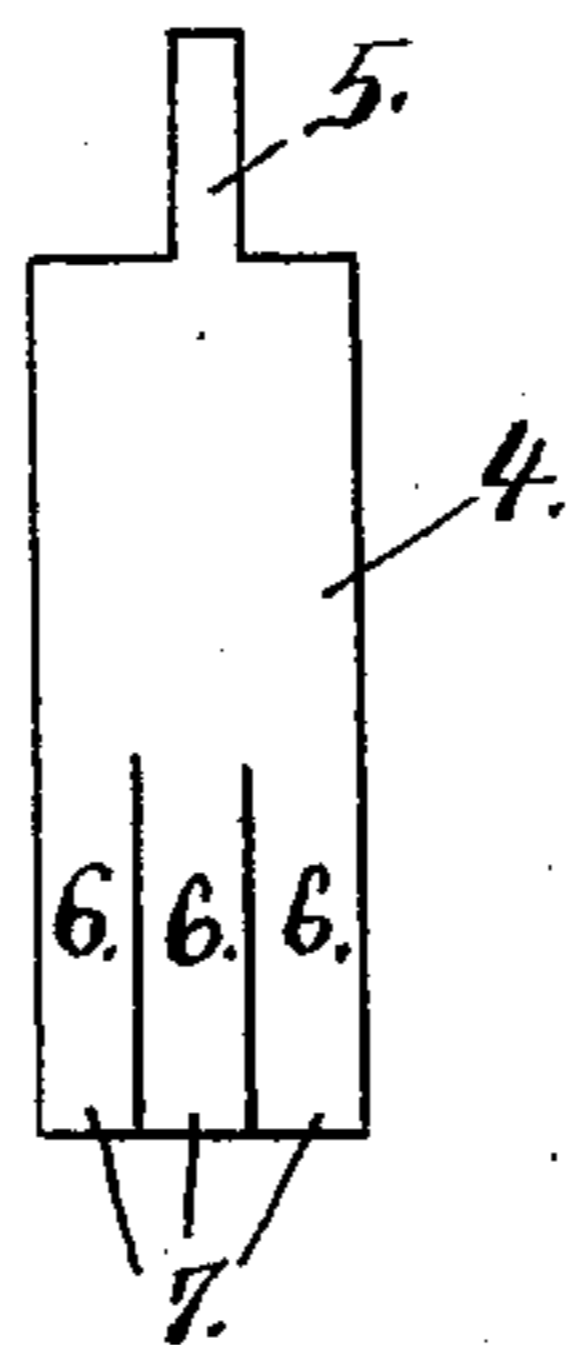
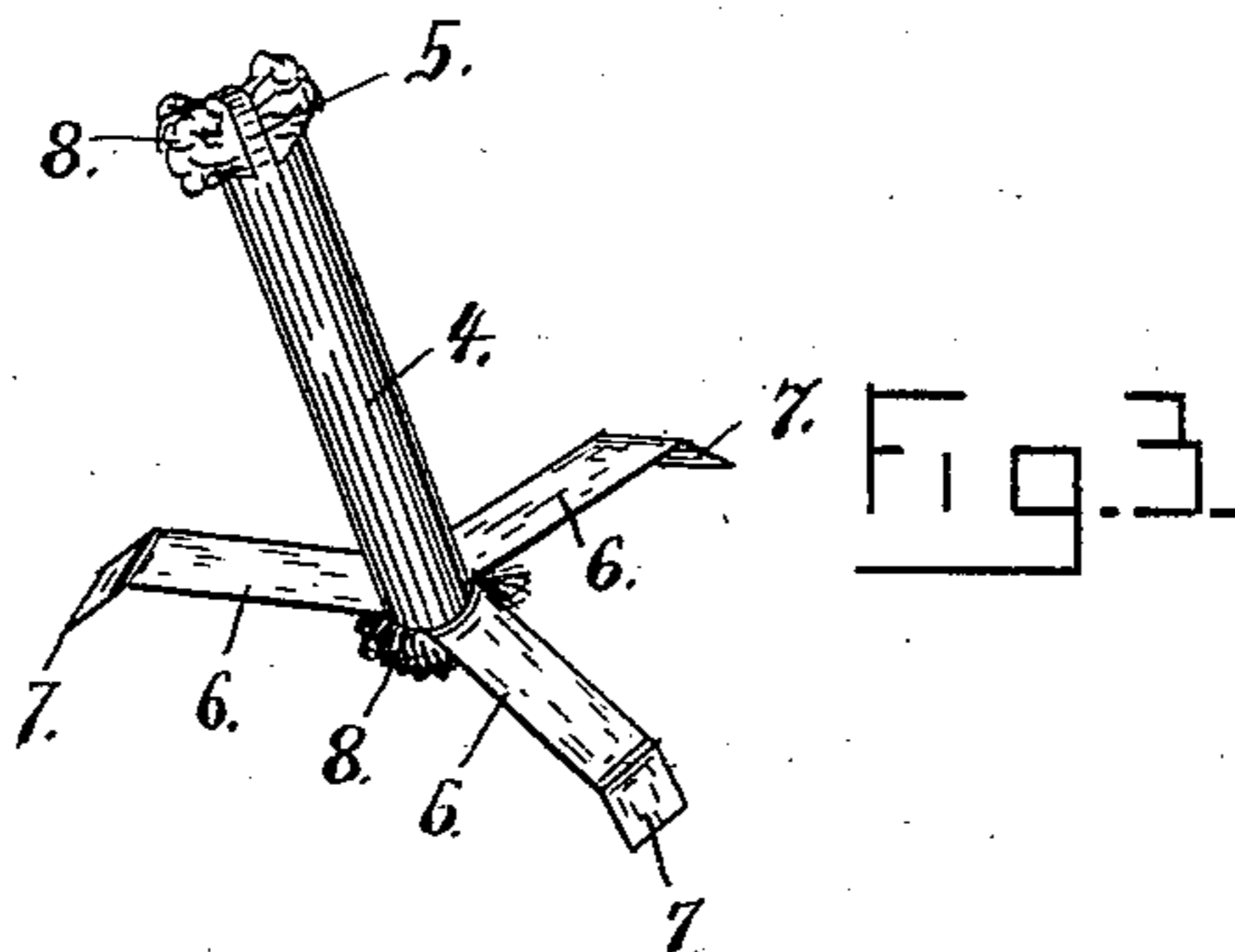
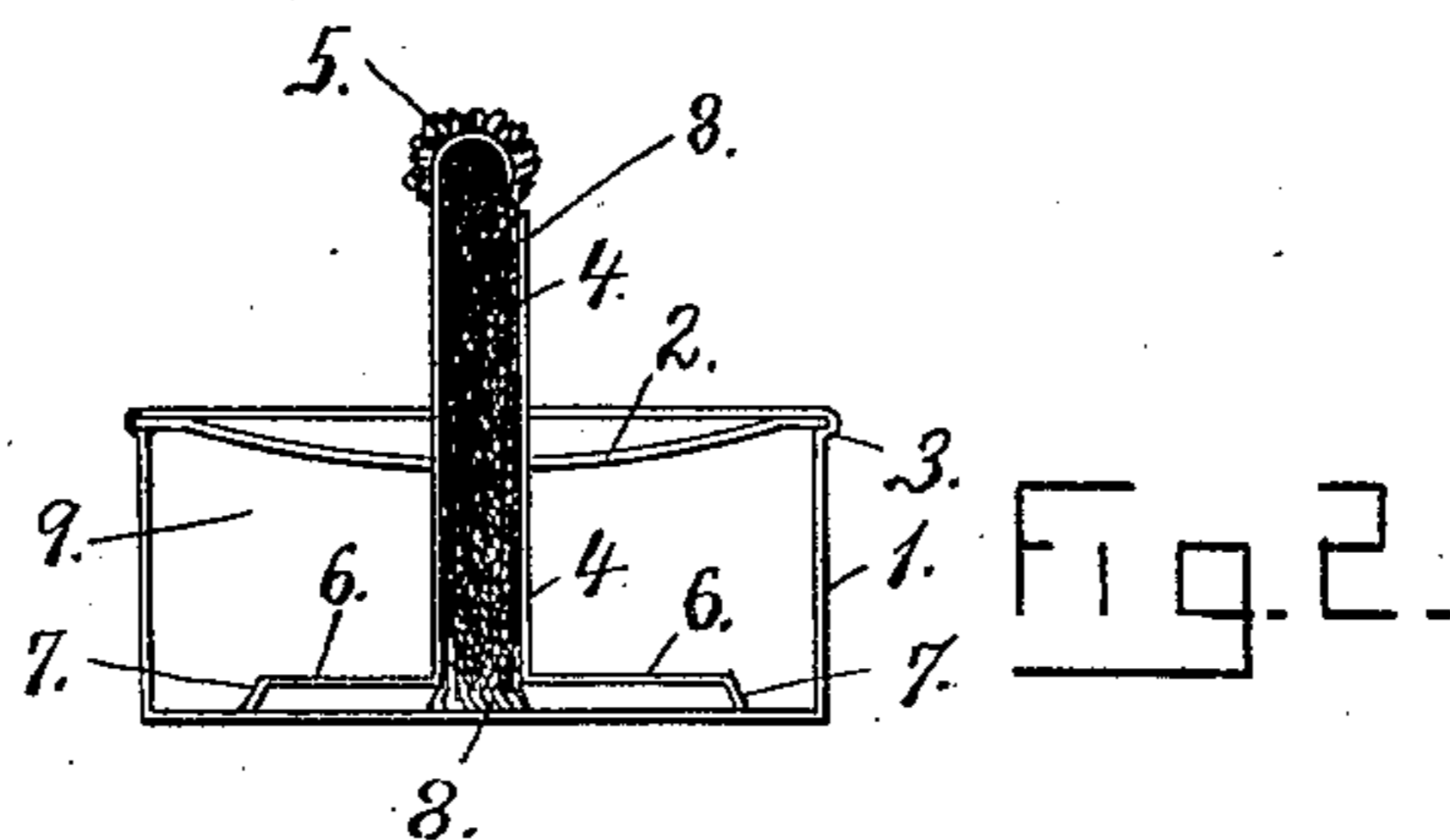
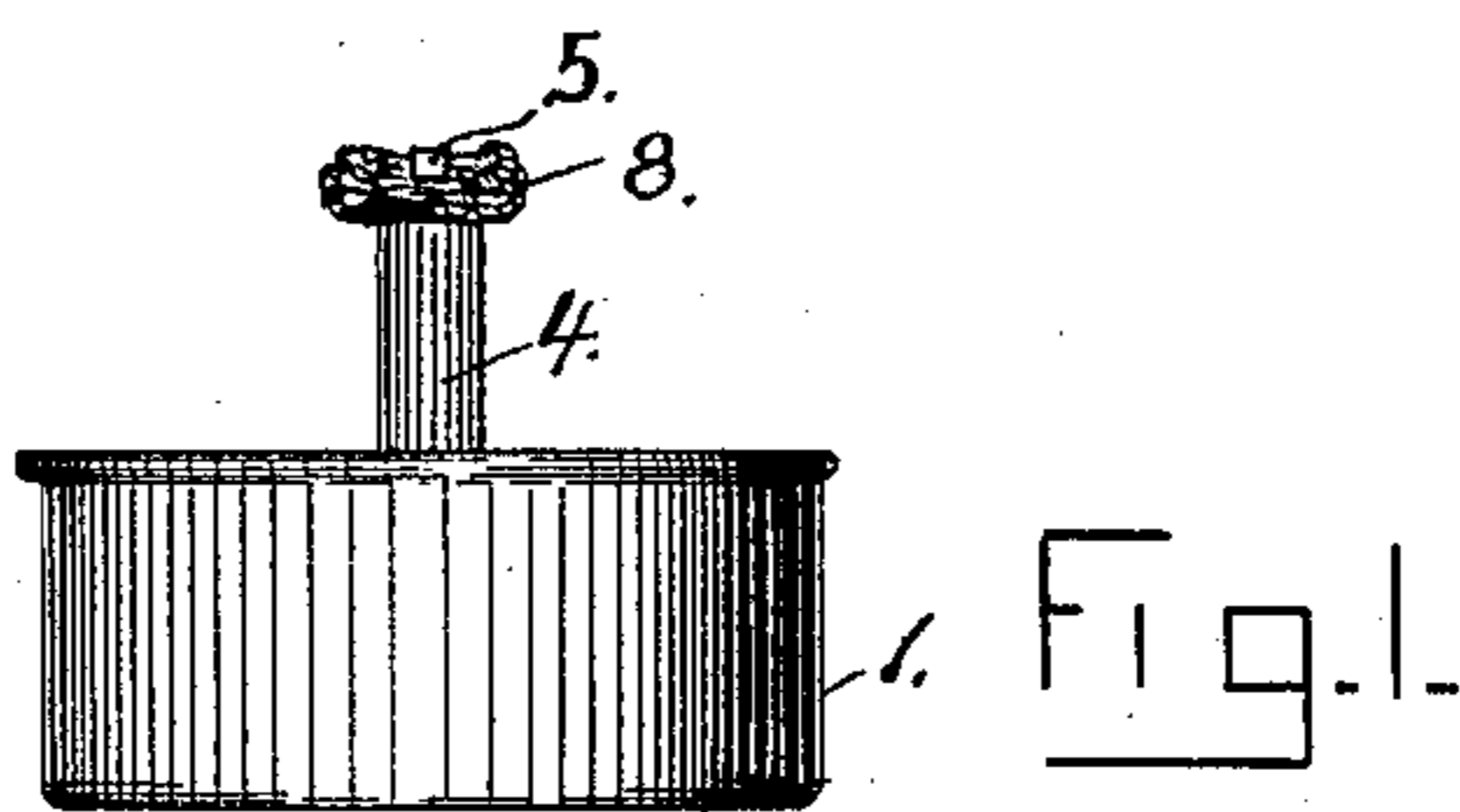
(No Model.)

C. V. BOUGHTON.

TAPER FOR BICYCLE OR CARRIAGE LAMPS.

No. 594,517.

Patented Nov. 30, 1897.



Witnesses.

J. P. Huston
Samuel J. Harris

Fig. 4.

Inventor.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLAUDIUS V. BOUGHTON, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

TAPER FOR BICYCLE OR CARRIAGE LAMPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 594,517, dated November 30, 1897.

Application filed February 25, 1896. Serial No. 580,754. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CLAUDIUS V. BOUGHTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tapers for Bicycle or Carriage Lamps; 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in tapers for bicycle and carriage lamps, and more particularly to that type which forms the subject-matter of an application filed by me on the 25th day of November, 1895, the serial number of which is 569,964. The taper set forth in such application consists of a closed metallic receptacle filled with solid wax or equivalent material, a wick-holder secured to the bottom of the receptacle and extending through its top or cover and provided with an opening in its side wall extending, substantially, from the bottom to the top or cover of the receptacle, and a wick carried by the holder and extending to and in contact with the bottom of the receptacle. In this taper after the wick is lighted the wax is first melted near the top of the wick-holder and gradually melts downwardly, the melted wax passing into the wick through the side opening in the holder.

The object of my present invention is to feed the melted wax to the bottom of the wick, which projects out from the lower end of the holder instead of through an opening in the side wall of the holder, as in my application above named.

To that end my invention consists of certain details of construction which will be more fully hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved taper. Fig. 2 is a central vertical section of the same. Fig. 3 is perspective view of the wick-holder, and Fig. 4 shows the blank from which the wick-holder is constructed.

Referring to the drawings, 1 is the metallic receptacle, preferably of cylindrical configu-

ration, and 2 is the slightly-concave top or cover, which rests upon a narrow annular shoulder 3 in the side wall of the receptacle 1, in which position it is locked by turning over the upper edge of the side wall, as shown in Fig. 2. The metallic wick-holder consists of the hollow cylindrical body 4, the upper integral heating-strip 5, which extends over the top portion of the wick, and the lower integral radial extensions 6, having their outer free ends 7 bent downwardly. This wick-holder is cut from sheet metal in the form of a blank, as shown in Fig. 4, from which the wick-holder just described is formed by die-sinking.

As shown in Fig. 2, the wick-holder rests upon the floor of the receptacle, the downwardly-bent ends 7 of the radial extensions 6 serving to elevate the lower end of the body 4 slightly above the floor and adjacent thereto. The wick 8, held in the body 4, extends below its lower end, as shown, so as to have contact with the floor of the receptacle, and the body 4 extends up through the top or cover quite a distance, as shown, so as to elevate the flame to the proper height. The receptacle 1 is filled with solid wax or equivalent material 9.

In operation the heat of the lighted upper end of the wick is first conducted to the heating-strip 5, which passes over through the flame. This heat passes down the side wall of the cylindrical body 4 and out to the turned-down ends 7 of the radial extensions 6. This results in melting the wax at the bottom of the receptacle, which is taken up by the lower end of the wick 8 to feed the combustion at its upper end and thereby insures a sufficient supply of melted wax from the time it is first required until it is all drawn up by capillary attraction through the wick and entirely consumed as the wick extends to the floor of the receptacle and thereby extracts all of the melted wax. The radial extensions 6 being lifted slightly above the floor of the receptacle serve to melt the wax above and below, thus effecting a more rapid melting than if the extensions lay in contact with the floor of the receptacle.

The number of radial extensions 6, herein shown as three, may be increased, and the turning down of the ends may be omitted, if

desired, without departing from the spirit of my invention, for if the radial extensions are left unturned at their ends the projecting lower end of the wick will still raise them slightly off the floor of the receptacle to facilitate the more rapid melting of the lower stratum of wax.

I claim—

1. A taper for bicycle or carriage lamps consisting of the closed metallic receptacle 1 filled with solid wax, the wick-holder 4 extending through the top or cover 2 and provided at its upper end with the heating-strip 5, integral with said wick-holder and extending across the top of the wick, and at its lower end with the integral radial extensions 6 and the wick 8 extending to the bottom of the receptacle.

2. A taper for bicycle or carriage lamps consisting of the closed metallic receptacle 1 filled with solid wax, the wick-holder 4 extending through the top or cover 2 and provided at its upper end with the heating-strip 5 integral with said wick-holder and extending across the top of the wick, and its lower end with the integral radial extensions 6 having the turned-down ends 7 and the wick 8 extending to the bottom of the receptacle.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CLAUDIUS V. BOUGHTON.

Witnesses:

W. T. MILLER,

F. P. KEISTEN.