

No. 620,457.

Patented Feb. 28, 1899.

J. H. KAHR'S.
LAMP BURNER.

(Application filed Mar. 3, 1898.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

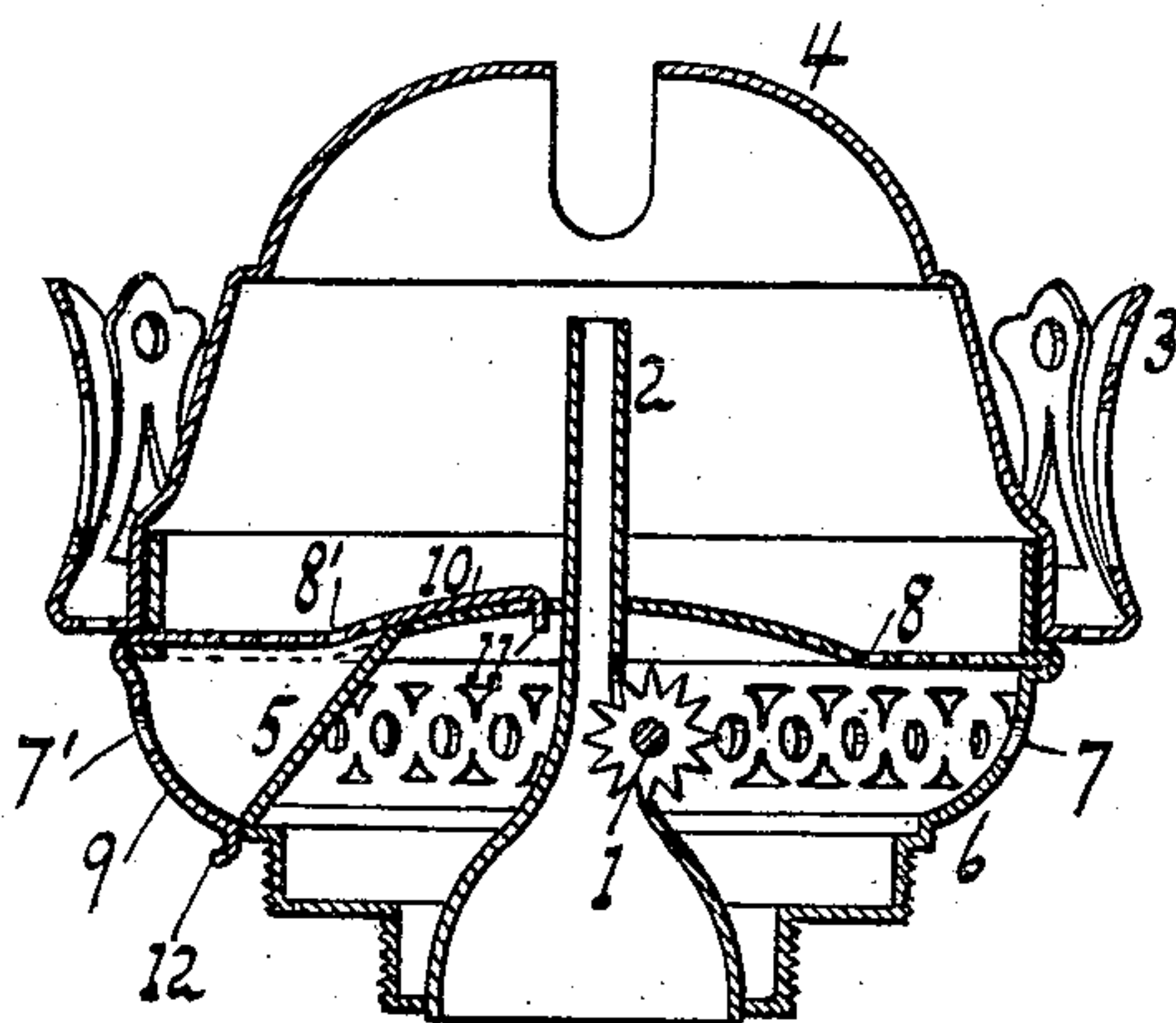
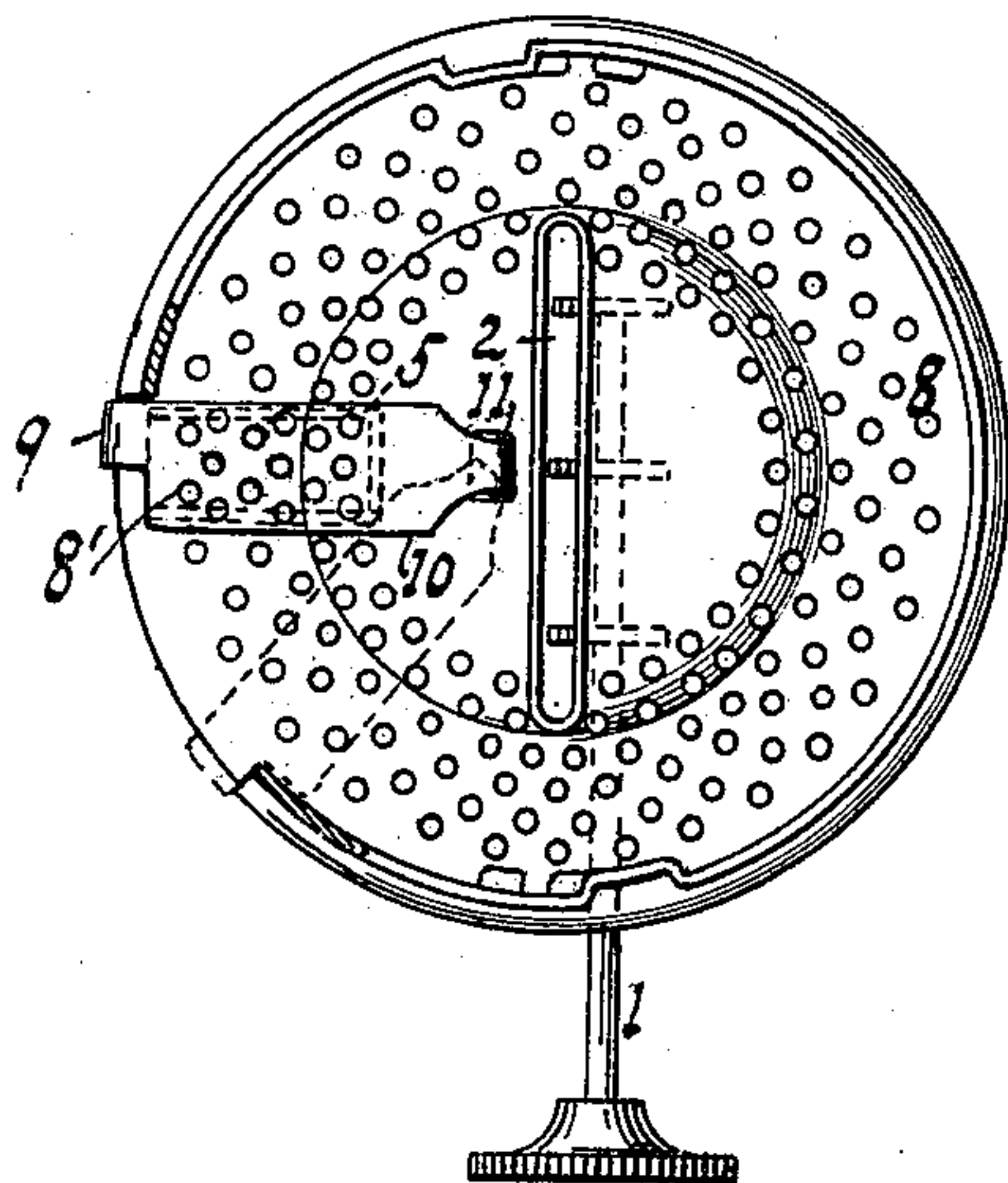


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

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JOHN HENRY KAHRS, OF WEEHAWKEN, NEW JERSEY.

LAMP-BURNER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 620,457, dated February 28, 1899.

Application filed March 3, 1898. Serial No. 672,433. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN HENRY KAHRS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Weehawken, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented new and useful Improvements in Lamp-Burners, of which the following is a specification.

By means of this invention a wick or lamp can be lighted without the chimney or globe having to be removed, as set forth in the following specification and claims and illustrated in the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of the burner. Fig. 2 is a plan view of Fig. 1, the crown-piece and gallery being removed.

The burner is shown with a wick-raising wheel-shaft 1, a wick-tube 2, and gallery 3 for the chimney. The crowning portion is shown at 4. A channel or passage 5 leads from the exterior of the burner-base toward the wick. Through this passage or opening 5 a match or light can be passed in under the crown-piece 4 to reach or light the wick. The lamp can thus be lighted without the chimney or globe having to be removed. This lighting-opening 5, as seen, passes clear of the gallery 3, so that the chimney or globe resting on such gallery need not be disturbed when lighting. The channel or passage 5 also allows the light to be readily blown out or extinguished.

The base or body portion 6 of the burner has an outer series of openings 7 and an inner series of openings 8. These ventilating-openings 7 8 allow the flow of air required to sustain the flame.

At the opening or channel 5 is shown a laterally-swinging cover 9 10, which has ventilating-openings 7' 8'. This ventilating-cover when closing the channel 5 will secure a uniform supply of air to the flame; or, in other words, the supply of air at the channel 5 will be of the same intensity as at other points about the wick-tube. If channel 5 were left entirely open, a disturbing rush or flow of air might occur therethrough. If channel 5 were entirely closed, the flame at the vicinity of the channel might receive too little ventilation. This cover is hinged or jointed in place by forming the inner end of the cover with a hook or lug 11, engaged with an orifice in the perforated upper wall of the burner-body 6

near the wick-tube. The outer or exposed portion 9 of the cover extends outside the burner-body and is turned downward, its lower end being provided with a finger-piece or handle 12 to enable the cover to be readily opened and closed by swinging it laterally in a substantially horizontal plane. By suitably slitting or forming a portion of the outer edge of burner-body 6 the cover is free to move to open or closed position. In Fig. 2 the open position of the cover is shown by dotted lines and the closed position by full lines.

The crown 4 and body 6 as known in the burner trade are generally made in two separable pieces, suitably united, as by a bayonet-joint.

The hole or channel 5 can of course be made larger or smaller, as required, for giving convenient access to the wick-tube or allowing lighting to be conveniently effected.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A lamp-burner, consisting of a burner-base having a perforated upper wall, a chimney-gallery, a wick-tube, a lighting-channel extending from the exterior of the burner-base into the same toward the wick-tube, and a laterally-swinging cover having its inner end pivotally connected with the perforated upper wall of the burner-base and its outer end portion turned downward and provided with a finger-piece or handle, substantially as and for the purposes described.

2. A lamp-burner, consisting of a burner-base having a perforated upper wall, a chimney-gallery, a wick-tube, a lighting-channel extending from the exterior of the burner-base into the same toward the wick-tube, and a laterally-swinging cover having its inner end provided with a hook or lug engaging an orifice in the perforated upper wall of the burner-base and its outer end portion turned downward and provided with a finger-piece or handle, all substantially as and for the purposes described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN HENRY KAHRS.

Witnesses:

W. C. HAUFF,
E. F. KASTENHUBER.