

No. 640,981.

Patented Jan. 9, 1900.

F. T. WILLIAMS.
LAMP BURNER.

(Application filed July 19, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

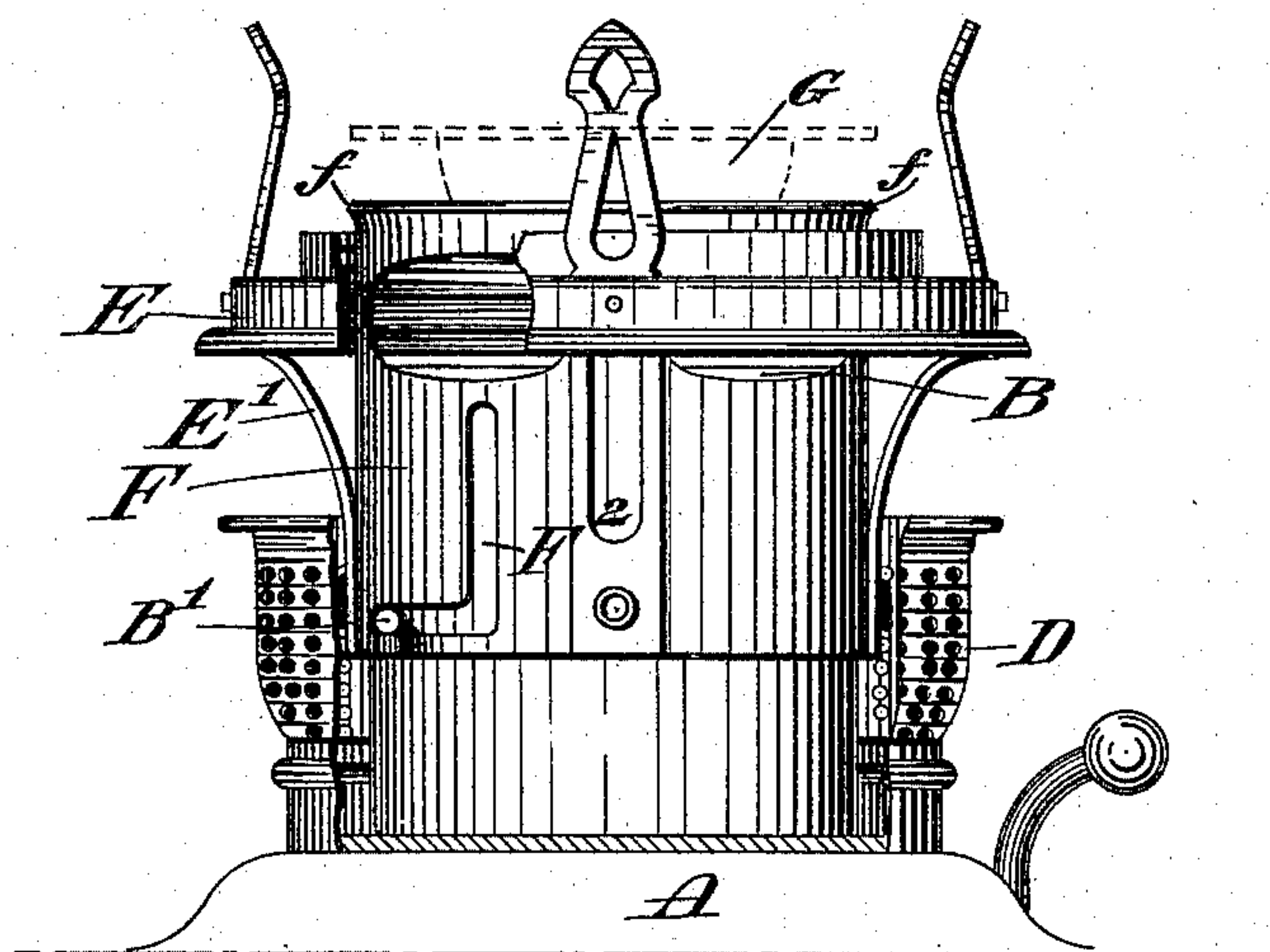


Fig. 2.

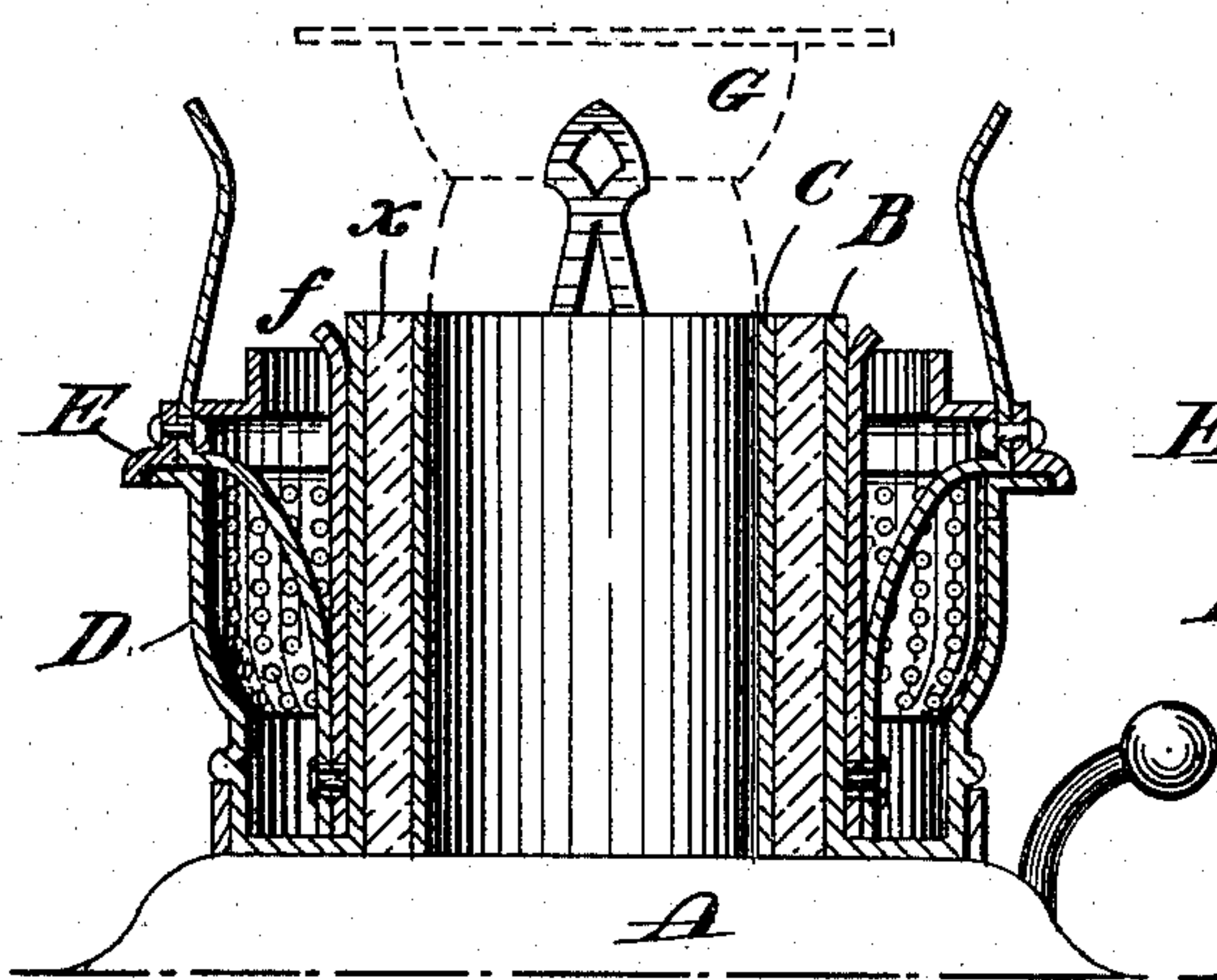
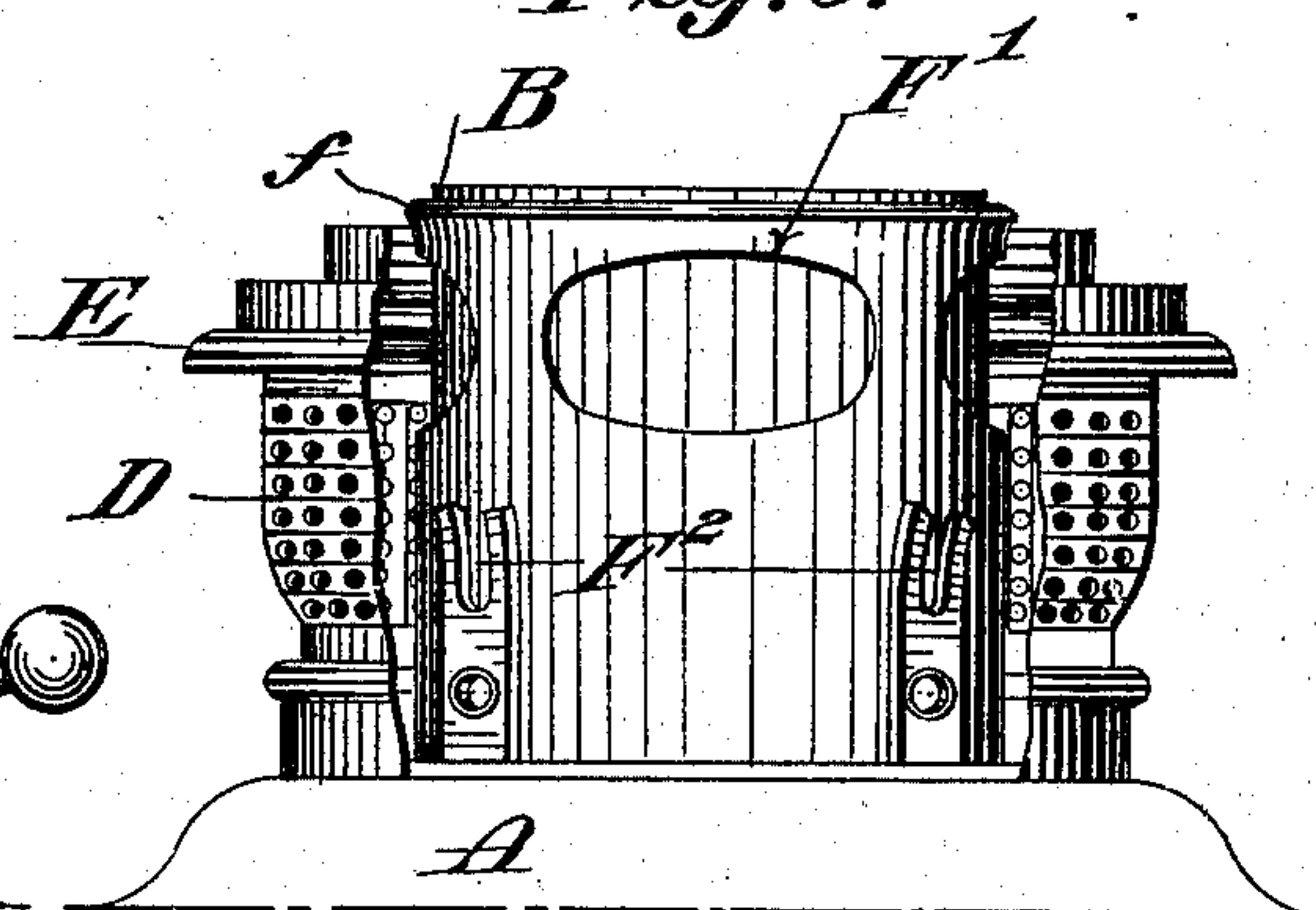


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

George J. Hackley.
L. V. V. V.

INVENTOR

Frank T. Williams.

BY

R. C. Wheeler.
ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK THEODORE WILLIAMS, OF MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO
THE EDWARD MILLER & COMPANY, OF CONNECTICUT.

LAMP-BURNER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 640,981, dated January 9, 1900.

Application filed July 19, 1899. Serial No. 724,358. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK THEODORE WILLIAMS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Meriden, county of New Haven, State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamp-Burners, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to lamp-burners; and it consists in the novel construction and arrangement of parts thereof hereinafter fully described.

Among the chief objects of my invention are to prevent the flickering of the flame, to promote combustion, and to also aid in lighting.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a lamp-burner, showing the spreader in dotted outline. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the burner, the parts being in position for burning. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the parts in substantially the position shown in Fig. 2, with the side broken away to show the construction and arrangement of the internal parts.

It will be observed that the drawings illustrate that type of lamp commonly known as a "central-draft" lamp, in which a draft of air is supplied in the well-known manner through an inner wick-tube to be hereinafter referred to, the air supplied in this manner being divided in small currents by a suitable spreader, as G. (Illustrated in dotted outline.)

A is the top of a lamp-fount.

B is the outer wick-tube.

C is the inner wick-tube.

X is the wick.

D is the perforated air-supply skirt.

E is the chimney-gallery. E' are legs connecting said chimney-gallery with a sliding tube F, which loosely surrounds the outer wick-tube B so, that it may be raised and lowered. Since the chimney-gallery E is supported by the tube F, the raising or lowering of the latter moves the former in a corresponding manner. The upper edge of the tube F is preferably flared outwardly, as at f. The normal position of the outer tube F is such that when the various parts of the burner are in position for burning the said flared end f stands substantially on a level with the upper end of the wick-tube B. Hence the air

entering through the perforated skirt D and rising to supply oxygen to the flame is prevented from striking directly against the root of the flame when the lamp is first lighted, which is a common cause of flickering. By thus turning away the supply of air at this point gas is quickly generated.

When it is desired to light the lamp, the chimney-gallery is raised from the position indicated in Fig. 2 to that shown in Fig. 1, in which position a match may be readily inserted underneath the gallery and through openings F' in the tube F, adjacent the side edge of the wick X. Were it not for these openings F' it is obvious that the only method of lighting the lamp would be to remove the chimney (not shown) and light in the ordinary way. By this arrangement, however, I am permitted, without removing the chimney, to gain ready access to the wick for the purpose of lighting the lamp. As shown in Fig. 1, a slot F² may be formed in the tube F and a stud B' may be carried by the tube B in such manner as to project into said slot. By providing notches in the side of the slot F² or, for example, making the slot L-shaped, as shown in Fig. 1, the tube F when in its raised position may be turned slightly, so that the stud B' will engage in the offset portion of the slot, thus holding the chimney and the chimney-gallery in the lifted position, for the purpose previously referred to. When the wick has been lighted, the chimney-gallery E should be restored to its normal position, as indicated in Figs. 2 and 3.

Obviously the number and shape of the openings F' is immaterial, as is also the provision of the means for holding the chimney-gallery in its elevated position. These and other minor changes I contemplate, and it should be understood that it is my intention that variations from the specific construction shown and described may be made without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention.

While I have shown and described what is commonly known as a "central-draft" lamp, it is obvious that my invention might be modified and adapted to lamps that are not of the central-draft type, in which event an inner wick-tube might not be employed.

What I claim is—

In a lamp-burner in combination, an outer wick-tube, another tube loosely surrounding the same, the upper edge of the last-named tube being located on approximately the level
5 of the outer wick-tube when the parts are in their normal operative position, the upper edge of said surrounding tube being flared outwardly adjacent the base of the flame, an

opening in the side of the outermost tube, and means to permit said outermost tube to be raised and held in an elevated position.

FRANK THEODORE WILLIAMS.

Witnesses:

I. B. MILLER,

CLAUDE V. SUTLIFFE.