

No. 641,217.

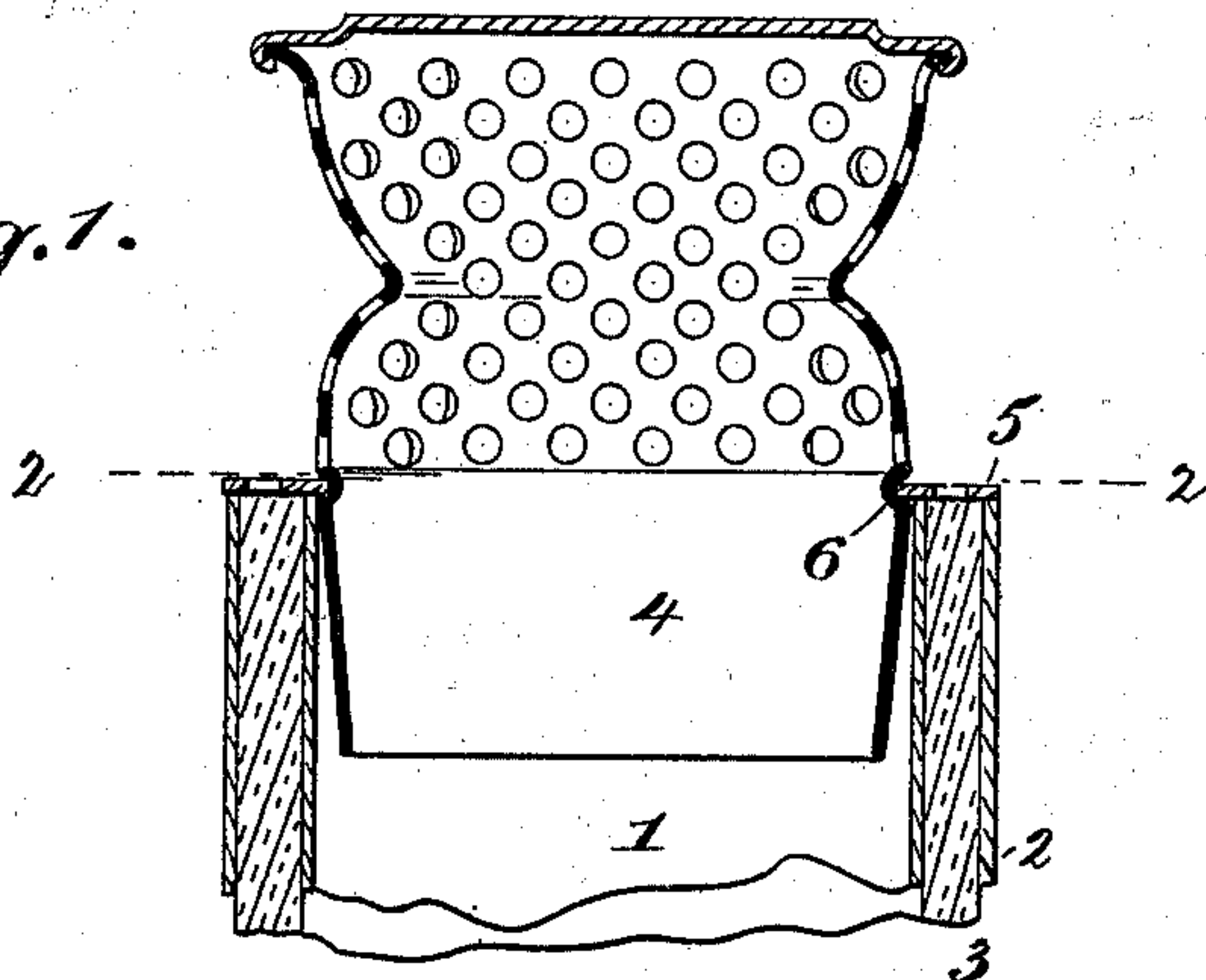
Patented Jan. 9, 1900.

S. B. MORSS.  
LAMP BURNER.

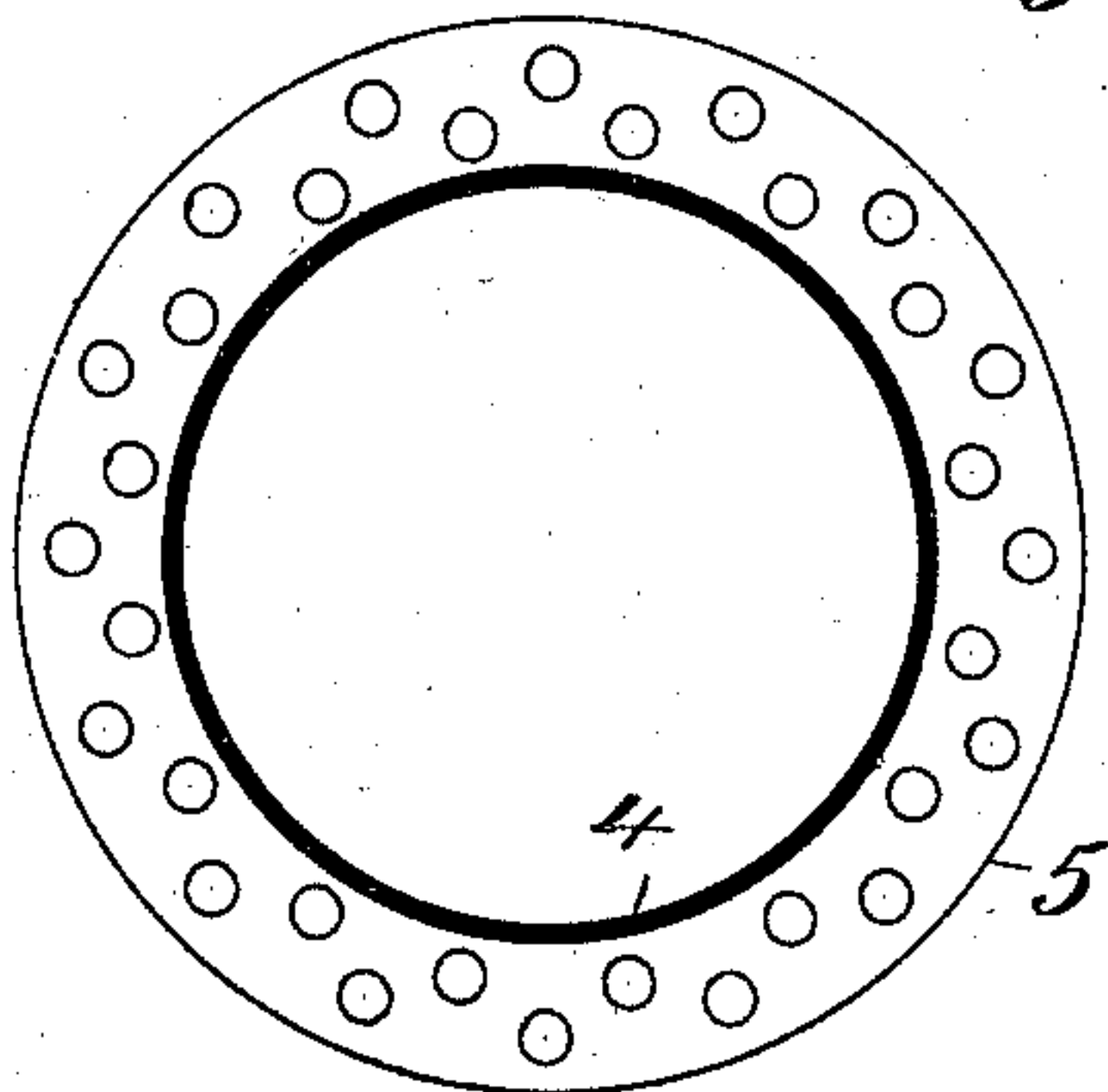
(Application filed Feb. 26, 1897.)

(No Model.)

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



Attest:  
C. W. Benjamin  
F. V. Levy

Inventor,  
S. B. Morss,  
by J. F. Bonne,  
his atty

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STEPHEN B. MORSS, OF RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO FREDERICK W. KEASBEY, OF MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY:

## LAMP-BURNER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 641,217, dated January 9, 1900.

Application filed February 26, 1897. Serial No. 625,088. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, STEPHEN B. MORSS, of Rahway, Union county, New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamp-Burners, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates more particularly to the class of lamp-burners having a central draft for the passage of air to the flame and a perforated thimble to distribute the air to the flame; and the object of the invention is to provide improved means for producing an even flame and for increasing the quality of the light produced with a fibrous wick, the improvement at the same time serving as an extinguisher when said wick is turned down below its guiding-tubes.

The invention consists in a burner comprising two concentric tubes having a space between them for a fibrous or capillary wick, a perforated thimble or cone adapted to fit within or upon the inner tube, and a flange connected with said thimble or cone and extending over said tubes and resting upon the wick when the latter is raised for lighting.

The invention also consists in the novel details of improvement and the combinations of parts, that will be more fully hereinafter set forth and then pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part hereof, wherein—

Figure 1 is a vertical cross-section of the upper portion of a lamp-burner embodying my improvements, and Fig. 2 is a horizontal section on the line 2 2 in Fig. 1.

In the accompanying drawings, in which similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in both views, 1 and 2 indicate the concentric tubes of a central-draft-lamp burner, between which a cotton or other fibrous wick 3 is adapted to pass. These tubes are the wick-tubes of a central-draft-lamp burner which may be of suitable or well-known construction and which I have not considered it necessary to more fully illustrate.

4 is a perforated thimble or cone which may be of suitable or well-known construction and adapted to fit in or on the inner tube 1 and to receive air therefrom and distribute it to the flame produced at the top of the wick in well-known manner.

5 is a flange extending over the wick 3 and adapted to rest upon the top of tubes 1 and 2 when the wick 3 is turned down to thus act as an extinguisher of the flame. The flange 5 is connected with the thimble or cone 4 in such manner that the latter will be raised and lowered by and with the flange when the latter is operated by the wick. In the drawings I have shown the flange 5 in the form of a flat ring, which is preferably made of metal and permanently or immovably connected with the thimble or cone 4. For this purpose I have shown the thimble or cone 4 as provided with an annular recess or groove 6, in which the ring-flange 5 fits; and the union of the parts 4 and 5 at the groove 6 may be made by suitably spinning the metal of the thimble or cone 4 within the ring 5; but of course the ring-flange may be connected with the thimble or cone otherwise, if desired.

To cause gases that generate at the top of the wick to mingle with the flame, the flange or ring 5 is perforated, which enables the gases to pass through the apertures or openings and thence to the flame.

With the arrangement above described it will be seen that the thimble or cone 4 is supported upon the tubes 1 and 2 through the medium of the flange 5 and that as the wick 3 is raised and lowered the flange 5 and the thimble or cone 4 will be likewise moved by it. By this means an even amount of air will be distributed to the flame at all times. When the wick is raised above the tubes 1 and 2 and lighted, the flame will burn upon the outer surface of the wick above tube 2 and the flange 5 will serve to keep the flame even or level on top and prevent tails from forming in the flame. Furthermore, the flange 5 will become heated, especially when made of metal, and will serve to vaporize the oil at the top of the wick, and this vapor will pass up through the perforations, interstices, or pores in the flange and will mingle with the flame from the wick, the effect of which will be to cause the flame to burn more brilliantly and evenly, as the carbon in the vapor thus generated adds to the combustion of the oil drawn up by the flame. When the wick is lowered even with or below the tops of tubes 1 and 2, the flange will act to instantly extinguish



the flame. It will also be seen that the part 5 constitutes a tip for the wick, which covers the upper surface of the latter to protect said surface from the flame. The flange 5 further-  
5 more serves to prevent smoke and odor from arising when the wick is lowered.

Of course suitable means will be provided for raising and lowering the wick as well as other details in connection with the burner  
10 of the class described, which are not necessary to be further shown and described.

Having now described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A central-draft-lamp thimble or cone hav-  
15 ing a perforated flange secured to and extending therefrom and adapted to extend over and rest upon a wick and arranged to be

raised and lowered by the wick, substantially as described.

2. The combination of wick-tubes adapted 20 to receive a wick between them, with a thimble or cone and a perforated incombustible flange or ring that is secured to the thimble or cone and greater in cross-section than the wick so as to rest upon the latter when it is 25 raised, said flange being adapted to generate vapors when heated and in contact with the wick, the perforations in the flange serving to permit the vapors to rise to the flame, substantially as described.

STEPHEN B. MORSS.

Witnesses:

F. V. LEVY,

T. F. BOURNE.