

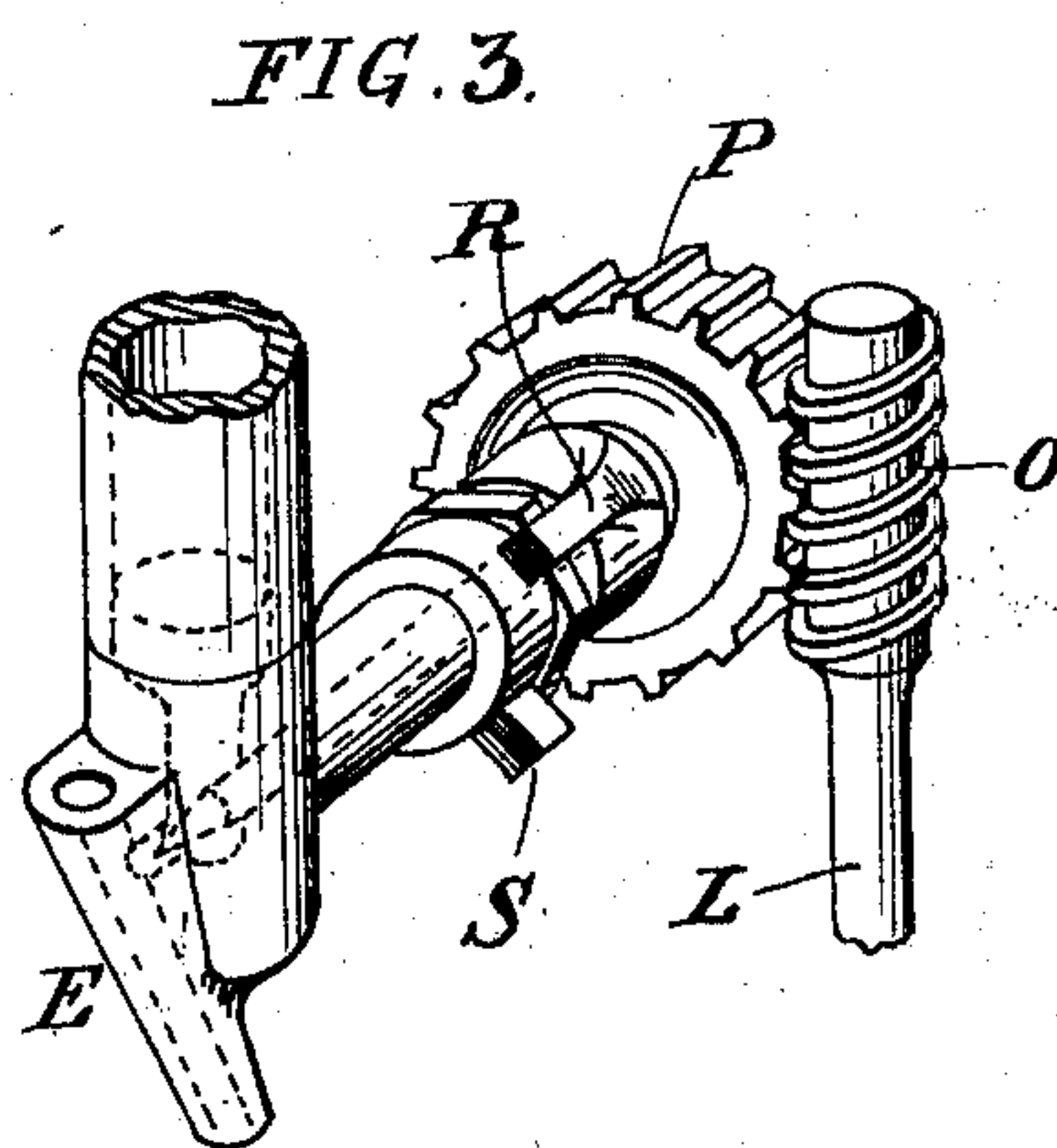
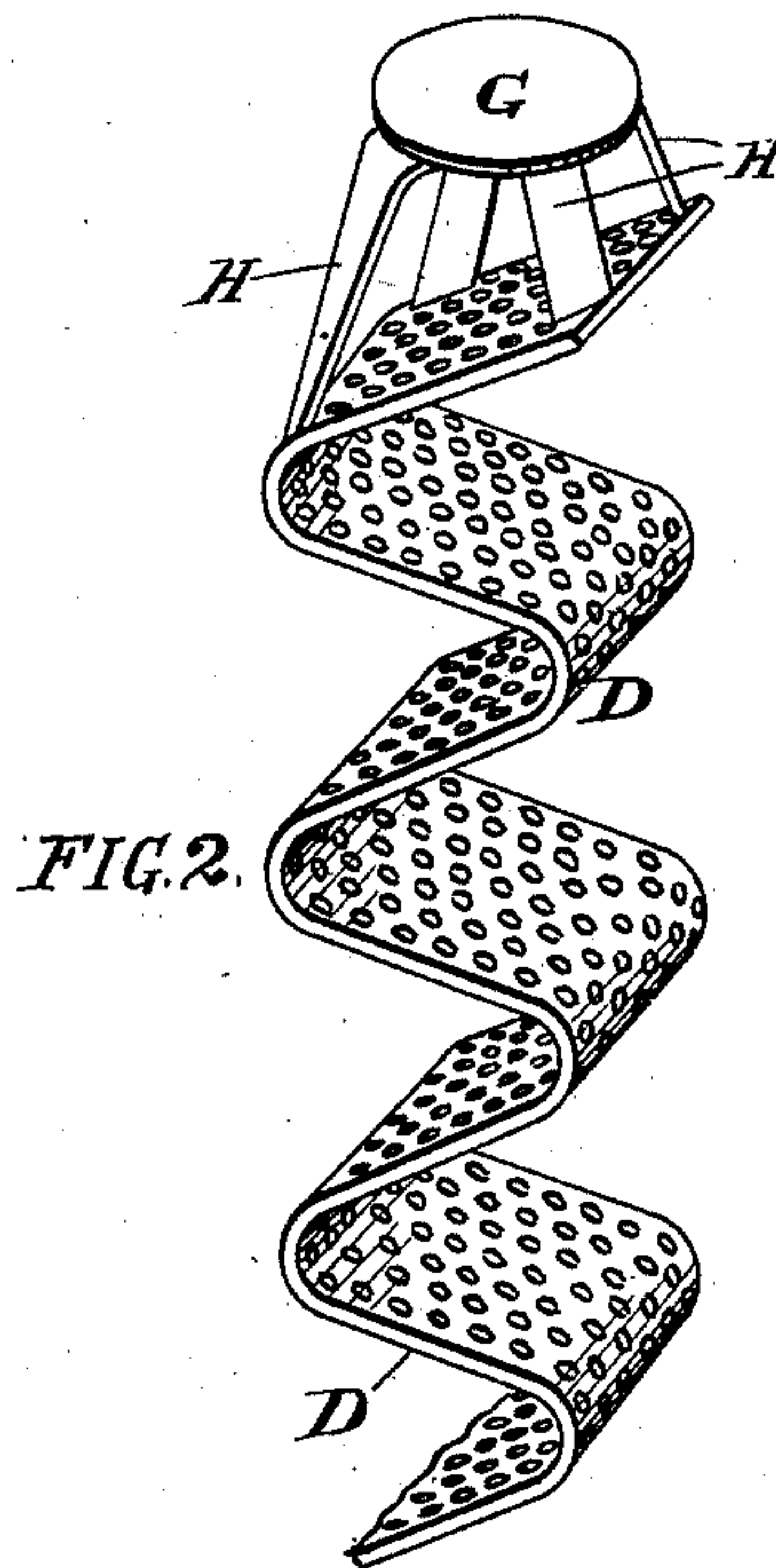
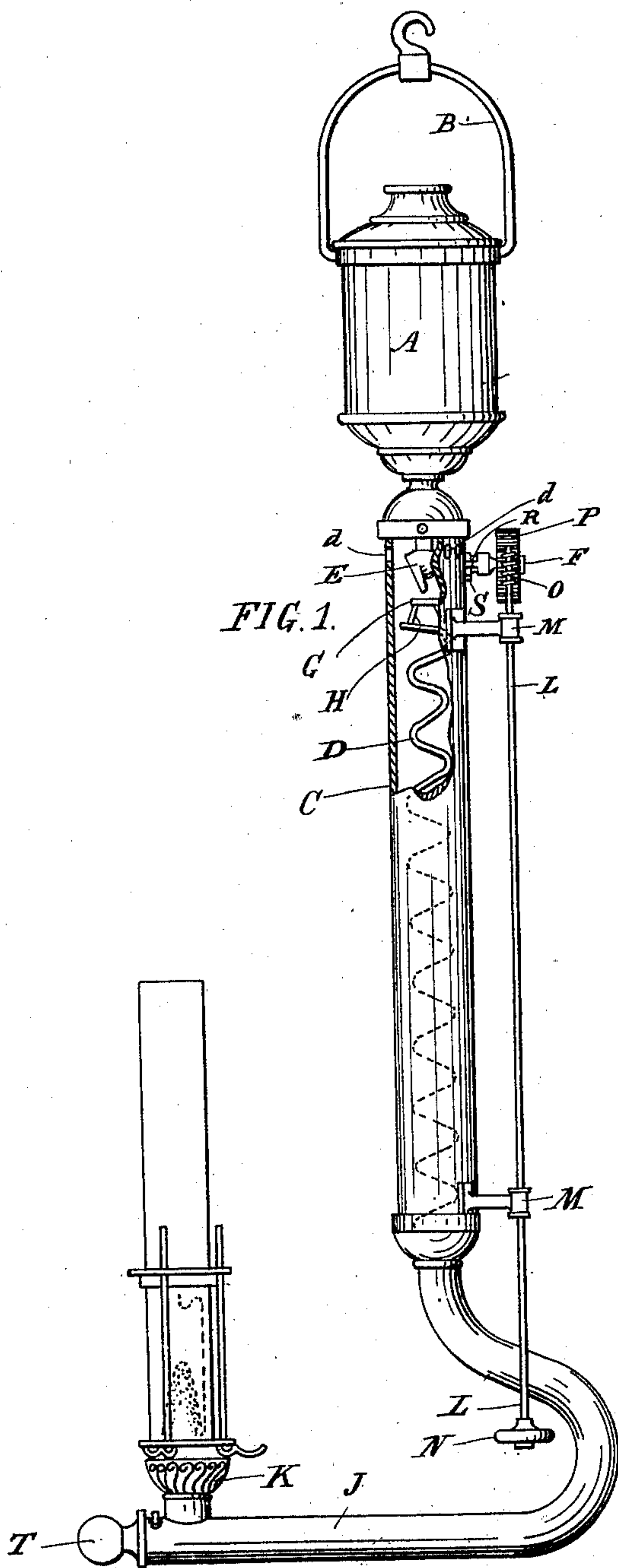
No. 654,504.

Patented July 24, 1900.

J. M. WOODS.
CARBURETING LAMP.

(Application filed June 24, 1900.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:
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JOSEPH M. WOODS, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

CARBURETING-LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 654,504, dated July 24, 1900.

Application filed January 24, 1900. Serial No. 2,629. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH M. WOODS, a citizen of the United States, residing in Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Gasolene-Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

My object in this invention is to improve the action of this kind of lamp by providing it with better means than those heretofore employed for carbureting the air; also, by providing it with improved means for operating the oil-controlling valve.

The nature of my improvements is fully set forth in and will be understood from the description given below, and is also fully illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of my improved lamp, partly broken away. Fig. 2 shows in perspective a portion of the oil-disseminator used in the carbureter, and Fig. 3 is a perspective of the valve-operating mechanism.

In said drawings, A represents the gasolene-reservoir, and B a bail attached to the reservoir, whereby the lamp may be suspended from the ceiling of the room in which it is used. Attached to the under side of the reservoir and in line with it is the usual carbureting-tube C, and in this tube I place my improved disseminator D, the purpose of which is to break up the drops of gasolene as they fall into very minute portions and to bring them into contact with the air, which is admitted to the tube through a series of openings *d*, extending around the top of the tube. The oil supplied by the reservoir enters the tube through the nozzle E, which is controlled by a valve, preferably a needle-valve, the stem of which is shown at F. The oil thus fed falls in the first instance upon a button or disk G, placed immediately below the nozzle or jet-orifice and supported from the disseminator by arms H H, as plainly shown in Fig. 2.

The disseminator is formed from a strip of perforated sheet metal bent into zigzag form and placed in the tube C. It is of a length corresponding to that of the tube, so that it may rest on the contracted lower end of the latter. The oil which falls on the button or disk runs off the same and from thence flows down onto the disseminator, passing through the openings in the different plies or sections,

one after another of the latter, and coming in contact with the air at each step, so that it is so thoroughly taken up by the air that no body of the gasolene is permitted to accumulate in the lower part of the connecting-tube J, by which the burner K is supported from the tube C.

It has been customary heretofore to operate the oil-regulating valve by means of a lever secured at its center to the valve-stem and flexible chains attached to the opposite ends of the lever. This construction has proven very objectionable, because when the lever stands vertically it is difficult to operate the valve by means of the chains, and many users do not understand how to work this valve under such circumstances, and hence I have been led to devise the means for operating the valve shown in the drawings. These means consist of a rod L, journaled in brackets M M, attached to the carbureting-tube and having an operating-wheel N at its lower end and a worm O at its upper end, and a worm-wheel P, engaged by worm O and carried upon the valve-stem F. A projection R on the valve-stem engages a stationary stop S and limits the movement of the valve. By this mechanism the valve is positively operated and easily moved from one position to the other, no matter what its position may be when the movement commences.

The burner shown is of the kind known as the "Welsbach," and in the end of its supporting-tube is the usual valve employed to prevent the escape of any carbureted air and odor from the tube after putting out the lamp, and this valve has an operating-knob, (shown at T.)

I claim—

1. The carbureter for gasolene-lamps, consisting of tube C, and a zigzag perforated disseminator arranged longitudinally in the tube, substantially as specified.

2. The carbureter for gasolene-lamps, consisting of tube C, and a zigzag perforated disseminator arranged longitudinally in the tube, and a button above the disseminator for breaking up the drops of gasolene as they fall, substantially as specified.

JOSEPH M. WOODS.

Witnesses:

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