

No. 779,515.

PATENTED JAN. 10, 1905.

M. P. ALLEN.  
OIL WICK BURNER.  
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 6, 1904.

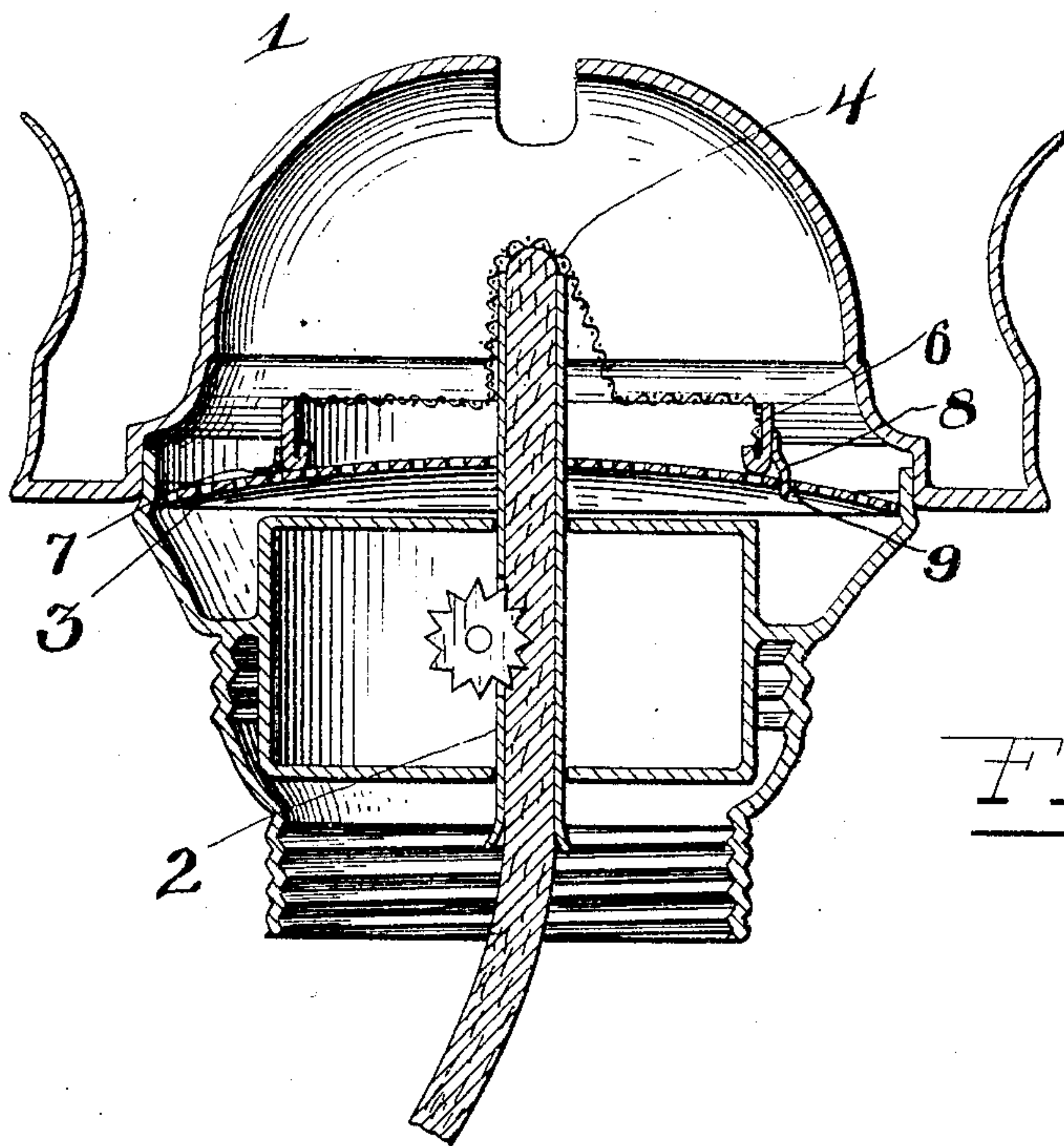


FIG. 1.

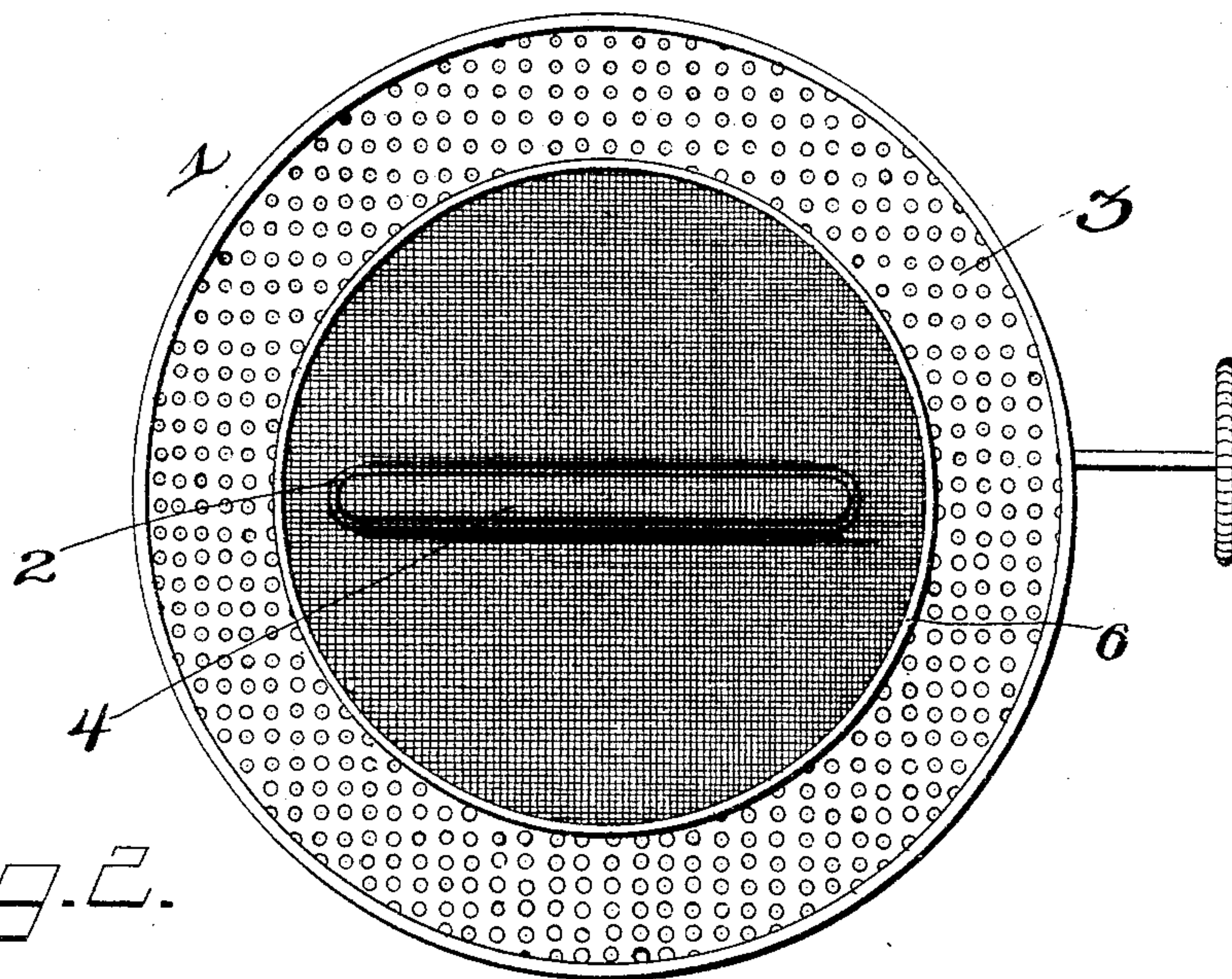


FIG. 2.

Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## OIL WICK-BURNER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 779,515, dated January 10, 1905.

Application filed June 6, 1904. Serial No. 211,338.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MELVIN PAUL ALLEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Ottawa, in the county of Franklin and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil Wick-Burners; and I do 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.

My invention relates to improvements in oil wick-burners for lamps, lanterns, and oil-stoves, and particularly with reference to the provision of a wick-cap of foraminous material to limit the movement of the wick by engaging its upper end when the wick is turned up, to prevent the wick from being turned so high as to cause the lamp to smoke, and to also facilitate the trimming of the wick and to prevent it from becoming charred to an undue extent, my invention consisting in the construction, arrangement, and combination of devices hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a sectional view of a lamp-burner embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the same with the upper portion of the burner removed, so as to disclose the construction and arrangement of the wick-cap.

The burner 1 may be of the form here shown or of any other suitable or usual form and is provided with a wick-tube 2. It is also shown as provided with the usual perforated base-plate 3.

In the embodiment of my invention I provide a wick-cap 4, which is made of wiregauze or other suitable foraminous material and which covers the upper end of the wick and is so disposed as to engage the upper end of the wick when the latter is turned up to limit such movement of the wick and prevent it from being turned so high as to cause the lamp to smoke. As here shown, the wick-cap is of such form as to inclose the wick-tube and project above it, and that portion of the wick-cap which is immediately above the upper end of the wick-tube and is spaced therefrom an appropriate distance to lock upward movements of the wick is shaped in such manner as to form a mold 4, which by en-

gagement with the upper end of the wick retains the latter in the required shape while burning, so as to prevent the wick from becoming misshaped at its upper end—in effect, trimming the wick, so as to cause it to constantly yield a flame of the required size and shape. The wick-cap, which prevents the wick from being turned up to too great an extent, also greatly prolongs the life of the wick by preventing it from becoming unduly charred. To trim the wick when the same becomes necessary, it is only necessary to turn the wick up into engagement with the mold or covered portion of the cap, so as to project its charred fabric through the interstices of the cap, and to wipe off the same with a cloth.

I do not desire to limit myself to the construction of the wick-cap here shown, nor to the material of which it is composed, nor to its arrangement with reference to the wick-tube, excepting that the wick-cap must be disposed above the upper end of the wick an appropriate distance to form a stop which engages the upper end of the wick when the latter is turned up and prevents the wick from being turned up to too great an extent.

The wick-cap is here shown as provided with a base-band 6, which rests on the perforated base-plate of the burner, is hinged thereto at one side, as at 7, so that the wick-cap must be readily turned to uncover the wick-tube and the wick, and the said band is provided with a spring-catch 8, which in coaction with an opening 9 in the perforated base-plate of the burner secures the wick-cap when in its normal position over the wick.

The wick-cap prevents the passage of the flame therethrough when the wick is turned down, so that its upper end is below the upper end of the wick-tube, and hence causes the flame to be instantly extinguished.

Instead of securing the wick-cap on the base-plate of the burner, as here shown, said cap may be secured to any other appropriate part of the burner.

Within the scope of my invention the foraminous wick-cap may be adjustable with reference to the upper end of the burner to predetermine the height to which the wick may

be turned, and hence cause the burner to give as bright a light as may be desired.

Various other changes may be made without departing from the spirit of my invention  
5 and within the scope of the appended claim.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A burner having a wick, a wick-tube, a  
10 wick-raiser and a foraminous cap covering and inclosing the upper end of the wick-tube and

extending above the same, said foraminous cap limiting the raising of the wick and serving to trim, mold and retain the upper end of the wick in shape when the wick is raised. 15

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

MELVIN PAUL ALLEN.

Witnesses:

MRS. F. TUTTLE,  
JOHN NELSON.