

No. 810,457.

PATENTED JAN. 23, 1906.

M. O. AMUNDSON.
LAMP BURNER.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 31, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. I.

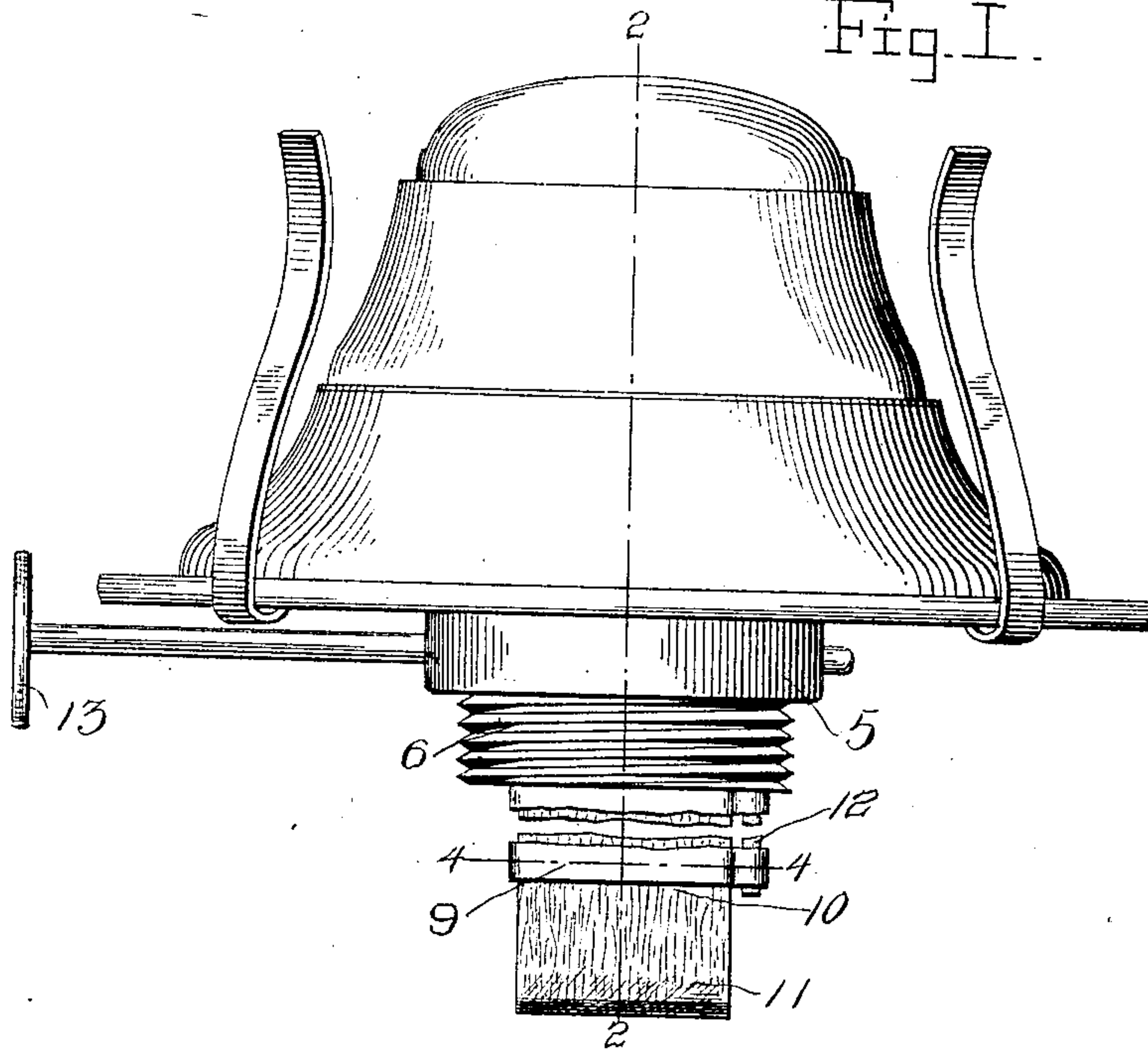
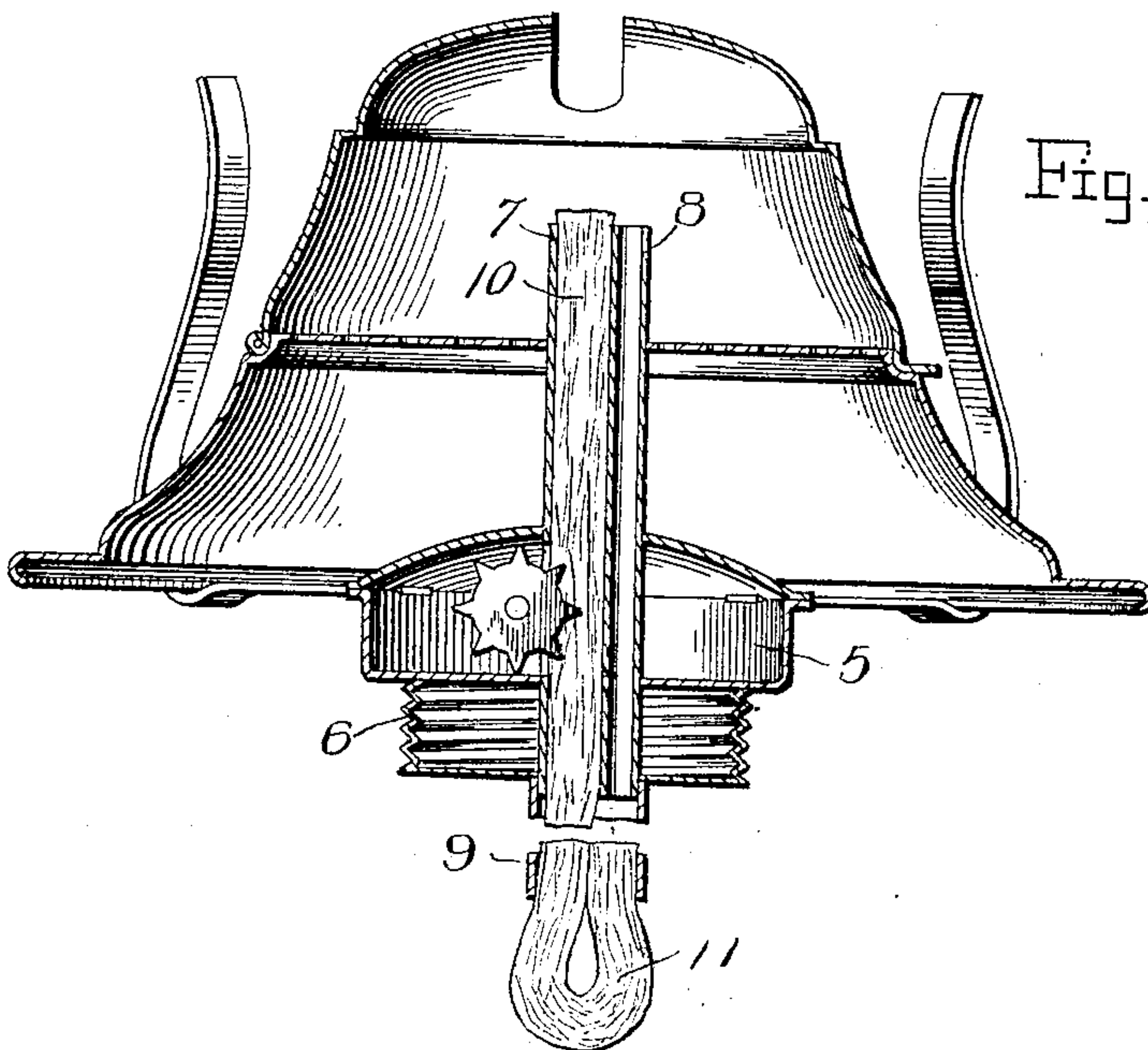


Fig. 2.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3

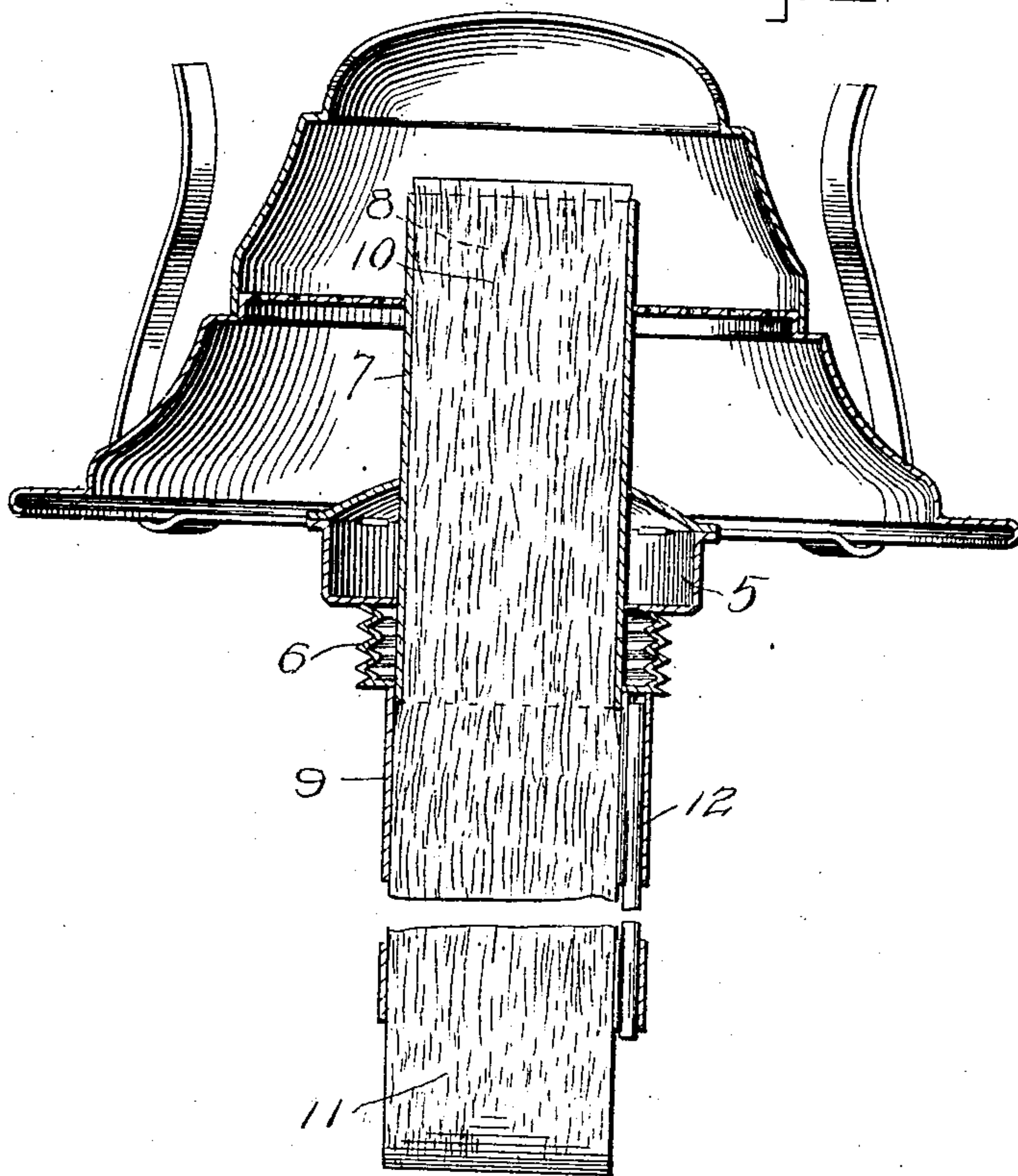
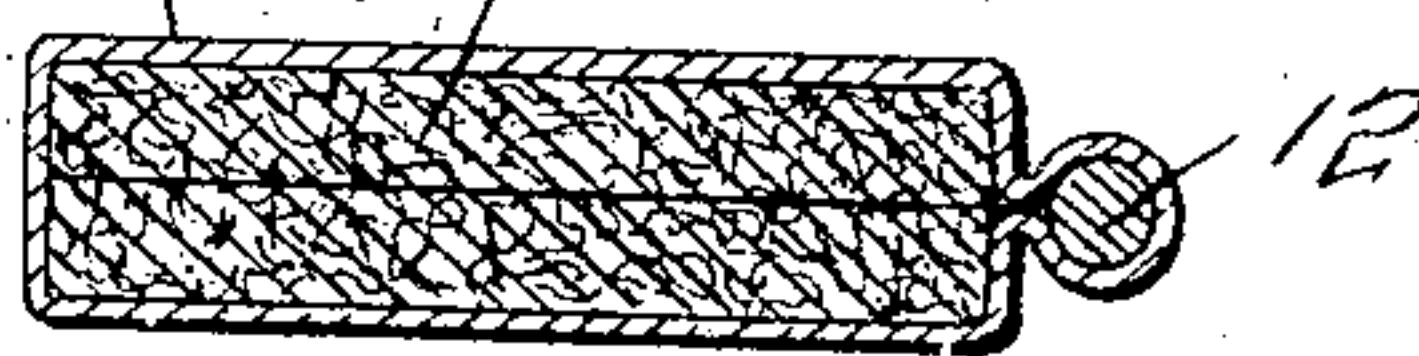


Fig. 4



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MARTIN O. AMUNDSON, OF IVANHOE, MINNESOTA.

LAMP-BURNER.

No. 810,457.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 23, 1906.

Application filed May 31, 1905. Serial No. 263,104.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARTIN O. AMUNDSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Ivanhoe, in the county of Lincoln, State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamp-Burners; and I do hereby 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.

This invention relates to lamps, and more particularly to the burners thereof, and has for its object to provide a burner so constructed that while it is provided with the usual air-passage extending from within the lamp to the upper edge of the wick-tube it will be so constructed that the oil will be prevented from flowing through the air-passage to the flame should the lamp become upset.

A further object is to prevent the flow of oil through the wick-tube under similar conditions.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification, and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the present invention. Fig. 2 is a section on line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a section taken longitudinally of the burner at right angles to Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a section on line 4 4 of Fig. 1.

Referring now to the drawings, the present invention comprises the usual central portion 5, threaded at its lower end, as shown at 6, for engagement in threaded collar of a lamp and extending beyond the upper and lower faces thereof, the portion 5 being also provided with the customary air-conducting tube 8, lying against the wick-tube and with its ends flush with the ends thereof.

It has been found that in a large number of cases when lamps have been upset serious fires have been started by the oil running from the body of the lamp through the air-tube 8 to the flame, and, as stated above, one of the objects of the present invention is to eliminate this danger, as well as to prevent the passage of oil to the flame through the wick-tube.

Secured at its upper end to the lower face of the central portion 5 and surrounding both the wick-tube 7 and the air-tube 8 is a depending flattened tube 9, which receives the lower portion of the wick 10, the wick being of sufficient length to project beyond the

lower end of the tube 9, where it is doubled upon itself and has its free end tucked back into the lower end of the tube to form a loop 11. A sufficient supply of oil from the lamp is thus insured, while the possibility of oil flowing through the wick-tube to the flame is removed, and by reason of the fact that the tube 9 also incloses the air-tube 8 the passage of oil through this tube is also prevented, though by reason of its fibrous nature the wick permits of the passage of a sufficient amount of air into the oil-chamber. As usual, the wick-tube of the lamp is somewhat wider than the wick used to permit of spreading of the upper end of the wick to produce the best results, and, as shown, the tube 9 is of the same width or somewhat wider than the wick-tube, and in order that this tube 9 may tightly fit the wick throughout its lower portion a wire 12 is inserted in the tube 9 at one edge of the wick and the metal of which the tube is formed is crimped over the wire, so that the tube tightly fits the wick, though not so tightly that the wick may not be moved through the medium of the thumb-wheel 13. The sudden flow of oil through the wick-tube around the wick is thus prevented by the latter, which completely fills the tube 9, as shown.

What is claimed is—

1. In a burner for lamps, the combination with a threaded portion arranged for engagement in the threaded collar of a lamp-body and having wick and air tubes extending therethrough, of a metallic tube secured at one end to the lower face of the threaded portion and depending therefrom and into which the wick and air tubes open, and a wick engaged in the wick-tube and extending through the depending tube, the lower portion of the wick being turned upwardly upon itself and inserted in the lower end of the depending tube.

2. In a burner for lamps, the combination with a central portion arranged for engagement of its lower end in the opening of a lamp-body and having wick and air tubes extending vertically therethrough, of a flattened tube secured at its upper end to the lower face of the central portion and depending therefrom and into which the wick and air tubes open, a wick disposed in the wick-tube and extending through the depending tube, the lower end of the wick being turned upwardly and tucked into the lower end of

the depending tube, said wick being of a slightly lesser width than said tube and the wick-tube, and a wire inserted in the depending tube at one edge of the wick, the metal of
5 said depending tube being crimped over the wire, said tube beyond the wire snugly fitting the wick.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

MARTIN O. AMUNDSON.

Witnesses:

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WALTER W. PANNECK.