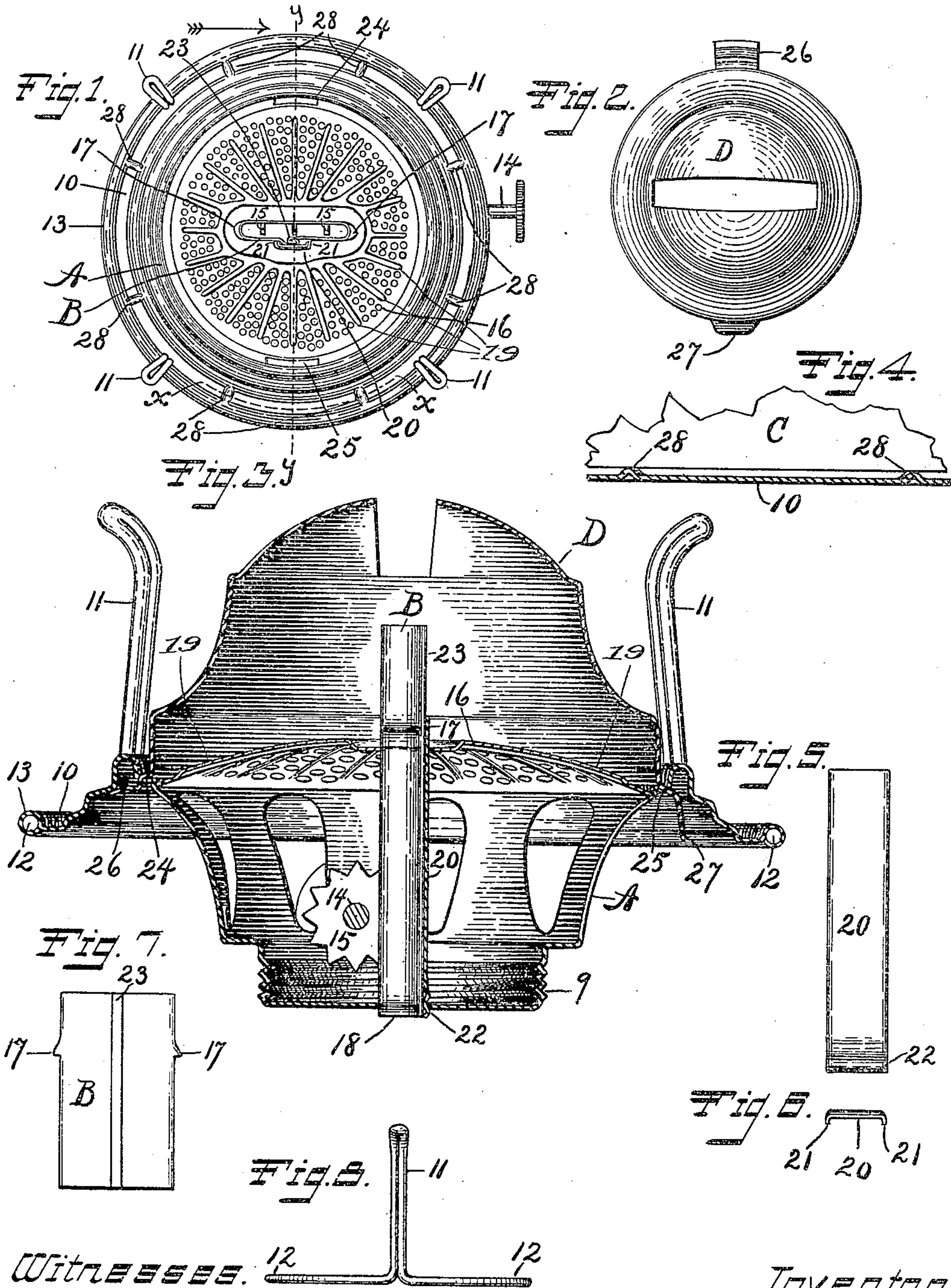


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E. D. HOLLEY.
LAMP BURNER.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 5, 1905.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BRISTOL BRASS COMPANY, OF BRISTOL, CONNECTICUT, A CORPO-
RATION.

LAMP-BURNER.

No. 816,232.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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Application filed September 5, 1905. Serial No. 276,997.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EVERETT D. HOLLEY; a citizen of the United States, residing at Forestville, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamp-Burners, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in lamp-burners; and the objects of my improvement are simplicity and economy in construction and efficiency in operation.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of my burner with the dome removed. Fig. 2 is a detached plan view of the dome of my burner. Fig. 3 is an enlarged sectional view of the burner on the line *yy* of Fig. 1 with the wick-tube in elevation. Fig. 4 is a sectional view of the gallery on the line *xx* of Fig. 1, together with a side elevation of a portion of the chimney. Fig. 5 is a detached side view of the vent-tube. Fig. 6 is an end view of the same. Fig. 7 is a detached side elevation of the wick-tube on the same scale as Fig. 1. Fig. 8 is a detached side elevation of one of the chimney-holders.

A designates the body of the burner, having the usual screw-threaded neck 9 at its lower part. At the upper edge is the chimney platform or gallery 10, formed in one and the same piece with the said body. The chimney holders or arms 11 are formed each of a piece of wire doubled upon itself at the upper end of each holder, the two ends 12 of the wire being bent laterally in opposite directions from the said arms and curved in plan view to correspond with the curve in plan view of the rolled-over outer edge 13 of the gallery 10. As shown, there are four of these arms, and their ends are inclosed within the said rolled-over outer edge 13, with the ends of each arm abutting or nearly abutting against the ends of the adjacent arms. The curved form of the said ends 12 when thus tightly inclosed by the rolled-over edge serves to hold them rigidly in place. By making these arms each from a separate piece of wire they are cheaply formed and may be set at a uniform distance from each other with great precision and convenience. The wick-raising shaft 14 and spur wheel or wheels 15 are or may be of any ordinary construction. The dishing or curved air-plate 16 has its outer edge seated on a shoulder in the upper part

of the body A, where it is held in place by the wick-tube B, the said tube having shoulders 17 projecting from each edge that rest upon an upper face of the air-plate 16 when the said wick-tube is passed down through the central hole in the said plate and down through a hole in the bottom plate of the neck 9. The parts may then be secured firmly together by expanding the lower end of the wick-tube at each edge, as at 18, Fig. 3. The air-plate 16 is perforated, as usual, and is strengthened and stiffened by radial ribs 19 struck up or swaged in the metal of the said plate, the perforations being omitted as to that portion of the plate in which the said ribs are formed. The air-tube or vent-tube 20 is formed of a strip of metal having flanged edges 21 and one side of the wick-tube, the said strip forming three sides of the vent-tube and the wick-tube forming the fourth side of the vent-tube. At the lower end of the vent-tube I form transverse corrugations 22. The holes in the air-plate 16 and bottom of the neck 9 for the wick-tube are enlarged on one side for the usual seam 23 of the burner-tube, and I make these enlargements wide enough to admit the vent-tube 20, which is slipped up through the wick-tube holes with its flanges facing the wick-tube and astride the seam 23 until one ridge of the corrugations 22 strikes the bottom of the neck. It is then forced into place to carry one ridge through the bottom of the neck, when the edge of the metal in the said bottom rests in a groove of the corrugations to hold the vent-tube in place, as shown in Fig. 3. The vent-tube is long enough to extend a little above the top of the air-plate. Two holes 24 and 25 are formed in the body of the burner to receive and hold the hinge-lug 26 and catch-lug 27 of the cone D. The hinge-lug 26 stands normally at nearly a right angle to the skirt or base of the cone and is transversely ribbed, as shown, to somewhat stiffen it. This hinge-lug is passed through the hole 24 until the adjacent edge of the cone rests on the burner-body. The cone is then swung on the hinge-lug to bring the opposite edge, which bears the catch-lug, down into place, the outer end of the said catch-lug being depressed slightly to enter it into the hole 25, when it snaps down into place, as shown in Fig. 3. The outer end of the substantially horizontal

hinge-lug now bears firmly upon the under face of the metal outside of the hole 24, whereby the cone is snugly held in place. The gallery 10 is provided with short radial beads or
5 ridges 28 at the point designed for the chimney-seat, so that the lower end or base of the chimney C is slightly elevated to furnish an air-space, as shown in Fig. 4.

I claim as my invention—

- 10 1. In a lamp-burner, the air-plate having the usual perforations with radial portions in which the perforations are omitted and having thereon the radial ribs, substantially as described.

2. In a lamp-burner having an air-plate 15 wick-tube, and neck with a bottom plate, the air-tube consisting of a plate with flanged edges and a transversely-corrugated lower end, the said plate and flanged edges passing through holes by the side of the wick-tube and
20 held in place by crowding the corrugated lower end into engagement with the bottom plate of the neck.

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