

No. 855,055.

PATENTED MAY 28, 1907.

A. H. HANDLAN, JR.
LAMP BURNER.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 7, 1907.

Fig. I.

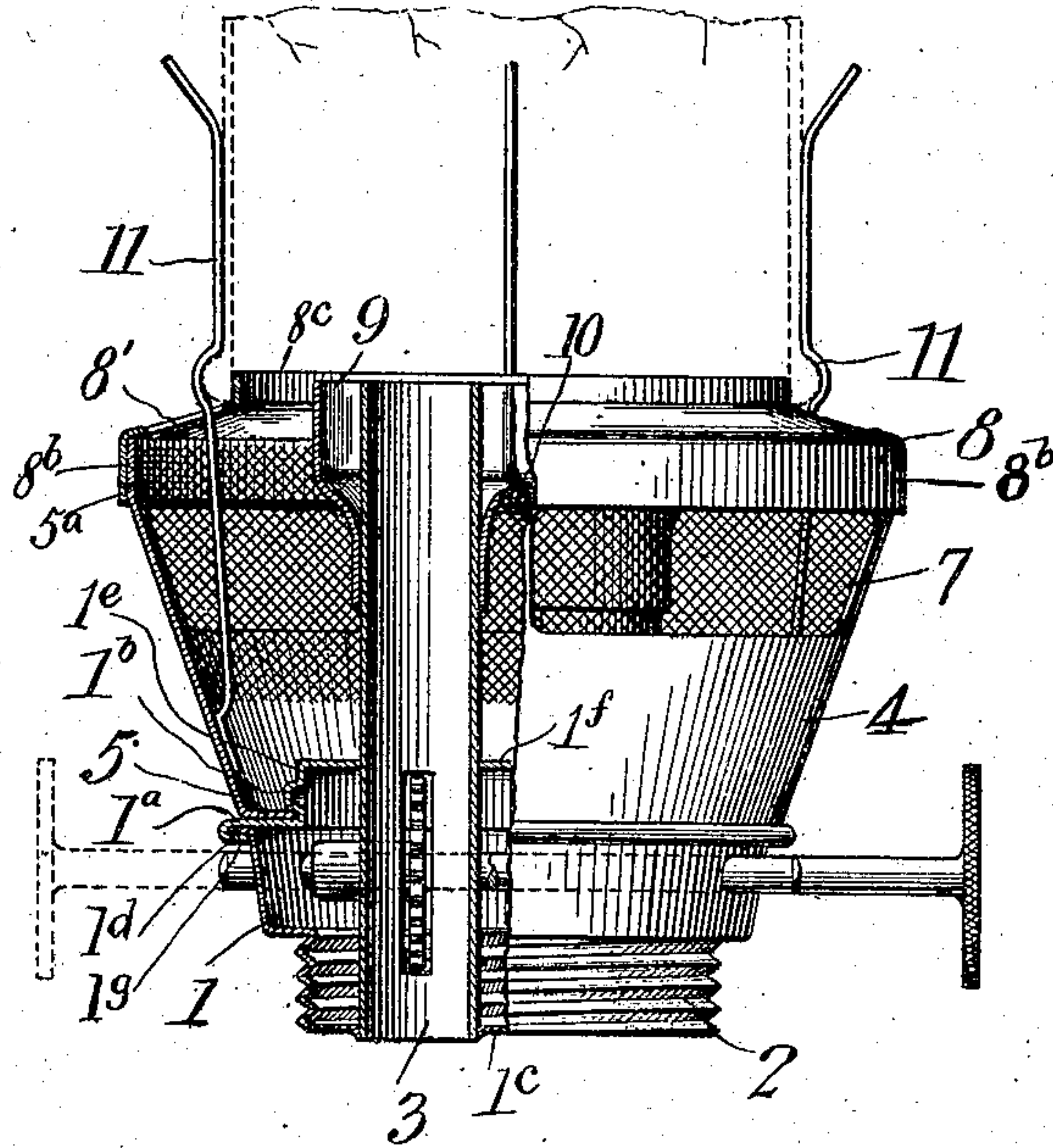
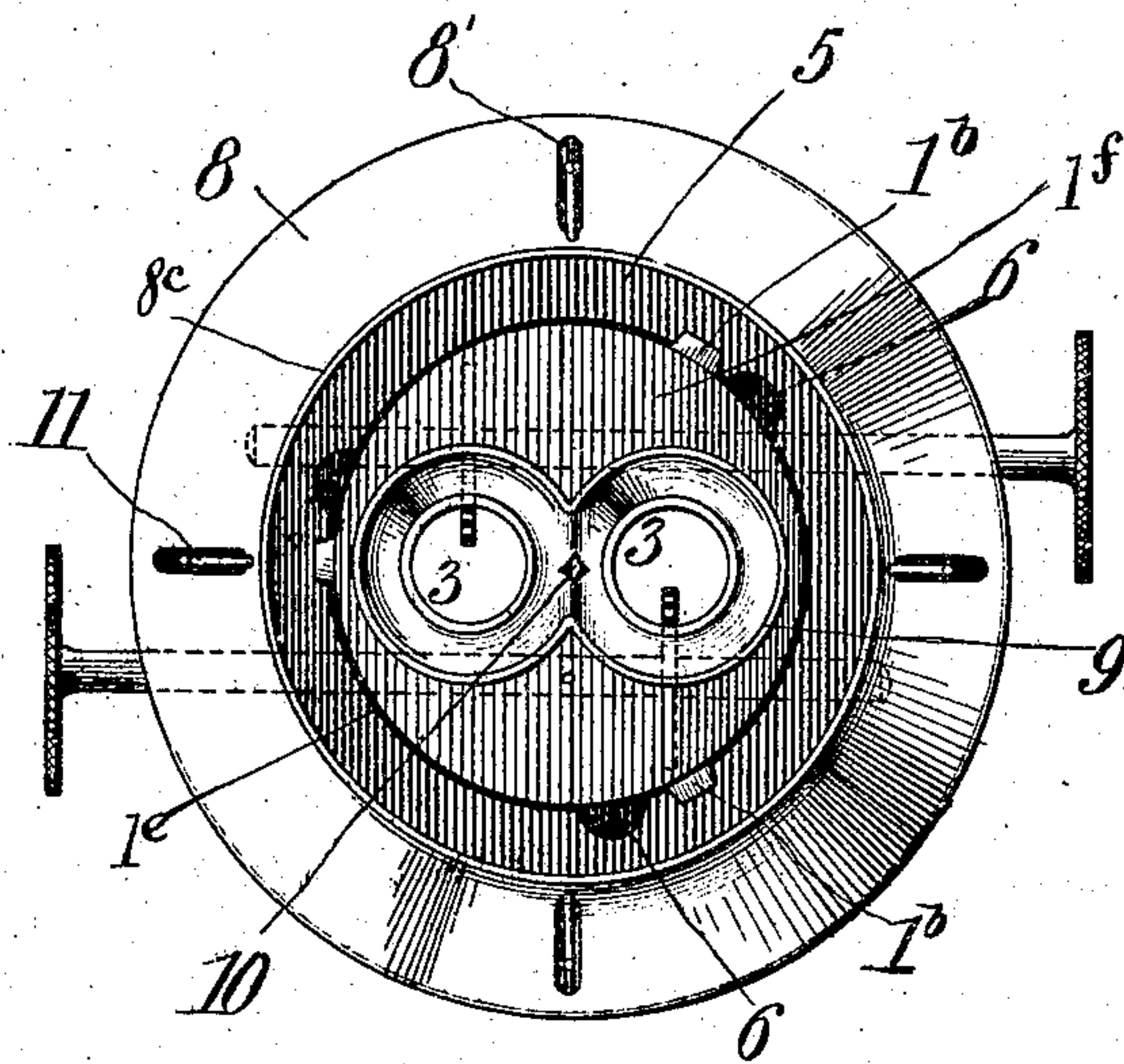


Fig. II.



Witnesses:

Fenton S. Belt
Lely Rost

Inventor:

A. H. Handlan Jr.

By

G. W. Wright

Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALEXANDER H. HANDLAN, JR., OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

LAMP-BURNER.

No. 855,055.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 28, 1907.

Application filed January 7, 1907. Serial No. 351,122.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER H. HANDLAN, Jr., a citizen of the United States of America, residing in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamp-Burners, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification.

My invention relates to a lamp burner for use in burning petroleum or other hydrocarbon oils and it has for its object to provide a greater illuminating power in a burner of this character by the use of twin wick tubes and a twin guard applied to the upper ends of said twin wick tubes and serving to prevent a strong upward draft at the point where combustion takes place, thereby providing for the flames emitted from the burner spreading toward and merging into each other instead of being carried upwardly by an ascending air current caused by the heat of the flames.

Figure I is a view partly in side elevation and partly in vertical section of my burner. Fig. II is a top or plan view of the burner.

1 designates the lower part of the base of the burner which is provided with a screw threaded neck 2 having lower plate 1^c and that is adapted to be seated in a lamp font. The lower part 1 is also formed with an annular upper flange 1^d. 1^e is the upper part of the base having an upper plate 1^f and an annular lower flange 1^g underlapping the upper flange 1^d of the lower part 1.

3 are the twin wick tubes that are mounted in the plates 1^c and 1^f of the base parallel with each other.

4 designates a downwardly tapering shell that is detachably connected to part 1^c of the base and which has an inwardly extending base flange 5 that is provided with radial notches 6. The flange 5 is adapted to rest upon a ledge 1^a of the upper part 1^e of the base and to engage beneath radial protuberances 1^b that are struck outwardly therefrom above said ledge. The notches in the shell flange receive these protuberances when the shell is to be connected to the base and when the shell is rotated on the base the flange becomes securely confined beneath said protuberances. The upper portion of the shell 4 is made of skeleton form and has applied to it a perforated sheet 7, preferably of wire cloth through which air is permitted to enter to the interior of the shell. The shell proper

is surmounted by a conical ring 8 having a depending rim 8^b fitting around the vertical rim 5^a of the shell, and a vertical collar 8^c which enters the lamp chimney.

9 designates an upwardly and outwardly flaring twin guard that is fixed to the twin wick tubes 3 near their upper ends and which comprises a pair of segmental collars merged into and united to each other between the twin wick tubes, thereby rendering them of twin form and having depending tubes. Each of the segmental collars of said guard is attached to its respective wick tube at a point considerably below the upper end of the wick tube, thereby providing a segmental channel surrounding each wick tube and having communication with the segmental channel around the other wick tube. In the web which unites the two collars of the twin guard is an orifice 10.

During the use of my burner, the twin guard 9 acts to effectually prevent air from passing upwardly adjacent to either of the wick tubes in the burner and therefore the flames burning from the wicks in these tubes when the illuminant is ignited are permitted to spread, due to the absence of a direct draft of air thereagainst. The segmental collars of the twin guard being united by a web located beneath the upper end of the twin guard, connects these segmental collars in a manner to prevent the air from rising between the wick tubes and as a consequence the flames burning from the two wicks merge into each other with the result of affording a greatly increased degree of illumination over what would be possible in the use of the burner if the twin guard were absent therefrom. The orifice 10 in the web of the twin guard is produced so as to provide an outlet for oil that may be drawn upwardly through the wick tubes by capillary attraction and unconsumed. By providing this orifice oil that flows downwardly on the wick tubes is caught by the twin guard and is constantly drained from said twin guard instead of being allowed to accumulate therein.

11 designates chimney holding elongated spring fingers that are secured to the lower end of the shell 4 and which extend vertically through said shell and through radial slots 8^f in the conical ring 8. By extending these elongated spring fingers from the lower end of the burner shell through the radial slots in said conical ring, I provide for a more direct bearing of the elongated spring

fingers against a chimney used upon the burner, due to the greater length of the elongated spring fingers thus permitting the consequent longer leverage action present in
5 them.

I claim:

1. In a lamp burner, a base, a pair of wick tubes supported by said base, and a guard attached to said tubes near their upper ends
10 and comprising a pair of segmental collar portions; said collar portions being united by a horizontal web located beneath the upper end of the guard, substantially as set forth.

15 2. In a lamp burner, a base, a pair of wick tubes supported by said base, and a guard

attached to said tubes near their upper ends and comprising a pair of segmental collar portions; said collar portions being united by a web containing an orifice, substantially
20 as set forth.

3. A lamp burner comprising a base provided with lower and upper plates, twin wick tubes secured in the plates, a twin guard consisting of merged segmental collars
25 having depending tubes and providing segmental channels and a connecting web having an orifice.

ALEXANDER H. HANDLIAN, JR.

In presence of:

BLANCHE HOGAN,
E. S. KNIGHT.