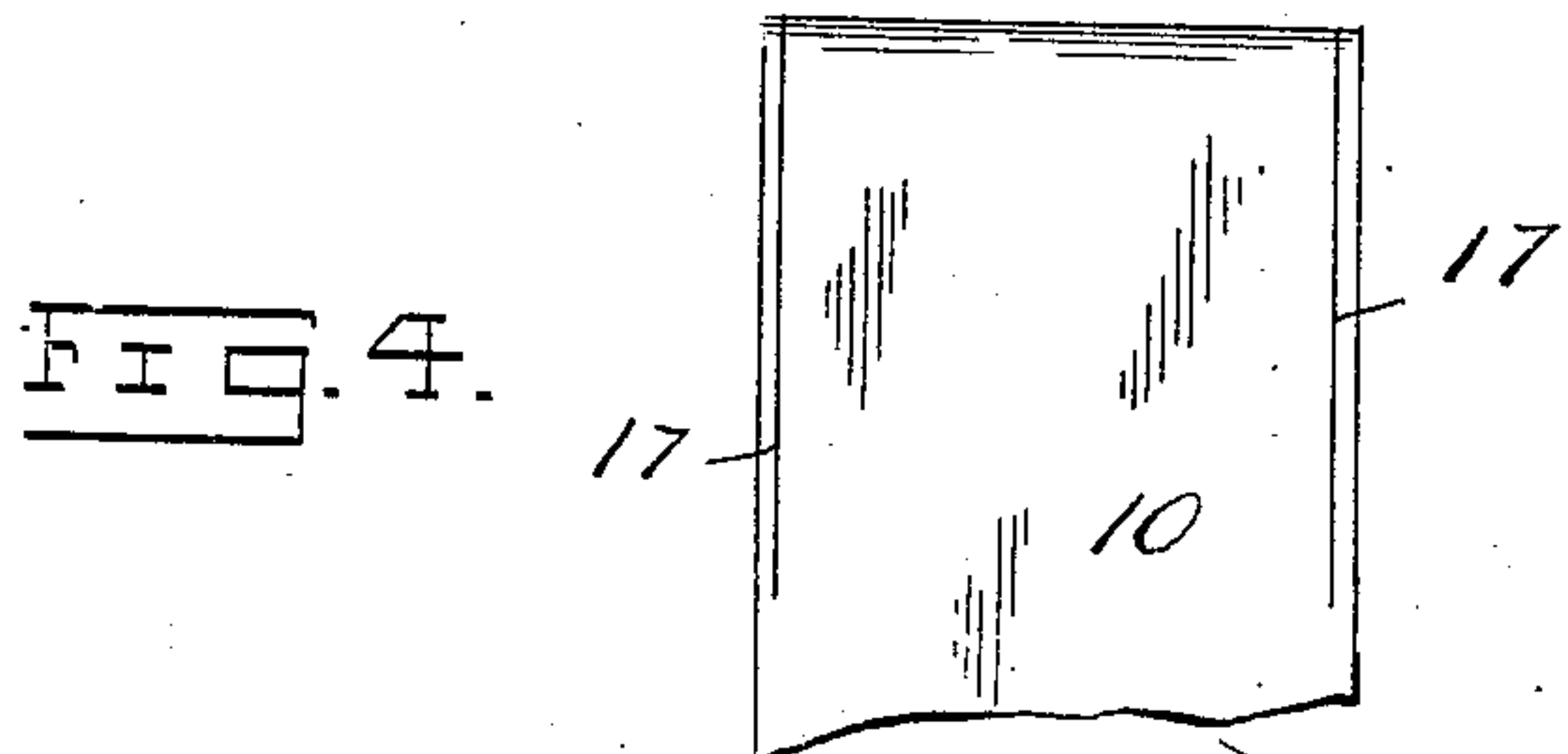
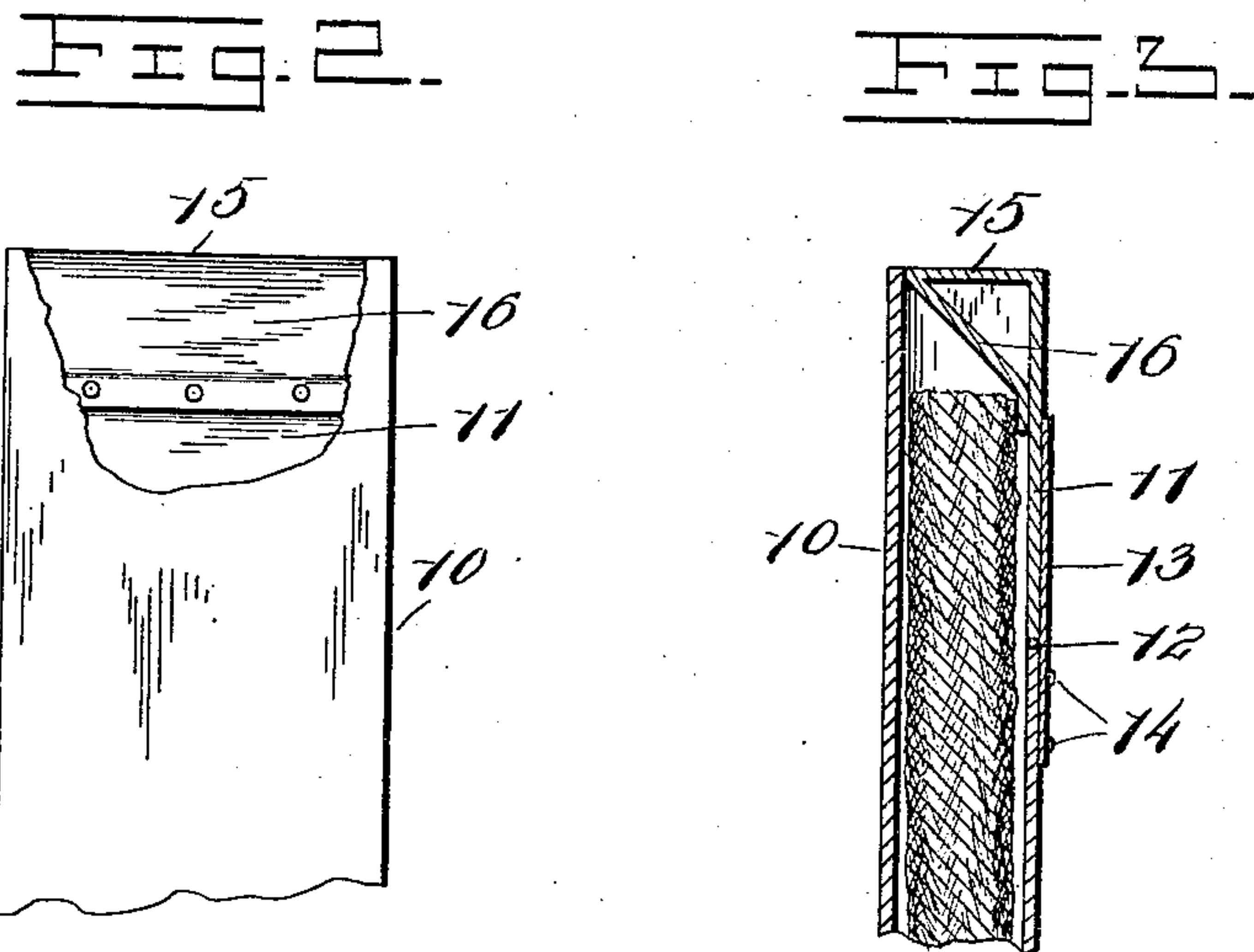
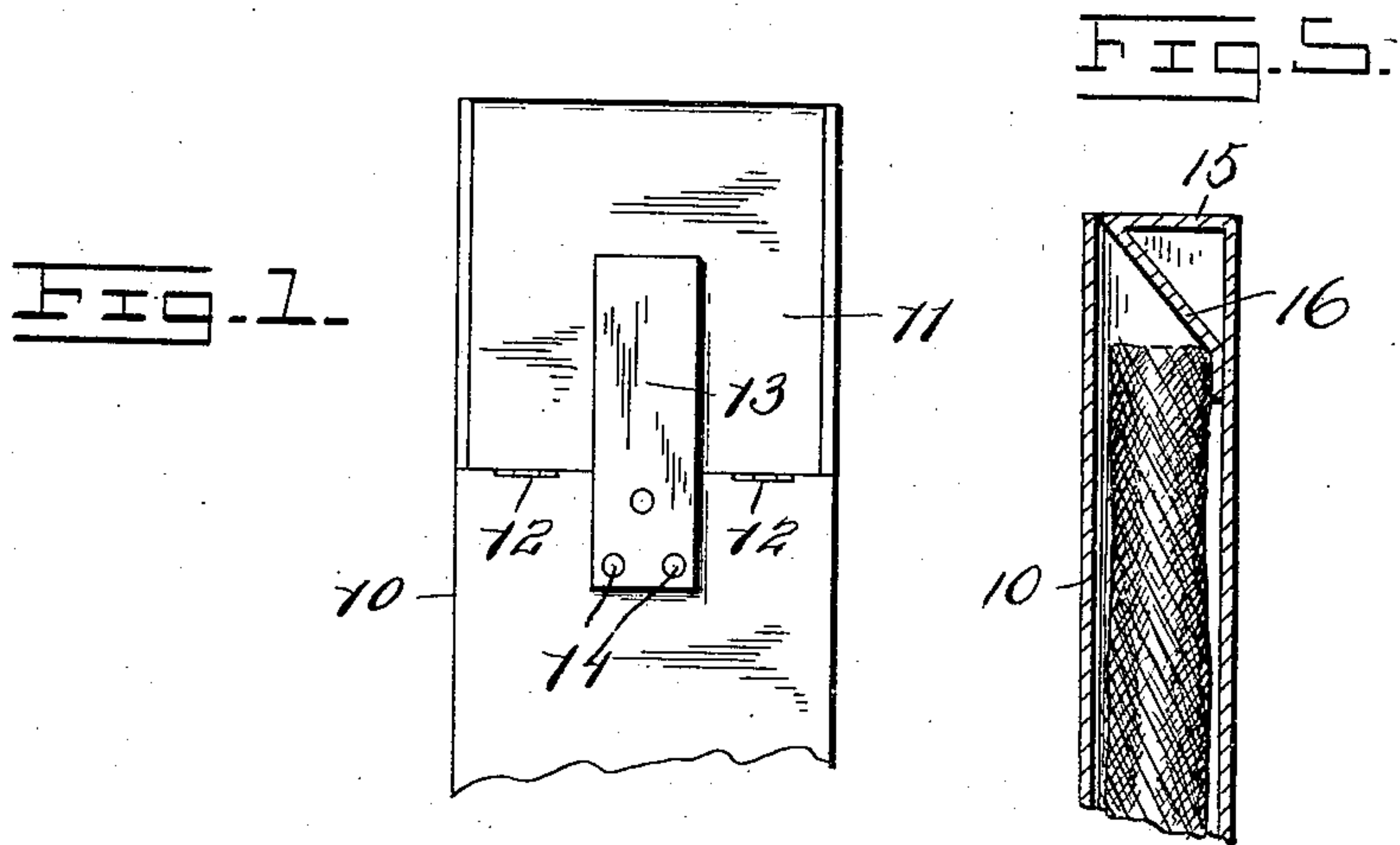


No. 856,021.

PATENTED JUNE 4, 1907.

W. A. BLAUVELT.  
LAMP BURNER.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 27, 1906.



Witnesses  
*L. Armstrong*  
*F. B. Mac Nab*

Inventor  
*W. A. Blauvelt*  
By *Charles Chandler*

Attorneys

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM A. BLAUVELT, OF MOUNT VERNON, NEW YORK.

## LAMP-BURNER.

No. 856,021.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 4, 1907.

Application filed June 27, 1906. Serial No. 323,649.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM A. BLAUVELT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Mount Vernon, in the county of Westchester, State of New York, 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 lamp burners and more particularly to that class of burners which are designed to extinguish the flame when the wick is lowered or burns down to the upper end of the wick tube.

A further object of the invention is to provide a device of this nature which will not only extinguish the flame but which will entirely cover the wick and prevent smoldering of the same.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a construction which will be equally well adapted for use in connection with the wick tube of lamps or oil-stoves of any ordinary construction.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is an elevation of the wick tube of a burner showing my invention applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the opposite side of the tube, a portion of the same being broken away. Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view through the tube taken in a plane at right angles to the plane of Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 1 showing a slight modification of the invention. Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 2 through the form shown in Fig. 4.

Referring more specifically to Figs. 1, 2 and 3 of the drawings, the numeral 10 denotes a wick-tube of a lamp burner of any construction. In the form of the invention shown in these figures the upper end portion 11 of one side of the wick-tube is hinged to the body portion thereof as at 12 and is normally held in its proper relative position with respect to the opposite side of the tube by means of a leaf spring 13 which is riveted or otherwise secured as at 14 to the tube 10 adjacent the hinge for the portion 11 and bears against the outer face of the said portion.

To limit the movement of the hinged portion 11 toward the opposite or integral side

of the tube, the upper end of the said portion is bent inwardly at right angles toward the integral side of the tube as at 15, and thence downwardly at an angle as at 16 and is secured at its edge to the inner face of the said hinged portion.

As shown in the drawings, the hinged side 11 of the tube at the bend 16, abuts the upper edge of the integral side thereof and it will be readily understood that when the wick burns or is turned down to the upper edge of the wick-tube, the spring 14 will force hinged portion 11 into engagement with the opposite side of the tube, as stated, thereby extinguishing the flame.

Furthermore it will be seen that by reason of the fact that the extreme end portion of the member 11 is bent downwardly at an angle to the main portion thereof, the wick as raised will force the said member outwardly and against the action of the spring. The advantage of this construction lies in the fact that there is no binding of the wick when being raised.

In the form of the device shown in Figs. 4 and 5, the wick tube is formed of spring metal and the corners of the same at one side thereof are slit as at 17 from the upper end thereof, thus permitting this side of the tube to have a sufficient play to allow for movement of the wick, it being understood that the resiliency of the metal is sufficient to force the movable side into position to extinguish the flame.

In Fig. 6 I have shown the principles of the invention applied to a round wick burner. In this figure, 18 denotes the wick-tube and 19 the center draft-tube which is located concentrically within the wick-tube. Loosely seated in the upper end of the center draft-tube 19 is a hollow stem 20 including a flared head 21 which has a width equal to that of the wick-tube. In this form, when the wick has been lowered to the upper end of the wick-tube, the stem will drop by gravity to cover the upper end of the wick and extinguish the flame.

What is claimed is:

The combination with the wick tube of a burner, of a tube-closing member connected therewith and forming a portion of one of the side walls of the tube, said member hav-



ing its upper end bent inwardly to abut the  
opposite side wall of the tube and thence  
downwardly at an angle to said side walls  
and secured at its lower edge to the body  
5 portion of the member, and a resilient means  
for holding the closing member in position  
to close the tube.

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

WILLIAM A. BLAUVELT.

Witnesses:

AGNES JOHNSTONE,  
JAMES JOHNSTONE.