

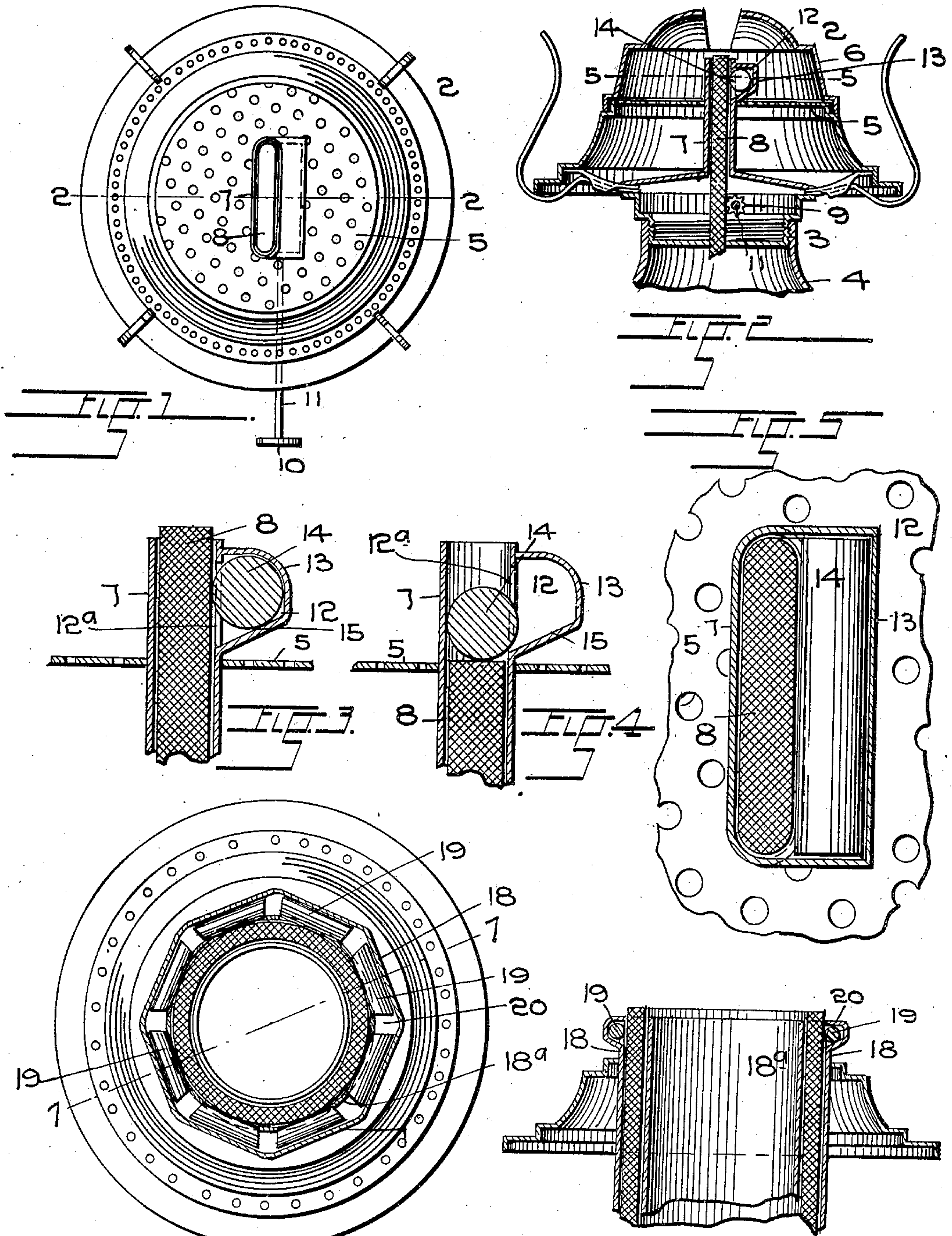
No. 881,103.

PATENTED MAR. 10, 1908.

J. M. BEADLES.

LAMP BURNER.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 17, 1907.



WITNESSES:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN M. BEADLES, OF DENVER, COLORADO.

## LAMP-BURNER.

No. 881,103.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 10, 1908.

Application filed June 17, 1907. Serial No. 379,503.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN M. BEADLES, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Denver, in the county of Denver and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamp-Burners, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in burners for oil lamps and its object is to provide a device which by closing or clogging the passage in the wick tube when the wick contained therein has been lowered beneath its orifice, will automatically extinguish the flame, hinder the emission of smoke from the charred end of the wick and prevent evaporation of the oil or other inflammable liquid contained in the light producing vessel of which the burner forms part. I attain these objects by the means illustrated in the accompanying drawings in the various views of which like parts are similarly designated and in which

Figure 1—represents a plan view of my improved lamp burner with its crowning portion removed. Fig. 2—a vertical section taken along a line 2—2, Fig. 1, Fig. 3—an enlarged vertical section of the upper portion of the wick tube with the wick in position to be ignited. Fig. 4—a similar view with the wick lowered and the passage in the tube above it, closed, Fig. 5—an enlarged horizontal section taken along a line 5—5, Fig. 2, Fig. 6, a horizontal section through the wick tube of a burner having a circular wick, and Fig. 7, a section taken along a line 7—7, Fig. 6.

Referring to the drawings, let the reference numeral 2 designate a lamp burner including the stopper 3 which in practice is secured within the orifice of the lamp 4, the thereupon supported perforated, horizontal shield 5 with the crowning portion 6 by which the current of air is deflected upon the wick, and the vertical wick tube 7 which extending through the stopper 3 and the shield 5, contains the wick 8 by means of which the inflammable fluid contained in the lamp, is drawn up to be burned at its upper end when exposed above the orifice of the tube.

The burner is provided with the usual devices for adjusting the wick, such as a star wheel 9 which in engagement with the side of

the wick may be rotated by manipulation of a knob 10 at the end of a connecting spindle 11. In proximity to the upper end or orifice of the wick tube 7, is a recess 12 formed by a laterally projecting, protuberant portion or bulge 13 of one of its sides and which extending horizontally along the full width thereof, houses a preferably cylindrical weight 14 which in longitudinal dimension equals the internal length of the tube while its diameter slightly exceeds the width thereof. The lower surface of the recess slopes from its rearmost portion towards the tube so as to form an inclined plane 15 along which the weight 14 may slide or roll into the tube and upon the wick when the latter is lowered beneath the passage 12<sup>a</sup> which connects the interior of the tube with the recess.

When the upper end of the wick 8 extends beyond the orifice of the tube 7, in readiness to be ignited, its portion occupying the tube retains the weight 14 within the recess until, to extinguish the flame, the wick is lowered by rotation of the wheel 9, when as soon as its upper end has reached the lower edge of the mouth of the recess 12 and in consequence is moved out of engagement with the weight, the latter, impelled by gravity, will pass along the inclined lower surface of the recess into the tube and upon the upper edge of the wick. The natural result is that the flame produced by the burning oil will be extinguished by exclusion of the oxygen and that the portion of the tube above the wick will be clogged so as to prevent the emission of smoke and evaporation of the liquid contained in the lamp. Subsequent raising of the wick will cause the weight to withdraw into the recess until it has regained its normal position in engagement with the side of the wick.

In burners constructed with a cylindrical wick housing 18 illustrated in Figs. 6 and 7, the weight employed to obstruct the interior chamber between the concentric tubes 18 and 18<sup>a</sup>, which compose the housing, is divided into a plurality of circularly arranged sections 19 which normally occupy an annular recess 20 produced by a surrounding bulge on the outer tube and which are adapted to collectively close the passage between the tubes when by lowering of the wick they are allowed to move thereinto.

Having thus described my invention what I claim and desire to protect by Letters Patent of the United States is:—

5 In a lamp burner a wick tube having in one of its sides a recess, the lower surface of which is inclined, and a cylindrical weight upon the latter, adapted to pass into the tube when the wick is lowered beneath the recess,

the diameter of the said weight exceeding the distance between the sides of the tube. 10.

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

JOHN M. BEADLES.

Witnesses:

G. J. ROLLANDET,  
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