

No. 881,265.

PATENTED MAR. 10, 1908.

H. L. SWAZEY & M. B. PINKHAM.

LAMP BURNER.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 18, 1907.

Fig. 1

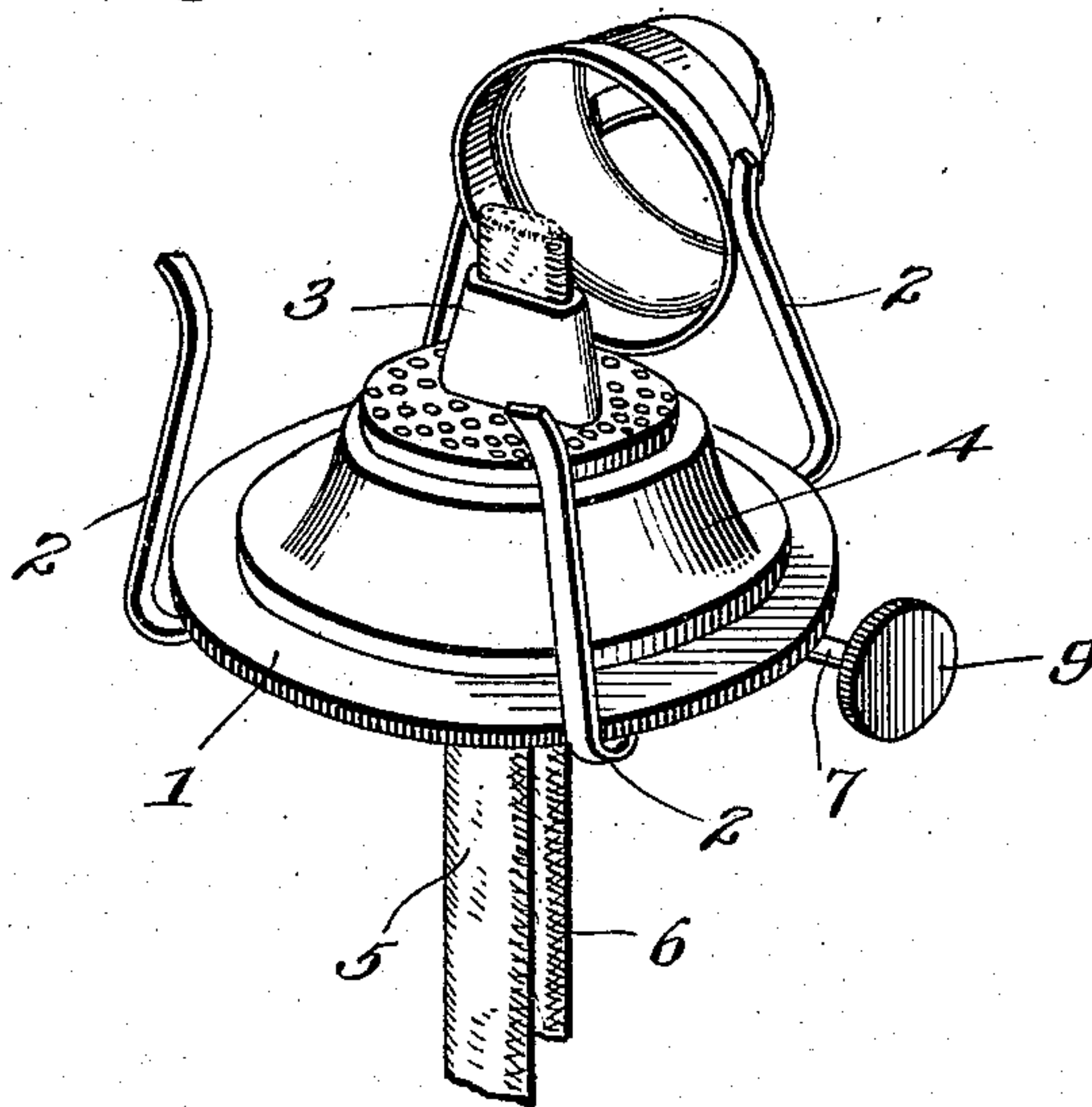


Fig. 2.

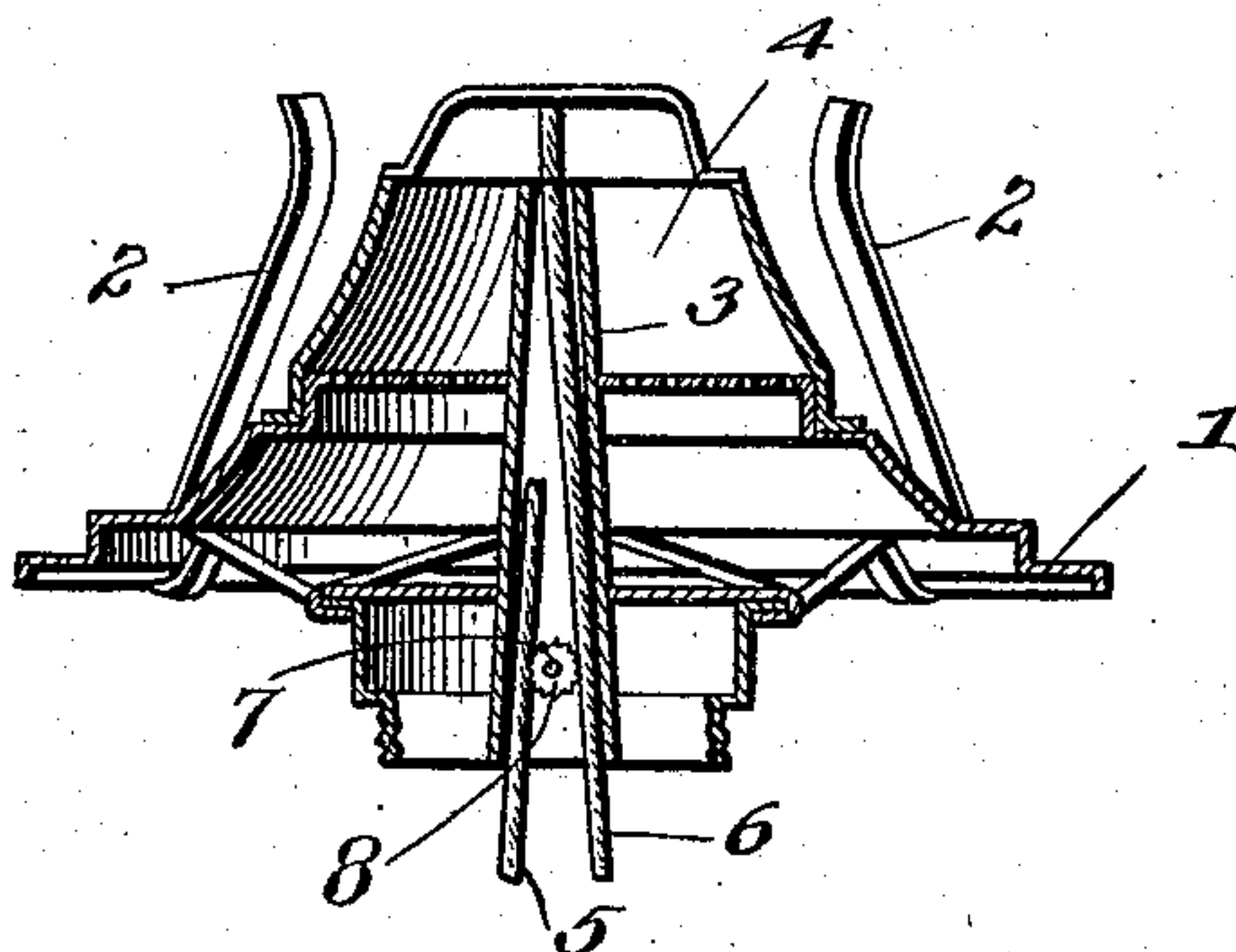
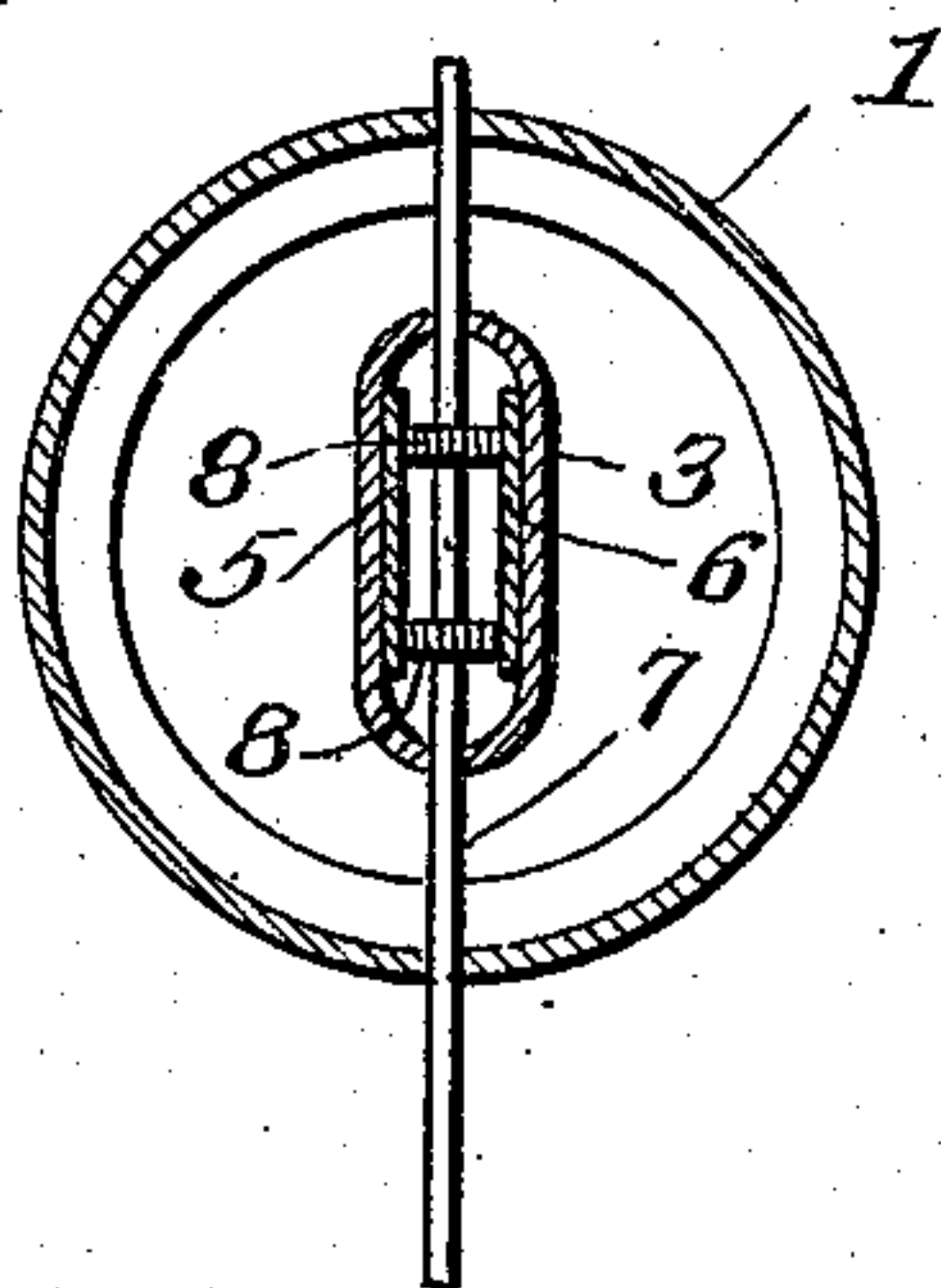


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

Wm. M. M. M. M.
W. M. M. M. M.

H. L. Swazey, Inventors

M. B. Pinkham.

By *Ph. M. M. M.*

Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY L. SWAZEY AND MEADER B. PINKHAM, OF LINCOLN, MAINE.

LAMP-BURNER.

No. 881,265.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 10, 1908.

Application filed May 18, 1907. Serial No. 374,400.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HENRY L. SWAZEY and MEADER B. PINKHAM, citizens of the United States, residing at Lincoln, in the county of Penobscot and State of Maine, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamp-Burners, of which the following is a specification.

In the use of the ordinary types of lamp burners considerable annoyance is frequently occasioned owing to the fact that when it is desired to extinguish the light by turning the wick down into the wick tube, a flicker still remains at the end of the tube, and further owing to the fact that when the light is extinguished by blowing an objectionable odor escapes into the room.

The object of the present invention has been to overcome these difficulties by the provision of a novel means for positively extinguishing the flame when the wick is turned into the tube and also for closing the mouth of the tube so as to shut off the escape of all odors or gases.

With this object in view the invention resides principally in the construction of a lamp burner with a wick tube having the lower portion thereof enlarged to receive two wick members which are simultaneously moved in opposite directions whereby when the hot wick is withdrawn into the tube a cold wick is moved up into the mouth thereof, thereby shutting off the escape of the gases and preventing the flickering flame from remaining at the end of the tube.

For a full description of the invention and the merits thereof and also to acquire a knowledge of the details of construction and the means for effecting the result, reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a lamp burner constructed in accordance with the present invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view through the same. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

Specifically describing the present embodiment of the invention the numeral 1 designates the base or gallery of the burner which is of any approved construction and is shown as carrying the usual spring arms 2 for engaging the lamp chimney. The wick

tube 3 extends upwardly from the base 1 and is surrounded in the usual manner by the hood 4 which deflects the rising air toward the wick. It will be observed that the lower portion of the wick tube 3 is enlarged and is of a sufficient size to receive a pair of wick members 5 and 6, whereas the mouth of the tube 3 is of a size corresponding to a single wick member.

In the preferred construction shown in the drawings the tube is gradually flared outwardly toward the base thereof so that the opening therethrough has a tapered formation. A shaft 7 extends across the lower portion of the wick tube 3 at the middle thereof and carries suitable means such as the spur wheels 8 for engaging the wick members 5 and 6 operating upon opposite sides thereof. The usual finger-piece 9 is provided for turning the shaft 7 to move the wick members 5 and 6 in opposite directions within the wick tube 3. These wick members 5 and 6 may either be the opposite ends of the same wick, or two independent wicks, and are so disposed with relation to each other that one of the wicks is housed within the interior of the wick tube when the opposite wick is in such a position that the extremity thereof projects slightly above the end of the wick tube as when in use. When the wick which has been burning is turned down into the wick tube the opposite or cold wick is simultaneously moved upward and is designed to enter the mouth of the wick tube just vacated by the hot wick and to shut off the escape of all gases and odors and thereby extinguish the flickering flame which would otherwise continue to exist at the mouth of the tube for a considerable length of time.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. In a lamp burner, the combination of a wick tube formed with a single mouth, a plurality of wick members mounted within the tube, and means for moving the wick members alternately into the mouth of the tube, each of the wick members being of a size to completely fill said mouth.

2. In a lamp burner, the combination of a wick tube having a tapered formation and terminating at its upper end in a single mouth, a plurality of wick members mounted within the enlarged base of the tube, the said wick members being each of a size to completely fill the mouth of the tube, and

means for moving the wick members alternately into the said mouth.

3. In a lamp burner, the combination of a wick tube having a tapered formation and
5 terminating at its upper end in a single mouth, a shaft extending across the lower portion of the wick tube and provided with wick engaging means, and a wick member arranged within the tube upon each side of
10 the shaft, the said wick members being designed to be alternately moved into the

mouth of the wick tube and being each of such size as to completely fill the said mouth.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

HENRY L. SWAZEY. [L. S.]

MEADER B. PINKHAM. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

EDWARD T. FULLER,
HOWARD F. PINKHAM.