

905,061.

A. L. EDWARDS.
LAMP BURNER.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 16, 1907.

Patented Nov. 24, 1908.

Fig. 1.

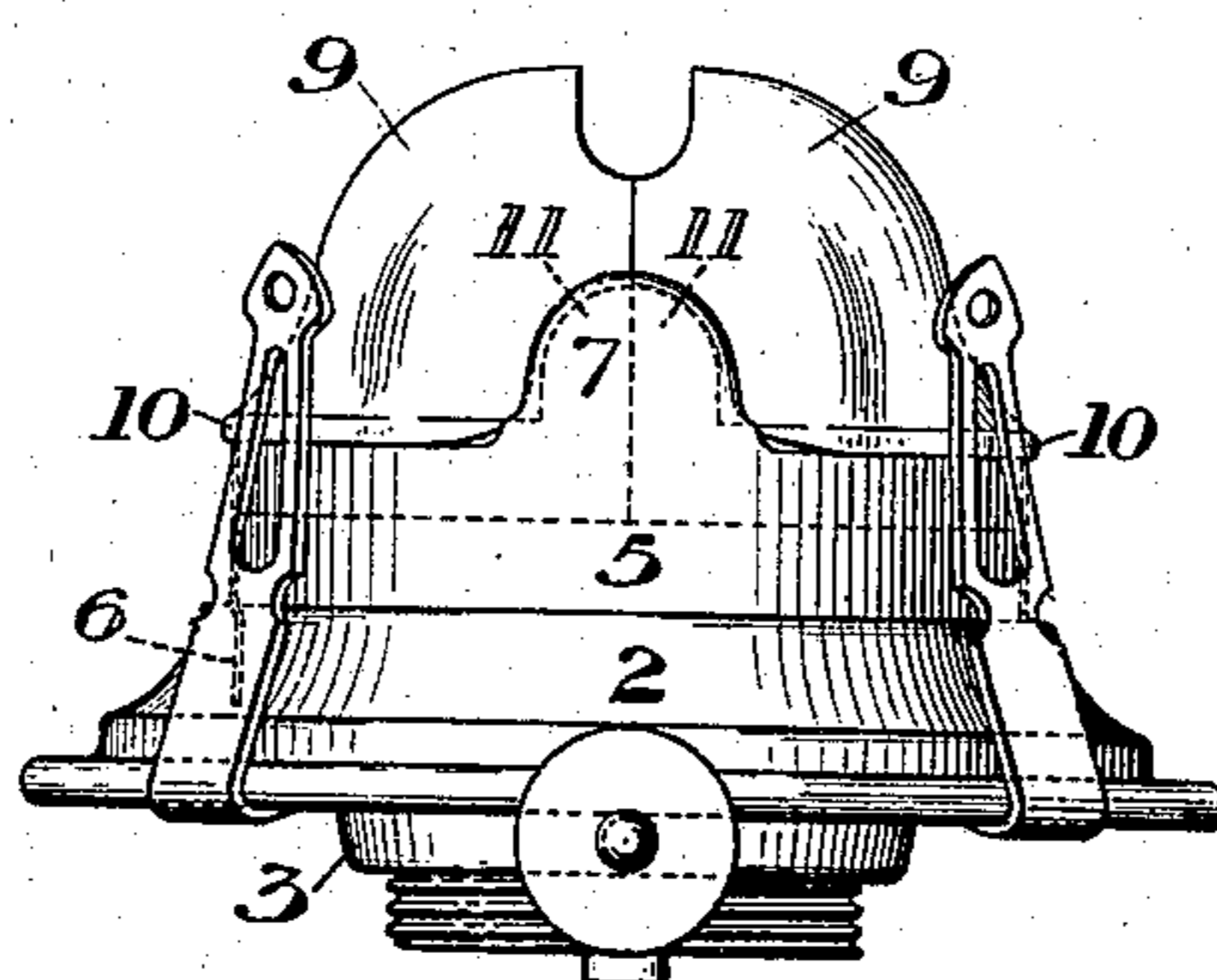


Fig. 2.

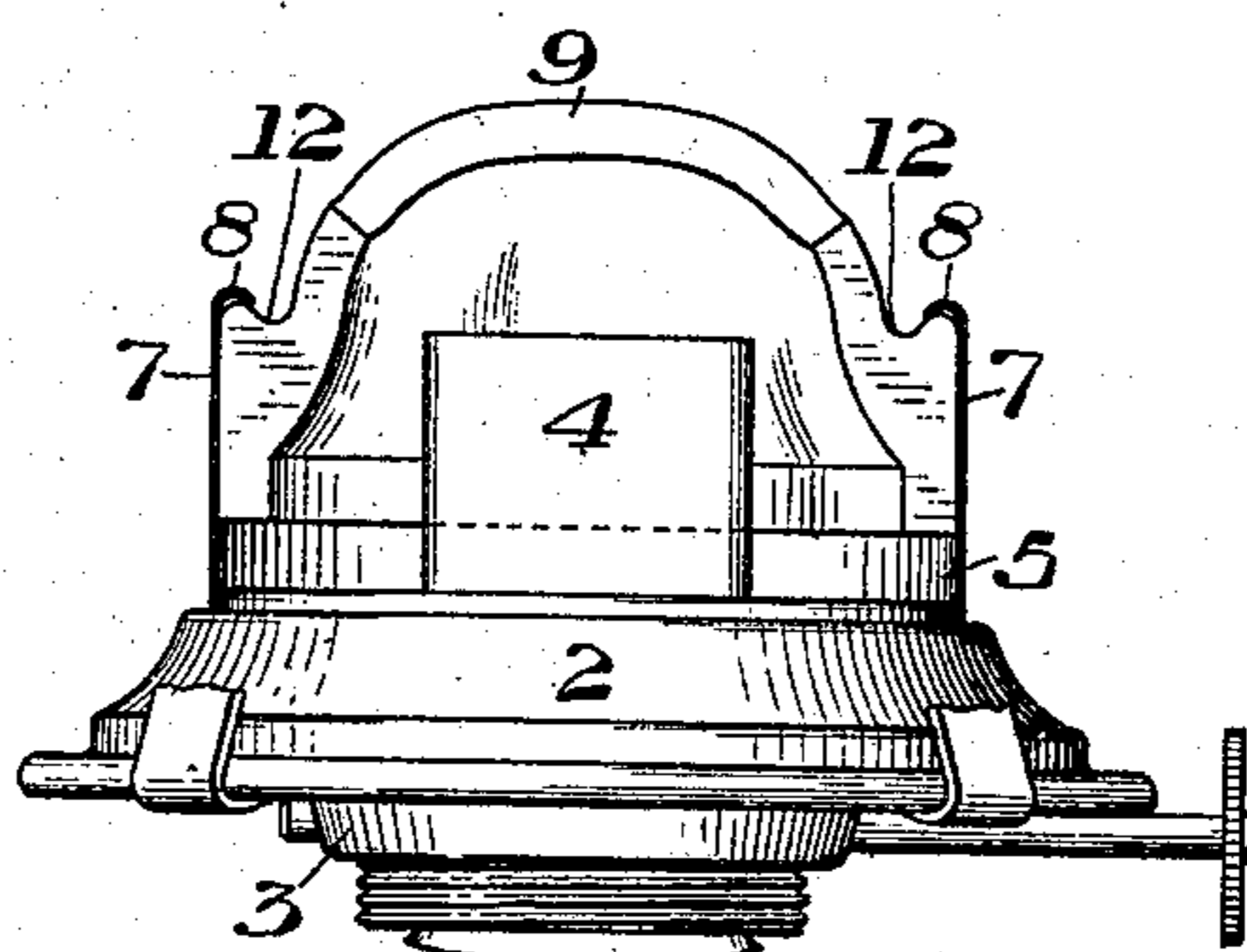
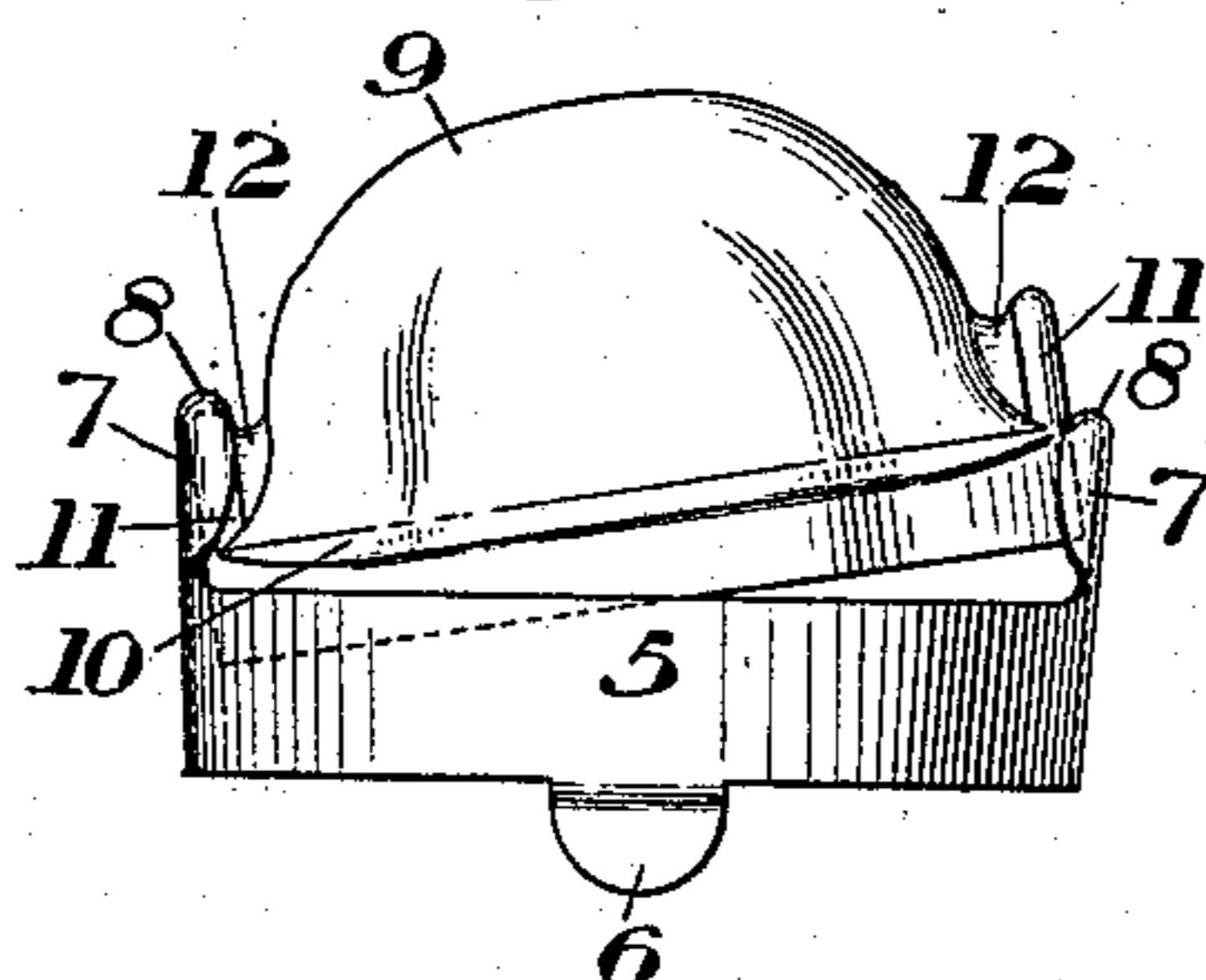


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALONZO L. EDWARDS, OF WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA, ASSIGNOR TO WHEELING STAMPING COMPANY, OF WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA, A CORPORATION OF WEST VIRGINIA.

LAMP-BURNER.

No. 905,061.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 24, 1908.

Application filed April 16, 1907. Serial No. 368,497.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALONZO L. EDWARDS, of Wheeling, Ohio county, West Virginia, have invented a new and useful Lamp-
5 Burner, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

10 Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved burner; Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section of the same; and Fig. 3 is a partial view showing the manner of inserting the glass cone.

15 My invention relates to that class of lamp burners which are provided with glass cones, so that the light will not be obstructed when the burner is turned low.

20 The object of my invention is to provide a simple and cheap device of this character, in which the glass cone will be securely held in position, and prevented from either upward, downward, or rotary movement.

25 In the drawings, 2 is the chimney rest, 3 the base having the screw thread to enter the lamp collar, and 4 the wick tube.

30 Hinged to one side of the chimney rest is the collar 5 which is provided on the opposite side with catch 6 engaging a catch slot in the chimney rest. This ring or collar is provided on opposite sides with upwardly-projecting lips or flanges 7 having inwardly and downwardly-turned edge portions 8 to form hook clamps. This turned-
35 in hook portion is cut away at the base of the lug or projection where it joins the collar, so as to give a spring action, and make the connection more or less flexible.

40 The glass cone preferably consists of two halves 9, each half having a lower circumferential bead 10 which is reduced or cut away at its end portions where it approaches the half lug 11. The top edge of this half lug is undercut or curved inwardly and
45 downwardly at its inner portion, as shown at 12, so as to clench under the lip of the lamp collar.

50 It will be noticed that my glass cone is shaped similarly to the brass cones now commonly used having a concave portion

near the bead which merges into a convex portion adjacent to the flame slot. This gives a better flame than the ordinary glass cones which are formed of dome shape, being convex throughout their outer surface. 55

60 In assembling the parts of my burner, the two halves of the glass cone are placed together, the pair of lugs at one side is slipped under the lip at one side of the lamp collar, and the pair of lugs at the other side of the glass cone is then forced down under the opposite collar lip by springing it outwardly. As the glass cone is thus forced down to its position, these lips engage the upper edge of the brass collar, which prevents further downward movement, while the hook lips on opposite sides clenching over the glass lugs prevent upward movement. This clenching action of the lips also prevents any rotary movement of the cone within the collar. This is an important feature, since rotary movement brings the lamp slot of the cone out of alinement with the wick tube, and either gives a bad flame or prevents burning. 75

80 The advantages of my invention result from the manner of securing the glass cone, and from its peculiar shape. By inserting the cone from the top, the cone rib seats on the collar flange, and by using the hook lips which spring into clenching position, the upward movement of the cone and also the turning movement are prevented. The cutting away of the rib next to the glass lug allows the lip flange to come in close to the glass lug, and thus prevent rotary movement, where otherwise it would allow a slight rotation. The cutting away of the lip flanges at the juncture of the lip and collar, allows the elastic spring action for forcing the cone into position. I may employ a cone either of clear glass, white opal glass, or other colored glass. The translucent glass will serve to hide the wick and wick tube, while at the same time allowing light rays to pass through it. 95

100 Various changes may be made in the form and arrangement of the cone, the burner, etc., without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention.

I claim:—

In a burner, the combination with a glass cone having laterally projecting lugs at opposite sides, said lugs being recessed at their
5 upper convex edges, and having vertical sides, of a burner ring in which the cone is seated in a downward direction, said ring having upwardly extending spring lips which are flanged to fit around the lugs, and

whose upper edge portions are bent down- 10
wardly into the recesses of the lugs; substantially as described.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand.

ALONZO L. EDWARDS.

Witnesses:

JOHN MILLER,
H. M. CORWIN.