C. W. AKERS.

TORCH.

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922,232. Patented May 18, 1909.

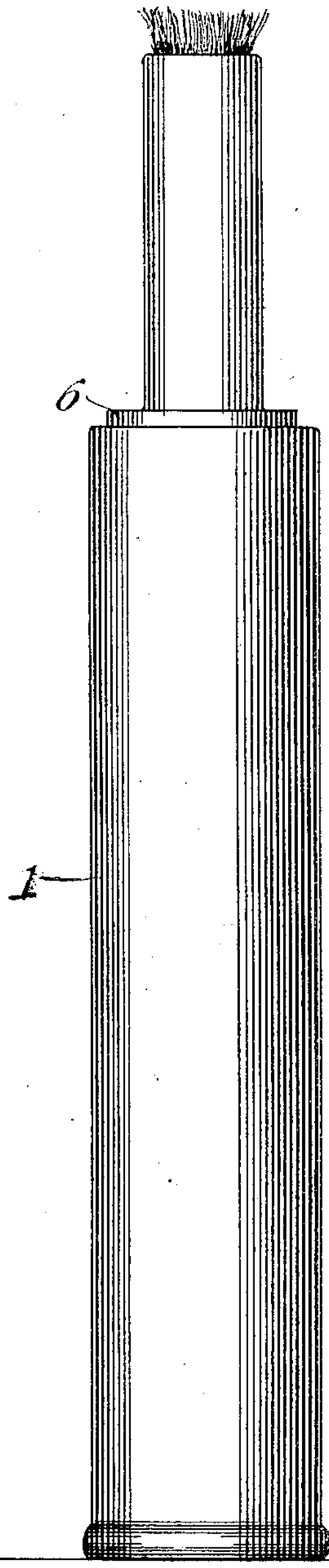

Fig. 1.

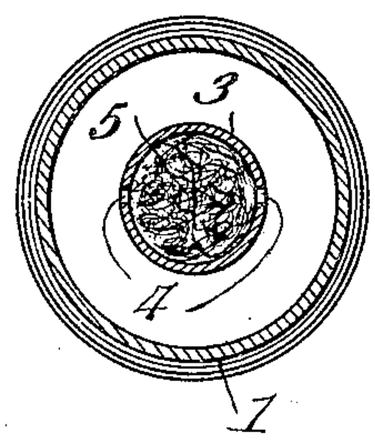

Fig. 3.

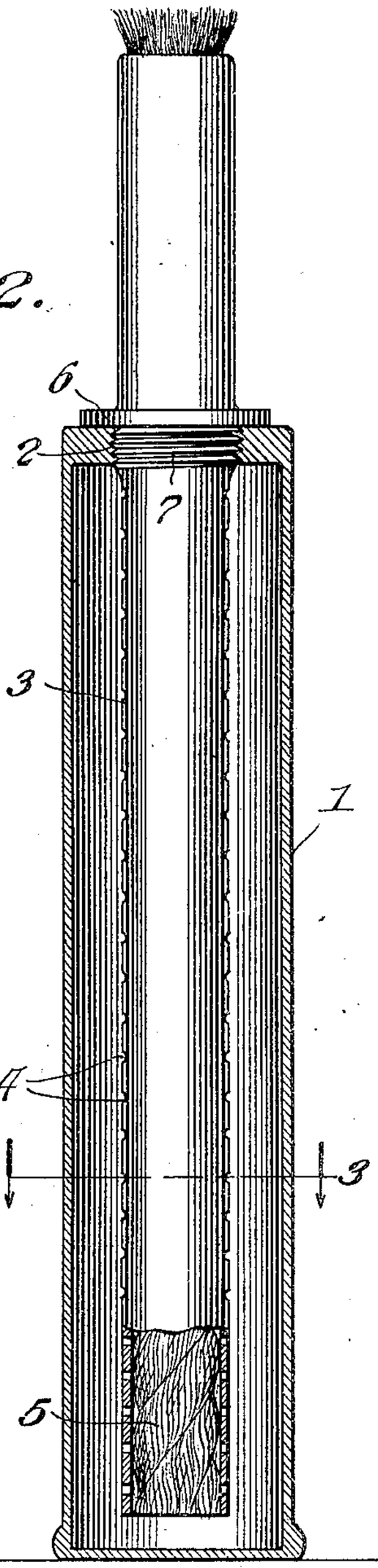

Fig. 2.

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TORCH.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES W. AKERS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jacksonville, in the county of Duval and State of Florida, have invented new and useful Improvements in Torches, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to torches, especially designed for the use of engineers and firemen to be used as an engine torch for inspecting the engine and train, the object of the invention being to provide a convenient, accessible and reliable torch for the purpose set forth which embodies means whereby the wick may be moved easily forward or backward to give the desired projection thereto, enabling the flame to be instantly adjusted.

A further object of the invention is to provide means whereby the wick tube may be removed from the oil receptacle while the wick is burning, so that the receptacle may be filled with oil by the light of the burning wick without loss of oil and time.

A further object of the invention is to prevent the wick from jarring or falling accidentally into the oil so as to render the torch, as a whole, temporarily useless.

With the above and other objects in view, the nature of which will more fully appear as the description proceeds, the invention consists in the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts as herein fully described, illustrated and claimed.

In the accompanying drawing:—Figure 1 is a side elevation of the torch. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section through the same. Fig. 3 is a cross section through the same on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

The torch embodies a cylindrical oil tube or main body 1 adapted to contain a suitable supply of oil, the said body being closed at one end and provided at the opposite end with a threaded opening 2.

Arranged within the oil tube 1 is a wick tube 3 provided with a large number of perforations as shown at 4 to permit the oil contained in the tube 1 to enter the wick tube 3. Extending through the wick tube from end to end is a wick 5 composed of suitable absorbent material such as wicking, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, the wick projecting from the outer end of the tube, as shown in Fig. 2 where it may be ignited to form the flame of the torch.

Intermediate its ends, the wick tube is provided with an annular flange 6 forming a shoulder which is adapted to bear tightly against the end of the body 1 and just beneath said shoulder the tube is provided with a screw-threaded portion 7 which screws tightly in the threaded opening of the end of the oil tube 1 as clearly seen in Fig. 2.

It will be observed that the tube 3 terminates short of the inner end of the tube 1 thereby giving easy access of the oil to the wick at the inner end of the latter. The wicking is also maintained in a saturated condition by the oil which passes through the openings 4 throughout the entire length of that portion of the tube which lies within the outer tube or casing 1.

From the foregoing description, it will be understood that the straight wick tube will prevent the wick from bunching up when the torch is struck against any object for the purpose of feeding the wick outward to obtain a greater flame. Furthermore said wick tube by reason of its length, prevents the wick from falling into the oil chamber and the wick is kept in a saturated condition so that when it is desired to refill the torch with oil, the inner tube containing the wick may be removed from the outer tube or casing, thus leaving a large filling opening which will enable the outer casing to be refilled quickly without danger of spilling the oil. The wick will remain burning while the engineer is refilling the torch with oil.

A torch constructed as hereinabove described is easily maintained in thorough working order.

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

A miner's torch comprising an outer tubular cylindrical oil casing having its ends flattened and around one of which an impact bead is formed, an inner perforated tube of uniform internal diameter having a threaded and detachable engagement with said casing and extending nearly the entire length there-

of said inner tube being provided intermediate its ends with a disk-like integral collar having flat opposite faces one of which forms an exposed impact shoulder, said collar being backed up and reinforced by the flat end of the outer casing, and a loose wick extending lengthwise within the inner tube and arranged for free sliding movement therein when the torch is subjected to jar or impact substantially in the direction of its length.

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

CHARLES W. AKERS.

Witnesses:

JOHN L. FLETCHER,

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