

E. HOLY.
 PETROLEUM BURNER FOR INCANDESCENT LIGHTS.
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929,948.

Patented Aug. 3, 1909.

Fig. 1.

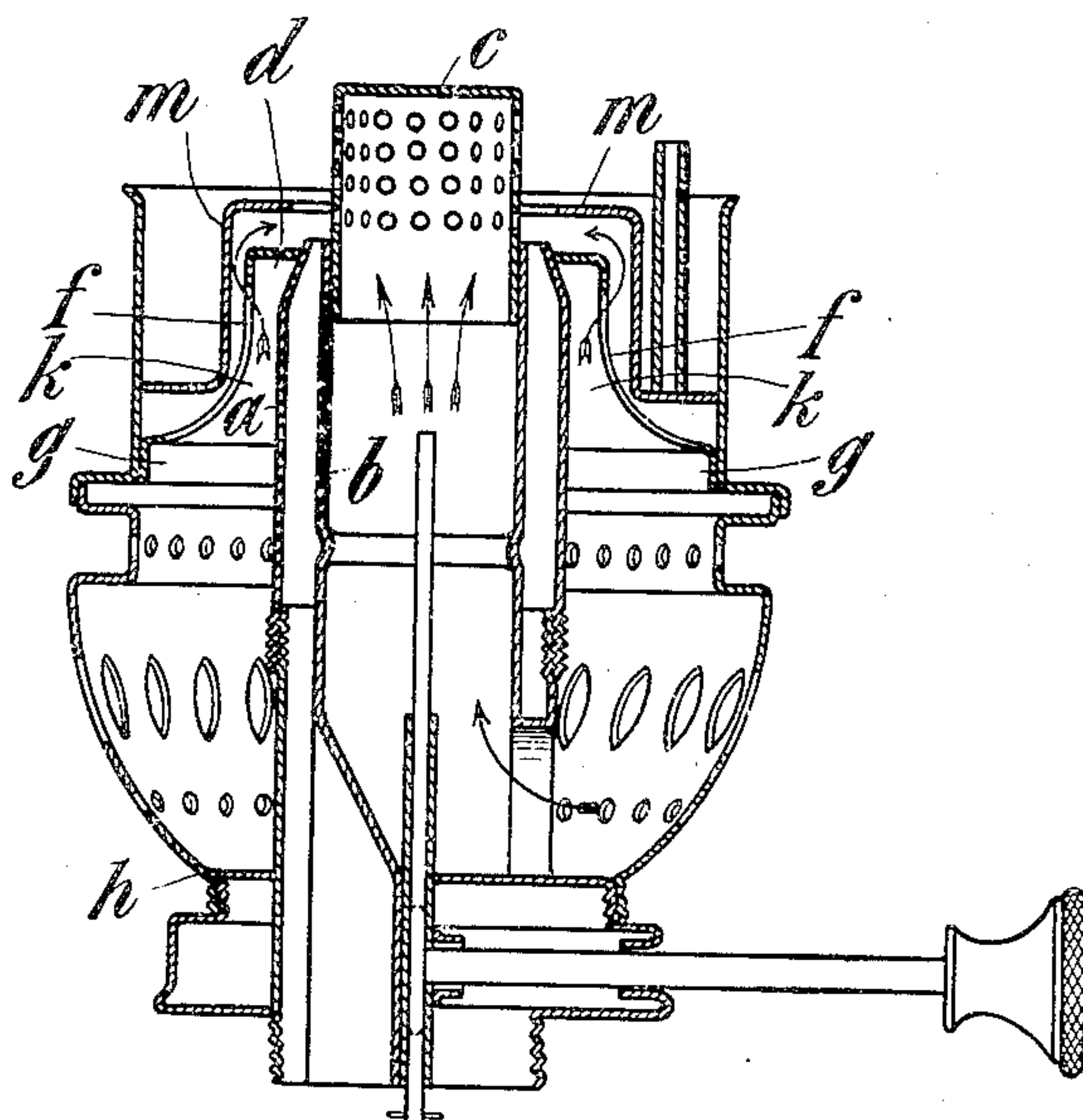


Fig. 2.

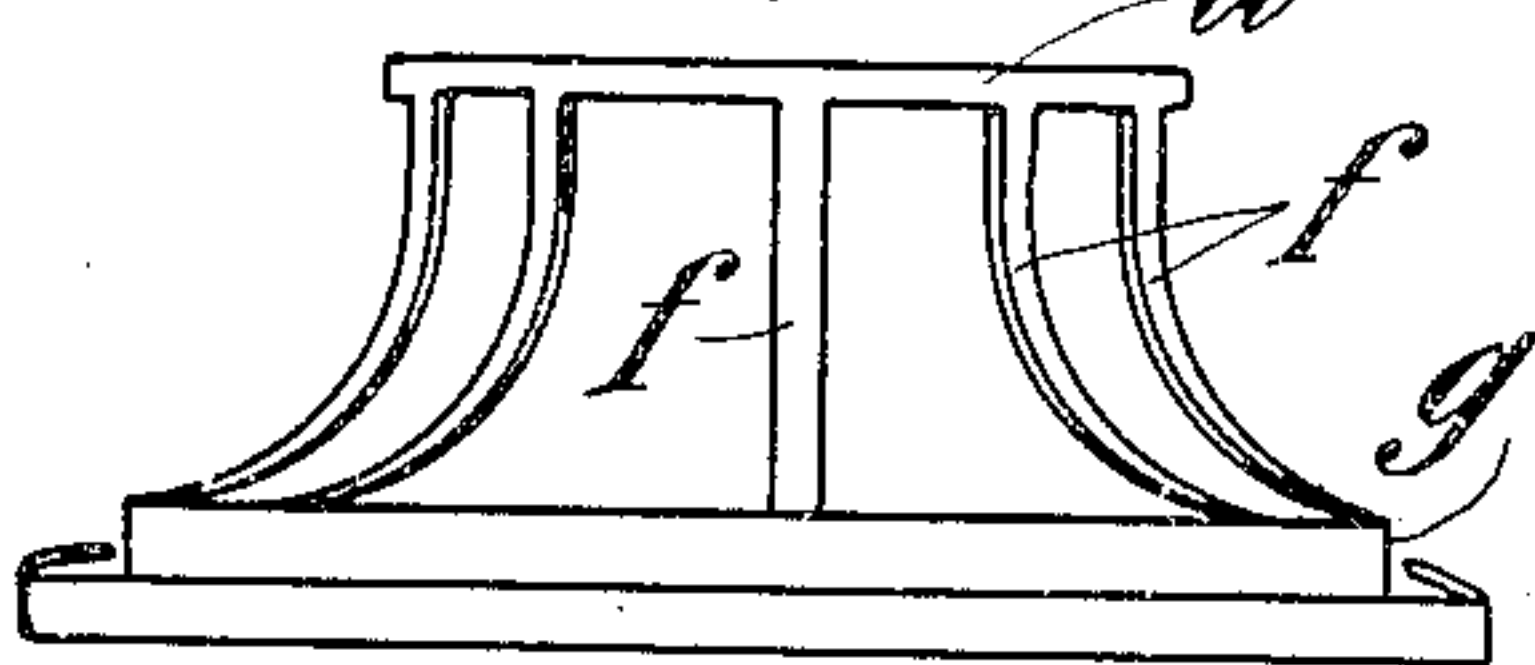
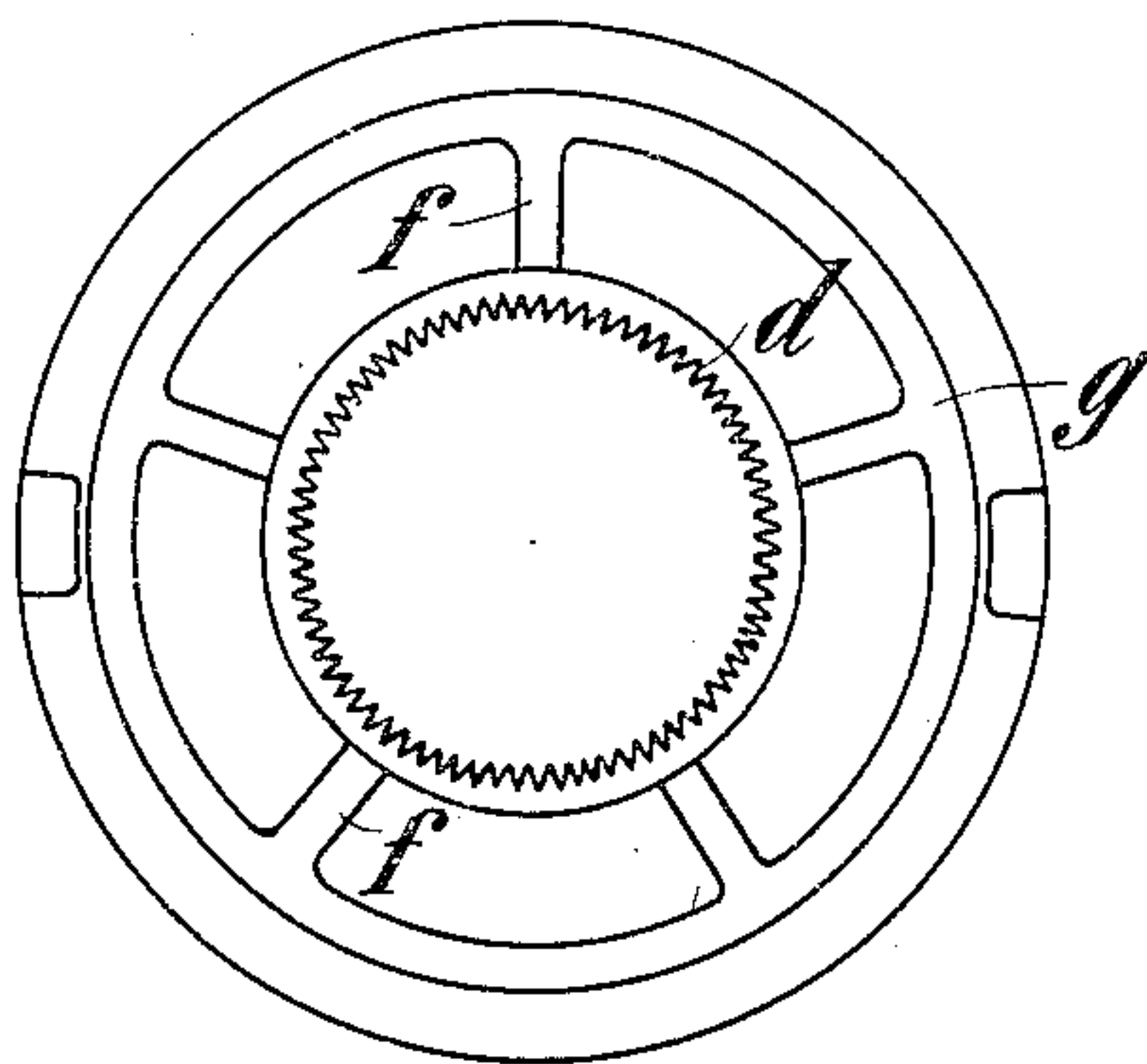


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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EUGEN HOLY, OF BERLIN, GERMANY.

PETROLEUM-BURNER FOR INCANDESCENT LIGHTS.

No. 929,948.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 3, 1909.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EUGEN HOLY, manufacturer, a subject of the King of Prussia, residing in the city of Berlin, Kingdom of Prussia, German Empire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Petroleum-Burners for Incandescent Lights, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to petroleum burners for incandescent lights, which have a horizontal flange around the top of the outer wick tube. This flange is usually permanently connected with the outer wick tube, but according to the present invention, it is made independently thereof, and is supported by the burner gallery, for instance, by means of arms or feet which are mounted on a ring fastened to the gallery. The object of this flange is to hold the parts of the burner—particularly at the crown, where combustion occurs—concentrically, so that the air inlet will be of uniform width throughout its circumference, and thus a uniform supply of air is created on all sides of the wick, which is absolutely necessary for obtaining a uniform flame. It has already been proposed to center the burner by means of a ring supported from the burner gallery, the ring, however, being applied to the outer wick tube at a point so far away from the crown of the burner that an accurate centering of the crown could not be effected. By arranging this annular flange so as to center the burner at its crown, a uniform and smokeless flame is obtained, the usual perforated cap or combustion tube being used.

In the accompanying drawing illustrating the invention, figure 1 is a longitudinal section of the burner, Fig. 2 and Fig. 3 represent the horizontal flange with its feet in elevation and plan view.

a is the outer and b the inner wick tube. The inner wick tube having on the top the usual perforated cap or combustion tube c , the perforations being in the side of the cap and not in the top. The top or crown of the outer wick tube is made conical, and an annular flange is adapted to rest on this conical surface in order to center the burner as hereinafter described.

The flange d is carried by feet f or arms connected to a ring g , which is mounted on the burner gallery in any suitable manner, the arrangement being such that when the

gallery is screwed at h on to the burner, the annular flange d is brought down on to the conical end or crown of the outer wick tube, and thereby centers the burner. The result is that the air inlet is of the same width over its whole circumference, thereby insuring the effect above mentioned.

The air for combustion passes into the gallery through the usual perforations and then up through the canal k and over the flange d which heats the air. A further supply also passes from the gallery into a suitable orifice at the bottom of the inner wick tube b , this air passing up the latter tube and escaping through the perforations in the cap or combustion tube c , so that an active and perfect combustion and a uniform flame are obtained.

The annular flange or ring may be smooth, perforated, or provided with teeth adapted to engage the outer wick tube.

I claim:

1. In a petroleum burner for incandescent lights, a body, a wick tube, and a gallery screwing on the body and provided with an inwardly extending horizontal flange secured thereto by arms, said flange engaging the outer surface of the wick tube at its upper end and serving to center the parts of the burner with respect to one another.

2. In a petroleum burner for incandescent lights, inner and outer wick tubes, a gallery, a ring surrounding the outer wick tube and secured to the gallery, and an inwardly extending horizontal flange having arms secured to the ring, the flange engaging the upper end of the outer wick tube and serving to center the parts of the burner with respect to the wick tube.

3. In a petroleum burner for incandescent lights, inner and outer wick tubes, the outer tube having a conical upper end, a gallery, and a ring secured to the gallery and having inwardly and upwardly extending arms terminating in a horizontal flange engaging the conical end of the outer wick tube.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EUGEN HOLY.

Witnesses:

WOLDEMAR HAUPT,
HENRY HASPER.