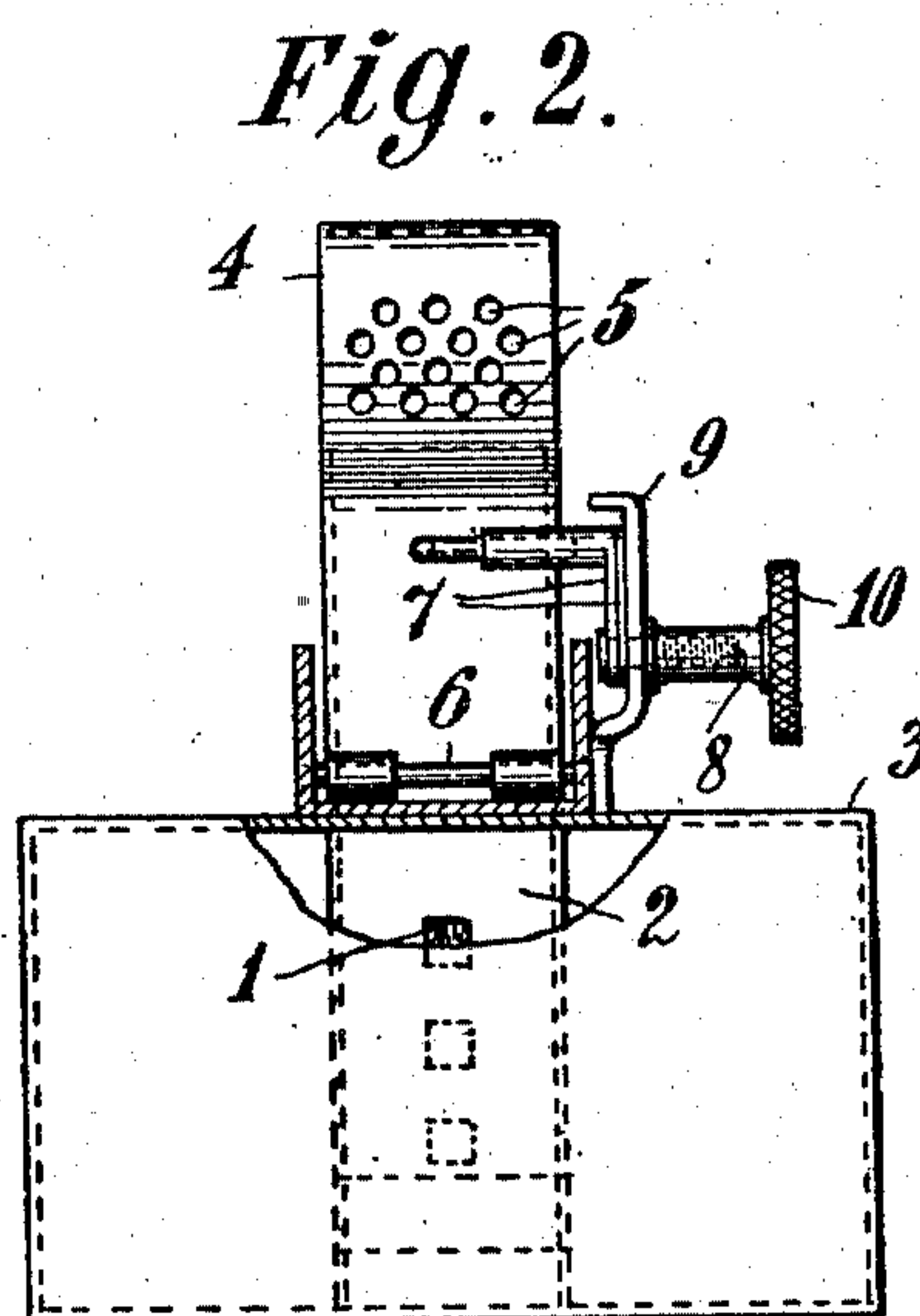
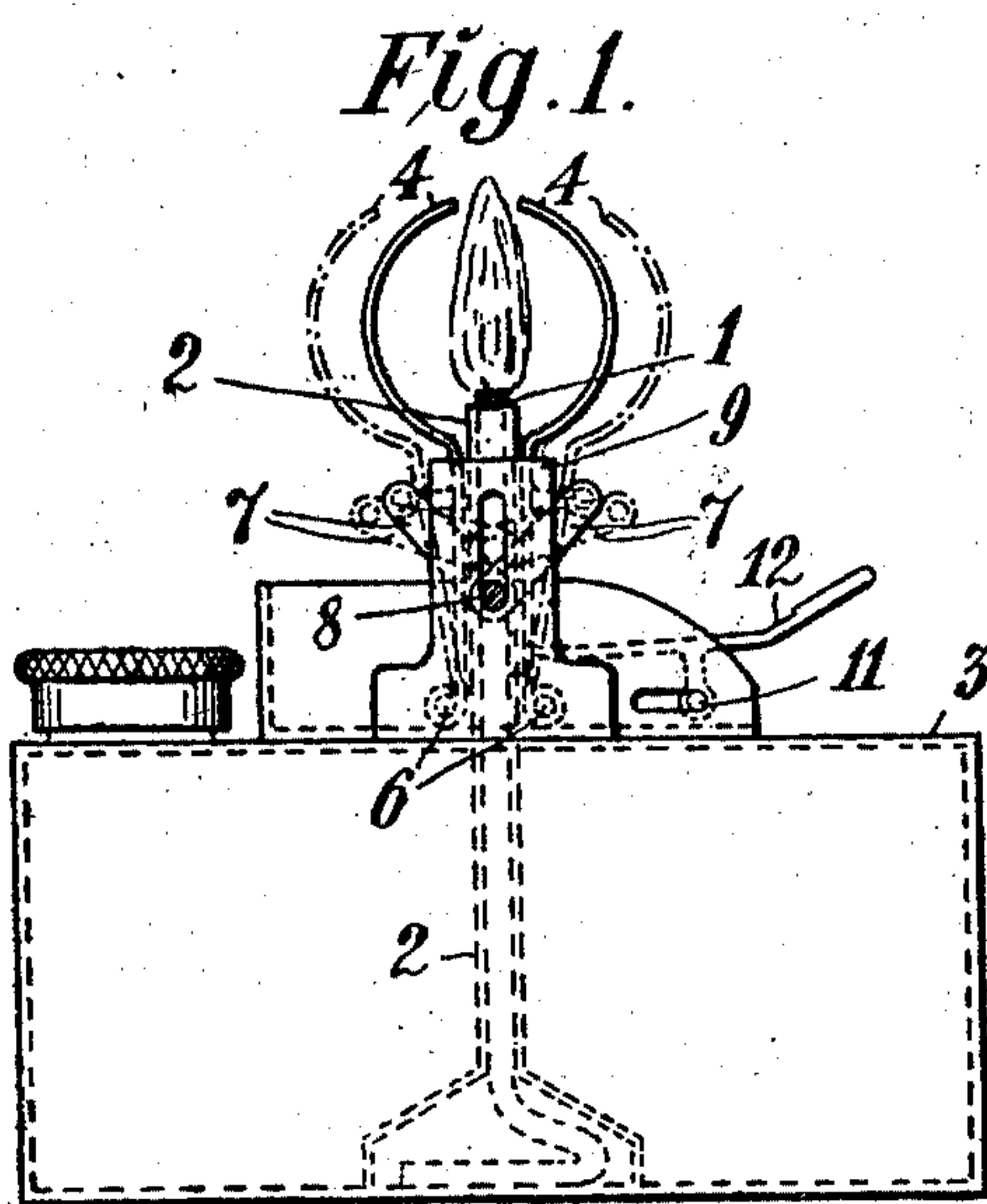


S. G. BLADH.
WICK LAMP FOR SOLID COMBUSTIBLES.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 5, 1910.

967,162.

Patented Aug. 16, 1910.



Witnesses

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WICK-LAMP FOR SOLID COMBUSTIBLES.

967,162.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 16, 1910.

Application filed January 5, 1910. Serial No. 536,542.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SVEN GUSTAF BLADH, a subject of the King of Sweden, residing at Karlskrona, in the Kingdom of Sweden, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Wick-Lamps for Solid Combustibles, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the drawing accompanying and forming a part hereof.

This invention relates to lamps for burning solid combustibles.

Lamps for burning solid hydrocarbons, such as vaclite and the like, which at ordinary temperatures occur in a solid state, are before known. In such lamps the melting of the combustible for enabling it to be sucked up by the wick is effected by heat conductors placed at or near the flame and extending into the receiver of the lamp. It is also before known to arrange the said heat conductors in such a manner as to be adjustable relatively to the flame.

The object of the invention is to provide a suitable mechanism for conveniently performing such an adjustment of the heat conductors, in order to thereby regulate the supply of air to the flame and the conduction of heat to the combustible.

The invention consists, chiefly, in the provision of a toggle-joint for adjusting the heat conductors, which are suitably formed as heat conducting screens or the like preferably arranged around about the flame and perforated for admitting air thereto.

In the drawing, I have shown a lamp embodying the invention.

Figure 1 is a front view of the lamp with the nut 10 (Fig. 2) removed. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same lamp, partly in section.

Referring to the drawing, 1 is the wick tube inclosing the wick 2. The wick tube extends down into the receiver 3 for the solid combustible, where it is perforated for admitting the melted combustible to the wick. At the flame the wick tube is surrounded by the heat conductors 4. The latter are of a material which easily absorbs

and easily conducts heat, such as copper, or the like. In level with the lower part of the flame the heat conductors are suitably perforated, as shown at 5 (Fig. 2). At 6 the heat absorbing parts 4 are hinged to the wick tube or to separate heat conductors extending into the receiver for the solid combustible so that the parts 4 may be swung toward or away from the flame. This adjustment is performed in any suitable way, for instance by a toggle-joint consisting of links 7 pivotally attached to the parts 4 and having their common turning point adjustable in a slot 8 in a guide plate 9. After adjustment, the links 7 of the toggle-joint are locked in position by a screw 8 and a nut 10. By means of a pin 12 or the like adapted to be turned about a fulcrum 11 the wick may be moved upward or downward in the wick tube.

I claim:

1. In a wick lamp for solid combustibles, the combination of a receiver for the combustible, heat conductors placed near the flame and extending therefrom into the receiver, and a toggle-joint for adjusting the said heat conductors relatively to the flame.

2. In a wick lamp for solid combustibles, the combination of a receiver for the combustible, heat-conducting screens surrounding the flame, at an adjustable distance therefrom, and extending from the flame into the receiver for the combustible, and a toggle-joint for adjusting the said heat conductors relatively to the flame.

3. In a wick lamp for solid combustibles, the combination of a receiver for the combustible, perforated heat conductors surrounding the flame, at an adjustable distance therefrom, and extending from the flame into the receiver for the combustible, and a toggle-joint for adjusting the said heat conductors relatively to the flame.

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