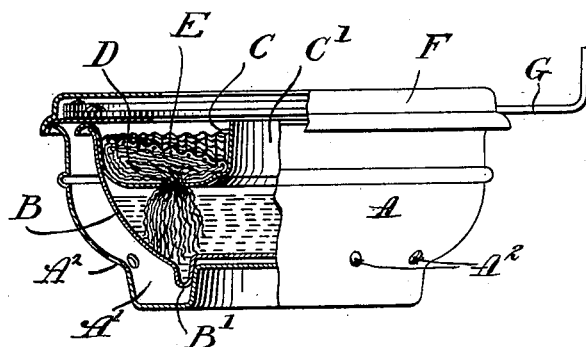


No. 676,447.

Patented June 18, 1901.

G. E. SAVAGE.
ALCOHOL LAMP BURNER.
(Application filed Mar. 5, 1901.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:

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GEORGE E. SAVAGE, OF MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO MANNING,
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ALCOHOL-LAMP BURNER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 676,447, dated June 18, 1901.

Application filed March 5, 1901. Serial No. 49,766. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE E. SAVAGE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Meriden, county of New Haven, State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Alcohol-Lamp Burners, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to lamps for chafing-dishes and the like and particularly to alcohol-lamps.

The object of my invention is to prevent the alcohol in lamps of this character from running down upon the table-cloth in case the heat should boil the alcohol over or in case the lamp should be filled to overflowing or in any case wherein the spirit is overflowed from the proper vessel. The above is a fault now common to alcohol-lamps and is a source of danger in that should the spirit overflow while the lamp is lighted it is liable to set fire to the table-cloth or table upon which the lamp is supported.

In the drawing the figure illustrates in side elevation and partly in section an alcohol-lamp of my improved construction.

In the drawing, A is an external casing having a cup portion A', preferably of annular form, in the lower portion thereof and having air-ports A² in the sides thereof of any convenient number and at any convenient point.

B is an alcohol-receptacle, the lower part of which may be so formed, as at B', that it is adapted to engage with the central raised portion in the bottom of the casing A. A space is left between the alcohol-receptacle B and the cup A, through which space air is free to circulate.

C is an annular trough in which a wick D is retained, and this trough C is perforated, so as to allow the wick to pass down into the alcohol-receptacle B, as shown in section in the drawing. This wick-trough C is preferably centrally perforated, as at C', to allow of the filling of the alcohol-receptacle. A suitable cap (not shown) may be provided for this opening.

E is a screen such as commonly employed to rest upon the top of the wick.

F is a top plate or cover having the usual central flame-opening.

G illustrates the handle of a means (not necessary to describe, but well known) by which

the size of the flame-opening may be varied. No novelty is claimed in this application of this particular means.

A² A² are openings in the side of the casing A at a point above the trough-like bottom. By placing these openings above the bottom of the said casing it will be observed that should the alcohol boil over or should it become spilled from the receptacle B it will be caught in the bottom of the receptacle A, where it may be retained until the user shall have an opportunity to pour it out or until evaporated. The location of the holes above the bottom gives ample space in which to retain any excess or overflow. Incidentally the holes A² form air-openings, which allow circulation of air through the space between the casings A and B, the effect of which is to aid in keeping down the temperature of the adjacent parts.

In referring to the space below the openings in the side wall of the exterior casing in which the overflow of alcohol may be caught it will be called in the claims the "overflow-space."

What I claim is—

1. An alcohol-lamp comprising an alcohol-receptacle, a wick-trough in the upper part of said receptacle, said trough being provided with an opening for the wick from said trough to the interior of said receptacle, an external casing surrounding said receptacle and wick-trough said casing and receptacle being spaced apart, and an overflow-space provided in the bottom of said casing.

2. An alcohol-lamp comprising an alcohol-receptacle, a wick-trough in the upper part of said receptacle, said trough being provided with an opening for the wick from said trough to the interior of said receptacle, an external casing surrounding said receptacle and wick-trough said casing and receptacle being spaced apart, an overflow-space provided in the bottom of said casing, and means for centrally supporting said receptacle above the bottom of said casing.

Signed at Meriden, Connecticut, this 27th day of February, 1901.

GEORGE E. SAVAGE.

Witnesses:

A. L. STETSON,
GEO. R. DIMOCH.