

J. PIGOT.  
Lamp-Burner.

No. 162,303

Patented April 20, 1875.

Fig. 1.

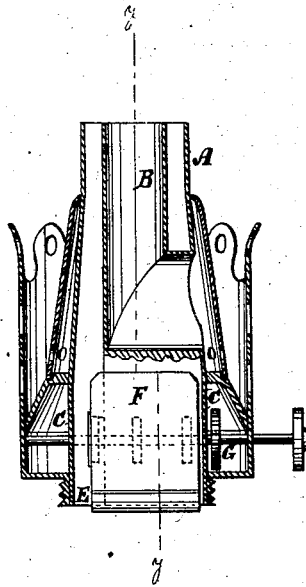


Fig. 2.

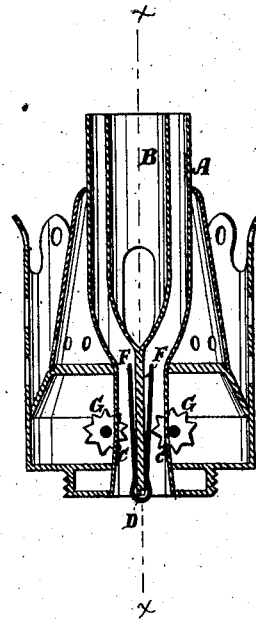
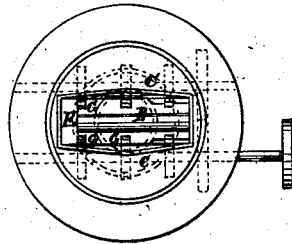


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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*A. H. Terry*

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES PIGOT, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

## IMPROVEMENT IN LAMP-BURNERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **162,303**, dated April 20, 1875; application filed February 20, 1875.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES PIGOT, of Brooklyn, Kings county, New York, have invented a new and Improved Lamp-Burner, of which the following is a specification:

The invention will first be fully described, and then pointed out in the claim.

Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of my improved burner, taken on the line *xx*, Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a section on the line *yy*, Fig. 1; and Fig. 3 is a plan of the bottom of the burner.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A represents the upper cylindrical portion of the wick-tube; B, the corresponding portion of the inner tube; C, the lower flat and parallel-sided portion of the wick-tube; D, a prolongation of the lower portion of the air-tube, in the form of a flat partition-plate, separating the flat portion of the wick-tube into two parts, except along the edge E, where the wick folds around the partition; and F represents the springs which I employ in connection with the partition D and the ratchets G, for pressing the wick into the ratchets with uniform effect for thick or thin ones. At the bottom of the wick-tube, and for a short distance up, the walls are slightly divergent at the middle; but in the main they are parallel to the bottom of the air-tube, or thereabout, instead of angular, as heretofore, which is the essential feature of my invention, by

which I obtain such certain and uniform action of the wick that the corners always work alike, and need no readjustment after the wick is introduced and trimmed. This is not only facilitated by the parallel arrangement of the walls of the lower part of the wick-tube, but by the regular swell of the base of the air-tube in all directions, where it changes from the flat form of the partition-plates into the tubular form, which is a result of the parallel arrangement of the part C of the wick-tube. The wick-regulating spring consists of a flat piece of spring metal doubled on itself in the middle, and so shaped near the bend as to pinch on the lower end and hold itself in position, so that the upper portion of each part acts against the wick; also so that it can be taken off readily for cleaning out the tube, and for other purposes.

I am aware that spring-pressers have been used with wick-tubes, flat-folded wicks being passed thereinto, and afterward spread into a circular form at the top; but

What I claim is—

The combination of U-spring F and air-tube extension D, as and for the purpose specified.

JAMES PIGOT.

Witnesses:

JAMES T. GRAHAM,  
T. B. MOSHER.