

H. C. SCOTT.
LAMP-BURNER.

No. 181,285.

Patented Aug. 22, 1876.

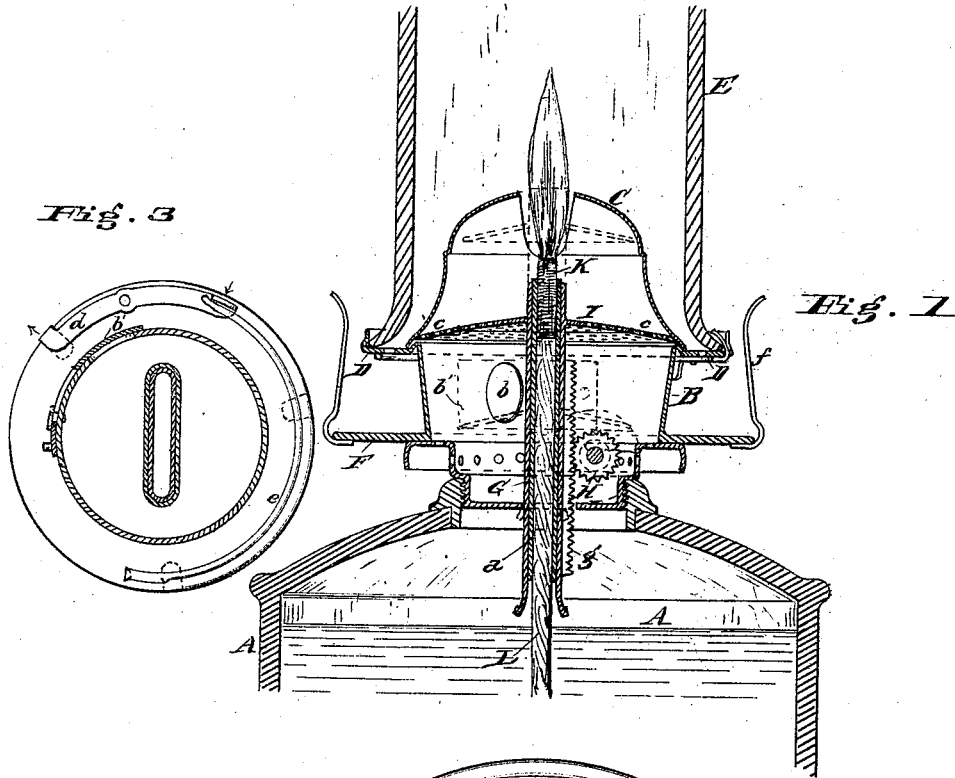
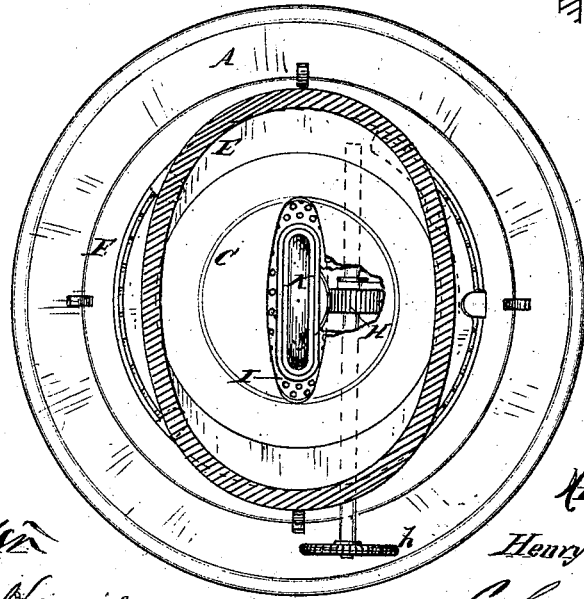


Fig. 2



Attest
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY C. SCOTT, OF CLINTON, IOWA.

IMPROVEMENT IN LAMP-BURNERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 181,285, dated August 22, 1876; application filed May 2, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY C. SCOTT, of Clinton, in the county of Clinton and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Lamp-Burners, which is fully described in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a sectional view of the burner taken on the line *xx*, Fig. 2; Fig. 2, a plan view of the same, and Fig. 3 a bottom view, showing the construction and location of the spring which holds the chimney in place.

The invention consists in constructing the perforated flame protector in two sections, one section being adjustable vertically, and also in the special combination of a flame-protector thus constructed with the cone of the burner and a regulating-slide, as will be hereinafter fully set forth.

In the drawings, A represents the oil-fount, and B the exterior casing of the burner, which is secured to the fount in the usual manner. The ordinary cone C is placed above the casing B, and held in position by any suitable means. A ring, D, is secured to the top of the casing B, adapted to receive the chimney E. A ring-plate, F, is also attached to the lower part of the casing B, and to it are attached upright springs *f*, so that the ring F is also adapted to receive and hold the chimney. These two chimney-holders are of different sizes, and may be made of different forms, so that chimneys of different kinds may be used upon the same lamp without changing the burner. I have shown a burner adapted to the use of chimneys known in the trade as "sun linge" and "sun chimneys." Upon the bottom of the ring D is pivoted a catch, *d*, one end of which has a bent lip extending upward to fit over the bottom of the chimney, while the other end is provided with a short pendant, against which one end of a spring, *e*, rests, and operates to hold the spring in position to engage with the chimney, and secure it in place. In the side of the casing B a hole, *b*, is made, large enough to admit the introduction of a match for the purpose of lighting the lamp without removing the chim-

ney. This hole is protected by a slide, *b'*, which can be moved to one side whenever it is desired to light the lamp.

I have shown my invention applied to an asbestos burner—that is, one in which an asbestos wick invented by me is used. In this burner the wick-tube *a* is surrounded by a sliding tube, G, upon which is a rack, *g*, which is operated by a toothed wheel, H, and setting-wheel *h*. It is desirable to insert a wire-gauze or perforated plate just below the flame, to operate as a protector against the descent of the flame, which might produce an explosion. To adapt this protector to this burner, having a sliding flame-regulator, I make the gauze-protector in two sections, one of which, *c*, is annular in form, and attached to the cone C at or near its base. A small circular piece or disk, I, made to exactly fit within the annular piece *c*, constitutes the other section of the protector, and is attached to the slide G, and moves with it. By this construction I am enabled to depress the movable section of the protector to light the lamp, as heretofore described, and also to remove the gauze or perforated plate entirely from the burner by removing the cone and slide.

The wick is made in sections, as described and claimed in another and separate application, the upper section K being asbestos, and resting upon a lower section, L, of any fibrous material, which extends into the oil and feeds the asbestos section K. When the slide G is raised to extinguish the light, the disk portion of the gauze-protector I is elevated with it, as shown in dotted lines in the upper portion of the cone in Fig. 1 of the drawings.

When it is desired to light the lamp, the section I must be depressed by turning down the slide to the position shown in the lower dotted lines in Fig. 1 of the drawings, and in which position a lighted match may be introduced, and thrust up to the wick at the top of the wick-tube.

Although I have shown these devices applied to a burner in which an asbestos wick is used, they are equally applicable to other burners.

Having thus described my invention, what

I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The perforated or wire-gauze flame-protector, constructed in two sections, one of which is movable vertically, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination of the cone C and the annular section of wire gauze or perforated plate *c*, attached to the bars of said cone, substantially as described.

3. The combination of the cone C, sections of wire-gauze or perforated plate I and *c*, and slide G, substantially as described.

HENRY C. SCOTT.

Witnesses:

H. F. BOWERS,
J. G. SCOTT.