W. N. WEEDEN.
Lamp-Burner.

No. 209,738. Patented Nov. 5, 1878.

Fig. 1

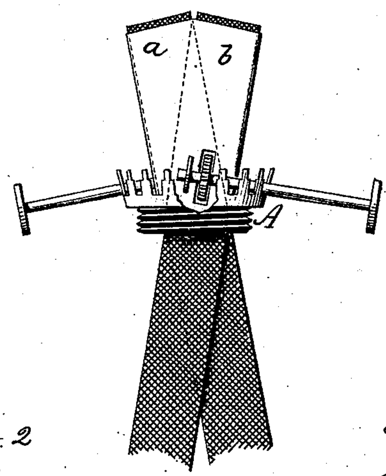


Fig. 2

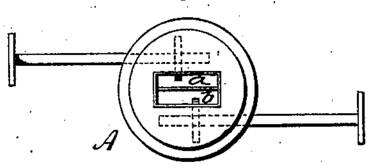
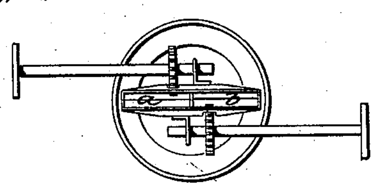


Fig. 3



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM N. WEEDEN, OF WATERBURY, CONN., ASSIGNOR TO BENEDICT & BURNHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN LAMP-BURNERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **209,738**, dated November 5, 1878; application filed October 12, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM N. WEEDEN, of Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Lamp-Burners; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, side view; Fig. 2, view from the under side of the screw; Fig. 3, top view.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of lamp-burners which are designed to burn the heavier grades of oil, yet applicable to flat-wick burners generally.

In the usual construction, the width of the wick is limited by the screw of the lamp—that is to say, the three sizes, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, respectively, seven-sixteenths, five-eighths, and one inch widths.

The burners, it is to be understood, are made as an article independent of the lamps; hence a lamp happening to have a No. 1 collar is confined to a No. 1 wick.

The object of this invention is an arrangement of the wick-tube whereby the broadest flame may be attained on the smallest screw; and it consists in the construction, as hereinafter described, and more particularly recited in the claims.

A represents the screw of an ordinary lamp-burner. The wick-tube through the screw is made double, as *a b*, arranged face and face in the screw, as seen in Fig. 2. The width of these respective tubes may be in the usual proportion to the screw—that is, No. 1 width and No. 1 screw. These tubes extend up from the screw diagonally, spreading one from the other until their edges meet, as in Fig. 3. At that point they are brought into the same vertical plane. Each part or tube is provided with its independent ratchet, preferably arranged so that the shaft is at right angles to the tube and each independent of the other, as shown.

Thus constructed, a single wick is introduced through each tube at the bottom, both drawn up, and come together edge to edge, as a single broad wick, at the top, thus producing a width of wick at the base of the flame twice the width to which the screw is ordinarily adapted, producing a proportionately larger flame.

By the use of the two independent adjusters the wicks may be used separately—that is, one may be drawn down away from the flame, while the other remains to support half the full size of the flame.

It is not essential that the adjusters should be independent, as a single shaft may be adapted to raise both wicks.

I claim—

1. In a lamp-burner, the combination of two wick-tubes, both starting from the base, face to face, running upward diagonally, and having their upper ends brought into substantially the same vertical plane and edge to edge, substantially as described.

2. In a lamp-burner, the combination of two wick-tubes, both starting from the base, face to face, running upward diagonally, and having their upper ends brought into substantially the same vertical plane edge to edge, with a wick-adjusting device, substantially as described.

3. In a lamp-burner, the combination of two wick-tubes, both starting from the base, face to face, running upward diagonally, and having their upper ends brought into substantially the same vertical plane, edge to edge, with an independent adjusting device for each of said tubes, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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