J. G. HALLAS.
Lamp-Burner.

No. 211,154. Patented Jan. 7, 1879.

fig. 1

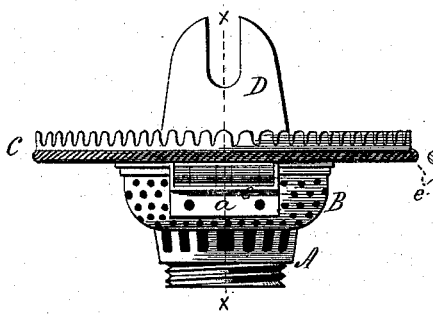


fig. 2.

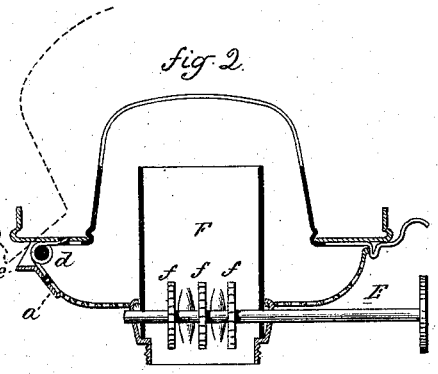


fig. 3.

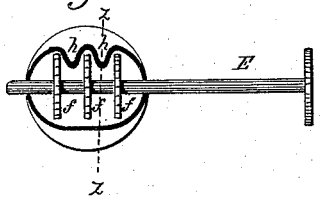
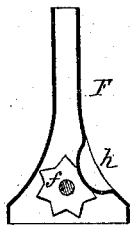


fig. 4



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES G. HALLAS, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO BENEDICT & BURNHAM MFG. CO., OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN LAMP-BURNERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **211,154**, dated January 7, 1879; application filed November 18, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES G. HALLAS, 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, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, side view, looking toward the hinge; Fig. 2, vertical central section on line X X; Fig. 3, transverse section through the wick-adjusting spindle; Fig. 4, vertical section on line Z Z.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of burners designed for burning kerosene and similar oils, with special reference to the burner for which Letters Patent were granted to me dated September 24, 1878, No. 208,309, but applicable to other forms of burners, the object being, first, to firmly secure the hinge, and, second, to hold the wick-adjuster in its position longitudinally; and it consists in the construction as hereinafter described, and more particularly recited in the claims.

A represents the screw; B, the air-distributer or body; C, the chimney-holder, and D the cone or deflector.

In the construction of the air-distributer a recess, *a*, is struck from the inside at that point where the hinge *d* is to be attached, and the said recess corresponds to the shape of one leaf of the hinge, and so as to form a seat into which the said leaf will fit, as seen in Fig. 2, Fig. 1 showing the external projection produced by the said internal depression. The other leaf of the hinge is attached to the chimney-rest, both leaves being secured by solder or otherwise. This recess *a* not only properly locates the hinge, but strengthens to a very great extent that part of the burner in which it is made. The upper edge, *e*, of that part where the depression is made forms a stop or rest, against which the chimney-holder will strike when opened, as seen in broken lines, Fig. 2.

The wick-adjuster consists of the usual spindle E, with toothed wheels *f*, more or less in number. That part of the wick-tube F where the wick-adjuster is located is made of sufficient extent to receive the wheels *f* within it, as seen in Fig. 3; and on that side opposite to which the wick is introduced one or more depressions, *h*, are made from the outside inward, forming a projection between the wheels, and so that when the adjuster is located longitudinal movement of it is thereby prevented.

I am aware that hinged burners have been constructed with a stop to arrest the chimney-holder when turned from the burner, and therefore do not wish to be understood as broadly claiming such a device.

I claim—

1. In a lamp-burner in which the chimney-holder is hinged to the air-distributer or body, the said body constructed with a recess upon the inside corresponding to and so as to receive one leaf of the hinge, and the upper edge of said recess projecting to form a stop for the chimney-holder in opening, substantially as described.

2. In a lamp-burner, the wick-tube constructed with one or more depressions from the outside, and so as to form internal projections in said tube between the wheels of the wick-adjuster, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:
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