R. HOADLEY.

Lamp-Burner.

No. 211,736. Patented Jan. 28, 1879.

fig. 1

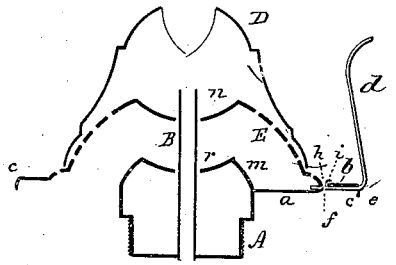
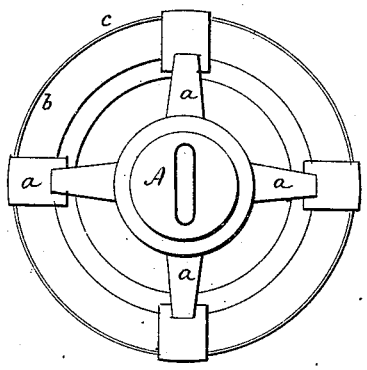


fig. 2



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT HOADLEY, OF ANSONIA, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF HIS RIGHT TO RICHARD R. COLBURN, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN LAMP-BURNERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **211,736**, dated January 28, 1879; application filed December 16, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT HOADLEY, of Ansonia, 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, a vertical section; Fig. 2, an under-side view, looking up.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of burners designed for burning kerosene and kindred oils; and the invention consists in the construction as hereinafter described, and more particularly recited in the claim.

A is the usual burner-screw, and which forms the base of the burner. From the upper part of this base extend the arms *a*, on which rests the chimney-holder or deck *b*. The edge of the deck is turned down to form a flange, *c*. The chimney-springs *d* are of the usual form; but the lower end is turned in through an aperture, *e*, in the flange *c*, and beneath the deck *b*. The outer end of each of the arms *a* is turned up through a perforation, *f*, in the extension of the spring, and a like perforation, *h*, in the deck, and then the protruding end of the arm turned or riveted down upon the upper surface of the deck, as at *i*. By this construction the arm serves not only as a support for the deck, but as a means of securing the springs *d* to the deck, and, all together, the result is an exceedingly strong burner.

To prevent the oil from working outward onto the deck and adjacent parts of the burner, the deck extends inward to the wick-tube B, and is perforated to form the air-distributer E beneath the deflector D, the air-distributer rising in a convex form; but immediately around the tube the surface of the air-distributer is left unperforated, and depressed to form a cup-shaped cavity, *n*, around the tube B, and which will receive the oil which flows over or drips from the top of the wick-tube. At the lowest point in the cavity (at the wick-tube) one or more small openings are made, through which the oil will pass and run down the wick-tube to the fount, and which, but for the cavity *n*, would run down over the surface of the air-distributer and soil the whole burner. In case a ratchet-cap, *m*, is used, this is constructed with a like cavity, *r*, and aperture for the drip. It is impossible in this construction for the drip to pass from the wick-tube, except to return to the fount.

I claim—

In a lamp-burner, the combination of the supporting-arms *a*, springs *d*, and chimney-rest *b*, the three secured together by the end of each of the arms turned through corresponding perforations in the end of each of said springs and in the chimney-rest, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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