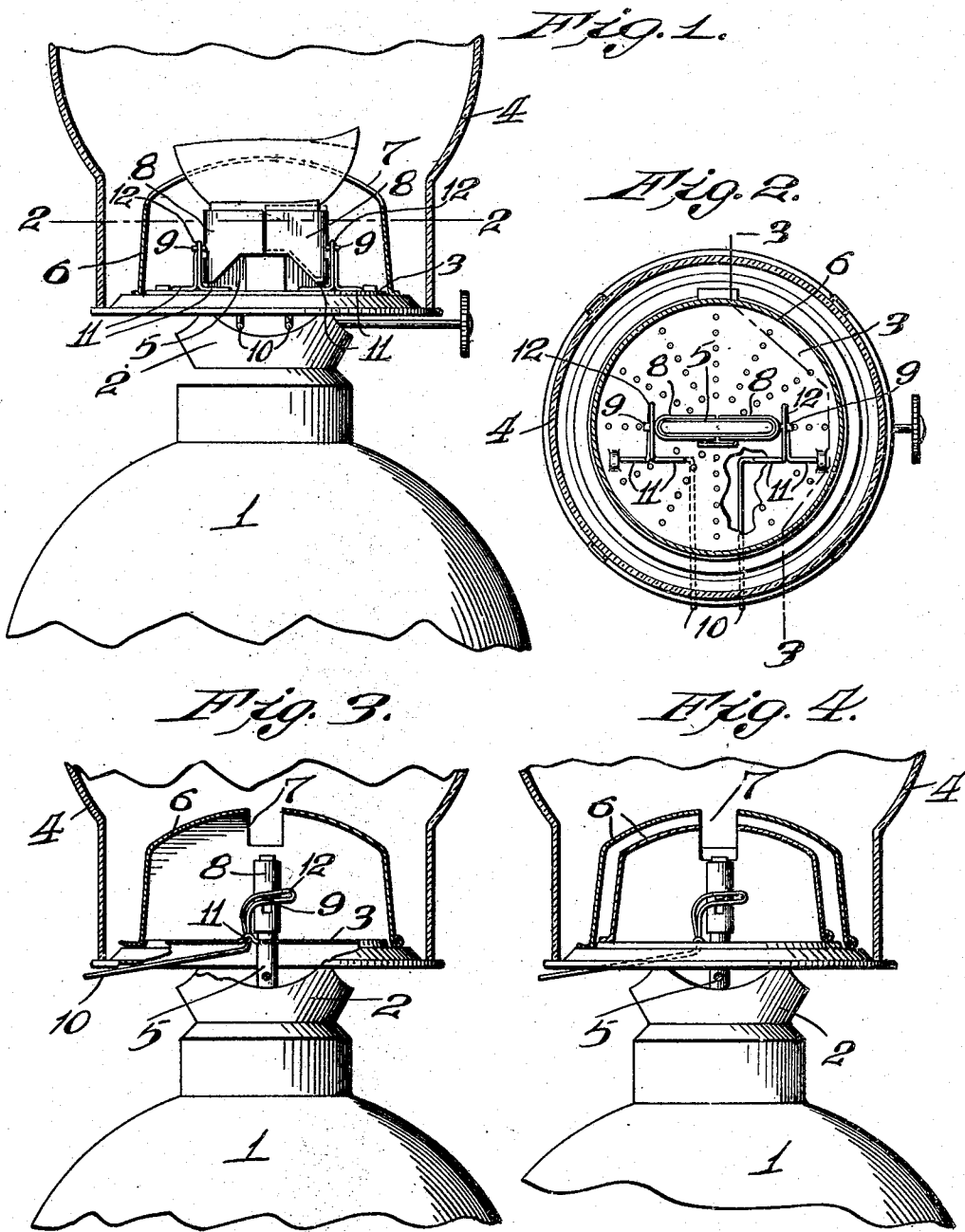


A. H. COOMBS.
LAMP BURNER.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 19, 1909.

937,362.

Patented Oct. 19, 1909.



Attest
S. G. Fletcher.
W. O. Smith

Inventor.
Arthur H. Coombs.
By Nigdon & Young
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR H. COOMBS, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO GEORGE A. COOMBS, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

LAMP-BURNER.

937,362.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 19, 1909.

Application filed February 19, 1909. Serial No. 478,872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR H. COOMBS, a citizen of the United States, and resident of St. Louis, Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamp-Burners, of which the following is a specification containing a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

My invention relates generally to lamp burners, and more particularly to means attached to a lamp burner for regulating and adjusting the flame from the lamp wick, the object of my invention being to equip an ordinary form of lamp burner with simple, inexpensive means whereby the flame from the lamp wick can be accurately adjusted and regulated regardless of the condition of that portion of the wick which projects above the wick tube.

It very frequently happens that in trimming a lamp wick one corner is left slightly longer than the opposite corner, and when the wick is lighted an uneven flame is the result, and it is the purpose of my invention to equip the wick tube with independently operating members which can be raised and lowered so as to cut off and regulate the flame from the wick.

To the above purposes, my invention consists in certain novel features of construction and arrangement of parts which will be hereinafter more fully set forth, pointed out in the claims, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is an elevation of a portion of a lamp and burner, and with the burner cap shown in vertical section; Fig. 2 is a horizontal section taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a section taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2; and Fig. 4 is a vertical section similar to Fig. 3, and showing a modified form of the burner.

Referring by numerals to the accompanying drawings: 1 designates the bowl or body of the lamp, 2 the body of the burner, 3 the perforated plate which supports the lamp chimney 4, and through the center of which plate passes the wick tube 5.

6 designates the ordinary burner cap, which is hinged to one side of the plate 3, and in the top of which cap is formed the transversely disposed flame opening 7. The flame regulating members 8 are formed of

plates of thin sheet metal, which are bent into such shape as to fit snugly against the wick tube 5 above the plate 3, the inner ends of said plates meeting at the center of the wick tube, and formed integral with and projecting outwardly from the outer ends of these members are pins 9. The members 8 are free to slide vertically and independently upon the wick tube 5.

The means employed for operating the flame regulating members comprises a pair of independently operating rods or levers 10, which occupy positions beneath the plate 3, and each rod being bent laterally, as designated by 11, and said laterally bent portion being journaled on the plate 3 immediately in front of the corresponding side of the wick tube, and formed in this laterally bent portion 11 is a loop 12, which extends upward and rearward, which receives the corresponding one of the pins or lugs 9. Thus when the outer ends of the members 10 are engaged and raised or lowered, the laterally bent portions 11 are rocked in their bearings on the plate 3, and the loops 12 are correspondingly raised and lowered, thus imparting a corresponding movement to the members 8.

In case the lamp wick has been trimmed so as to leave one side thereof higher than the other, as shown in Fig. 1, which uneven trimming results in an extended point of flame on the corresponding side of the burner, the corresponding member 8 is slightly elevated by actuating the corresponding rod or member 10, and as said member 8 is elevated the corresponding portion of the projecting wick is partially covered, thus cutting down the flame on this side of the wick. The members 8 operate independently, and therefore the flame can be very accurately regulated.

In Fig. 4 I have shown a burner as provided with a pair of the caps 6, and where such construction is used the flame is comparatively stronger than where a single cap is used, and is not easily affected by sudden drafts of air passing through the burner or into the chimney.

A lamp burner of my improved construction is simple and inexpensive, is easily manipulated, and provides means whereby the flame from the lamp wick may be accurately regulated. When the wick is turned low so that there is but a small flame issuing there-

from, the flame can be cut off and the lamp put out by operating the rods 10 so as to simultaneously elevate the members 8, and when said members have again been moved
5 downward a sufficient portion of the wick is exposed to permit the re-lighting of the lamp.

I claim:

10 1. The combination with a lamp burner and the wick tube thereof, of a pair of independently operating flame regulating members arranged for vertical movement on the upper end of the wick tube.

15 2. The combination with a lamp burner and the wick tube thereof, of a pair of independently operating flame regulating members arranged for vertical movement on the upper end of the wick tube, and means whereby said members are actuated.

20 3. A device of the class described, comprising a burner, a wick tube therein, a pair of independently operating members operat-

ing on the upper portion of the wick tube, and which members together inclose the wick tube, a pin carried by each member
25 on the edge thereof, and a slotted lever for operating each member, in the slots of which said pins are located.

4. A device of the class described, comprising a burner, a wick tube therein, a pair
30 of independently vertically operating members operating on the upper portion of the wick tube, a pin carried by each member on the edge thereof, and a slotted lever for operating each member, in the slots of which
35 said pins are located.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification, in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ARTHUR H. COOMBS.

Witnesses:

M. P. SMITH,
E. L. WALLACE.