

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. B. MARSTON & J. W. FEENY.
WICK RAISER.

No. 461,031.

Patented Oct. 13, 1891.

Fig. 1.

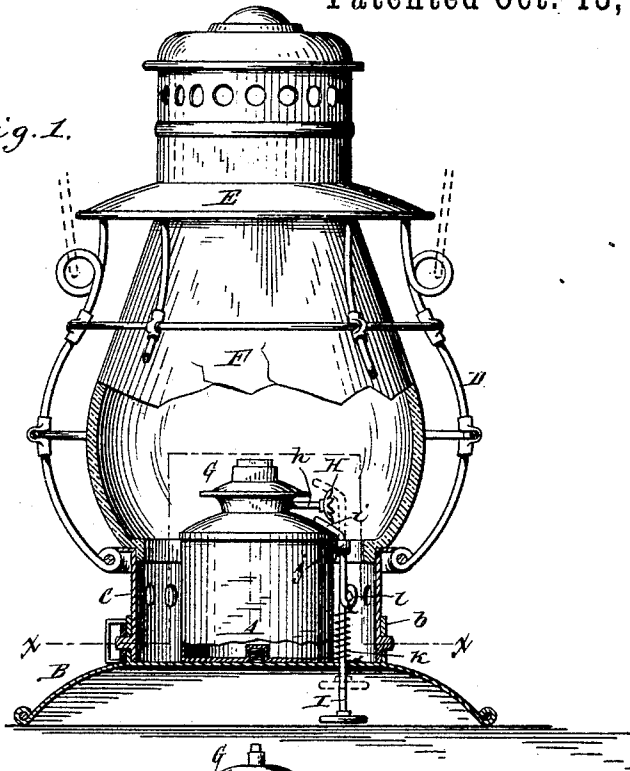


Fig. 2.

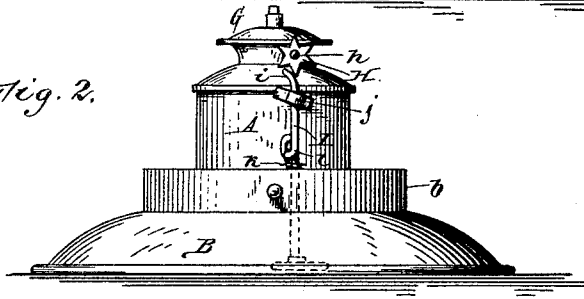
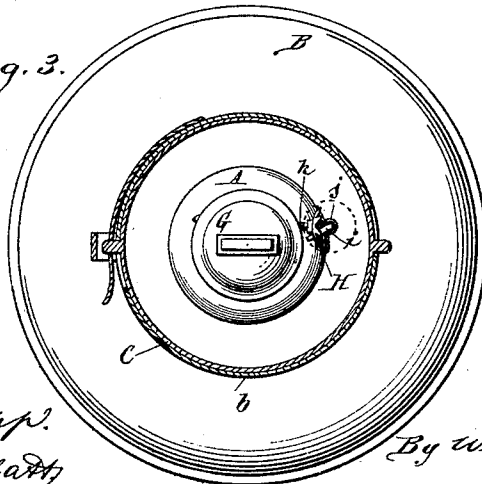


Fig. 3.



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(No Model.)

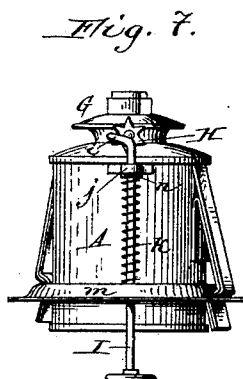
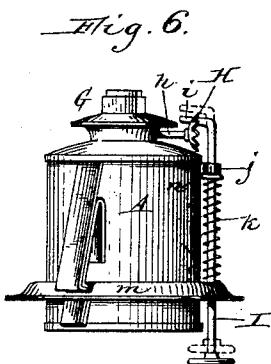
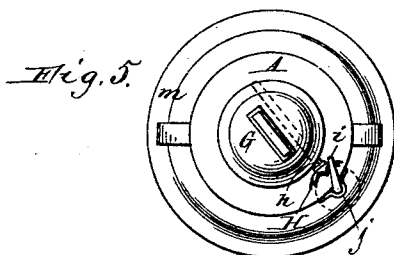
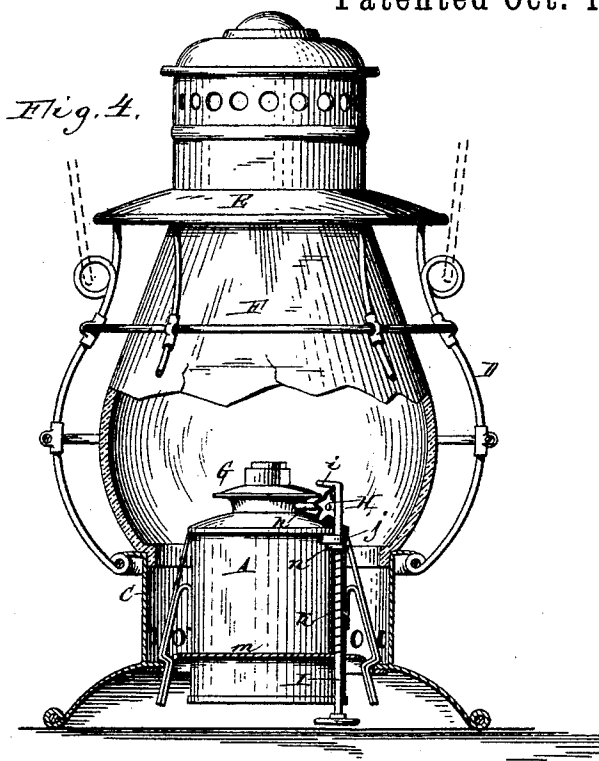
2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

J. B. MARSTON & J. W. FEENY.

WICK RAISER.

No. 461,031.

Patented Oct. 13, 1891.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN B. MARSTON, OF BUFFALO, AND JOHN WILLIAM FEENY, OF ELMIRA,
NEW YORK.

WICK-RAISER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 461,031, dated October 13, 1891.

Application filed August 9, 1890. Serial No. 361,553. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN B. MARSTON, of Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, and JOHN WILLIAM FEENY, of Elmira, in the county of Chemung and State of New York, both citizens of the United States, have invented new and useful Improvements in Wick-Raiser Attachments for Lanterns, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a wick-raiser by which the button of the wick-raiser shaft can be turned without turning or removing the oil-pot, and which is therefore applicable to a lantern having the oil-pot rigidly attached to the base.

The object of this invention is to produce a simple and effective wick-raiser attachment which will permit of some variations in the position of the wick-raiser shaft.

In the accompanying drawings, consisting of two sheets, Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of a lantern provided with our improved wick-raiser attachment. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the oil-pot and base of the lantern. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section in line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a sectional elevation of a lantern provided with a modified construction of our improved attachment. Fig. 5 is a top plan view of the oil-pot. Figs. 6 and 7 are side elevations of the oil-pot at right angles to each other.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the several figures.

A represents the oil-pot, and B the base of the lantern, to which it is permanently secured, as represented in Figs. 1, 2, and 3.

b represents an upwardly-projecting ring secured to the base and surrounding the oil-pot; C, the lower collar of the frame, attached to the ring *b*; D, the wire guard; E, the hinged top, and F the globe.

G represents the burner, which is screwed into the socket in the top of the oil-pot and provided with a laterally-projecting wick-raiser shaft *h*, carrying at its outer end a star-wheel or button H.

I represents a movable finger-rod which is attached to the oil-pot and provided at its upper end with a finger *i*, which projects inwardly and by which the button is turned. This rod is arranged vertically on one side of the oil-pot and is guided in an opening in the

base and in a loop *j*, secured to the oil-pot near its top.

k represents a spiral spring which surrounds the rod I, and which is attached with its lower end to the lantern-base and with its upper end to the rod, so as to hold the rod down with its finger resting upon the oil-pot out of the way of the button, as represented in Fig. 1. The rod may be provided with a coil *l* or some other suitable enlargement for attaching the upper end of the spring thereto.

When it is desired to adjust the wick, the rod is pressed upwardly, and at the same time turned to bring its finger in engagement with the button and turn the same in the desired direction. This compound vertical and rotary movement of the rod permits the finger to remain in contact with the button during an entire or several revolutions of the latter and permits the wick to be adjusted to any desired extent. The turning of the rod in its bearings or guides also enables the finger to reach the button when the latter is not exactly in line with the rod, which frequently happens when the screw-threads of the burner and its socket have become worn or when a new burner is inserted. Upon releasing the rod the spring returns the same to its lowest position, in which the finger is not in contact with the button, thereby permitting the latter to be manipulated directly, if desired. The finger-rod is provided at its lower end with a thumb-piece for conveniently handling it. When the oil-pot is fastened to the base by a screw-thread, the strap *j* is preferably arranged at an angle and made somewhat larger than the finger-rod, as represented in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, in order to permit the latter some freedom in adjusting itself to the position of the strap and to facilitate the insertion of the finger-rod into the latter.

In the construction represented in Figs. 4, 5, 6, and 7 the oil-pot is removable from the base of the lantern. The spring *k* is interposed between the flange *m*, which surrounds the oil-pot, and a stop *n* on the rod, so as to hold the latter in an elevated position with its finger above the button. The rod is brought into engagement with the button by pulling it down against the pressure of the spring.

We claim as our invention—

1. The combination, with the oil-pot and the burner provided with a wick-raiser shaft having an actuating-wheel, of a vertical wick-raiser rod provided at its upper end with a
5 laterally-projecting finger, and bearings attached to the oil-pot, in which the rod is guided vertically and permitted to turn at the same time, whereby the finger of the rod can be
10 caused to follow the periphery of the wheel of the wick-raiser shaft by giving the rod a compound vertical and rotary movement, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with the oil-pot and the burner provided with a wick-raiser shaft
15 having an actuating-wheel, of a vertical wick-raiser rod provided at its upper end with a

laterally-projecting finger, bearings attached to the oil-pot, in which the rod is guided vertically and permitted to turn at the same time, and a spring whereby the finger of the rod is
20 held out of contact with the wick-raiser wheel, substantially as set forth.

Witness our hands this 4th and 5th days of August, 1890.

JNO. B. MARSTON.

JOHN WILLIAM FEENY.

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