(No Model.)

P. BABCOCK, Jr

LAMP.

No. 310,635. Patented Jan. 13, 1885.

Fig. 1.

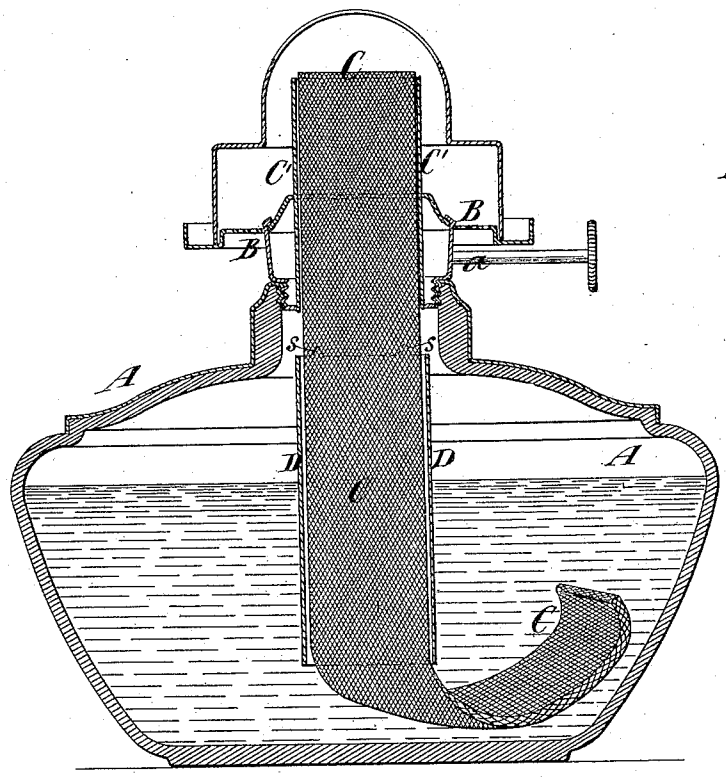
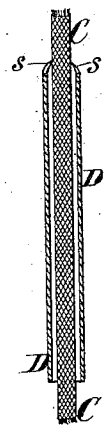


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
Fred Haynes
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by his Attys.
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N. PETERS. Photo-Lithographer. Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PAUL BABCOCK, JR., OF MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY.

LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 310,635, dated January 13, 1885.

Application filed December 20, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PAUL BABCOCK, Jr., of Montclair, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates more particularly to lamps for burning kerosene or other products of petroleum, although it may be applicable to lamps for burning other oils.

The object of my invention is to provide a simple and inexpensive attachment which may be readily applied to the wick of a lamp, and by which the wick will be inclosed from a point above the oil or burning-fluid to a point near the bottom of the lamp, the wick being thereby compelled to take its supply of oil or fluid from the lower and heavier stratum of oil in the lamp-reservoir, in order to consume the heavier portion of oil while there is a considerable head of lighter oil above, leaving the lighter oil to be consumed when the capillary power of the wick is least.

The invention consists in an attachment for a lamp-wick made independent of the burner, and consisting of a tube or tubular guard or shield open at the ends, and adapted to receive the wick through it or to be slipped upon the wick, and provided with inward projections which will hold on the wick sufficiently strongly to prevent the tube or shield from slipping down thereon when in use in a lamp.

The invention also consists in the combination, with a lamp, of a tube or tubular shield of the kind above described, fitted to or receiving through it the lamp-wick, and adapted to abut against the under side of the burner, and to be there held against upward movement while the wick is moved upward by the feeding mechanism, all as more fully hereinafter described.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a sectional elevation of a lamp having my improved attachment applied to its wick; and Fig. 2 is a sectional view of a piece of wick and my attachment in a plane at right angles to the plane of Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts in both figures.

A is the fount or reservoir, and B a burner applied thereto in the usual way.

C designates the wick, and C' the ordinary wick-tube of the burner.

D designates the tube or tubular shield or guard, which surrounds the wick C from a point near the bottom of the burner B to a point near the bottom of the fount or reservoir A. The tube or guard D extends entirely below the ordinary level of oil when the lamp is full, and compels the wick C to draw its supply from the lower portion or stratum of the volume of oil in the fount or reservoir A; hence the heavier oil at the bottom of the fount or reservoir will be consumed while there is a considerable head of oil above it, and the lighter oil will be consumed when the capillary power is least. The shield or guard D is suspended from the wick itself, and constitutes an attachment to the wick entirely separate from and independent of the burner. This attachment may be purchased at small cost and applied by any unskilled person to the wick. It is open at both ends, and should fit the wick loosely enough so as not to prevent the free upward flow of oil through the wick.

In order to hold the shield or guard against slipping down on the wick, I provide it with inwardly projecting or deflected portions, which bear on the wick. I have here shown the shield or guard having inwardly-turned spurs or prongs *s*, which have a hold on the wick. When the wick is fed upward by the usual feed-ratchet, of which *a* is the spindle, the upper end of the shield or tube D is stopped by striking against the under side of the burner, and the wick is drawn up through said shield or guard.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The attachment for a lamp-wick herein described, consisting of a tubular and open-ended shield or guard made independent of any lamp-burner, adapted to receive the wick through it, and of a length to extend from a point near the bottom of a reservoir considerably above the level of fluid therein, the said shield or guard being provided with inwardly-deflected portions adapted to bear upon the wick and prevent the shield or guard from slipping downward thereon, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

2. The tubular shield or guard D for a lamp-

wick, open at both ends, and provided with inwardly-presented spurs or prongs *s*, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

3. The combination, with a lamp, of a tubular shield or guard, D, receiving the wick through it, open at both ends, and extending from a point near the bottom of the reservoir upward nearly to the bottom of the burner, the attachment being suspended by the wick independently of the burner, and having a slip-connection with the wick which enables the wick to be fed upward when the shield or guard is stopped by the burner, substantially as herein described.

PAUL BABCOCK, JR.

Witnesses:
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