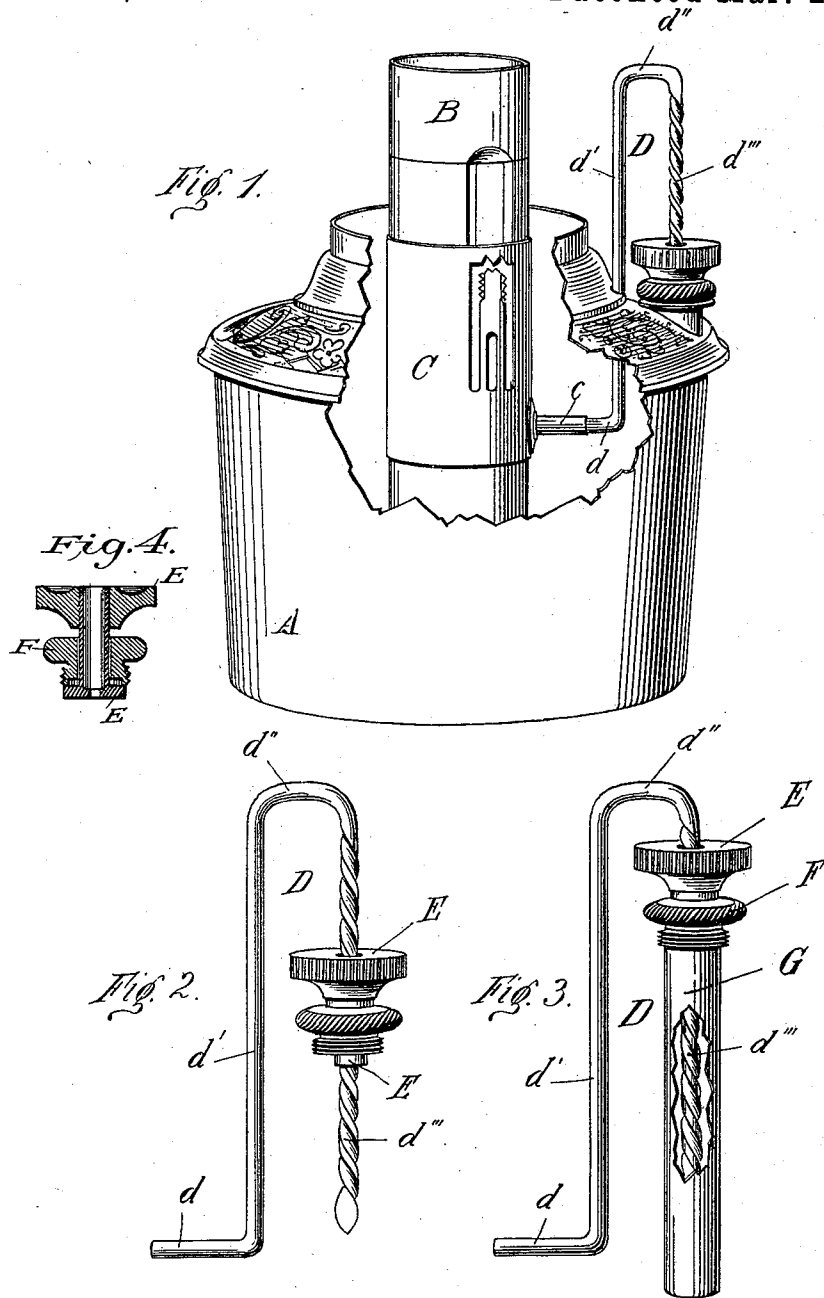


(No Model.)

C. MASCHMEYER.
WICK LIFTING DEVICE.

No. 578,251.

Patented Mar. 2, 1897.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES MASCHMEYER, OF MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE
EDWARD MILLER & COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

WICK-LIFTING DEVICE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 578,251, dated March 2, 1897.

Application filed June 18, 1895. Serial No. 553,211. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES MASCHMEYER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Meriden, New Haven county, Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Wick-Lifting Devices, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of wick-lifting devices which is adapted to a delicate adjustment or a quick movement of the wick by means of a draw-bar. It is intended to simplify and cheapen said wick-lifts and to render them less liable to get out of order in practical use.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents in perspective a lamp-fount embodying my invention, partly broken away to show the interior mechanism. Fig. 2 also in perspective shows the operative parts of my wick-lifting device detached from the lamp. Fig. 3 also in perspective and partly broken away shows a modification of the portion of my device shown in Fig. 2.

The same letters refer to like parts in the several views.

A designates a lamp-fount; B, an inner wick-tube; C, a wick-adjusting sleeve; c, a tubular offset on the sleeve C; D, a draw-bar consisting of foot d, stem d', connecting-piece d'', and threaded stem d'''; E, a nut on the stem d'''; F, a suspension-nut; G, Fig. 3, a tube.

In the example of my invention illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings the fount A, wick-tube B, and wick-adjusting sleeve C may be of any desired form. As shown, the wick-sleeve C is provided with a radially-projecting tubular offset into which the foot d of the draw-bar D is adapted to fit. The top of the fount A is provided with an aperture which permits a vertical movement therethrough of the stem d' and the horizontal movement of the foot d, so that the draw-bar D is in this way made removable from the lamp. The horizontal connecting-piece d'' of the draw-bar D serves to connect the vertical stem d' and the threaded vertical stem d'''. This thread is made of quick pitch, so that by the rotation of the nut E thereon the draw-bar will be vertically moved or by the direct vertical movement of the draw-bar the nut E will be rotated. The

nut E is mounted freely as to rotation in the suspension-nut F. In the top of the lamp-fount A is an ordinary internally-screw-threaded hoop or collar in which the suspension-nut F may be screwed.

In Fig. 3 of the drawings I have shown a tube G, closed at its lower end and securely fastened, as by soldering, to the lower side of the suspension-nut F, so as to protect the threaded portion d''' of the draw-bar D from immersion in the oil.

The operation of my device will be readily understood from an inspection of the drawings. It will be seen that the wick-sleeve C is slipped over the tube B in the usual manner, the foot d of the draw-bar D passed through the aperture in the top of the lamp-fount and into the socket c on the sleeve C. The suspension-nut F is then screwed into its hoop or collar in the top of the lamp-fount and set firmly into place. It will be observed that the wick, which may be then slipped over the sleeve C and secured thereto in any desired manner, may be delicately adjusted by turning the nut E between the thumb and finger of the operator, while a quick pressure on the portion d'' of the draw-bar D serves to rapidly depress the wick and extinguish the flame.

I am aware of the existence of United States Patents Nos. 477,862, 477,865, and 537,890. In the latter two of these is shown a draw-bar of substantially the same form as the one herein shown, except that it is of smooth wire and provided at its lower end with a nut adapted to move within an interiorly-threaded tube. In practice it is found that this construction is expensive and difficult to manufacture. In my device an integral piece of wire provided with a thread of sufficiently-rapid pitch at one end plays in a nut at the top of the lamp, which nut affords the screw a long bearing and serves to guide it accurately.

By the term "operating-nut" as used herein I mean the part E, which extends slightly below the lower end of the suspension-nut F, and I do not intend to cover any construction in which a screw-threaded tube has been attached to a rotatable thumb-piece located above the top of the lamp-fount.

When in the claims I speak of a "screw-thread of quick pitch," it is obvious that I refer to a screw of the construction already described, *i. e.*, one in which a direct longitudinal movement of the screw will cause the operating-nut to rotate idly in its bearing.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is as follows:

1. In a lamp in combination a wick-sleeve, a draw-bar adapted to engage with said sleeve and formed with two substantially parallel stems one of which has a screw-thread of quick pitch, a hoop in the top of the lamp, a suspension-nut removably secured in said hoop and a rotatable operating-nut passing through and fixed except as to rotation in said suspension-nut in which it has a long, vertical bearing said operating-nut being inter-

nally screw-threaded to receive said screw-threaded stem, substantially as described.

2. In a lamp in combination a wick-sleeve, a draw-bar adapted to engage with said sleeve and formed with two substantially parallel stems one of which has a screw-thread of quick pitch, an operating-nut above the top of the lamp provided with an internal thread for engaging the thread of said stem, means in the top of said lamp for securing said operating-nut except as against rotation and a tube or cover within the lamp surrounding said screw-threaded stem and acting to protect said stem from immersion in the oil, substantially as described.

CHARLES MASCHMEYER.

Witnesses:

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