

(No Model.)

W. E. MAYO.
LAMP BURNER.

No. 565,625.

Patented Aug. 11, 1896.

Fig. 1.

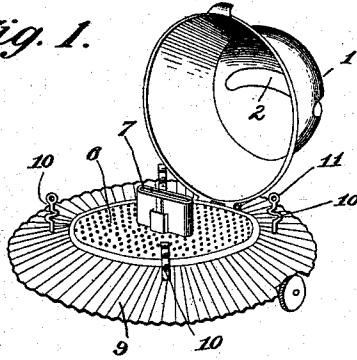


Fig. 2.

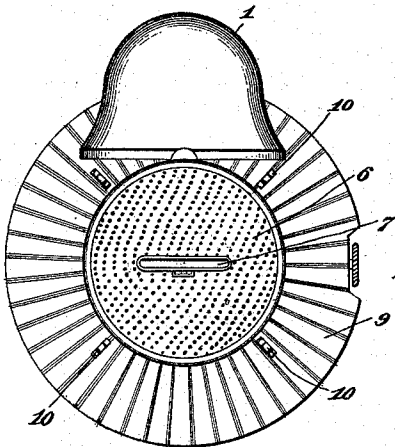


Fig. 3.

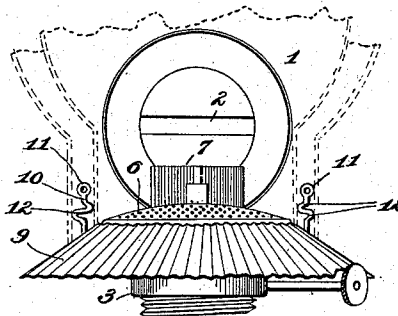
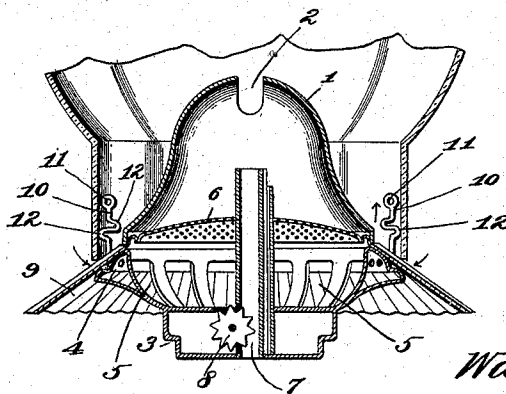


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.

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WALTER E. MAYO, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

LAMP-BURNER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 565,625, dated August 11, 1896.

Application filed May 28, 1895. Serial No. 551,017. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER E. MAYO, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Lamp-Burner, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in lamp-burners, and has for its object to simplify and improve the construction of such burners and provide novel means whereby an abundant supply of fresh air is admitted beneath the lower annular edge of the chimney for the purpose of producing a larger and more brilliant flame and a brighter and more satisfactory light.

A further object of the invention is to provide the burner with a novel form of standard or spring, by means of which chimneys of different sizes may be accommodated and held in place thereupon.

In order to accomplish the objects above mentioned, the invention consists in certain novel features and details of construction and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter particularly described, illustrated in the drawings, and finally embodied in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a lamp-burner constructed in accordance with this invention with the flame cap or cone thrown back on its hinge. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the device, showing the form of the standards or springs for retaining chimneys of different sizes in place, different sizes of chimneys being indicated in dotted lines. Fig. 4 is a vertical section taken through the lamp-burner.

Similar numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in the several figures of the drawings.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, a lamp-burner is illustrated therein which comprises in its construction the several elements found in the ordinary construction of articles of this nature.

1 designates the usual flame cone or cap, which is hinged to the base of the burner and provided with the usual flame-orifice 2. It will, of course, be understood that the burner is provided with the usual body portion 3, which is screw-threaded and adapted to be

threaded into a socket of corresponding size in the lamp. The upper portion of the body of the burner is expanded or provided with a surrounding annular ledge 4, which is perforated at numerous points, as indicated at 5, to allow the admission of air to the center of the burner.

6 indicates a perforate sheet-metal top, 60 which is applied to the body of the burner and is of a size corresponding to the diameter of the base of the cap or cone 1, and immediately underlying the same. In this manner fresh air is admitted to the interior of said cone in a manner which is well understood in the art to which this invention appertains. The burner is also provided with the usual wick duct or passage 7 and with a rotary wick-feed 8, all of which is of the usual construction.

The invention herein contemplated consists in mounting rigidly upon the body of the burner above described, or of any similar form of burner, a conical lamp-chimney support, which is annular in form and extends entirely around the body of the burner. This conical support is preferably made from thin sheet metal, which is crimped or fluted radially, as indicated at 9. These corrugations or crimps extend entirely around the conical chimney-support and serve to admit fresh air directly into the lamp-chimney and between said chimney and the flame-cone, as will be apparent upon an inspection of Fig. 3. The effect of the admission of fresh air at such a point or series of points is to produce perfect combustion within the chimney and thus obtain a larger and clearer light.

By forming the corrugations, as described, in the chimney-support and by making the same in conical form or with an inclined upper face it will be apparent that such support and the corrugation therein may be readily and easily kept clean and free from such matter as has a tendency to accumulate around the base of the chimney, thus providing for a constant supply of fresh air to the flame.

The invention also contemplates providing such corrugated support with a series of standards or springs 10 of peculiar form, whereby they are adapted to retain in place chimneys of different sizes. Each standard or spring 10 is formed, preferably, from thin

brass or sheet metal, or it may be formed from spring-wire, and is secured at its lower end to said corrugated support by solder or in any usual or preferred manner. The
5 spring or standard 10 is provided at its upper end with a scroll or loop 11 for facilitating the application of the chimney, and between such scroll and the corrugated support said
10 standard or spring is provided with inwardly and outwardly bent portions 12. The standards or springs 10 and the outwardly and inwardly extending portions thereof are disposed in such manner that, for instance, a
15 No. 1 chimney may be placed upon the corrugated support and confined between and within said standards or springs, and a No. 2 chimney be placed upon said corrugated support in such manner as to surround said standards or springs, in which case the latter will
20 press outwardly against the inner face of the chimney, and thereby retain the same in place. In this way it will be seen that different sizes of chimneys may be used to equal advantage.
25 It is to be understood, of course, that the advantage resulting from the use of standards or springs of the form described resides in the fact that where, for instance, a small chimney becomes broken and another chimney of the same size is not at hand then and
30 in that case a larger chimney may be employed with equal facility.

The device described is very simple in construction, the particular form of corrugated conical chimney-support is capable of being
35 very easily and quickly cleaned and kept free

from obstruction, a brighter and more satisfactory light is produced as a result, and the burner is capable of receiving chimneys of different sizes.

Having thus described the invention, what
is claimed as new, and desired to be secured
40 by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination with the body of a lamp-burner, of a conical lamp-chimney support made of imperforate sheet metal and formed
45 with radial declining corrugations for admitting air beneath the base of the chimney, and also formed with a central opening closed by perforate sheet metal, and a flame-cone fitting over said perforate sheet-metal center and
50 arranged to leave a surrounding air-space between the cone and chimney, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. In a lamp-burner, the combination with the chimney-support, of a series of standards
55 or springs provided with inwardly and outwardly disposed convolutions or recurved portions, said standards or springs and the convoluted portions thereof being disposed in such manner as to accommodate and retain
60 in place chimneys of different standard or market sizes, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

WALTER E. MAYO.

Witnesses:

N. J. CLARK,
JAMES L. CLARK.