

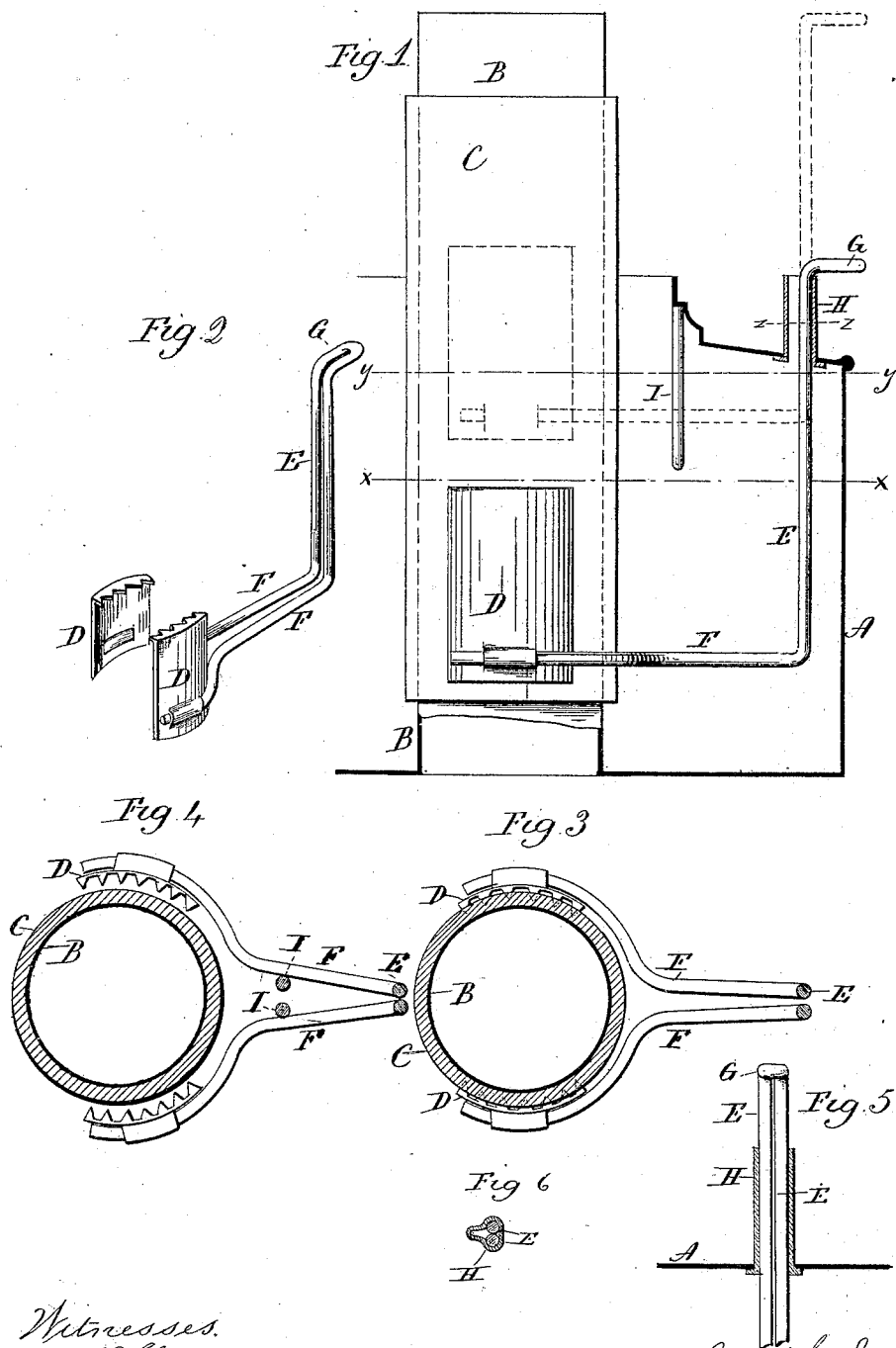
(No Model.)

J. JAUCH.

WICK RAISER FOR CENTRAL DRAFT LAMPS.

No. 474,171.

Patented May 3, 1892.



Witnesses.
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JOSEPH JAUCH, OF MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE BRADLEY & HUBBARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

WICK-RAISER FOR CENTRAL-DRAFT LAMPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 474,171, dated May 3, 1892.

Application filed July 13, 1891. Serial No. 399,349. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH JAUCH, of Meriden, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Wick-Raisers for Central-Draft Lamps; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a sectional view of so much of a fount as is necessary to show the wick-raiser in side view; Fig. 2, a perspective view of the wick-raiser removed from the fount; Fig. 3, a transverse section cutting on line *xx* of Fig. 1, looking downward, showing the jaws engaged with the wick; Fig. 4, a transverse section on line *yy* of Fig. 1, showing the jaws as disengaged from the wick; Fig. 5, a vertical section through the guide E, showing face view of the double rod; Fig. 6, a transverse section on line *zz* of Fig. 1.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of wick-raisers employed in central-draft lamps and in which the raiser is operated by a rod working vertically through the fount outside the burner, so that a person taking hold of the rod may raise or lower the wick, the lower end of the rod being connected to a holder which grasps the wick, so that the wick moves with the rod up or down, as the case may be, the object of the invention being principally to make the rod elastic in its bearing in the fount, so as to move with yielding frictional contact, whereby while the rod may be moved freely up or down the elastic frictional contact will be sufficient to sustain the rod and the wick at any point to which it may be adjusted; and the invention consists in the construction, as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claims.

A represents the fount; B, the central draft-tube; C, the wick arranged on the tube as usual in this class of lamps.

The holder for engaging the wick consists of a pair of jaws D D. These are made from sheet metal, of segment shape transversely, corresponding to the circular shape of the

wick, and at their upper ends they are turned inward and serrated, so as to make a firm grasp upon the wick.

The wick-raising rod E, together with the arms F F, by which the rod is connected to the jaws, is made from wire. The wire is doubled at the upper end of the rod, so as to form two substantially-parallel branches extending downward to the required length and then turned inward to form the two arms F F, which diverge, and the jaws D D are attached, respectively, to the ends of the arms F F, so as to become substantially a part thereof, the arms being curved, as seen in Fig. 3, to surround the wick and bring the jaws diametrically opposite each other. Preferably, the upper end of the lifting-rod is turned outward to form a convenient handle G. The two branches of the rod E are not brought close together, but so as to leave a slight space between them, as seen in Fig. 5. The wire is elastic, so that a transverse pressure upon the two branches of the rod will cause the rods to approach each other, and the elasticity of the wire will permit a reaction when the force is removed, tending to return the branches to their normal position, thus making the rod transversely yielding. The rod extends through a vertical socket or guide H in the fount and so as to work up and down therein. The guide is of a shape and size to transversely compress the two branches of the rod to some extent and so that the rod takes a bearing transversely in the guide with a yielding or elastic pressure, thus producing a friction between the rod and the bearing sufficient to retain the rod at any position to which it may be adjusted; but because of the transversely-yielding character of the rod it is movable freely up and down in the guide for the adjustment of the wick. This construction of the rod, while desirable for the purpose of producing a yielding support between the guide and the rod, enables the production of a strong but cheap wick-raiser.

The arms F F are elastic, with a tendency to the contracted position, as seen in Fig. 3, so that the force of the spring-arms will cause the jaws to firmly engage the wick; but the arms readily yield so as to spread, as seen in

Fig. 4, to release the wick from the engagement of the jaws. Such disengagement of the jaws from the wick is desirable only when the wick-raiser is in the up position indicated in broken lines, Fig. 1. To automatically open the jaws when in the up position, a depending wedge I is arranged in the top of the fount, its apex in a plane between the two arms F F of the wick-raiser, and so that as the wick-raiser rises the arms will pass up upon opposite sides of the wedge I, and thereby be caused to spread, as represented in Fig. 4, and so as to disengage the jaws from the wick to permit the wick to be removed or a new wick to be inserted; but so soon as the wick-raiser is moved downward the arms pass from the wedge I, the reaction of the elastic arms bringing the jaws into engagement with the wick, so that the wick will move up and down with the wick-raiser, as usual in other constructions of this class of wick-raisers.

The double lifting-rod E, with its two branches to engage the jaws, may be employed to advantage without the transversely elastic or yielding character of the rod which I have described—that is, the rod may be substantially unyielding so far as the bearing or guide in the fount is concerned—the construction of the rod with the branches made from

wire, as described, being a simple, cheap, and effective construction. I therefore do not wish to be understood as limiting the invention to the necessary transverse elastic character of the double rod.

I claim—

1. A wick-raiser for central-draft lamps, consisting of a vertical rod E, made from wire doubled to form two substantially parallel branches, the said branches bent inward at their lower ends to form transversely-elastic arms F F and the said branches provided at their inner ends with jaws adapted to engage the wick, combined with a guide in the fount through which the double rod passes, substantially as described.

2. A wick-raiser made from wire, the wire doubled to form the vertical lifting-rod and the two branches bent inward at the lower end of the rod, the said inward branches each terminating in a clamp adapted to engage the wick, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOSEPH JAUCH.

Witnesses:

H. S. SAVAGE,
F. E. WATROUS.