

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. JAUCH.
LAMP BURNER.

No. 479,598.

Patented July 26, 1892.

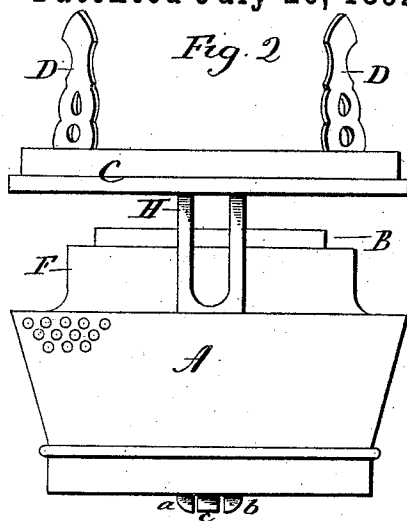
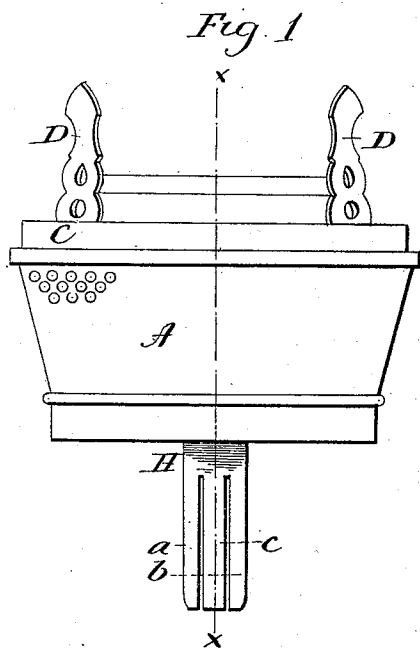


Fig. 4

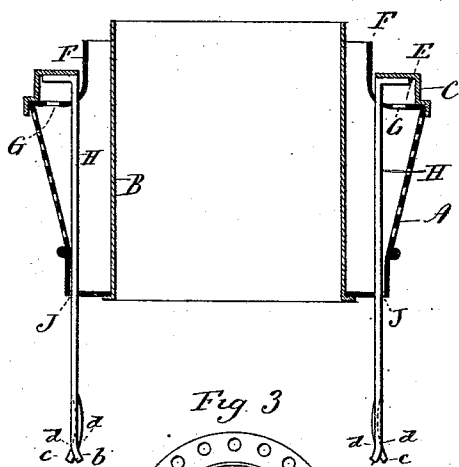


Fig. 3

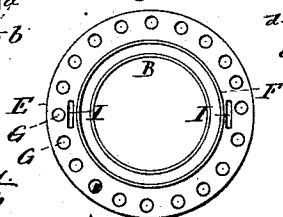


Fig. 5^a

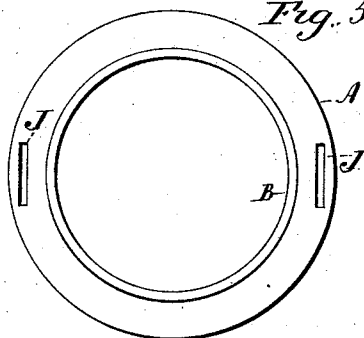
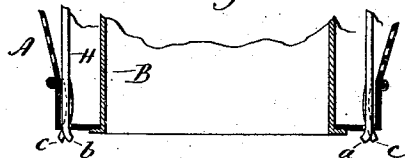


Fig. 5



Witness.

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Earle & Seymour

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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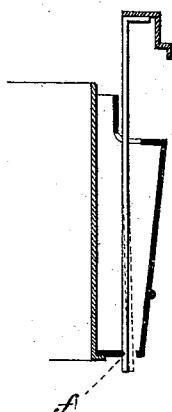
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Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Witnesses

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William S. Kellogg

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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

LAMP-BURNER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 479,598, dated July 26, 1892.

Application filed November 23, 1891. Serial No. 412,771. (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 Lamp-Burners; 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 side view of the burner with the chimney-holder in the down position; Fig. 2, the same as Fig. 1, showing the chimney-holder in the raised position; Fig. 3, a top view of the burner, the chimney-holder removed, on a reduced scale; Fig. 4, a vertical section cutting on line *xx* of Fig. 1, but showing the rods *H* in edge view with the chimney-holder in the down position; Fig. 5, the lower portion of the burner with the chimney-holder rods in the raised position; Fig. 5^a, a bottom view of the burner; Figs. 6 and 7, modifications in the construction of the chimney-holder supporting-rods.

This invention relates to an improvement in lamp-burners specially adapted to burners for tubular-wick or central-draft lamps, the object being a construction of burner with the chimney-holder arranged so that the chimney-holder with the chimney may be raised and supported for lighting or trimming without removing the chimney from the holder; and it consists in the construction as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claim.

A represents the body of the burner, which is of any desirable form; B, the tube within the burner, which is adapted to pass on over the wick, as usual in this class of burners.

C represents the chimney-holder, which rests upon the top of the body of the burner, and is provided with springs D or other devices by which the chimney may be supported on the holder. Around the top of the body of the burner is an inwardly-projecting flange E, which extends within the holder, and then turns upward to form an annular upwardly-projecting flange F around the tube B, and through the flange E holes G are formed, which conduct a portion of the air admitted

into the body into the chimney outside the flange F, while the remainder of the air will pass in between the flange F and the tube B. This arrangement of the flange E F for dividing the current is the invention of another, and no claim is made in this application, broadly, upon this flange.

To the chimney-holder vertical rods *H* are attached near the inner edge of the holder, which extend down through corresponding holes I in the flange E, and thence down through corresponding holes J in the bottom of the burner, and so that the said holes in the flange E and in the bottom of the burner form guides in which the rods *H* may be moved freely up and down, as from the position in Fig. 4 to that seen in Fig. 5, and so that the chimney-rest may be lifted, as seen in Fig. 2, without removing the chimney and to such an extent as to permit the wick to be reached for lighting below the chimney-holder.

To support the chimney-holder in its up position, the bars *H* are constructed at their lower end so as to engage with the body of the burner when in the raised position. This is best accomplished, as represented, by splitting the lower end of the rods *H* vertically to form two or more fingers. As here represented, three fingers are thus formed, *a* and *b* representing the two outer fingers, and *c* the intermediate finger. At their lower ends these fingers are curved in opposite directions, as represented in Fig. 4, and so that the combined curves practically form notches *d* upon the faces of the fingers. When the rods are raised and as the curves of the fingers enter the holes J in the bottom of the burner, the fingers yield for the passage of the fingers through the holes J and until the points *d d* are reached, as seen in Fig. 5, when the fingers react and are brought to their normal position, producing a yielding engagement between the rods and the burner, so as to support the rods with the chimney raised in the up position, as seen in Fig. 2. The bends in the fingers being gradual they readily yield by downward pressure upon the chimney-holder, so that the application of such pressure will readily force the bars downward to disengage them from the burner and permit the holder to return to its place of rest.

While preferring to make the bars with the fingers bent, as described, one of the fingers may be bent, say, outward, as represented in Fig. 6, and constructed with a notch *e*, while the other finger or fingers remain straight. Under this construction in raising the chimney-holder the notched finger *e* yields as it approaches the hole J in the burner and until the notch *e* engages with the corresponding side of the hole in the burner and so that the chimney-holder will be there supported until downward pressure be applied, as before, when the spring-finger will yield to permit the notch to escape, or the rod may terminate in a single finger, as represented in Fig. 7. In this case the finger is elastic with a tendency to throw its lower end inward or outward from the hole J, through which it passes, and at its lower end the rod is constructed with a notch *f*, which, when the chimney-holder is raised, will spring into engagement with the side of the hole J, through which it passes, and there yielding rest until force is applied, as before described, to give to the holder a downward movement, when the bar will yield, as indicated in broken lines, so that the notch *f* will spring from its engagement with the burner and permit the holder to return to its normal position.

By constructing the burner with an inwardly-projecting flange at the upper end below the chimney-holder and with holes through

such inwardly-projecting flange corresponding to the holes in the base of the burner and through which the chimney-holder rods extend a lateral support is given to the rods, so as to prevent the chimney-holder tipping from its horizontal plane.

I do not claim, broadly, a lamp-burner in which the chimney-holder is arranged upon vertical rods extending through the base of the burner to serve as guides for the vertical movement of the chimney-holder, so that the chimney-holder with the chimney may be raised as for the purposes of lighting, &c.

I claim—

In a lamp-burner, the combination of the body of the burner constructed with holes J through its base with a chimney-holder adapted to rest upon the said body and provided with rods H, corresponding to and extending downward through said holes J, the lower ends of the said rods split to form two or more fingers, the said fingers bent to form notches by which the said rods may engage the burner when in the up position, 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. A. LEEDS.